

Solution

HORNBILL (CHILDHOOD, FATHER TO SON) WS 2

Class 11 - English Core

Section A

1.
(c) Efforts are always in vain
Explanation: Both of them put out an empty hand for the other to seek, always in vain.
2.
(c) We speak like strangers
Explanation: We speak like strangers
3. (a) spending money freely
Explanation: Prodigal means **spending money freely**
4.
(d) his efforts were in vain
Explanation: When he tried to build a relationship with him in his childhood, **his efforts were in vain.**
5. (a) Imagery
Explanation: The use of imagery has helped the reader to understand the fundamental differences that existed between the father and the son. The poet created an imaginary agrarian society to highlight the father's plight.
6. (a) The son
Explanation: The father felt that his son was reckless with money. He accused him of being a spendthrift but still in spite of this flaw he never wanted his son to move away from him.
7.
(d) The efforts of the father in raising his child
Explanation: The word seed projects the hard work and efforts of the father, which he willingly does for a perfect upbringing of his child.
8. (a) Yes, he did
Explanation: The son speaks for the first time and explains what he feels. He also feels sad about the distance between them.
9. (a) To let go of all the sorrows he had inside
Explanation: The father was ready to forgive him and let go of the sorrows he had inside because of him, because of the distance between them. He wanted to love him again.
10.
(b) out of his sadness
Explanation: The son's anger **arises out of his sadness.**
11.
(c) he lost his purity of thoughts and innocence.
Explanation: The poet was worried because he had lost his purity of thoughts and innocence.
12.
(b) doesn't understand him
Explanation: He shares that although they had lived together in the same house for years, **he doesn't understand him.**
13.
(d) When did my childhood go?
Explanation: There is a refrain in the first (**When did my childhood go?**) and the last line (**Was that the day!**) of each stanza except for the last stanza.

Section B

14. The father has been unable to understand what his son loves to do. He is not in a position to advise him as there is hardly any intimacy between them. They speak like strangers, otherwise there is silence around them. The son has his own dreams and plans which her does not appreciate.

15. The father complains that he is losing touch with his own son. Their relationship is under strain. They live like strangers in the same house. The son wants to live life on his own terms and free himself from parental domination.
16. The father says so because he finds nothing common with his son. The son's affections have now turned from his father to some other object. Now they speak to each other like strangers. There is no understanding between them.
17. The helplessness of the father is highlighted through the depiction of the emotional struggle that he undergoes. He is aware of the problem and is willing to resolve it, but is unable to do so. He laments how his son has become a stranger to him. He regrets the lack of a strong emotional bond and proper communication with his son who has alienated him and wishes to start afresh and rebuild their relationship.
18. The father had always wanted his son built as per his design but the son went astray and became what he wanted. The son made a design for himself and lived a life that he designed. For the father, the son was his seed that he expected to grow and take branches under his shade but now he finds that his expectations from his son have all gone waste.
19. The father is much tenser and upset than his son. He fails to see where he made a mistake. He wants to make peace with his son and keep him in the same house. He is willing to forget and forgive the boy. He is only waiting for an excuse.
20. The father wanted to build the same kind of relationship as he used to have when his son was a little child. He was willing to start afresh and desperately wanted to improve their relationship.
21. The lack of understanding on the part of the older generation (here, father) is the root of the problem. The father wants the young man to stick to home turf. The son, now hard to adjust the growing changes.
22. The father felt sad and forlorn. He wanted his son back and was prepared to accept his son with all his profligacy. He never wanted his son to live in a world of his own and was willing to forgive and reconcile with his son.
23. There is no interaction or conversation between the father and the son. They don't speak a word to each other. Complete silence surrounds them when they are in the presence of each other.
24. The father finds son's interests quite different. He is home bound, whereas the son is on the look out for fresh avenues. He aspires for a word of his own. The father wants him to return home even if he undergoes losses by his extravagant ventures. He is willing to make up with him if he agrees to live with him.
25. Actually, the father-son relationship is non-functional. The father does not understand the aspirations, longings or cravings of the son. They speak like strangers. Their exchanges, if any, are just formal. Otherwise, silence surrounds them.
26. Being a youngster, I also often revolt against the authoritarian attitude of elders. They have an ego problem. They demand total obedience from young ones. I know that the relationship between father and son is strong yet delicate. I would humbly advise grown-ups to be a bit more flexible and liberal in their attitude. There is no question of siding with anybody. A middle path must be taken to re-establish cordial relations.
27. Yes, the poem has a consistent rhyme scheme. The rhyme scheme in each stanza is:
a b b a b a
28. According to the father, his son has made a world of his own. He is the master of this world. He depends upon his father no more.
29.
 - i. He finds himself master of his mind and he comes to trust his ability to reason and think.
 - ii. He has gained individuality in his thoughts.
 - iii. He experiences relief of restrictions imposed on him and his capacity to have individual thoughts that enhances his confidence and gives him a sense of pride.
30.
 - i. He thinks it can be found in an infant's face.
 - ii. The poet means to say that the innocence of childhood remains only as long as one is an infant. As one grows in years, the innocence of childhood begins to disappear.
 - iii. The poet is worried because he has lost his purity of thought and innocence.
31.
 - i. According to the poet, adults are full of hypocrisy.
 - ii. The poet thinks that preaching and practice of adults are contradictory.
 - iii. The child is heading towards worldly maturity. He has found the difference between face values and real values.
32.
 - i. "my" refers to the poet Markus Natten.
 - ii. "it" refers to the poet's childhood.
 - iii. The poet's childhood has wandered away to some forgotten place.
33.
 - i. The name of the poem is 'Childhood'. The name of the poet is Markus Natten.
 - ii. He thinks it was the day when he entered his twelfth year.
 - iii. He felt they were real places where one went to live after death.
34.
 - i. The name of the poem is 'Childhood'. The name of the poet is Markus Natten.
 - ii. He thinks it has gone to some forgotten place.

