

M.D.S. COLLEGE OF
EDUCATION
READING AND REFLECTION
ON TEXT

Submitted By ÷

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checked by

Words

Meaning

Words Meaning

1.) Accede ÷ (मानना)
They have acceded to my request.

2.) Accept ÷ (स्वीकार करना)
I have accepted the offer of job.

3.) Alter ÷ (परिवर्तन करना)
The government has altered the plan.

4.) Amiable ÷ (मिलनसार)
Priya has very amiable nature. So she has got a lots of friends.

5.) ANARCHISTS ÷ (आवश्यकता)
The government will not tolerate the anarchisis.

6.) Ascent ÷ (चढ़ाई)
The ascent to the Everest began in the morning.

Roll No.

7.) Bail ÷ (जमानत)
The court released him on the bail.

8.) Beneficial ÷ (लाभकारी)
Morning walk is beneficial for health.

9.) Bridle ÷ (लगाम)
He stopped the horse by pulling its bridle.

10.) Canon ÷ (नियम)
The punishment is against the canon of justice.

11.) Colleague ÷ (साथी कार्यकर्ता)
Rajat is my colleague.

12.) Compliment ÷ (नमस्कार) प्रशंसा)
She paid me an enormous compliment.

13.) Council ÷ (समिति)
The council has decided to improve this condition of city.

14.) Counsel ± (परामर्श)
Students need proper counselling.

15.) Medulous ± (रहस्य विश्वासी)
I am not really so medulous.

16.) Decent ± (आदरणीय)
He leads a decent life.

17.) Desirable ± (उचित)
It's desirable to check that nothing has been forgotten.

18.) Desirous ± (इच्छुक)
The poet was desirous of peace in Europe.

19.) Digresses ± (विषय से विचलित)
I have digressed a little from my original plan.

20.) Eligible ÷ (योग्य)
 I am eligible for teaching in school.

21.) Emigrate ÷ (वसना)
 Samarth's parents emigrated to Australia.

22.) Eminent ÷ (प्रसिद्ध)
 He is an eminent doctor.

23.) Extempore ÷ (बिना तैयारी के)
 The students were later given extempore topics for presentation.

24.) Foul ÷ (गन्दी)
 A foul smell is coming from toilet.

25.) Gamble ÷ (पुआ)
 He lost a lot of money in gambling.

26.) Illicit ÷ (अवैध)

These days illicit liquor is not available.

27.) Incident ÷ (घटना)

This is an unfortunate incident.

28.) Industrious ÷ (परिश्रमी)

An industrious people striving to make their country prosperous.

29.) Lightening ÷ (हल्का करना)

He is lightening my burden at office.

30.) Materialistic ÷ (मौलि कवाकी)

The attitude of the people today is materialistic.

31.) Meddle ÷ (कदम देना)

We should not meddle in the affairs of others.

32.) Momentary ÷ (क्षणिक)
 These days joys of life
 are momentary.

33.) Optimists ÷ (आशावादी)
 We should be optimists
 in life.

34.) Patrol ÷ (वक़त ख़ाना)
 The police patrol at night.

35.) Populous ÷ (घना वसा हुआ)
 China is a populous country.

36.) Preparations ÷ (तैयारियाँ)
 We had got all the
 preparation made.

37.) Sociable † (मिलनसार)
Rita is very sociable.

38.) Symmetry † (समानता)
The piece of art has
a perfect symmetry.

39.) Unanimously † (सर्वसम्पत्ति)
The bill was passed
unanimously.

COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE - 1

Honey has been used to treat wounds for millenia. Researches have found that honey has outperformed antibiotics in treating wounds and even cancerous sections and burns.

Worker bees gather nectar from flowers during spring and summer regurgitate it into the mouths of waiting hive members. They spit it out into the honey comb and fan it with their wings until most of the water in the nectar has evaporated. At the same time, their enzyme - rich saliva turns the sucrose into glucose and fructose, which bind to the remaining, thought these is ample opportunity for pathogens to invade. But production comes in the form of the basic bee's prime enzyme. glucose oxidase, which makes the brew acidic

and hostile to most bacteria by converting glucose into gluconic acid.

