GCE (O.L) ENGLISH LITERATURE

POEMS

With Study Materials

Editor :

A. K. Hewage

An International Society of Education

Publication

CACACACACACACACA



GCE (O.L) ENGLISH LITERATURE

POEMS

The state of the s

With Study Materials

An International Society of Education

Publication and under the state of the state of

Selection, arrangement, questions and notes

Copyright Reserved 1992

POEMS

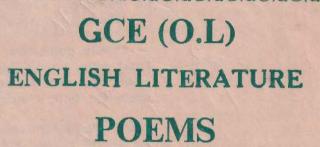
We are very grateful to Mrs Sita Kulatunga of the Open University for writing these questions and answers to promote thinking, while helping the students in their immediate need.

International Society of Education

Printed and Published by A. K. Hewage at Denuma Printers and Publishers, No. 10, Gallassa Road, Nagoda, Kalutara.

ANSWERS

TO QUESTIONS ON POEMS



#24242424242424242

With Study Materials

An International Society of Education
Publication

Printed on good paper

DESEMBES ESPESOS

Available from:

Denuma Printers & Publishers, Nagoda, Kalutara S. Dines Silva & Sons, Main St, Kalutara. Tel: 034-22269

A. K. Hewage, Editor/ISE, No. 8 Second Lane, Nagoda, Kalutara.

ANSWERS

TO QUESTIONS ON POEMS

GCE (O.L) ENGLISH LITERATURE POEMS

With Stedy Malancie

An International Society of Education

Printed on good paper

The state of the s

E HAT SHOW

Provide Tinters W. and Short M. Call. Mailden. S. Chief, Clauf R. S. ns. (Astron. Et. Kallers. 1915 C.St. 22269

A.T. Hewars, Editorian, No. 6 September 1988

THE SNARE

I hear a sudden cry of pain! There is a rabbit in a snare: Now I hear the cry again, But I cannot tell from where.

But I cannot tell from where He is calling out for aid 2 Crying on the frightened air,
Making everything afraid! and twee effect we have finished

Making everything afraid! Wrinkling4 up his little face!
As he cries again for aid: And I cannot find the place!

And I cannot find the place Where his paw is in the snare! Little one! Oh. Little One! l am searching⁵ everywhere!

James Stephans

- 1. snare a trap 3. frightened full of fear 2. aid help 4. wrinkling creasing

5. searching - looking for

A snare is a trap to catch animals Rabbit is a de-fenceless animal commonly associated with innocence In this poem the poet describes vividly how he feels for a rabbit caught in a snare. He hears the cry of the rabbit, but cannot tell from where it is coming. The situation created by the poet brings a sense of STORIO

urgency into the theme. Even though the poet cannot find the rabbit, in his imagination he sees how the rabbit is wrinkling his face in pain and crying for help with his paw caught in the snare. Here the poet does much more than just describe how a rabbit is caught in a snare and crying in pain. He creates a vivid image of a helpless animal and its distress. At the same time he also expresses his own concern, and anxiety in such a way that we too share it. By the careful use of words and repetitions such as "I cannot tell from where", "Making everything afraid", "I cannot find the place", "Little One, Oh, Little One I am searching everywhere" the poet keeps the urgency alive throughout the poem and even after we have finished reading it.

A: Comprehension.

- 1. What image does the four lines in the first stanza create?
- 2. How does the poet know that the rabbit is crying out for help?
- 3. In the last stanza there is a complex sentence joined by the relative 'where'. What are the two simple sentences combined with the help of 'where'?
- 4. How does he know that the rabbit is wrinkling up his little face?
- Give another word meaning the same or nearly the same as i. snare ii. aid, iii. tell, iv. paw, v. searching.

B: Appreciation.

- In this poem the poet does much more than merely describe the cry of the rabbit in pain. Do you agree?
 If so explain.
- 2. What is the poetic effect gained by repeating the last line of the preceding verse in the next?
- 3. How does the poet communicate his distress to us?
- 4. A poet is an exceptionally sensitive person who can

- communicate his feelings to others. Does this poem prove it to you? Explain.
- Analyse the fourth stanza and illustrate how the poet creates an image of an utterly helpless rabbit in our minds although he himself has not seen the little one yet.

ISLAND SPELL

I am wrapped in a strange enchantment,

Not for me the far-away places of the tugs at my hungry heart - strings the call for my island

Rimong 39 sal I am drowned in her great, green waters. Burnt by her golden sun, Dazed⁵ by her starry⁶ heavens When her purple dusks7 are done.

I have bled with her sorrow's tears.

And heard in its low sweet murmurio

I have drunk the wine of her moonlight, fragile and have lain at her breast thro the years, fragile and

Wendy Whatmore

- 1. enchantment magic
 - spell words used as a charm
- tug-pull
 heart-strings-the centre of feelings
- 5. dazed confused
 - starry-filled with stars
 - dusks period of darkness just before night-fall 7
 - 8. Jain rested
 - 9. fragile easily broken
 - 10. murmur-a soft continuous sound like a whisper

In this poem the poet is expressing her love and fascination for her island home. She says that the beauty of the island is so much that she has no wish to go in search of beauty elsewhere. She expresses this in no uncertain words. "Not for me the far away places; Not for me the thirst to roam" The third, fourth and fifth stanzas are a memorable description of the beauty of the island. She does not want to leave the country for any other country because of this beauty, whatever ups and downs the island has.

Wendy Whatmore is a Sri Lankan teacher of English Speech and drama. She started her teaching career in the late 1940's and established a wide reputation as a teacher of Speech. She later set up her own school of Speech and Drama in Colombo. She died a few years ago.

A: Comprehension.

- In the first stanza what do 'wrapped' and 'snared, mean ?
- 2. Why isn't the poet interested in far away places and has no thirst to roam?

- 3. What does the writer mean by "I have bled with her sorrow's tears"?
- Give another word which means the same as each
 of the following words: tug, roam, dusk, fragile,
 spell.
- B: Appreciation.
- 5. What is the theme of this poem?
- 6. In the second stanza what device does the writer use to express her love towards the matherland?
- 7. Explain the metaphors that the poet uses to convey her fascination with her island home in the third verse?

ELEANOR RIGBY

Ah, look at all the lonely people!

Ah, look at all the lonely people!

Picks up the rice in a church where a grand and the wedding has been,

Lives in a dream.

Waits at the window

Wearing a face which she keeps in a jar by the door.

Who is it for?
All the lonely people
Where do they all come from?
All the lonely people
Where do they all belong?

