

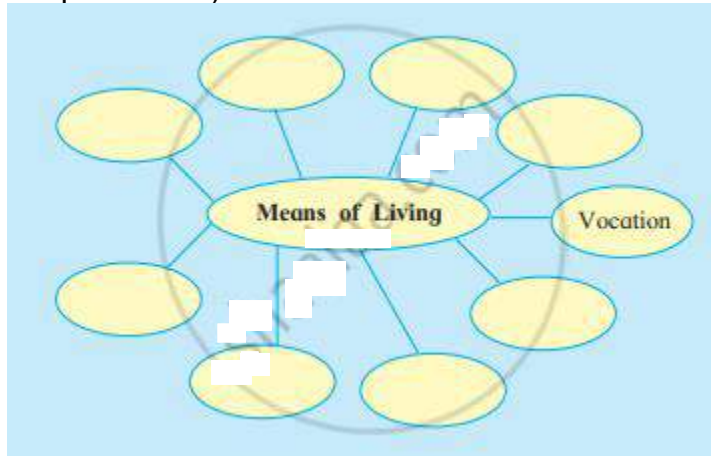
Chapter 2: Vocation

WARMING UP [PAGE 26]

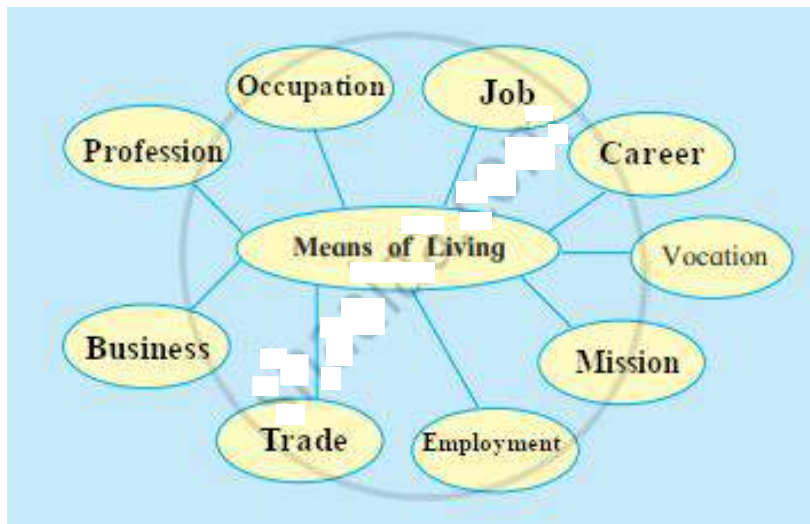
Warming up | Q 1 | Page 26

Pick out words that refer to 'means of living' and fill them in the Web.

(profession/recreation/occupation/job/
pastime/employment/hobby/career/entertainment/mission/trade/buisness/sports/retirem
ent/placement)



SOLUTION



Warming up | Q 2 | Page 26

Using a good dictionary, find the shades of difference in the following:

- 'Profession' refers to
- 'Vocation' refers to
- 'Business' refers to
- 'Occupation' refers to

SOLUTION

1. 'Profession' refers to a paid occupation, especially one that involves prolonged training and a formal qualification.
2. 'Vocation' refers to an occupation for which a person is especially drawn or suited.
3. 'Business' refers to the activity of buying or selling goods or services: a commercial activity done by a person at his own risk.
4. 'Occupation' refers to a person's usual or principal work or business, especially as a means of earning a living.

Warming up | Q 3 | Page 26

Write down eight to ten Onomatopoeic words on your own.

SOLUTION

buzz, whoosh, clang, chirp, clap, howl, hiss, grunt, purr, quack.

ENGLISH WORKSHOP [PAGES 28 - 29]

English workshop | Q 2 | Page 28

Read the poem and fill in the table.

Time of the day	Location	Poet's Activity	Hawker's Activities	Gardener's Activities	Watchman's Activities
Morning					
Afternoon					
Night					

SOLUTION

Time of the day	Location	Poet's Activity	Hawker's Activities	Gardener's Activities	Watchman's Activities
Morning	In the lane	Walking to school	Selling bangles		
Afternoon	Near the poet's house	Walking home from school		Digging the ground	

Night	The j poet's home	Watching the watchman from his bed			Walking up and down the street. swinging his lantern.
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English workshop | Q 3. (a) | Page 28

Think and answer in your own words.

What could be the age group of the speaker in the poem?

SOLUTION

The Age group of the speaker in the poem is 15.

English workshop | Q 3. (b) | Page 28

Think and answer in your own words.

What is the difference between a hawker and a shopkeeper?

SOLUTION

The difference between a hawker and a shopkeeper is that a hawker does not have a fixed shop. He goes from street to street selling his wares. A shopkeeper has a fixed shop and people who want to buy his goods must go to his shop.

English workshop | Q 3. (c) | Page 28

Think and answer in your own words.

How do parents react when they see children soil their clothes in dust and heat?

SOLUTION

When parents see their children exposed to heat or soil their clothes in the dust, they scold them and stop them from doing it.

English workshop | Q 3. (d) | Page 28

Think and answer in your own words.