Honey has a secret weapon that makes it deadly to microbes, even in a diluted form, hydrogen peroxide. As it breaks down, hydrogen radicals are formed that damage bacteria.

Questions :-

a) What has scientific research revealed about honey?

Ans.) Honey, outperforms antibiotic in treating wounds of even war-torn regions antibiotic.

b.) How does most of the water in the nectar evaporate?

Ans.) By fanning of wings by worker bee.

c.) Given a reason why bacteria cannot survive in honey?

Ans.) The enzyme rich saliva of the bee turns sucrose into glucose and fructose which bind to the remaining water. Bacteria can't survive in the desert that remains.

d.) What are the twin advantage of glucose oxidase?

Ans ⇒ (i) Protection from invasion of pathogens.
(ii) Making brew acidic of converting glucose to gluconic acid.

e.) Why has honey bees adopted as a standard secret weapon?

Ans.) It contains hydrogen peroxide and its hydroxyl radicals damage bacteria.

PASSAGE - 2

People often curse poverty as a great evil and. It seems to be an accepted belief that if people only had plenty of money they would be happy and useful and get more out of life.

But the reality is that while princes give a comfortable life, peace and contentment dwell in cottages. I always pity on sons/daughters of rich parents who are attended by servants and governesses. It is because I know how sweet and happy and pure the home of honest.

Poverty is honest and united the members of poor families are in common interest. It is for reasons that many strong eminent and self-reliant men have always spring from poor families.

Questions :-

1) Why do people want to have plenty of money?
Ans.) They think that if they have plenty of money they would be happy.

2) Why so many strong eminent of self reliant men sprung from poor families?

Ans.) The cottages of poor people have honesty, peace and contentment. Their members love each other, so, strong, self reliant men have sprung from poor families this cottages.

3) How do people curse poverty?

Ans.) people curse poverty as a great evil.

4) From where have most of the famous men come?

Ans.) They have come from the cottages of the poor.

POLITIC

DEVICES

POETIC DEVICES :

1.) Definition :- Poetic devices are tools that a poet can use to create rhythm, enhance a poem's meaning or intensify a mood or feeling.

These devices help piece the poem together much like a hammer & nails join planks of wood together. Some of these devices are used in literature also.

Devices that Create Rhythm :-

Some devices can create rhythm including repetition, syllable variation & rhythm.

Repetition :-

It's repeating words phrases or lines.

For E.g, Edgar Allan poet's poem.

"The Bells" repeats the word 'Bells'. By doing

Rhyming

Shakespeare's

poet creates a song. Song rhythm
similar to that of bells singing.

To the swinging and ringing of
the bells, bells, bells - - -

Forward the light brigade
Half a league, half a league.

Rhyming :-

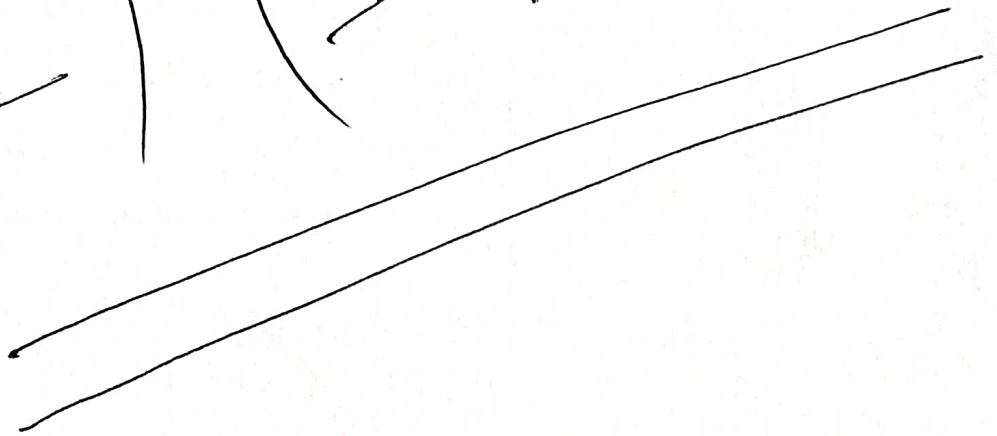
Rhyming is another common poetic devices used to create rhythm lines that were together and may or may not stand alone within a poems.

