

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
SEPTEMBER 2020

WEEK TWELVE: LESSON ONE

SUBJECT: English 'A'

GRADE: Eleven (11)

TOPIC: COMPREHENSION

OBJECTIVE(S)

With the aid of a text (POEM /PROSE) students will select the correct response to the given questions.

There Was An Indian

There was an Indian, who had no change.
Who strayed content along a sunlit beach
Gathering shells. He heard a sudden strange
Commingle noise, looked up and gasped to speech

For in the bay, where nothing was before,
Moved on to the sea, by magic, huge canoes
With bellying cloths on poles, and not one oar
And fluttering coloured signs and clambering crews.

And he, in fear, this naked man alone
His fallen hands forgetting all their shells
His lips gone pale, knelt low behind a stone
And stared and saw, and did not understand
Columbus's doomed-burdened caravels
Slant to the shore, and all their seamen land

J. C SQUIRE

1. What is the theme of the poem?
 - (A) Amerindian life
 - (B) The immigration of the Indian
 - (C) The effect of the arrival of Columbus on the life of the Indian
 - (D) The fear of the lonely Indian

2. What is suggested in line 1 of the poem?
 - (A) Life was boring for the Indian
 - (B) Life had become meaningless for the Indian
 - (C) The Indian had not experienced anything different from what he was accustomed
 - (D) The Indian was resistant to change

3. What does the phrase, bellying clothes on poles of the poem refer to:
 - (A) the flags on the mast
 - (B) the sail
 - (C) large birds on the deck
 - (D) clothes worn by the sailors

4. Why does the poet use the word “canoes” in the poem?
 - (A) To emphasize the ignorance of the Indian
 - (B) To show that any sailing vessel different from canoes is beyond the Indian’s experience.
 - (C) To describe the shape of the ships,
 - (D) To indicate that the ships were being towed.

5. The poem evokes a feeling of
 - (A) adventure through the Indian’s experience
 - (B) appreciation for the beauty of the island
 - (C) pity and fear for the Indian and his culture
 - (D) joy at the discovery of the island

6. What is suggested by the word “doom-burdened” of the poem?
 - (A) The Indian’s culture is doomed for destruction
 - (B) The ships were sinking
 - (C) The ships were filled with heavy cargo
 - (D) The ships were moving slowly

7. What is suggested by the phrase, “where nothing was before” in the poem
- (A) The area was an empty expanse
 - (B) The bay was clear
 - (C) No sailing vessel had ever sailed on the bay before
 - (D) The bay never existed

Joy of being Near

Read the passage carefully before answering Items 8-16

The joy of being near her increased with each step. And at last it reached such a point that, as he looked into her eyes and noted the flush of glad and frightened agitation that suffused her face, he was confused himself, and in silence gave her a smile that said too much.

‘If this is the case’, he said to himself, ‘I ought to think it over and make up my mind, and not let myself be carried away like a boy by the impulse of the movement.’

‘The only thing I can find against it is that when I lost Marie I vowed to myself I would remain true to her memory. That is the only thing I can say against my feeling... it’s an important factor’, he said himself. He was aware nevertheless that this consideration had not the slightest importance for him personally, except that it might detract from the romantic role he played in the eyes of others,

Of all the women and girls of his acquaintance he could not think of a single one who united herself to such a degree all, literally all, the qualities which, considering the matter in cold blood, he would wish to see in his wife. She had all the charm and freshness of youth but she was not a child, and she loved him consciously as a woman ought to love. That was one point. Another point: she was not only far from being worldly -she had an unmistakable distaste for worldly society, and at the same time she knew the world and had all the ways of a woman of the best society, the absence of which in a life companion would be unthinkable for him. Thirdly, she was religious, and not unwittingly religious and good like a child – like Kitty for example – but her life was based on religious principles. Even down to small details Koznyshev found in her all that he desired in a wife: she was poor and without family, so she would not bring into her husband’s house a mass of relations with their influence, as he saw Kitty doing. She would be indebted to her husband for everything, which, too, was what he had always desired for his future married life. And this girl, who combined all these qualities, loved him. He was a modest man, but he could not help seeing it. And he loved her

The one argument against it was his age. But he came of long-lived stock, he had not a single gray hair in his head, and nobody would have taken him for forty. He remembered Varenka’s saying that it was only in Russia that men regarded themselves as old at fifty, and that in France a man of fifty considers himself *dans la force de l’age* –in the prime of life – while a man of forty is *un jeune*

homme. And what did the mere reckoning of years matter when he felt as young at heart as he had been twenty years ago? Was it not youth to feel as he felt now, as he saw a graceful figure of Varenka in her yellow dress with her basket on her arm, stepping lightly past the trunk of an old birch tree? His heart contracted with happiness, and melted within him. He felt that he had made up his mind. Varenka, who had just crouched down to pick a mushroom, rose buoyantly and looked around. Throwing away his cigar, Koznyshev advanced towards her with a determined step.

9. Koznyshev decided “to think it over” because he wanted
 - (A) to make quiet sure that he was not being untrue to Marie’s memory
 - (B) a chance to compare Kitty to Varenka to determine whom he really loved
 - (C) an opportunity to observe Varenka’s actions more closely
 - (D) to be sure he wasn’t allowing himself to be influenced by emotion

10. Koznyshev’s view of Kitty (who is mentioned) is that she is
 - (A) young and irreligious
 - (B) naïve and dependent
 - (C) unthinking and attractive
 - (D) childish and insensitive

11. Koznyshev would like to see all the following in his future wife EXCEPT
 - (A) maturity
 - (B) indebtedness
 - (C) worldliness
 - (D) love for him

12. Which of the following in Koznyshev’s eyes was an admirable quality which Varenka possessed?
 - (A) Passion
 - (B) Quietness
 - (C) Friendliness
 - (D) Refinement

13. Koznyshev uses Varenka’s saying about men in Russia and in France to support his own view that
 - (A) age was really a matter of opinion
 - (B) forty was the right age at which to marry
 - (C) being a Russian he was too old for Varenka
 - (D) she was indeed knowledgeable about matters of the world

14. Koznyshev’s major consideration acting against his marrying Varenka was that he
 - (A) thought he was too hold for Varenka
 - (B) thought his emotions were adversely affecting his reasoning ability

- (C) would lose the romantic image he enjoyed in the eyes of others
- (D) wanted to remain true to Marie's memory

15. Throwing away his cigar, Koznyshev advanced towards her with a determined step". What does this suggest he has decided to do?
- (A) To tell Varenka how young he felt
 - (B) To escort Varenka home
 - (C) To ask Varenka to marry him
 - (D) To compliment Varenka on her pretty dress
16. Within the last paragraph, the nature of Koznyshev's consideration changes as he thinks about marrying Varenka. Which of the following BEST describes this change?
- (A) From rational to emotional
 - (B) From particular to general
 - (C) From practical to idealistic
 - (D) From general to personal