Father Mckenzie /
Writing the words of a sermon that no one will hear.
No one comes near

Sternation

Look at him working Darning his socks in the night when there's nobody there. y of the following words; tug, roam, dusk, fragile,

What does he care? All the lonely people. Where do they come from? All the lonely people, and and an emind, and at and Where do they all belong? Ah, look at all the lonely people! Ah, look at all the lonely people! Eleanor Rigby and and a sed of the sold sploud and

Died in the church and was buried along with her name.

Nobody came. Father McKenzie Wiping the dirt from his hands as he walks from the grave.

No-one was saved. Where do they all come from? All the lonely people Where do they belong?

> John Lennon and Paul McCartney for performance by the Beatles.

Sermon - religious talk
 darning - sewing up a torn cloth

Eleanor Rigby is a song performed by the internationally famous music group - Beatles. The subject of the song is loneliness of people.

Eleanor Rigby, an old woman forgotten by all, picks up rice in a church where a wedding has been. The church was full of happy people while the wedding was on and poor Eleanor Rigby can come only when the festivities are over and the church is deserted. Not only Eleanor Rigby, even Father McKenzle is a lonely person. He writes sermons and waits for people to come to listen to him, but no one comes. He too is lonely. Even though he is a pastor in charge, of a church, he darns his own socks hidden away from the people-"In the night when nobody is there". When Eleanor Rigby died only another lonely soul, Father McKenzie was there at her funeral. The irony is that even though he himself is a lonely man walks away from the grave "wiping the dirt from his hands" erasing the memory of Eleanor Rigby from his mind.

This song very effectively draws our attention to the inevitable outcome of modern life, - loneliness at old age.

A: Comprehension: Management And Aller Bridge

- 1. What is the subject of this song.?
- 2. Why is father McKenzie writing a sermon that no one will hear?
- 3. What do the lines "lives in a dream, waits at the window" tell you?
- 4. What does the line "Died in the church and was buried along with her name" imply?

B: Appreciation

5. What does the poet try to convey by saying "picking up rice in a church where a wedding has been" about Eleanor Rigby? Is this image effective in expressing her loneliness?

- 6. Do the repetitive lines "Where do they all come from"
 "Where do they all belong" serve any special purpose? If so what is it?
 - 7. Do you think that there is something of Eleanor Rigby and father McKenzie in every person at sometime of their lives? Explain.
- Do you think that the writer has expressed his theme successfully? Discuss.

COLONEL FAZACKERLEY

Colonel Fazackerley Butterworth-Toast Bought an old castle! complete with a ghost But someone or other fargot to declare² To Colonel Fazack that the spectre³ was there.

On the very first evening, while awaiting to dine, The Colonel was taking a fine sherry wine, When the ghost, with a furious4 flash and a flare,5 Shot out of the chimney and shivered 'Beware!'

Colonel Fazackerley put down his glass
And said, 'My dear fellow, that's really first class!
I just can't conceive how you do it at all.
I imagine you're going to a Fancy Dress Ball?'7

At this, the dread⁸ ghost gave a withering⁹ cry, Said the Colonel (his monocle¹⁰ firm in his eye), Now just how you do it I wish I could think. Do sit down and tell me, and please have a drink.

The ghost in his phosphorous! cloak gave a roar. And floated about between ceiling and floor. He walked through a wall and returned through a pane!2 And backed up the chimney and came down again.

Said the Colonel. 'With laughter I'm feeling quite weak!' (As trickles¹³ of merriment¹⁴ ran down his cheek). 'My house warming¹⁵ party I hope you won't spurn. ¹⁶ You must say you'll come and you'll give us a turn, !!⁷

Fimm, cks - C.

At this, the poor spectre-quite out of his wits-Proceeded¹⁸ to shake himself almost to bits. He rattled¹⁹ his chains and he clattered¹⁹ his bones And he filled the whole castle with mumbles, and groans 28

But Co'onel Fazackerely, just as before, www. Was simply delighted and called out, 'Encore!'2! At which the ghost vanished,22 his efforts in vain.23 And never was seen at the castle again,

'Oh dear, what a pity!' said Colonel Fazack, 'I don't know his name, so I won't call him back And then with a smile that was hard to define,²⁴ Colonel Fazackerely went in to dine.²⁵

Charles Causely

- 1. castle very big house, usually the home of a king.
- 2. declare tell, inform
- 3. spectre ghost
- 4. furious very angry of the appropriate and notine M
- 5. flere bright light State and hower is such
- 6. conceive to form in the mind
- 7. Fancy Dress Ball a dance where people wear costumes
- 8. dread feared
- 9. withering causing to dry up
- 10. monocle single eye-glass
- 11. phosphorus shining in the dark
- 12. pane panel in a window
- 13. trickles little drops falling down
- 14. merriment laughter
- 15. house warming party a party given when one new'y occupies a house
- 16. spurn reject
- 17. give us a turn give us a performance
- 18. proceeded went on
- 19. rattled, clattered made loud sharp noises
- 20, mumbles and groans moaning noises
- 21. enchore once more (French), a demand by an audience for another performance

- 22. vanished disappeared
- 23 in vain without any use
- 24. define, explain
- 25 dine have dinner dilw plant state and the state of t

This poem narrates the story of a ghost and a brave man. The man buys an old large house and the day he went to live there a ghost comes and tries to scare him away. Read the poem and see how the story ends.

A: Comprehension

- 1. Colonel Fazckerley is a poem which relates a story. What adjective do we use to describe such a poem?
- 2. What is a spectre?
- 3. Why didn't Colonel Fazckerley know about the spectre?
- 4. From where did the Ghost make its first appearance?
- 5. Mention two meanings of the word 'conceive'. What does it mean in the third line of the third stanza?
- 6. What is a 'monocle'? Find out the meanings of monogamy, monotony, and monogram. What does the prefix 'mono' mean?
- 7. What are the 'trickles of merriment' and what is 'give us a turn'?
- 8. Give the meanings of the following: spurn, proceed, delighted, encore, define, dine.
- 9. Narrate the story in your own words.

B: Appreciation was vised as vised gallers we occur at

- 10. Did you find the poem enjoyable? Is it because it contradicts the conventional attitude people have towards ghosts?
- 11. Do you think that the regular rhythmic pattern used is suitable? Explain.
- 12. Point out where assonance, alliteration and onomatopoeia are used to enhance the theme of the poem?

THE LONELY SCARECROW

A broom shank! and a broken stave.2.

My ragged³ gloves are a disgrace.4.

My one peg-foot is in the grave. (My one peg-foot is in the grave.)