Shakespeare's :-

Sonnets and incomplete as in his sonnet 29, Shakespeare's couplet consists of two lines that have end rhyme because of the words 'brings' & 'kings'.

For they sweet love remembered such wealth
brings that then a store to change any
state with kings.

SIMILIF



once upon a midnight dreary, while I
pondered, weak and weary.

A word is dead when it is said.

3.) SIMILE :-

There are many devices that can
enhance the meaning of a poem. A
simile is a comparison between two unlike
things. Similes use words, 'like' or 'as'.

A simile can get the reader to look at
something in a different way.

In 'Hawken' Longfellow compares a
dream to a vision using the word
'like'.

This comparison encourages the reader
to look at visions and dreams in
new way.

What happens to a dream deferred?

METAPHOR

Does it dry up
like a raising in the sun.

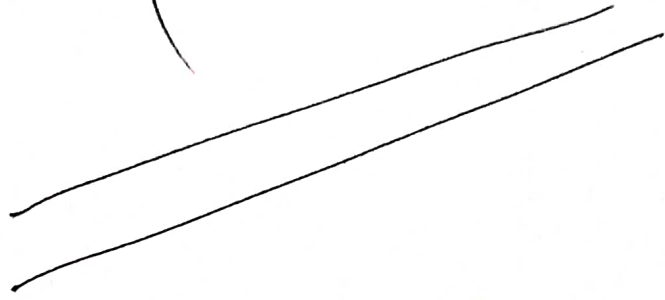
4.) Metaphor:

A metaphor is a comparison between two unlike things (without using the words like or as). A metaphor when the senses and compares two things in a meaningful way. John Donne's poem 'The Green Riding' uses a powerful metaphor.

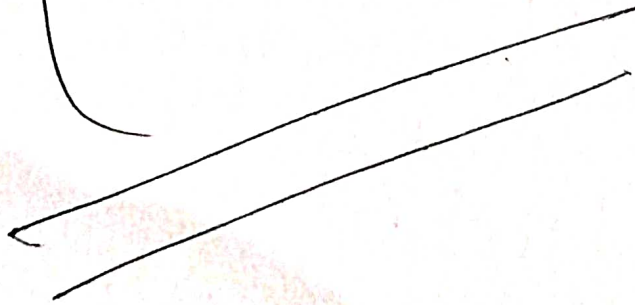
She it is all states
and all princess.

Through this comparison Donne is saying that beloved is richer than all states while he is richest than the princess because of their love and he doesn't use 'like' or 'as' in his comparison.

Symbol



Imagery



5.) Symbol ÷

Many poets also use a symbol as an object that means more than itself. So represents something else. In Robert Frost's poem, 'The Road Not Taken' he talks about deciding.

Which path to take when coming to a part in a road. The path and the two routes that symbolize choices in life & a specific decision that must be made. So he symbolized the choices in life with road.

6.) Imagery ÷

Poets may also use imagery as imagery words to create an image in the reader's mind. Imagery is based on our five senses, though visual imagery contributes to a poem's meaning. In William Wordsworth's poem 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud' his emotions build with the image.

Hyperbole

Personification

7.) Hyperbole :-

Hyperbole is an exaggeration that is used for dramatic effect. John Donne uses Hyperbole in his poem 'Song' 'Go and catch a falling star'.

Ride ten thousand days & night.

Till age show white hairs on thee.

Obviously, ten thousand days & night is a bit of an exaggeration (as is claiming that will be white haired by the time the journey is over). But the point gets across, a long, long time will pass.

8.) Personification :-

Personification or giving a non-living thing qualities of something, what is alive, can also intensify mood. If a poet describes 'the sun was angrily breathing down on the people below, negative feelings are heightened.

