PARAGRAPH MATERIAL FOR XII

UNIT-2 (POEM -2)

OUR CASUARINA TREE

- TORU DUTT

Synopsis:

Introduction

The gigantic and beautiful tree

Nature and the tree

The poet's yearning

Immortalizes the tree

Conclusion

Introduction:

Toru Dutt was a Bengal poet, who wrote both in English and French. In this poem, she represents her longing childhood memories.

The gigantic and beautiful tree:

The casuarina tree is tall and strong. There is a climber that climbs the rough trunk of the tree, winding round and round like a huge python. This has left deep scars on the trunk of the tree. The tree stands like a giant with a colourful scarf of creepers flowers.

Nature and the tree:

Birds surround the garden during day and at night, the garden overflows with the sweet song. The poet is delighted to see the casuarina tree through her window. The poet spends her winter watching the baboon sitting on the top of the tree. The cows are grazing and the water lilies spring in the pond nearby like snow.

The poet's yearning:

The poet says that the tree is dear to her not because of its grandeur. It brings nostalgic memories of her happy childhood. She also says that the tree is so dear to than her own life. The tree could communicate with her even when she is far away. She could hear the tree lamenting over her absence.

Consecrates the tree:

Wordsworth consecrates (making holy) the Yew trees in Barrowdale valley. Similarly, in the memory of her siblings and to honour the tree she consecrates the tree through her poem.

Conclusion:

Finally, she expressed her wish that the tree should be remembered out of love and not just because it cannot be forgotten.

Moral:

NATURE CAN COMMUNICATE WITH HUMAN, IF WE LISTEN TO THEM.

UNIT-2 (SUPPLEMENTARY -2) LIFE OF PI

YANN MARTEL

Synopsis:

Introduction

The storm

Pathetic condition of Pi

The life boat

The elixir of life

The stark truth

Conclusion

Introduction:

Yann Martel's "Life of Pi" is a Canadian fantasy adventure. The protagonist of this story is Piscine Molitor Pi Patel, an Indian boy from Pondicherry. He survived 227 days after a ship wreck. He was stranded on a life boat in the Pacific Ocean with a Bengal tiger named Richard Parker.

The storm:

The story begins with Pi's family in a ship named Tsimtsum transporting animals from their zoo. Suddenly the ship encounters a violent storm and sinks. Pi manages to escapes in a small life boat. He was alone and orphaned.

Pathetic condition of Pi:

In the middle of the Pacific, he found himself hanging on to an oar, an adult Bengal tiger, a hyena in front of him, sharks beneath him with a storm raging around him. He looked around for anything that might bring him hope. But only the rain, rough waves and darkness surround him.

The life boat:

The life boat was 26 feet long and most of the things in the life boat were orange. It was designed to accommodate a maximum of 32 people. Pi was too weak and he was exposed to scorching sunlight and the saltiness of the wave. This led him to asphyxiation (deficient supply of oxygen to the body)

The elixir of life:

The words thirst, drinking water came to his mind. His search for water took him dangerously close to Richard Parker. But nothing could stop him. A little later he succeeded in his search. When he found a stock of drinking water cans, Pi came back to life after drinking the elixir of life.

The stark truth:

Finally, Pi realizes the truth that it was Richard Parker who had saved him. Pi was thankful to Richard Parker as it did not allow him to think about the sad plight of his family and their death. The stark truth is without Richard Parker, Pi would not be alive now. The great beast pushed him to live on for 227 days by remaining a silent companion to Pi.

Conclusion:

At the end, Pi left Richard Parker at a jungle in Mexico and is never seen again. Pi was rescued by a ship and he was reunited with his family.

Moral:

Miracles are possible when all the struggles are grasped.