Why is the street light compared to a one-red-eyed-giant?

SOLUTION

The street light is very tall and has a single red light at the top. Hence it is compared to a giant with one red eye.

English workshop | Q 3. (e) | Page 28

Think and answer in your own words.

What exactly does the speaker in the poem crave for?

SOLUTION

The speaker in the poem, who is a young school-going boy, craves for complete freedom to do whatever he wants and whenever he wants. He wants freedom from authority. He wants to lead a carefree life.

English workshop | Q 3. (f) | Page 28

Think and answer in your own words.

Does the poet really wish to become a hawker/gardener/watchman? Justify your response.

SOLUTION

The poet does not really wish to become a hawker I gardener/watchman. He is childish and sees only what he thinks is their 'carefree' life. He does not see the difficulties. He actually only craves for complete freedom from authority.

English workshop | Q 4. (a) | Page 28

Say why the speaker of the poem wishes to be a -
hawker

SOLUTION

The speaker in the poem feels that there is nothing to hurry the hawker. There is no fixed road he must travel by, no place that he must go to, and no time when he must get back home. The speaker feels he is lucky and hence he wishes to be a hawker. It means that the speaker wants to be free to do what he wants and go where he wants to, without any restrictions.

English workshop | Q 4. (b) | Page 28

Say why the speaker of the poem wishes to be a -
gardener

SOLUTION

The speaker in the poem sees that the gardener in the nearby house is digging the ground. He does what he likes with his spade. He is free to get his clothes soiled with mud, get baked in the sun, or get wet. No one scolds him. Hence the speaker wishes to be a gardener so that he is able to enjoy freedom in the open without any restrictions.

English workshop | Q 4. (c) | Page 28

Say why the speaker of the poem wishes to be a -
watchman.

SOLUTION

The speaker is in his bed. Through the open window. he can see the watchman walking up and down the dark and lonely street with a lantern in his hand. The speaker is resentful that he has to go to bed. He thinks that the watchman never goes to bed in his life. Hence he wishes to become a watchman and walk up and down in the dark street at night, having fun chasing the shadows with his lantern.

English workshop | Q 5 | Page 28

Pick outlines that contain Alliteration, Simile, Repetition, Onomatopoeia.

SOLUTION

Alliteration:

1. 'I can see through the gate the gardener digging the ground.' Repetition of the sound of the letter 't' and 'g'.
2. 'He does what he likes with his spade, he soils his clothes ...' Repetition of the sound of the letter 'h'.
3. 'nobody takes him to task' Repetition of the sound of the letter 't'.

Repetition:

1. The words 'Bangles, crystal bangles' are repeated to create images in our mind of the hawker.
2. The words 'no' and 'nobody' are repeated for emphasis.

Simile:

1. 'The street lamp stands like a giant with one red eye in its head.' The street lamp is directly compared to a giant, using the word 'like'.

Onomatopoeia:

1. 'the **gong** sounds ten': the word 'gong' is an onomatopoeic word formed from the sound associated with it.

English workshop | Q 6 | Page 29

Some poets do not use uniformity in rhyming words, nor a steady rhythm. Such poems with no uniformity in rhyme, rhythm, length of lines or stanzas are called Free Verse. Walt Whitman, Ezra Pound, T.S. Eliot, Rabindranath Tagore are some famous poets who have composed poems in Free Verse.

SOLUTION

A quick glance at the poem 'Vocation' reveals that the style used by Tagore is Free Verse. Now turn the pages of your textbook and see if you can find other poems in Free Verse.

English workshop | Q 7 | Page 29

What vocation/profession/business would you like to take up in the future?

Prepare a fact file for the same using the following points.

1. Name of the vocation/profession/business_____
2. Educational qualifications required_____
3. Work profile/description_____
4. Opportunities for advancement_____
5. Your personal skills/talents for the choice_____

SOLUTION

1. Name of the vocation/ profession/ business: **Engineering.**
2. Educational qualifications required: **B.E./B. Tech.**
3. Work profile/description: **Setting up of projects/setting up plants/ inventing new instruments and machines.**
4. Opportunities for advancement: **Excellent in a developing country like India**
5. Your personal skills/talents for the choice: **My interest in seeing how various machines work and my talent in repairing simple instruments.**

English workshop | Q 8 | Page 29

Read and understand the following poem 'Paper Boats' and write its paraphrase in your own simple language. (You may take the help of a dictionary or the internet.) The first line is done for you.

SOLUTION

Paper Boats

Day after day, one after another, I sail paper boats on the stream of flowing water. I write my name and the name of my village on the boats in big black letters. I hope that someone in some strange land will find them and know who I am. I fill my little boats with 'shiuli' flowers and hope that these flowers which I have picked at dawn will be carried safely to land in the night.

I set my paper boats in motion and look up at the sky. The little clouds have white bulging tails behind them that look like the sails of a boat. I do not know if there is a young child like me up in the sky, who wants to play with me, and sends his boats down through the air to race with my boats.

When it is night, I bury my face in my arms and dream that my paper boats are floating in the air under the stars at midnight. The fairies who bring sleep are sailing in them, and they are filling their baskets with dreams.