



HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Term-II

(Class 8th – English)

WRINKLES

GLOSSARY

Raade	a Hindu festival celebrated in Jammu
Tawi	a river of jammu
Make bold	become courageous
Uproot	to pull out or remove
Comeliness	attractiveness
Navaratra	a festival celebrating the birth of lord Shiva
Tinsel	shining decorative metallic stripes
Or threads	

SUMMARY

MOZAMIL SIR

The poem “Wrinkles” is a Dogri poem written by Shivnath and translated by Arvind. This poem is an extremely emotional account of a son on the subject of his mother. He says that he has been counting the Wrinkles on the face of his mother. His mother got her first wrinkle when her father married her and she was uprooted from her home and planted in the courtyard of others. She got her another wrinkle when she was in the family way. She got her third wrinkle when her son took away the comeliness of her face through lactation. She gets her fourth wrinkle when her son married off leaving his mother alone. The narrator longs to see the girl under those wrinkles which once she was, when he celebrated Raade festival and went to river Tawi to immerse the seedlings and bathe during the Navaratri. He wants to see his mother as a young girl who used to play hopscotch and the game of pebbles. The narrator wishes his mother to become that girl once again for a day so that he would bring colors for raade, tinsel for her dupatta, and colorful pebbles from across the river Tawi.

Thinking about the poem:

Q1. How many wrinkles does the poet see on the mother’s face?

Ans. The poet finds four wrinkles on his mother’s face.

Q2. What does the first wrinkle represent?

Ans. The first wrinkle on her face represents a sense of loss, mental strain when she was uprooted from her house and planted in the courtyard of others.



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Q3. What do the second and the third wrinkles represent?

Ans. She got her second wrinkle when she nourished her child in her womb and she got her third wrinkle when she was being consumed during the process of lactation.

Q4. What is the poet seeking under the wrinkles of the mother?

Ans. The poet wants to see the young girl under the wrinkles which she was in her young age.

Q5. What are the activities the poet's mother used to do when she was a girl?

Ans. When she was a young girl, the poet's mother used to celebrate Raade festival and bathe and immerse Raade seedlings in the river. She also used to play hopscotch and the game of pebbles.

Q6. How does the poem end?

Ans. At the end of the poem, the poet wants his mother to become young girl once again for a day. He would then bring colors for Raade, tinsel for her dupatta, and colorful pebbles for her from across the river Tawi.

MUZAMIL SIR

STARS SPEAK TO MAN

SUMMARY

The poem 'Stars Speak to Man' is written by Abdul Ahad Azad in Kashmiri and rendered into English by Prof. G.R. Malik. In the poem stars speak to man, they tell him that he was born with the light of reason but he chose to be fire. Due to his callousness he became a reason for disgrace for the whole mankind. The stars tell him that nature had fashioned him to become the fountain of love and affection but he took to buying and selling of religion and his faith. Nature had bestowed all its treasures upon him to share them equally but his materialistic pursuits led him astray. Not only this, man created divisions on the basis of religion and faith. Humanity has fallen into lament due to man's misdeeds. What man calls awakening is basically an intoxicating sleep. Man's own deeds have deluded him and he complains against fate. It is nothing but a fanciful dream and man needs to come out from it. At the end, the stars tell man that he breaks the heart of those who are his kin. He should not ravage his own home by acting irresponsibly.

Think about the Text:

Q1. What do the stars say to man in the first two lines of the poem?

Ans. In the first two lines of the poem the stars tell man that he was the light of reason but he chose to be fire. And man brought disgrace for his race due to his callousness.



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Q2. Nature had fashioned you to apportion love and affection / but you chose to buying and selling of religion and faith instead.

Explain these lines.

Ans. IN these lines stars tell man that nature had fashioned him to become a fountain of love and affection. But he stooped so low that he fell to selling and buying of religion and faith.

Q3. Why is man described as serpent?

Ans. Unused remains a treasure upon which serpents find their shelter. A man who amasses wealth and makes no good use of it is like a serpent sitting on ground with a treasure underneath. The man has the quality to share whatever he is bestowed with but when we find him its contradictory, he is described as a serpent.