I wear the labourer's old clothes: Coat, shirt and trousers all undone. Solioms

I bear my cross upon a hill

In rain and shine, in snow and sun. We one ped Foot in the grant of the g

My funny hat is full of hay. O wild birds, come and nest6 in me! Why do you always fly away?

1. broom shank - the pole of stick of a broom.

rang and glad knowle bours bors many a James Kirkup

2. stave – stick
3. ragged – old, torn - a shame 4. disgrace

- not buttoned up. 5. undone

- to build and occupy nests 6. nest

This poem tells us about the plight of a scarecrow. A scarecrow is lifeless figure of a man made from old clothes and sticks to scare the birds away from crops. The scarecrow is lamenting because he has to lead a life of the lonely life of a pauper and pleads to the crows to come and keep company with him. He doesn't know that the birds do not come to him because of his appearance. Even though this poem looks like a witty description of a scarecrow, there lies a deeper meaning to it. Are there any people in the society like scarecrows - living on the leftovers of other people and leading a lonely existence, working for others but not getting anything substancial in return?

James Kirkup was born in 1918 in Britain. He taught at several universities in the United States and in Japan. He is the author of many novels, poems, plays and travel books. British tradition and superstition have been main subjects of his work.

A: Comprehension, authors big a sessoral and feet a

- 1. What is a scarecrow?
- 2. With what has the scarecrow been made?
- 3 Why are ragged 'gloves' a disgrace?
- 4. Paraphrase the second verse of the poem.
- 5. What does 'cannot help' (1.9) mean? an your wall

A: Appreciation

- 6. How do the rhythm and sound effects help the poet to convey the image of the scarecrow in the first stanza?
- 7. The poet makes the scarecrow assume a human quality. How does he do it?
- 8. The last two lines of the poem make us think of a neglected old man. Why?

9. The last line in a way is ironic. Why?

THE GLOVE AND THE LION

King Francis was a hearty! king and loved a royal sport, And one day, as his lions fought, sat looking at the court; The nobles filled the benches, and the ladies in their pride, And 'mongst them sat the Court de Lorge, with one for whem he sighed;

And truly was a gallant² thing to see that crowning show - Valour³ and love, and a king above, and the royal beasts below.

112

lassative,

Ramped and roared the lions, with horrid, laughing jaws; They bit, they glared, gave blows like beams, a wind went with their paws.

With wallowing4 might and stifled5 roar they rolled on one another.

Till all the pit with sand and main was is a thunderous6 smother7,

The bloodly foam above the bars came whistling through the air:

Said Francis then, 'Faith, gentlemen, we're better here then there!"

De Lorge's love o'erheard the King, a beautious, lively dame,

With smiling lips, and sharp, bright eyes, which always seemed the same;

She thought, "The Court, my lover, is brave as brave can be,

He surely would do wondrous things to show his love for me;

King, ladies, lovers, all look on, the occasion is divine io; i'll drop my glove to prove his love; great glory will be mine."

She dropped her glove to prove his love, then looked at him and smiled:

He bowed, and in a moment leaped among the lions wild; The leap was quick, return was quick, he has regained! his place,

Then threw the glove, but not with love, right in the lady's face!

By Heavens!" said Francis, "rightly done!" and he rose from where he sat:

"No love," quoth he, "but vanity,12 sets love a task like that."

Leigh Hunt

unscool seel

1. hearty brown good spirited base was because I

2. gallant - showy, stately - shows

3. valour - courage was visit above Alexander

4. wallowing - rolling about my management

5. stifled - subdued, cut off, seems soo

6. thunderous - filled with loud noises

7. smother - cloud of dust

1 8.1 wondrous was - wonderful - was a second and -

9. occasion - event

10. divine av - god - like the day and stand of blad

11. regained - got back

12. vanity - false pride

This is a narrative poem with a moral in it. But the poet has presented the theme dramatically through a lively description of what takes place. The reader can visualize graphically what takes place in this courtly sports arena. In the first verse he introduces the striking glamourous gathering and then he focuses attention on the ferocity of the lions. Then he turns our attention to the girl-the courtier's love. Finally the climax brings it to a dramatic end.

Leigh Hunt (1784 - 1859), English poet and essayist was born at Southgate near London. He was a school fellow of the famous poet Coleridge and also of Charles Lamb. In 1813 as the editor of a publication called 'Examiner' he wrote some articles severely criticizing the prince regent, afterwards Georgs IV, and for these he was prosecuted and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. While in jail he wrote many poems and essays, All his life was devoted to literature and his writings have a fascination of their own.

Comprehension

- 1. What does the first line of the poem tell us about the king?!
- 2 Who filled the benches in this court gathering?

- We are told that Court de Lorge sat with 'one for 3. whom he sighed' - what does that mean?
- How does the third verse describe De Lorge's lové 4 (the girl friend)?
- What did she want to do to test his love? 5.
- Write down in your own words the comment made by the king when De Lorge threw the glove in the girl's face?
- 7. Explain the meanings of these words; court, gallant, valour, wallow, stifle, divine, regain, vanity, task, Reapublish true love They the Shall in glory.
- B: Appreciation
 - 8. This is a narrative poem which contains a moral, but the poet presents it dramatically". Do you agree?
 - 9. In the second stanza the poet uses words, their sound and meaning both - to get poetic effect. Explain.
- 10. In the second stanza the poet describes the animals and their cruelty. In the third stanza he describes the girl. Do you see anything common between these two?
- Comment on the third line of the fourth stanza.
- 12. Although the poem is called 'The Glove and the Lion' it is not just a poem about lions and gloves. Suggest two other titles for the poem.

PLEAD MERCY

Sabbe Sattha Bhavantu Sukhi Tattha

We pass a bullock yoked to a cart Straining² uphill. He shivers With effort, his bones Protrude³ and the taut⁴ skin quivers⁵ At each whip of the sharp thorned stick. There is no expression on his face.

Only his eyes plead6 mercy7. Foam slavers8 from his lips As he travails9 to increase his pace and slips. My daughter asks Does he think life is worth living?

I tell her what I know Is not true, that life is always better than death. She frowns. The same to applicate the property of the property of the same to be a If there is a revolution, she says, I'll kill myself. All those horrible things They do to people.