Wounds

of

Participation

Wounds of

Partition

Mourning And Other

51
STORIES

- By Chandan Prakash
Rahi

Chetna Prakashan

The fifteen stories that constitute this anthology are set in the background of partition and are a saga of violence, trials and tribulations. These are semi-autobiographical in nature and deal a lot of writer. As a thirteen and a half year old, growing up in Kerala, a town of Punjab, Rahi witnessed communal violence first hand.

The muslim population residing in east punjab lived lives of misery, working as lonely artisans, labourers and working as landless peasants.

Social reality and individual existence cross-cross each other often in the stories. The relationships on both sides of the border were ~~affected~~ altered by psychic compulsions which had their roots in the ethnic cleansing. All the characters have to grapple with the reality of the existence of new political boundaries. The behavioural patterns of the characters have been explained well. The writer has splendidly interwoven the socio-cultural, religious and political attitudes.

The autobiographical tone of the stories, authenticate the story of the 'bleeding' "The Mourning", is the story of "Bonni Bi", a muslim daughter

Who was forced to migrate to Pakistan and new mourns, the death of an Indian, who was shot by terrorists during the turbulent 1980s.

"I AM NOT A VIRGIN" sums up the extreme efforts of a spirit to reject marriage purdah.

'Sex-Workers Forced Exit' celebrates the life of the residents of Pandian-da-bazaar. Wineshops, reward boys, gayland seller, domms and patrons seen up the humanity throngs here.

'Sons of the Wealthy' pater onise the world's oldest profession.

The muslims peasants of Kando Majra reads like a slow-culture trailer. The landless vissions are dedicated to the landlords. The unfriendly physical conditions around

the villagers sawed the loss structure
The writer lamented inclusive culture
and traditions of India that were
lost after partition of India.

'The Rightful Retribution' is a story of
a different mould where the cause of
a milk-man seek vengeance.

STILL

REVEAL

Article

Review

Teaching and learning with collection from the surrounding' Soni Romia (2014) 69-75.

Activities and games with collection encourage children to think, explore and create and also build a basis for important skills. For surrounding with a world where they can explore and discover objects which will help them in scientific enquiry. This world will be possible only when we allow our children to explore, investigate, understand learn about this imundate world. collection. help children in these can be very helpful where children can use and develop other

important skills such as matching, Posting, exploring as well as they learn to work together through this article. The author wants to convey his views to make teaching learning more interesting by the collection from the surrounding. Author never forced the classrooms choose as we known the tricks to handle them. The few minutes a small activity before he could actually began the lesson, they used to quietly listens to one another and several questions to the other.

The author provides more ways to use collections like take nature or Discovery walk in and around the school, brainstorm or similarities and differences, by encouraging children to classify the collection such as structures etc.

By visual discrimination by counting

With collections by providing many opportunities to children to write and draw about their collections by feather collection and by different collections of coloured items.

Author also shows their briefs in their article through his experience. There are so many benefits of using collections:

→ It enhances to early years curriculum there is development of vocabulary skills and questioning skills.

→ It encourage children to enhance their oral presentation skill.

REVIEW

OF

THE

BOOK

REVIEW OF THE BOOK

Childhood & Growing Up

By : Dr. S.K. Mangal, Dr. Uma Mangal,
TANDON PUBLICATIONS

The book 'Childhood and growing up' is written by S.K. Mangal and Uma Mangal. It covers all segments related to the topic and validates important development changes at different periods of age of the individual who ultimately develops in the natural course. Surely it is a good and successful attempt.

Eventually the book conveys the

message that there are ages at which the development changes appear prominently.

The changes in appearance, bodily function, interests, attitudes, behaviour all get affected by environmental pressure giving rise to adjusting problems. A book is useful to all the touches all intra-individual and inter-individual phenomenon.

The first chapter deals with 'what is growth and development' and discuss principles of development psychology related themes and processes in development.

Second chapter covers up debates by connections or behaviours like spans on learning behaviour.

The book then elaborates all issues related to present infancy, early

Childhood, late childhood, puberty and adolescence period, adulthood and aging etc.

Overall theoretical perspective in the light of which issues are analysed, provides us sufficient explanation of life span development process.

