

Textual Questions of 'Why We Travel'

Q1. Pico Iyer offers a number of reasons for why one Travels. Sum up a few of these in your own words?

Ans: In this essay Pico Iyer offers a number of reasons that compels one for travel. He provides different answers to the questions which make travelling a pleasurable activity. some of the reasons why one travels are according to Pico Iyer are as:

1. The main reasons for travelling that it is acts as a liberating experience.
2. Travelling provides us a new spirit to live life to the fullest.
3. The Traveler pays attention to his spiritual needs.
4. Travelling to different places and gives us opportunity to meet different people.
5. Traveling makes the traveler exposed to different cultures.
6. Traveler knows the charming beauty as well as harsh relatives of the world.
7. Travelling helps to exchange ideas, views as well as cultural exchange.

Q2. What do you understand by terms like 'cultural relativism' and 'cultural appropriation'? Illustrate with example from the text?

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Ans:- 'Cultural relativism' means that one's beliefs and practices must be understood based on one's own culture. In other words it refers to the idea that the values, knowledge and behavior of man must be understood within his own cultural. Pico Iyer has give so many examples of cultural 'relativism' in the text in the form of travelling to different places of the world.

'Cultural appropriation' mens inappropriate adoption of some elements of

one culture by another culture. In other words, it refers to taking something of other culture that does not belong to one's own culture. The author mentions example of different food habits or a whole new realm of exotica which arises out of the way one culture colors and appropriates the product of another.

Q3. While conceding that tourism can destroy local cultures , Iyer believes that tourists might also revive them. What does he mean by this?

Keeping your own cultural context in mind, do you agrees with his views?

Give a reasoned Answer.

Ans:- Iyer is of the view that tourists might revive local cultures even though it has negative effect on local cultures. He is of the view that a cultural exchange between visitors and local communities provides valorization of total culture. It also results in investment in the Conservation and protections of touristic places. The record of handicrafts and ancient traditions as dances, ritual Celebrations, etc takes place. Yes I agree with the authors view point about this.

Ever thing in this world have good as well as bad impact. But When I keep the in my mind my own cultural and its impact by other cultures I came to conclusion that it have refined it. We should be broad minded and we should see the good elements of other culture and should accept good ones. Good change and modification is necessary for everything in this world.

04. “Travelling allows us to come into contact with more essential parts of our self” Discuss in detail what Iyer mean by this?

Ans:- Pico Iyer is an zealous advocate of travelling. He is of the view that travel provides the much needed to our busy lives. The chaos and confusion of our daily life lose our spirit to live. Travelling provides us a chance to renew our spirit to life to the fullest. We begin to pay attention to our spiritual needs each time we travel, we questions our beliefs and reconsider our opinions. It makes us think and reflect on our notions. Travel does not only improve our knowledge of our own selves but

it also makes us explore the unexplored recess of our mind. It also, makes us to understand our own moods.

In short, it is clear from above Iyer tries his best to explain in his essay about ‘travelling allows us to come into contact with more essential parts of our self’. Note: For material visit: jksscore.com & watch: Dear Students (Salim Sir)

Q5. From your reading of the essay, what impression has you formed of Pico Iyer? Give a well argued answer.

Ans:- We have been influenced too much by the authors personality after reading this essay. He is a true cosmopolite defining himself as “ a multinational soul on a multinational globe”. Pico Iyer starts this essay by writing that main goal of travel is freedom. The travel while on travel feels freedom in all respects. The traveler merges himself with the new environment in travelling. The traveler is free on travel because he has no reasonability of his daily life to him on travel. Also he has no restrictions of society. He can enjoy his life without any restriction boundary of society. We can sum up this essay of Pico Iyer that traveling makes man human in real sense. Travelling provides the man chances to know the reality of the world.

Textual Questions of “The Diary of young Girl”

Q1. What does Anne means by ‘paper is more patient than man’? How does this maxim justify and facilitate her writing a diary?

Ans: The diary writing was completely private and personal act for Anne. She decided that she would not let anyone read it but to express her feelings and emotions on this. She writes in her diary that paper is more patient than man. She writes in her diary that she did not express her inner feeling and emotions of her adolescent stage. The diary is not like the man talkative but is silent record of her thoughts. The diary did not make the judgment of any ones feelings. It keeps the emotions of other patiently on its pages. While as human beings didn’t listen her

emotions and feelings. They always criticize who ever express his or her feelings with them. Same is the case with Anne which she expressed in her diary. She says that young and adult people did not take keen heed towards her because she was only 13 years old. The diary does not make any difference on the bases of age.

This is clear from the above that the maxim 'paper is more patient than man' justify her explanation. The page of the diary accepts her writing silently than man. So, the paper is able to facilitate her to write what every she like on diary.