The bullock has fallen on the rough Edge of the road. He tries. But in spite of the stick he cannot rise Lord have mercy on his eyes My daughter is just thirteen. will concern used out agreem become offer al

Anne Ranasinghe the gall, to you see anything company burye

- 1. yoked tied to
- straining pulling hard
- protrude stick out Primario Brin 1950 00 0000;
- taut stretched tightly across
- quivers trembles 2666 6 5.
- 6. plead - beg
- mercy forgiveness, kindness 7.
- slavers trickles out of 8.
- travails work hard

Anne was born in Germany. She fled for England when she was a teenager just before the Second World War to escape from persecution. In England she was trained as a nursing sister. She had direct experience

of horrors of war, man's unkindness to man. Her indepth understanding of suffering has made this poem a very strong plea for kindness. The title 'Plead Mercy' sums up Lord Buddha's saying 'Sabbe Sattha Bhavantu Sukhitatta" The last two lines sum up the theme of the poem. It is a pleading and a cry for mercy not only for the tortured animal, but for all of humanity and particularly for the young who are yet to experience the good and bad aspects of life.

Anne Ranasinghe has made her home in Sri Lanka since her marriage to a Sinhalese Professor of the University of Colombo. She has written five books of poems and short stories. These have been broadcast and published both in Sri Lanka and abroad. She was a joint winner of the Arts Council Poetry Prize in 1985.

A: Comprehension

- 1. Why is this poem called 'Plead Mercy'?
- 2. Who are the 'we' who pass the bullock cart?
- 3. Generally the pronoun used in English is 'it'. Here it is 'He'. Why is so?
- 4. Does the poet truly believe that life is better than death?
- 5. State what the daughter says about a revolution in reported speech.
- 6. How old is the daughter?
- 7. What does the line 'inspite of the stick, he cannot rise' mean?

B: Appreciation

- 8. How do the poet's words make us visualize the pathetic condition of the bull?
- 9. Is it adequate to say this is a poem about cruelty to animals? If not what is the theme of the poem?
- 10. What is the significance of the last two lines?

உ ச்சவத் செல்லார் முக்கி

A POISON TREE

I was angry with my friend I told my wrath, my wrath! did end.

I was angry with my foe,2

I told it not, my wrath did grow. parables

And I watered it in fears, Night and morning with my tears, Oproious 1980 And I sunned it with smiles, And with soft deceitful3 wiles 4

And it grew both day and night, Till it bore an apple bright; ad And my foe beheld it shine, And he knew that it was mine.

And into my garden stole When the night had veileds the pole: In the morning glad I see My foe outstretched beneath the tree

Steal - mount and

anger 1. wrath

enemy 2. foe

cheating For of Friend 3. deeaitful thicks

4. wiles 5. veiled

be hold - look (beheld)

In this poem Blake expresses himself in simple language clearly and naturally on a common topic. Blake uses narrative style building up the theme very effectively. In this carefully structured poem Blake contemplates on how human emotions can become harmful to oneself and the others when they are not expressed.

18

William Blake (1757 - 1827) was a poet of great vision. He brought a direct mode of expression to English poetry. He had a rare ability to see mental images as if they were suspended before him. His poetry is full of the sense of physical form of images.

A: Comprehesion

- Why did the poet's anger with his friend end the anger with his foe remain?
- What does the 'bright', 'apple' in the third stanza stand for?
- Explain the meanings of the following words; wrath, foe, deceitful, wiles, outstretched.
- 4. What is the theme of this poem?

B: Appreciation

- 5. Do you think that 'A Poison Tree' is a suitable title for this poem?
- 6. The second stanza is a good example of how sounds and meaning enhance each other. Explain how this has been done?
- 7. "This poem is more effective than a long sermon on harbouring anger". Comment.

Devastation Gost

OLD POEM by war,

At fifteen I went with the army,
At fourscore! I came home.
On the way I met a man from the village,
I asked him who there was at home.
'That over there is your house,
All covered over with trees and bushes' kernel
Rabbits had run in at the dog-hole, 'kernel
Pheasants' flew down from the beams of the roof.
In the courtyard was growing some wild grain;

evil of war deserted - son or our or on the

And by the well, some wild, mallows3, I'll boil the grain and make porridge,4 I'll pluck the mallows and make soup. Soup and porridge are both cooked, But there is no one to eat them with. I went out and looked driwards the east, While tears fell and wetted my clothes.

A Chinese poem by an unknown poet translated by Arthur Waley

- 1. fourscore eghty (a score is twenty)
- 2. phesants a kind of bird (කොඩෙසිය)
- 3. mallows a wild plant

cme birds - emissions -

4. porridge - a soft meal made by boiling oatmeal with water

This is an old Chinese poem by an unknown poet translated into English by Arthur Waley. It is a strong comment on the waste of war. A man goes to war and returns at his old age only to find that he had lost everything that was dear to him including the best part of his own life. This poem tells us the real truth behind war.

A: Comprehension

- 1. How many years was he away from home?
- 2. How much is a score?
- Quote details from the poem to show the neglect and desolation the old man found in his home.
- 4. Write a brief paraphrase of the poem starting with "At fifteen years of age he joined the army."

B: Appreciation

5. The old man's state of mind is not described directly but hinted at. Which line tells you about his ioneliness best?

20

6. The poem deals with one man's experience, but it is a comment on the waste that war causes." Do you agree with this statement. ? Justify. this the post makes but as the poople whis talk they

THE MICROBE

of the chicken up and wors took wise pain but south

con. A paratra is a statement that entered a troil The Microbel is so very small You cannot make him out at all, But many sanguine² people hope To see him through a microscope³ His jointed tongue that lies beneath A hundred curious rows of teeth; His seven tuited tails with lots Of lovely pink and purple spots, His eyebrows of a tender green;
All these have never yet been seen –
But scientists, who ought to know.
Assure us that the Assure us that they must be so ... Oh! let us never, never doubt ? What nobody is sure about!

Assessment to reducing washing Hilaire Selloc

- microbe tiny living thing 7.
- sanguine hopeful, optimistic 2.
- microscope an instrument which makes tiny objects 3. look bigger,
- jointed made up of parts 4.
- curious peculiar 5.
- 6. tufted - topped with bunches of hair
- 7. composed - made up of
- tender young and soft 8.
- 9. assure - make one feel sure of something

A microbe is the tiniest organism, it cannot be seen without a microscope. The detailed description the poet gives is quite different to what a microbe is. By, this the poet makes fun at the people who talk about things that they really don't know. The fun effect is heightened by the monstrous image he creates of a microbe. The climax of the poem, (the last two lines) is a paradox. A paradox is a statement that appears contradictory but contains a truth.

Hillaire Belloc who was born in 1870 lived in the middle of the 20th century. He wrote a large number at short poems. Most of them are satirical in a way. Some of them comment satirically and critically on the society around him. He has a gift of saying a great deal in a few words. "The Microbe" is typical of his technique which works at two levels in a poem.