Q4. “That which you call awakening is a stupefying hangover”. Why?

Ans. All human beings are equal. Divisions on the basis of religion and faith and calling it awakening, is nothing but an intoxicating sleep.

MUZAMIL SIR

Q5. Do you think the poem is a wake-up call? Explain.

Ans. Yes, the poem is a wake-up call. The poet wants’ to awaken those who have created divisions in the name of religion and faith. The poet wants men to recognize their status and regain their loss.

SUMMER & WINTER

GLOSSARY

Congregate	To gather; to come together
Horizon	The line where the sky seems to meet the earth
Stainless	Perfectly clean; clear
Eternity	Infinite duration, timelessness
Rejoice	To be full of joy
Reed	a type of tall, stiff plant like grass growing together in group near water
Willow that	A tree that grows near water & has long, thin branches Hang down



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Foliage	leaves, as of a plant or tree; mass of leaves
Stiffen	to become firm or more difficult to bend
Translucent	allowing only some light to pass through
Slime	any soft, moist, slippery, sometimes sticky matter, as soft Mud
Clod	a lump, esp. a lump of earth, clay, loam, etc.

SUMMARY

The poem Summer and Winter is written by P. B. Shelley. In this poem summer symbolizes life and happiness, and winter symbolizes death and lifelessness. The poet draws images from the summer season to heighten the effects of life & vigour.

In the section that follows, the poet draws images from the winter which symbolizes death and lifelessness.

The poet, in a very subtle manner, brings about a contrast between the two natural forces: Life & death; symbolized by: summer & winter.

Thinking about the poem

Q1. What do the opening lines of the poem describe?

Ans. The opening lines of the poem describe the bright & cheerful afternoon towards the end of the sunny month of June.

Q2. What is the effect of the shining sun on the objects of nature?

Ans. In the summer the sun shines in the clear & cloudless sky making all things rejoice.

Q3. How is winter described in the poem?

Ans. The effect of winter is harsh. The birds die in the forests. The fishes lie stiffened in the translucent ice.

Q4. Explain the following lines:

All things rejoiced beneath the sun; the weeds,

The river, and the corn-fields, and reeds;

The willow leaves that glanced in the light breeze

Ans. In these lines the poet says that in the summer the sun shines brightly in the sky. All things whether: The weeds, the river, the cornfields and the reeds are full of life and happiness.



Q5. How does the poem end?

Ans. At the end of the poem, the poet describes a family that assembles round the fire but still feel cold; and the poet is sorry for a homeless beggar.

PLAYS

A STRANGE TRAIL

Working with the text

Q1. What did Alice remember?

Ans. Alice remembered following a rabbit and reaching to a wonderland through a rabbit hole. There she saw a lot of odd creatures who spoke and acted strangely. Alice remembered meeting a king and a queen there and attending a mad tea party. She also remembered drinking a strange liquid that made her grow smaller, and then she ate a cake to grow larger again.

Q2. Why, according to Gryphon, were the jury men putting down their names?

Ans. According to Gryphon, the jurors were writing down the names for the fear of forgetting them at the end of the trail.

MUZAMIL SIR

Q3. The first witness was:

Alice, White rabbit, King, Mad hatter

Ans. Mad Hatter.

Q5. "Give your evidence or I'll have you executed whether you are nervous or not".

Who says these words and to whom?

What do you mean by "I will have you executed"?

Ans. These words are told by the King of Hearts to the Mad Hatter. To have somebody executed means to punish them to death.

Q6. Knave denies having imitated somebody's handwriting. What evidence does he give?

Ans. He denies having written the letter. He says had he done so, he would have signed it at the end.

Q7. What happens when the whole pack of cards and all the animals fall upon Alice?

Ans. When all the animals fall upon her, Alice screams and tries to beat them off. The animals run in different directions and disappear.

Q8. A, strange trail was a dream which Alice dreamt. (True/False)

Ans. True.