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Q2. Comment on Anne's relationship with her mother. Keeping the contours of this relationship in mind, what impression have you formed of Anne?

Ans: Anne s relationship with her mother was of an obscure and problematical in nature. The problems happen from the variation in character and outlook. Also, the difficulties arise from these problems. She felt that she did not fit in with them, she saw her mother. The type of relationship between them makes us to say that Anne couldn't stand her mother was not interested in what went on in her daughter's mind. Anne lives her life without her mother's support. However, as Anne grows up, she did not remember her mother's attitude towards her. She gives pardon her mother for what she did with her. Anne decided to be more considerate towards her mother.

Q3. Describe the events that prompt Anne to say "Everything has upset me again this morning" in her letter dated Wednesday,13 January ,1943.

Ans:- In her letter that Anne wrote on Wednesday, 13th of January 1943, she write "everything has upset me again this morning..." It was the day when there was horrible situation outside. The people were being beaten and their property has been stolen or destroyed. They took the Jew family members to different concentration camps. All the male members have been taken away. When children

were coming home to school and that their parents have disappeared. They were either taken into the concentration camps or were killed ruthlessly. Every hour thousands of people were killed. The war situation seemed to be endless. There seemed no end of war. The children were crying in hunger and were without clothes. They were ruthless facing cold and hunger. These were some of the events that prompt Anne to write on the letter "Everything has upset me again this morning."

Q4. Why does Miep use the word 'Tranquility' for the atmosphere at the secret annexe? How does the word belie the spell of depression experienced by Anne?

Ans: Miep Gies was one of the helper of Jewish people. She helps them in hiding in the secret Annexe. After the arrest, she kept the Anne's writing in a drawer of her desk. The atmosphere at the secret annexe was of utter horror and misery. Anne saw herself alone in a cell. She was in the cell without her parents. In this quiet terrified atmosphere Anne was thinking that some misfortune would take place immediately. Anne said that Miep was not aware about all over fears. She fears that they are not in safe position and situation will not be normal for them again. The horror and destruction of war her created haunted her mind. She was too much haunted by war that she thoughts the war would never end. She couldn't imagine the life again which she had lived previously. Anne weeps and cries all the time but all in vain.

Q5. Is Anne justified in holding mankind responsible for waging the war that brought the Holocaust in its wake? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans:- Anne's justification in holding without any doubt mankind is responsible for waging the war. This war brought the Holocaust in its wake. Anne says that there is no need of war. She says that the so called human beings are not human without humanness. The God has created man at the top of than any animal in this

world. He has made him crown of the creation. God has created human beings with love but due to their urge for greed the love is dominated by hatred. At that time Hitler was ruling in Germany and he had hatred against Jews and he killed them ruthlessly. Earlier Germany was embarrassed by the “Treaty of Versailles” which made Hitler started the process of Holocaust. So, in short Anne justified in holding mankind responsible for waging the war that brought the Holocaust in its wake.

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Textual Questions of Jothan: A Dalitt’s Life

Q1. What impression have you formed of Valmiki’s parents from the given extract?

Ans. His father was Chhotan Lal and his mother was Mukundi Devi. The parents of Valmiki worked very hard for the betterment of their children. They have full hope of better days ahead. They want to provide the better education to their children. Valmiki s father was very much interested in giving better education to him. He provided him admission in the school by begging the school teacher to admit him. One day Valmiki’s father saw his son Valmiki with his eyes when he was sweeping the school ground. He did not bear this and resisted for such treatment with his son. He tried his best to give education to his son. Like Valmiki’s father his mother was also very concerned about the upbringing of his son Valmik. She was a very optimist. She threw away the Joothan and went away home when she was denied food at the feast by Sukhdev Singh.

In short we can say that Valmiki’s parents were poor and miserable but they were optimist. They have full faith that one day their condition will be better.

Q. 2. Discuss Valmiki’s experience with his teachers at the primary school in light of his ridiculing of the stereotypical notion of a teacher as ‘a great guru’.

Ans. Valmiki's experience with his teachers at the primary school was very bad. He was treated very badly at the primary school by his teachers. There was no fault of his own but only because he was the son of a Dalit. They treat him as human but as an animal. He was beaten every day by his teacher at the school even though he didn't do anything wrong. The teacher did not teach him as they hurled abuses on him.

It is clear from the above that due to the bad treatment Valmiki experienced with his teachers at the primary school in light of his ridiculing of the stereotypical notion of a teacher as 'a great guru'.

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Q 3. Critically comment on the title of the novel as a poignant corroboration of the treatment of Dalits at the hands of the upper castes.