A: Comprehension

- 1. Explain the following phrases/words. make out, sanguine, curious, composed of, tender green.
- What is a microbe? How does it look like under a microscope?
- The poet mentions many numbers here such as four hundred, forty etc. Do you think he is serious about them ? Explain.
- Describe the imaginary microbe of the poem.

B: Appreciation

- Generally we come across the word 'microbe' in science books and it is never called 'he', but 'it'. But in this poem the poet calls the microbe 'he'. Why is that?
- The image of the microbe that the poet builds up is funny. How does he achieve it?
- What role does the rhythm play in this poem to heighten its total effect?
- 8. There is a paradox in the last lines The sarcasm depends on that paradox. Explain it.

BELLS FOR JOHN WHITESIDE'S DAUGHTER

There was such speed in her little body.

And such lightness in her footfall.

It is no wonder her brown study!—

Astonishes² us all.

Her wars were bruited³ in our high window We looked among orchard⁴ trees and beyond, Where she took arms against her shadow, Or harried⁵ unto the pond

The lazy geese, like a snow cloud Dripping their snow on the green grass Tricking and stopping, sleepy and proud Who cried in goose, Alas.

For the tireless heart within the little

Lady with rods that made them rise and souttles

From their noon apple-dreams, and souttles

Goose-fashions under the skies!

But now go the bells, and we are ready
In one house we are sternly!0 stopped
To say we are vexed!! at her brown study
Lying so primly!2 propped.!3

John Crowe Ransom

- 1. brown study a quite contemplative mood
- 2. astonishes surprises
- 3. bruited shouted out
- 4. orchard a garden of fruit trees
- 5. harried attach frequently
- 7. apple dreams unreal imaginations
- 8. scuttle hurry along
- 9. goose fashion march without bending the kneed

- 10. sternly severely
- 11. vexed deeply annoyed
- 12. primly formally
- 13. propped helped up was all me segretable done have

John Ransom in this poem expresses his feelings about the sudden death of a little girl. He does not mention even the words 'death' or 'funeral'. But it is still a touching, distressing poem about the finality of death. The poet achieves this by describing the little girl and her activities without lamenting over her death. The description is so precise and deep that we feel as if we knew this lively girl very well. It is only in the last stanza we are told indirectly by the words 'bells', sternly stopped', 'vexed' and 'primly propped' that the girl is dead. This makes us feel still more deeply the tragedy of this sudden death.

John Crowe Ransom (1888 –) is one of the major American poets of this century. He wrote a large number of poems and his work influenced the poets of the younger generation. His poems reflect a keenly sensitive mind with a capacity for expressing his feelings and insights with precision depth. He was also a critic of high repute. 'Bells for John Whiteside's Daughter' is one of his best poems.

A: Comprehension

- 1. What is a brown study?
- 2. Why does it 'astonish us all' (1.4)?
- 3. To what is the lazy geese compared?
- 4. What are the bells referred to in the last line?
- 5. Why is the lady 'primly propped' (1,20)?

B: Appreciation

Do you agree that "Bells" is a suitable title for this poem?

- What kind of picture does the poet create in our mind's eye about John Whiteside's daughter?
- 8. There is a very appropriate change in the rhythm of the poem at the beginning of the last stanza. Read the poem aloud and see whether you notice that change. Why is it so appropriate?
- This poem about the sudden death of a little girl does not even mention the word 'death' or 'funeral', but still it is a very touching, poignant poem about the inevitability and finality of death. How does the poet achieve this?

LORD RANDAL

- "Where have you been was all Lord Randal my son ? Where have you been the for My handsome young man?"
- "I have been to the forest, mother I have been to the forest, believe von to Mother, make my bed soon
- "Whom did you meet there 3. My handsome young man?"
- "I met my true love, mother I met my true love. Mother, make my bed soon
 For I am weary' with hunting And want to lie down."
- What did she give you Lord Randal my son? What did she give you

 My handsome young man?"

And want to lie down."

Whom did you meet there

Lord Randal my son?

Whom did you meet there

- 6. "Fish fried in a pan, mother
 Fish fried in a pan.
 Mother, make my bed soon
 For I am weary with hunting
 And want to lie down."

 7. "Who ate the remnants2
 Lord Randal my son?
 Who ate the remnants
 - My handsome young man?"

 8. "My hunting-dogs mother
 My hunting-dogs.
 Mother, make my bed soon
 For I am weary with hunting
 And want to lie down."
- 9. "What happened to them to them the second and th
- 10. "They swelled and they died, mother
 They swelled and died.
 Mother, make my bed soon
 For I am weary with hunting
 And want to lie down."
- 11. "I fear you are poisoned

 Lord Randal my son.

 I fear you are poisoned

 My handsome young man."
- 12. "Yes I am poisoned, mother,
 Yes I am poisoned.
 Mother, make my bed soon
 For I am sick at the heart
 And want to lie down."
- 13. "What will you leave for your sister

 Lord Randal my son?

 What will you leave for your sister

 My handsome young man?"

- "My gold and my silver, mother
 My gold and my silver. 14. My gold and my silver. Mother, make my bed soon. For I am sick at the heart And want to lie down."
- "What will you leave for your mother 15. Lord Randal my son? What will you leave for your mother My handsome young man?"
- "My lands and my cattle mother 16. My lands and my cattle. Mother, make my bed soon For I am sick at the heart And want to lie down.
- 17. "What will you leave for your true love Lord Randal my son? What will you leave for your true love My handsome young man?"
- "I will leave her hell and fire mother I will leave her hell and fire. Mother, make my bed soon For I am sick at the heart And want to lie down."
 - 1. weary tired 2. remnants leftover food

Lord Randal is a ballad. A ballad is a short poem which relates a story. They are called narrative poems because they narrate stories. A ballad is a folksong which has been sung by people. Their style took shape in Europe in the late middle ages in communities where urban literary contacts and mass media had not affected the habit of folk singing. These ballads have been orally transmitted and therefore slight variations may be found in different versions. Almost all the ballads relate simple sensational stories in a dramatic manner and have a great deal of repetition. Generally the characterization is minimal and description brief and conventional. The tradition was preserved by recreating them. 27 of bewolfs advert stoles Lord Randal is a popular ballad which has most of these characteristics.

A: Comprehension

- 1. Where had Lord Randal been to?
- 2. What did he want his mother to do? A blood
- 3. Why was he tired? I not aveal you like sail.
- 4. Why was the mother anxious to find out about the hunting dogs?
- 5. What does 'sick at the heart' mean?
- B: Appreciation
- 6. Do you agree with the statement that "Lord Randa) has all the ingradients of a typical ballad?"
- 7. In which stanza does the young man speak about his feelings for the first time?
- 8. Do you think that it is more effective that his feelings are mentioned later than at the outset?
- What strong human emotions are illustrated in this poem and how? Explain.