THE

ROAD

NOT

TAKEN

The Road Not Taken

By: Robert Frost

A CRITICAL ANALYSTS ÷

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
and sorry I could not travel both,
and be one traveller, long I stood
and looked down one as far
as I could to where it bent
in the undergrowth.

Then took the other, just as
fair, and having perhaps the
better claim because it was
grassier and wanted wear,
though that has passed there
and worn them really about the
same.

AND BOTH THAT MORNING EQUALLY
LAY IN LEAVES NO STEP HAD
TRODDEN BLACK OH, I KEPT
THE FIRST FOR ANOTHER DAY.
YET KNOWING HOW WAY LEADS
ON TO WAY, I DOUBTED IF
I SHOULD EVER COME BACK.

I SHALL BE TELLING THIS
WITH A SIGN SOMEWHERE AGES
AND AGES BEFORE TWO ROADS
DIVERGED IN A WOOD, AND
I TOOK THE ONE LESS TRAVELLED
BY, AND THAT HAS MADE
ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

In the poem "The Road Not Taken"
Robert Frost was uses several poetic
devices at his disposal. The poem is
clearly intended to convey a
meaning far beyond its immediate
scope.

"I doubted if I should ever come back"

Would have anyone rethinking his choice, the road is obviously the choice. The Road is just a path but the reader is led to believe that it is a career choice as life changing decision.

Being in a 'Wood' describing the undergrowth. The reader can interpret this to narrator's confusion not being able to see his way through the Wood.

The Biggest enemy of success is fear. fear cause the speaker in 'The Road Not Taken' by Robert Frost to choose the undiscovered by uncommon path. Sometimes he realize while making the choice, yet knows he will rationalise later in life.

The speaker claims he 'took the one less travelled by'. Both paths were worn nearly about the same and lay equally. The only difference between the two is that one is grassy implying comfort and ease the other contains undergrowth conative of roughness & discomfort.

It is even possible that they are worn the same at path entrances only and that many turned around which reacting the undergrowth of the first path.

In stanza one, the last line mentions the undergrowth symbolic of risk & adventure.

There are multiple poetic devices used in this poem:→

Metaphor

Metaphor ÷

- Road is used as a metaphor. So was an extended metaphor.
- The road splitting, this is a metaphor of choices we make in life.
- The fork in the road is used as a metaphor throughout the poem, it is termed as extended metaphor.
- In the line six, where the person is thinking of taking one road, but takes another, this is a metaphor for thinking of your choices before thinking.
- Nature is also used as metaphor in the poem.
- In the beginning, the woods are yellow, meaning in the autumn.

RHYMING

SCHEME

- This could be a metaphor of making decisions during the fall of your life or when you are getting older.

RHYMING SCHEME :

The Road not taken is a poem that has four - five - line stanzas with only two end rhymes in each stanza (ababb).

Several kinds of literary devices can be found in the poems.
one of the literary device employed is antithesis.

It contain four stanzas and each one contains five line each. This is called a quintain.

Hence The poem is made up of four quintains. If total this makes twenty lines thus a middle sized poems.

CONSONANCE

And

Assonance

Two roads diverged in a yellow
wood,

And sorry I could not travel
both

And one traveller, long I stood

And looked down on as if for
as I could

To where it bent in the under-
growth.

CONSONANCE & ASSONANCE ÷

Consonance & Assonance are widely used
throughout as we can see in the
following examples respectively ÷

"And that" has made all the
difference."

"Yet knowing how way leads on the
way."

Page No. _____
Date _____

Repetition

Personification

REPETITION ÷

Repetition can be easily spotted in Frost's poem, especially in the line:

"Somewhere ages and ages hence".

PERSONIFICATION ÷

"Because it was grassy and wanted wear."

Robert Frost is not actually talking about a road fork in the woods; rather he is using the concept of a diverging road to relate to make decision in life.

Rhythm And Meter

Sound And Sense

RHYTHM AND METER ÷

- There is a similar syllabus pattern through out the poem.
- for example, the first line in each stanza has a syllabus.

SOUND AND SENSE ÷

- The ~~my~~ rhymes are end rhymes.
- perfect rhymes are lay and way.
- Slant rhymes are both and under growth.