- iii. The poet remains so much caught in the ways of the world that he hardly ever remembers his childhood. That is why he says his childhood has gone to some forgotten place.
35. i. That forgotten place is hidden in an infant's face.
 ii. The poet has lost his childhood. He has understood that infancy is the time where innocent joys of childhood can be found.
 iii. The poet longs to go back in time to the period of infancy to find his innocence.
36. i. He thinks he lost his childhood when he realized the hypocrisy in the behaviour of adults.
 ii. Adults usually talk and preach of love.
 iii. They are not so loving as they seem to be in their talking and preaching.
37. i. He says that his thoughts are not the thoughts of other people. They are entirely his own.
 ii. He says that his mind produces thoughts that are different from the thoughts of other people.
 iii. The poet means to say that a person loses the innocence of his childhood when an element of ego begins to enter his mind.
38. i. There are various possibilities according to the poet. One growth in terms of years, two rationalism, three realizations of the falsehood and hypocrisy of the adult world.
 ii. The poet lost his childhood when he started reasoning about the existence of hell and heaven.
 iii. He now finds existence of hell and heaven in Geography.
39. i. The poem is called Childhood by Markus Natten.
 ii. The poet has gained maturity and a new understanding of the world. He has learnt to analyze the actions of others.
 iii. The poet has realized that the adults preach of love and care but actually they are hypocrites. Their actions are motivated by hatred and jealousy.
40. i. He felt that they were loving and caring.
 ii. He has found that they are hypocrites. They are not what they seem to be.
 iii. The poet means to say that while children are simple and innocent at heart, adults become hypocritical in their behaviour.
41. i. The poet has come to understand the world in a more rational way. He has adopted scientific thinking now.
 ii. The poet has lost his childhood.
 iii. Ceased.
42. i. The name of the poem is 'Childhood'. The name of the poet is Markus Natten.
 ii. He thinks it can be found in an infant's face.
 iii. The poet means to say that the innocence of childhood remains only as long as one is an infant. As one grows in years, the innocence of childhood begins to disappear.
43. i. The first line of this stanza indicates a shift in thoughts of a growing child.
 ii. The speaker regrets the loss of childhood which was a period of innocence and a make-believe world.
 iii. The poet is puzzled at the sudden change in his thoughts.
44. i. The Phrase 'an empty hand' signifies that neither the father nor the son gained anything from their present state of estrangement. It signified the failure of the two to understand each other.
 ii. They were longing to forgive each other and start afresh.
 iii. The father failed to understand the desires, dreams and aspirations of his son and he couldn't comprehend the reason for his anger and grief.
45. i. The name of the poem is 'Father to Son, and the name of the poet is Elizabeth Jennings.
 ii. The words 'an empty hand' signify that neither the father nor the son has gained anything from their present state of estrangement. Both of them are empty-handed.
 iii. They long for an excuse to forgive each other.
46. i. They have to live on the same globe and the same land.
 ii. The father means to say that they must live in the same home and under the same roof. They should not live as strangers to each other.
 iii. The father can't understand why anger grows from his grief He can't understand why in his grief, he becomes angry.
47. i. The word 'seed' here refers to all the hard work that the father had to do to bring up his child.
 ii. The child's mind is the land into which the father had tried to sow the seeds of his thoughts.
 iii. They speak like strangers because they have different ways of life and thoughts. They have differences between them due to lack of communication.
48. i. "we" refers to the father and his son.
 ii. Metaphor: "seed" refers to the son.