BLOWING IN THE WIND

How many roads must a man walk down
Before they call him a man?

How many seas must a white dove sail Before she sleeps in the sand?

How many times must the cannon - balls! fire
Before they're forever banned²? The answer my friend is blowing in the wind.
The answer is blowing in the wind.
How many years can a mountain exist³
Before it is washed to the sea?

How many years can some people exist

Before they're allowed to be free?

to be free?

People refews to understand the Cause of violence

aple prefue

Poverty, Hunger, Suffering

How many times can a man turn his head.

And pretend that he just doesn't see?

The answer my friend is blowing in the wind.

The answer is blowing in the wind.

How many times must a man look up. Before he can see the sky?

How many years must one man have Before he can hear people cry? (insertative)

How many deaths will it take till he knows.
That too many people have died?
The answer my friend is blowing in the wind,
The answer is blowing in the wind.

(They don't want to see) Bob Dylan

- cannon balls balls of gun powder shot from a large gun
- 2. banned forbidden sammen am see tog the eld
- 3. exist live as the world the absence and decays of

This is a popular song with a social and moral issue as its theme-refusal to understand the cause for violence and injustice. The song is called 'Blowing in the Wind' because all the abvious issues that the song mentions, such as injustice, violence and war go on and the people do not see what is very clearly evident.

Bob Dylan is an American composer and singer. He is best known for composition and interpretation of popmusic. The folk music he popularised in 1970s stil remain popular for their serious themes. 'Blowing in the Wind' is a good example.

A: Comprehension

- What do you think is the meaning of the first two lines?
- 2. What does the firing of the cannon balls stand for?
- 3. Explain the meaning of banned, pretend, and exist:

Dyling.

- 4. Give the opposites of the following: before, forever. allow, answer, friend.
- B: Appreciation an entered at basel up revenue and
- What feature of this piece of writing tells you that it is a song and not a poem?
- Do the four lines beginning with "How many times 6. must the cannon balls fire" express the writer's protest against war effectively? Explain.
- How is man's insensitivity to violence expressed in the poem?
- Why is the song called "Blowing in the Wind"?

STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

Whose woods these are I think I know His house is in the village though He will not see me stopping here To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer! To stop without a farmhouse near Between the woods and frozen lake The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness2 bells a shake To ask if there is some mistake The only other sound's the sweep Of easy wind and downy3 flake.4

The woods are lovely, dark and deep But I have promises to keep And miles to go before I sleep And miles to go before I sleep.

Robert Frost

- 1. queer funny
- leather belt that ties horse to its cart. harness
- 3. downy - soft
- pieces of snow flakes said one basis of the said of the said of the said

A special feature with Robert Frost's poems is that they be studied as complete units and not as separate stanzas if they are to be appreciated fully. Read the poem from beginning to the end and try to create the picture in your mind.

Robert Frost (1873 - 1963) is the best known American poet of this century. From 1900 to 1905 he was engaged in farming. Later he taught English and Psychology. He spent a few years in England in the early part of the 20th century. During that time he brought out two volumes of poetry. He served as professor of English at Amherst College with intervals of association with the Universities of Michigan, Harward and Yale. He won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry several times. He uses simple language and rhythms of ordinary speech very effectively in his poetry.

A: Comprehension

- 1. Where is the house of the owner of the woods?
- 2. Why should the horse think that his stopping is queer?
- 3. How does the horse draw the master's attention?
- 4. Why can't the horseman stay longer?

B: Appreciation

- Robert Frost once said that "a poem begins in delight and ends in wisdom". Do you think that this statement is true regarding this poem?
- Even to those of us who have not seen snow fall-6. ing on a dark wood, Frost is able to convey both the beauty and the mistery of the scene. How does he do it?
- Give an instance of each of the following poetic techniques from the poem; alliteration, assonance. repetition

- Stowie

THE LAZY ONE

Things of metal will continue (Satullite)
voyaging! between the stars,
Tired men will (ake off,)— Shart con organism.
they will violate² the quiet moon
and set up their drug-stores³ there.

In this time of the swollen grape
the wine begins its life taste
between the sea and the cordilleras.

In Chile the cherries are dancing Aight
the dark girls are singing hearing
and in the geysers water is shining.

The first wine is pink
is sweet as a tender child
the second wine is strong
strong as a sailor's voice
the third wine is a topaz⁶
a poppy and a fire.

Similes - 2 000015

My house has sea and earth
my woman has large eyes,
the colour of wild hazelnut.
When night comes the sea
clothes itself in white and green
and later in the moonlight the foam
sleeps like a sea-going bride.
I don't want to change my planet 8

Pablo Neruda

1. voyaging - travelling ch

2. violate harm makenet enst at increases

3. drug - stores - pharmacies

4. cordilleras - mountain ranges

5. geysers - natural water springs

6. topaz – a jem

7. poppy - a red flower from which opium is

8. planet - a heavenly body (the earth is a planet

translated into English by Reggie Siriwardhane. It draws our attention to the richness and the beauty of the earth when we are not over ambitious. According to the poet we habitually looked up to the moon for beauty, but the invation of the moon by man has destroyed the images of the moon that brought happiness to us. As a consequence now he begins to see more of the beauty of this planet. What has he discovered?

Pablo Neruda is a modern poet. He was born in 1904 and died in 1973. His native land is Chile in South America. He wrote in the Spanish language. He was in the Chilean diplomatic service and served for some time in Colombo.

A: Comprehension

- 1. Who is 'The Lazy One'?
- 2. What does the poet refer to as "things of metal"?
- 3. How would the "quiet moon" be violated.?
- 4. Why doesn't the poet want to change his planet?
 What reasons are found in the poem?
- 5. Neruda lived in a house overlooking the sea. Cordilleras are a range of mountains. According to the 6th and 8th lines, what do you think was there between the sea and the mountains?

B: Appreciation

- 6. What is the theme of this poem?
- 7. What kind of image is brought to our minds by "... and set up drug stores there"? Does it convey effectively what the poet wishes to say?
- 8. The lines that begin with "In Chile describe certain scenes and build visual images and then the description of maturing taste of wine follows. Do they imply something more than just the taste of wine?

- 9. Would it be correct to say that this is a poem about contentment. What poetic techniques does the writer employ to convey that contentment?
- Do you think the simple statement with which the poet ends his poem is suitable and effective? Give reasons for your answer.