Ans. In Hindi, Joothan means 'leftover food' which is mostly thrown away. But unfortunately the Dalit who are considered untouchables have been eating through their life. This novel deals with the Valmiki's childhood days in his school. It shows the social injustices faced by Dalits who are considered lower by the people of higher casts. The title of the novel is appropriate as whole novel revolve around this.

Valmiki's and so many that belonged to the lower caste untouchables had been compelled to eat joothan for centuries. The title of Valmiki's autobiographical novel "Jootha: A Dalit's Life" is appropriate. As in the novel Valmiki expresses the miserable conditions they face as Dalits. This novel exposes upper cast people of Brahman who humiliates the lower cast Dalits. In short, the novel is as a poignant corroboration of the treatment of Dalits at the hands of the upper castes, which is clear from its title.

Q4. Describe in detail those instances in the extract where Dalits are seen to be asserting their pride and dignity.

Ans. In the novel “Joothan: A Dalit’s Life” written by Valmiki there are so many extracts whether Dalits are seen to be asserting their pride and dignity. Some of the important extracts of such type are as:

1. At one time Valmiki's Father see his son sweeping the school. He did not allow his son to do that and snatched the broom from his hand and threw it away. This shows that he is **asserting** his pride and dignity and he got angry and even confronted with headmaster for this.
2. Valmiki's mother got angry when her daughter was denied the food by Sukdev Sing. She emptied the basket of Joothan when Sukhdev Sing denied her food at the wedding of his daughter. She told him on the face that feed the joothan to his bharaatis. In this way she is asserting her pride and dignity and she left in anger.

3. Textual Questions of Identity Card

Q1. How does the title of the poem introduce a new vocabulary of protest?

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Ans:- The title ‘Identity Card’ of the poem refers to a powerful emblem of life under surveillance and subjugation and creates an images of resistance out of every day lived experiences. The main theme of Mahmoud Darwish's “Identity Card” is **displacement and injustice**. This displacement and injustice is depicted with the help of words in the poem as a protest. This poem is about a displaced Palestinian Arab who is asked to show his ID card. Throughout the poem, he shares everything that is available officially and what is not. Thus it is clear from above that its title is apt as whole poem revolves around the protest by the poet with the help of using new vocabulary.

Q.2 'Write down: I an Arab'. Discuss the tone of pride and defiance that the speaker conveys by insisting on his identity.

Darwish leaves Israel in the 1970s, moving to Beirut just before the outbreak of the civil war, where he connects with the PLO leadership and becomes speech writer and confidant to Yasir Arafat. He returns to Palestine in 1995 after years of exile and continues to be the biting and powerful voice of the Palestinian people until his death in 2008.

"Write Down, I am Arab" is a personal and social portrait of the poet and national myth, Mahmoud Darwish. Through his poetry, secret love letters, and exclusive archival materials, we unearth the story behind the man who became the mouthpiece of the Palestinian people.. In 1964 his defiant poem, "Write Down, I Am an Arab", landed him in prison and turned him into an icon of the Arab world. At the same time, he met and fell in love with Tamar Ben-Ami, a young Jewish-Israeli.

Q3. Explain the poem as a weapon of resistance against the Israeli occupation of Palestine.

Ans. The Poem "ID Card" is a weapon of resistance against the Israeli occupation. The central theme of this poem is **displacement and injustice**. This is an autobiographical poem and injustices in this poem were very real to Darwish. His family was forced to escape their home in Birwa when he was just a child, following an attack by Israeli forces. The Israeli army subsequently demolished the city to prevent its inhabitants from returning. After taking refuge in Lebanon for a year, Darwish's family returned to territory now claimed by Israel. Because they had missed the Israeli census, the family was placed in the category of "internal refugees." In short, "Identity Card" is a provocation poem as a weapon of resistance against the Israeli occupation of Palestine.

Q4. Analyse the imagery of the poem with reference to its political context.

Ans. 'Identity Card' is a poem by Mahmoud Darwish that explores the author's feelings after an attack on his village in Palestine. Explore an analysis and interpretation of the poem as a warning to Darwish's oppressors in the aftermath of the attack.

“Identity Card” is a poem about Palestinians’ feeling and restriction on expulsion. Darwish repeats “put it on record” and “angry” every stanza. This shows Darwish’s feeling against foreign occupation. “Record” means “write down”. Darwish wanted Palestinians to write this history event down and remember that they have been excluded.

Palestinian poet Mahmoud Darwish’s “Identity Card” sparked much political controversy when it was published in 1964. Some Israeli politicians still find it objectionable, accusing Darwish of “hating” Israelis. But the poem’s nuance lies in its distinction between “anger” and “hatred.”

In short this poem relates to Mahmoud Darwish’s experience. In the Arab-Israeli war of 1948, Israeli government occupied Birweh, so Palestinians were forced to move and leave their hometown.