- iii. The father seems to be repenting his way of upbringing the son which might have gradually led to the present scenario. The father wondered whether it was he himself who was responsible for the failure of their relationship.
49.
 - i. Silence, here stands for harsh coldness and indifference that exist between father and son.
 - ii. The poet has used the word 'prodigal' for the son who is wasteful of one's means.
 - iii. Either the son can sever all links with the father to shift into his own world or reunion with him.
 50.
 - i. The father and the son must learn to live together in spite of their differences and misunderstandings.
 - ii. Personification: "anger grows from grief".
 - iii. The father was in pain and was saddened. The son too felt sad because of the rift that existed between the two and he was angry owing to his puzzled state of mind. The anger that had developed from the deep sorrow that he felt.
 51.
 - i. The father laments the fact that the son has grown up into an individual who asserts his independence. The son lived in a world totally different from the father's world.
 - ii. Father and son have become strangers due to lack of understanding and communication between them.
 - iii. The son is his father's own flesh and blood and resembles him in physical attributes. Yet, they don't share the same interests. Physically the child resembled his father but their interests were totally different.
 52.
 - i. Alliteration: "silence surrounds us". Meaning: There is a lack of communication between the father and son. They have nothing to share with each other.
 - ii. The father is referring to the story of the prodigal son in the Bible. In that story, the father accepts his son with all his mistakes. The speaker here also wants to arrive at a compromise with his son by accepting him with his follies.
 - iii. The father expressed the desire to retain a relationship with his son. He doesn't want him to build another house. He was willing to start afresh and was willing to reconcile with his son.
 53.
 - i. There is no communication at all between the father and the son. There is complete silence when they are in each other's presence.
 - ii. He wants his son to come back to his father's home.
 - iii. He is prepared to accept his son with all his profligacy.
 54.
 - i. The child's mind is the land into which the father had tried to sow the seeds of his thought.
 - ii. They speak like strangers because they have different ways of life and thoughts.
 - iii. Because the child has nothing common with him.
 55.
 - i. The father and the son were complete strangers to each other. A complete silence surrounded them when they were in each other's presence. The father failed to understand his son's desires, aspirations and dreams.
 - ii. He wanted to build up the same kind of relationship as he used to have when his son was a little child.
 - iii. The father and the son lived in the same house for several years.
 56.
 - i. The name of the poem is 'Father to Son, and the name of the poet is Elizabeth Jennings.
 - ii. 'This child' refers to the son who is now grown up.
 - iii. The father and the son have lived in the same house for years.
 57.
 - i. The name of the poem is 'Father to Son, and the name of the poet is Elizabeth Jennings.
 - ii. The father does not want his son to make a new world of his own and move into it.
 - iii. He would forgive his son for whatever sorrow he has given him.

Section C

58. **(b)** Communication and generation gap
Explanation: Communication and generation gap
59. **(a)** To build a new relationship with his son
Explanation: To build a new relationship with his son
60. **(b)** Option (b)
Explanation: Option (b)
61. **(a)** True
Explanation: True
62. 1. Son
63. **(b)** To come back home
Explanation: To come back home

64. **(b)** As he is wasting his time
Explanation: As he is wasting his time
65. **(d)** Alliteration
Explanation: Alliteration
66. 1. Sorrows
67. **(b)** False
Explanation: The son felt bad about the distance between himself and his father when he spoke for the first time.
68. **(c)** That he is responsible for the situation
Explanation: That he is responsible for the situation
69. **(d)** they resemble each other
Explanation: they resemble each other
70. **(c)** Abccbc
Explanation: Abccbc
71. 1. Elizabeth Jennings
72. **(a)** True
Explanation: True

Section D

73. Yes, independent thinking is a step towards adulthood. As a child, one is not able to make one's own decisions and one's thinking is always influenced and directed by adults. A child is so innocent that it is not able to distinguish between truth and imagination. As a child's thinking is influenced by others, it has no individuality. Moreover, it is prone to manipulations which lead to fickle-mindedness. Independent thinking makes us what we are. It shapes our personality and we are known among people through what our mind thinks and what decisions we take.
If we want to stay away from evil people who try to influence our thoughts for their selfish purposes, then only independent thinking can help us. We cannot claim to be an individual if we cannot take decisions ourselves.
74. In today's materialistic world, parents, especially fathers, are busy with their careers, finding very little time for their children. Childhood is a tender age and a child needs his/her parents at every stage of his/her growing up. In the pursuit of money or career, children are left at the mercy of caretakers or maids who may provide or fulfil a child's basic need but their emotional and intellectual needs are left unfulfilled. Bonding between parents and children keeps on diminishing until it reaches an alarming level.
Parents need to understand that between career and children, a balancing act has to be practised. Children need their parents to guide them, to share their likes and dislikes, to spend quality time with them.
No parent should allow such a situation where they may not understand their children or there may be no communication at all between them. Emotional bonding is a must for a family to stay together.
75. Generation gap is a psychological and emotional gap between parents or elder people and the younger ones. This creates misunderstanding and lack of attachment between parents and children. The success of parenting lies in how effectively they avoid the generation gap or ignore differences with their children.
Generation gap is the result of the fast-paced development of society. In earlier times, two or three generations lived in the same lifestyle and environment, as development was slow. Today, parents do not even know many of the modern technologies and equipment children use.
Being up-to-date and more involved in a child's life are the only ways to cope with the generation gap. Moreover, generation gap occurs when there is a difference of opinion. One should be flexible in approach and must try to understand the reason of a particular behaviour.