A NEGRO WOMAN

Carrying a bunch of marigolds wrapped in an old newspaper She carries them upright, bareheaded Grange gargingon - noise adams and of her thighs — Goneson — Company causing her to waddle3 of help have work as she walks walks and the control of the control o looking into Mana and a page 18 adoes to be I'M the store window which she passes on her way. What is she but an ambassador4 no see and the see and new en from another world a world of pretty marigolds of two shades which she announces5 not knowing that she does other a seed of the arms were push out than walk the streets holding the flowers upright as a torch so early in the morning.

William Carlos Williams

1. marigolds - a kind of flower

2. bulk - the thickness

3. waddle - walk like a duck.

Homes and said the rese where

In this poem, William Carlos Williams, brings to our notice the two worlds that exist in America, through a symbol – a plump heavily built Negro woman carrying some merigolds wrapped in an old newpaper early in the morning. She comes from her own world, the world of the poor and the underpriviledged into the affluent world where there are well stocked shop windows and people who can buy those goods.

A: Comprehension

- 1. What is the sight that the poet is describing?
- 2. What does 'ambassador from another world' mean?
- 3. What is 'waddle'? Why does she waddle?
- 4. 'a world of pretty merigolds
 of two shades
 which she announces
 not knowing what she does' does what?
 What does this mean?

B: Appreciation and the second second

- 5. The poet creates a very vivid picture in our minds-How does he do it?
- 6. Why does the poet choose 'marigolds'?
 Is there any special significance?
- 7. Comment on the last three lines.
- 8. Do you think that this is a poem about colour bar and freedom of black people? Why?

MACAVITY

182 Egga

Macavity's Mystery Cat: he's called the Hidden Paw For he's the master criminal who can defy! the Law. He's the bafflement? of Scotland Yard; the Flying Squad's despair:

For when they reach the scene of crime, MACAVITY'S NOT THERE!.

Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity.

He's broken every human law, he breaks the law of gravity!

Gravity!

His powers of levitations would make a fakirs stare,

And when you reach the scene of crime, MACAVITY'S

You may seek him in the basement,7 you may look up in the air

But I tell you once and once again, MACAVITY'S NOT THERE!

Macavity's a ginger cat, he's very tall and thin:
You would know him if you saw him, for his eyes are

a sunken in

His brow is deeply lined with thought, his head is highly domed.

His Edat is dusty from neglect, his whiskers are uncombed. He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake;

And when you think he's half asleep, he's always wide awake.

Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity,

For he's a fillend in feline shape, a monster of depravity You may meet him in a by-street, you may see him in the square—

But When a crime's discovered, then MACAVITY'S NOT THERE!.

40 Junos Ba Botusia Obverta @ moderation

He's outwardly respectable. (They say he cheats at cards.) And his footprints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard's.

And when the larder's looted, or the jewel-case is

rifled.13

Or when the milk is missing, or another Peke's been stifled 14

Or the greenhouse15 glass is broken, and the trellis16 past

Ay, there's the wonder of the thing! MACAVITY'S NOT THERE I, the same of the control of

And when the Foreign Office find a Treaty's gone astray, Or the Admiralty lose some plans and drawings by the way. There may be a scrap of paper in the hall or on the

But it's useless to investigate17 - MACAVITY'S NOT THERE!

And when the loss has been disclosed, the Secret Service say:

'It must have been Macavity!' but he's a mile away. You'll be sure to find him resting, or a-licking of his thumbs

Or engaged¹⁸ in doing complicated long division sums

Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity,

There never was a Cat of such deceitfulness19 and のからかのいりかりうろ~ suavity.20

He always has an alibi,21 and one or two to spare;

At whatever time the deed took place - MACAVITY WASN'T THERE!

And they say that all the Cats whose wicked deeds are widely known

(I might mention Mungojerrie, I might mention Griddlebone) postivos curiosos

Are nothing more than agents for the Cat who all the time

Just controls their operations: the Napoleon of Crime! T. S. Eliot

1.	defy	- act against	He's outward gra
2.	bafflement	- confusion	And Als Yearnin
3.	despair	- hopelessness	Yard's.

4. gravity - force which attracts bodies to the centre of the earth

5. levitation - the power to float in air

6. fakir - Hindu religious man sometimes

7. basement - the part of a building which is below ground level

8. domed - with a semicircular covering

9. fiend - devil, moster

10. feline - catlike
11. depravity - corruption

12. larder - place where food stuffs are stored

13. rifled - stolen

(86

14. stilled - smothered, killed

15, greenhouse - a place where plants are grown especially in cold countries

16. trellis -a light structure of bars nailed together where they cross

17. investigate - find out

18. engaged - occupied in

19 deceitfulness-cheating, lying

20. suavity - politeness which is meant as a cover

21 alibinatable - excuse 160 as assume were attention

This is a humorous poem. The poet describes the mischievous things that Macavity does as if he is talking to us. The mock-serious quality of the poem depends mostly on the exaggerated points of reference. We are aware that they cannot be true, but yet we are amused by them.

of this century. He wrote poems, plays and a great deal of literary criticism.

Comprehension A:

- Who is Macavity? 1.
- Why is he called the 'hidden paw'?
- What is Scotland Yard and why does the poet bring 3. it into the poem? - saucose basis and to be
- What do these expressions mean?
 - a. He is the bafflement of the Scotland Yard.
 - b. a fiend in feline shape.
 - c. when the larder is looted.
 - d. has an alibi
 - e. the Napoleon of crime
 - f, a monster of depravity.
- To whom do the following pronouns refer?

 - i. 'they' in line 4 ii. 'you' in line 9
 - iii. 'He' in line 37
- Here are some descriptive words from the poem. Which of them are adjectives? tall, thin, outwardly, human, deeply, feline, depravity, astray.

B: Appreciation

- Do you find this poem interesting? Give reasons 7.
- In this poem, the poet uses familiar, conversational 8. tone Do you think it suits its purpose?
- In ordinary conversation too we use exaggeration 9. to highlight a quality of a person. The poet does the same in a mocking way in Macavity. Pick out two such instances.
- 10. This is a funny, humorous poem. How does poet achieve this effect?

THE MAN HE KILLED

Had he and I but met By some eld ancient inn, We should have sat down to wet Right many a nipperkin2!

39

But ranged as infantry,³
And staring face to face,
I shot at him as he at me,
And killed him in his place.

I shot him dead because – Because he was my foe,⁴ Just so: my foe of course he was; That's clear enough; although.

He thought he'd 'list,' perhaps, Jarrinit's

Off-hand like-just as I
Was out of work-had sold his traps-, deam

No other reason why.

Yes; quaint⁶ and curious⁷ War is!
You shoot a fellow down
You'd treat if met where any bar is,
Or help to half a-crown.