Textual Questions of Digging

Q1. Identify the tone of speaker. What does it reflect about the poet’s feelings about his heritage?

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Ans: The tone of the speaker is confident which celebrates the activities carried out by the poet’s father and grandfather such as digging for potatoes and cutting turf. The tone of the speaker reflects the poet’s feelings about his heritage. As the poet

pays a heartfelt tribute to the two working men by miming and recalling, at the verbal level, their craft, mastery and labour.

Q2. Discuss the poem as an intersection of the past and present life.

Ans: The poem 'Digging' is an intersection of the past and present life. This explores the relationship between three generations: the speaker, his father, and the speaker's grandfather. The poem is about poet's grandfather, father. The poet's father as well as his grandfather worked the earth. Both of them used a spade skillfully and were engaged in tough manual work. Between those two men, then, there is a sense of continuity, of skills and heritage to which passed down from one generation to the next. But poet represents a break with this tradition. Though, he remembers the work of his father and grandfather. The whole work of his ancestors haunts him throughout his life. He was a writer but he never forgets his parents.

3. How does the poet pay homage to his ancestral way of life?

The poem "Digging" by Seamus Heaney has so many autobiographical elements. So we can say that it is an autobiographical poem. The speaker in this poem is the poet himself. He explores the relationship between three generations: poet's grandfather, father and poet himself. The poet lives a very different life to his ancestors. Still he pays homage to his ancestral way of life. He was a writer, whereas his ancestors were farmers. But even though he isn't a digger of the earth, he realizes that he can still honour his heritage by embracing the values of his ancestors. The speaker's life and art are shaped by his history, and in that history he sees a model for how to approach his own craft. In doing so, the poem argues, the speaker is in fact paying tribute to his ancestors.

Q4. How does the imagery of the poem evoke a sensuous texture of things in the external world?

Ans: The imagery of the poems evokes a sensuous textual of things in the external world with two things i.e. pen and spade. The poet incorporates figurative language and imagery to depict the theme of reflecting on identity. Through his memories of his ancestors, he proves that someone's identity is not defined by heritage, but rather by interests and strengths.

Textual Questions of "This is a Photograph of Me"

Q1. Does the poem depict a woman's predicament in terms of her oppression and marginalisation in a male-dominated society? How can you say that?

Ans: Atwood is known for her strong support of causes: feminism, environmentalism, social justice. She is a feminist author and mostly writes about the oppression of women in a male-dominated society. In her poem "This is a Photograph of Me" she depicts a woman's predicament in terms of her oppression and marginalisation in a male-dominated society. She demands society as a whole to see through the stereotypes placed on women. She examines the true importance and significance women have in the past as well as in the present.

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Q2. The contrast between appearance and reality is brought into sharp relief by the paradoxical and ambiguous imagery and structure of the poem.

Ans: The paradoxical, ambiguous and sharp imagery and symbolic structure help the poet to bring the contrast between appearance and reality. Margaret uses haunting, ambiguous imagery to bring the piece to life and support its mysterious theme. The poem is full with symbolism in its content and structure.

This poem can be separated into two sections according to the subject matter. The first part, describing the image of the child, contains three stanzas while the following part, comprising four stanzas, explores the sad reality of her.

The poem begins with a woman describing an old blurry photograph of a woodsy landscape with a house, a lake, a tree branch and a small hill. The woman seems as if she is viewing the photo for the first time as she points out the significant aspects of the photograph that has been distorted from either overexposure or the sunlight reflecting off the lake. The second half of the poem reveals that the photograph was taken shortly after the woman drowned in the lake.

Thus we came to conclude that paradoxical, ambiguous and sharp imagery and symbolic structure help the poet to bring the contrast between appearance and reality.

Q3. Discuss the effect of the parenthesis in the second part of the poem on your overall understanding and experience of the poem.

Ans: This poem can be separated into two sections according to the subject matter. The first part, describing the image of the child, contains three stanzas while the following part, comprising four stanzas, explores the sad reality of her. Margaret used the parenthesis () in the second part of the poem on our overall understanding and experience of the poem. By using parentheses in the second part of the poem Margaret wants to highlight that women are considered of no importance in male dominated society. Atwood is demonstrating women are often viewed as marginalized like the parenthesis. We kept in parentheses that portion which has not more significance.

Q4. Most readings of the poem have treated the speaker as a woman. Would you agree? Give a reasoned answer.

Ans: There is no doubt in it that most of the readings of the poem have treated the speaker as a woman and we also agree with them. Even certain critics consider the photograph of the poem of a child when she was young. This poem is an autobiographical poem and depicts the feminine aspect of the writer. She was not

herself a female but also a strong feminist. The keen reader and a genuine critic would agree with this that the speaker is a woman.

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