Thomas Hardy

1. ancient - very old

nipperkin - a small quantity of an alcoholic drink

3. infantry - foot soldiers

4. foe - enemy on the many more

5. 'list - (enlist) join the army

6. quaint - unusual 7. curious - strange

In this poem Thomas Hardy draws our attention to the futility of war and its meaningless waste. He points out forcefully that ordinary people are friendly and kind towards one another. But the wars created by interested parties make man act against his nature. This poem makes us think very deeply about the havoc that war brings about. And convinces us that ordinary people can live without war.

A: Comprehension

- 1. Paraphrase the first stanza of the poem
- 2. What does 'infantry' mean? Find out the meaning of cavalry, artillery, and enlist. (In the fourth stanza "he'd 'list" is the contracted from of "he would enlist")
- 3. What does "treat if met where any bar is or help to half-a-crown" mean?

B: Appreciation

- 2. What is the theme of this poem?
- A good poem makes you think about life because 5. it gives a fresh view of something - Does this poem match that requirement? Discuss.
- The two characters in the poem are simple ordinary people. Does that give more poignance to the poem ?
- Write an appreciation of this poem explaining why Quat o Duras you think that it is a good poem.

NO BODY

I'm Nobody! Who are you? Are you-Nobody-too? Then there's a pair of us! Don't tell they'd banish us - you know!

How dreary - tobe - somebody ! How public2 like a Frog-To tell your name - the livelong3 June -To an admiring4 Bog5!

Emily Dickinson

- dull 1. dreary
- in the open 2. public
- all the time 3. livelong
- 4. admiring looking at with pleasure
- muddy area 5 bog

This poem is by Emily Dickinson, even though short, it provokes much thinking. The poet says that talking about yourself is a worthless exercise because admiration comes only from the 'bog' - useless areas (people).

Emily Dickinson is an American poet. Most of her poems were written during the Civil War in America. Emily Dickinson is one of the masters of the short lyric poem. Her poems are written in simple familiar language although they have great depth and intensity.

A: Comprehension

- 1. In the third line of the first stanza the poet refers to 'a pair of us'. Who are they?
- 2. Who are the 'they' in the fourth line of the same stanza.
- 3. What do 'banish' and 'dreary' mean?

B: Appreciation

- 'The language in this poem is simple, but the idea is not'. Do you agree.
- 5. Comment on the rhythm and tone of the poem.
- 6 Comment on the image contained in the second stanza.

SEA MORNING

There is a ringing
In the sun,
A crying in the blue
Sea reaches!
And mangrove² swamps³
A calling of crows and gulls⁴
Over the nets and golden dunes⁵
Of the dawn.⁶

And from the waking huts,
Rubbing the sleep
From their salty eyes.
The men stumble⁷
To dry their nets,
To lay their traps
For the prawns.
To smoke, to laugh.
To lie in the sun.

The brown woman

Calls to the scolding hens
In the yards,
And turns her eyes
To the far horizon?

Wondering, wondering
How her day will end.

Alfreda de Silva

1. reaches - the long, continuous extent of the sea

2. mangrove - a tree found in sandy areas

3. swamps - muddy areas

4. gulls - sea gulls

5. dunes - little hills

6. dawn - early morning

7. stumble - walk unsteadily

8. yard - piece of ground by a house

 horizon – line at which earth and sky appear to meet

In this poem, Alfreada de Silva, a well known Sri Lankan poet, creates a very clear picture of a fishing village using only a few words. The poem is structured in such a way that its imagery gradually makes the picture very clear in our minds. In the first stanza we see the natural surroundings, bright, breezy and noisy. In the next we see the fishermen awake, stumbling away to get about their tasks and to smoke and to laugh with their fellow fishermen. In the last stanza the sun burnt brown woman too is busy calling to the hens. At this point the poet leads us very naturally and without fuss to the reality and uncertainty of life in general as well as in particular – of the fishermen.

A: Comprehension

- In the first two lines the poet says "There is a ringing in the sun" What do you take to be its meaning?
- What do these words mean: mangrove swamps, golden dunes, lay traps, far horizon.
 - The 'ing' form, the participle is used as a noun and sometimes as an adjective. From this poem pick out two examples of each.

B: Appreciation

- 4. Why is this poem called 'Sea Morning'? Do you feel that it is a suitable title. If so, why?
- 5. This poem develops through vividly presented imagery. Through imagery we are made to think of life. How does the poet achieve this?
- 6. Do you think that the words, their meaning and the rhythm blend meaningfully in this Poem. Explain.

CONCLUDED

APPENDIX

Syllabus for

English Literature as an optional subject for the GCE (OL) Examination with effect from 1992

POETRY

The twenty poems given in this publication

NOVELS (choice of two)

- The Mill on the Floss George Eliot McMillan Simplified Series
- 2. Oliver Twist Charles Dickens McMillan -do-
- 3. Hound of the Baskerville Conan Doyle -do-
- 4. Swami and Friends Narayan, R K
- "Madolduwa" Martin Wickremasinghe (English Translation, by Ashley Halpe, (Tisara Publication)

PROSE

- 1. The Necklace Maupassant -
- 2. The Thakur's Well Premachand
- 3. Our Sacred Land Chief Seattle -
- 4. A Letter to his duaghter How Early History was written Jawaharlal Nehru
- 5. Madam Curie Eve Curie -

DRAMA

- 1. The Proposal Anton Chekov
- 2. Dear Departed Stanley Houghton

N. OF THE RESIDENCE

the of socials bracket by a section is designed that sold

THE RESERVE

when the court is used some account with

found to employ 2 PACE

A District World Country Secures - Little Secures

The property country and some and the principal

SHOW DEVENOR - MANUAL AND MANUAL

The present addition and the present the second control of the sec

The Markey Walls Propagation of Transports Walls Propagations

school family bear manager half to

their transfer attail work with the bit of mind A works the proposed at the state.

60年到, 8年至 × 金田以下、松田山南谷。 - 中

STATE OF STREET

- A. 1966. Barragesh Ambust. Strakes
- the factor traces to the local section



Await:

Study Guides on

- * PROSE Selections
- * NOVELS
- * PLAYS

for GCE (O/L) ENGLISH LITERATURE

Available from

Denuma Printers and Publishers. Nagoda, Kalutara.

Dines Silva & Sons, Main St. Kalutara. Tel. 034 - 22269

M D. Gunasena & Co. Ltd., Colombo. Tel 01 - 23981 - 4

Ratna Poth Prakashakayo, Maradana Tel. 01-695868 & Leading Bookshops

Price: Rs. 35/-