

C.O.O
18/8/21

Ch-8

CHIMNEY SWEEPER

Date _____
Page _____

Got going

A. Let us find the answers from the poem.

1. Who is the speaker in the poem?

Ans The speaker in the poem is Chimney sweeper.

2. Where are the speaker's parents?

Ans When he was very young speaker's mother died and his father sold him when he could barely speak.

3. Who is ~~Tom~~ Tom Dacre and why did he cry?

Ans Tom Dacre another child working as chimney sweeper with the speaker. He was crying because his head was being shaved.

4. What does the speaker say to make Tom Dacre feel better?

Ans. He tells Tom Dacre that it is great that his head is getting shaved as now he wouldn't spoil his hair.

5. Describe the dream that Tom Dacre had.

Ans. Tom Dacre dream that thousands of chimney sweepers were locked in black coffins. However, an angel opened the coffins with a bright key and got them free. They went leaping and laughing in a green field and bathed in a river, leaving their bags ~~in~~ behind and they rose up to play in clouds. The angel also told Tom that if he were a good boy, ~~to~~ he would have God as his father.

Q. What did Tom feel about the dream the next morning?

Ans. Tom felt very happy and warm about the dream in the next morning.

B.1. What is the theme of the poem?

Ans. The theme of the poem is exploitation and child labour, as we see little children being pushed into an extremely risky profession by adults.

2. Point out one instance of alliteration and one instance of simile.

Ans. One example Alliteration is 'His head that reeled like Alamb's back and leaping, laughing they run.'

3. Why do you think the language and structure of the poem is simple?

Ans- The language and structure of the poem is simple as it is being narrated by a child.

4. Irony is a figure of speech in which the intended meaning of a word is usually opposite to its literal meaning. Point out one instance of irony in the poem.

Ans- There are several instances in the poem where the poet has used Irony. One of the instances is when the poem ends with "So if all do their duty, they need not fear harm". The children were told that their duty is to clean chimneys, and if they perform their duties well, they will be safe. However, they only task a child of their age should have is to play.

5. What is the tone of the poem?

Ans The poet gives us the perspective of a child who is innocent and almost uncritical of his life. However, if we read closely, phrases such as 'coffins of Black' and 'rise upon clouds' are indicative of death and these suggest that the tone of the poem is rather sad and dark.

Q1 Many children are forced at a very young age to work and earn money. How does that make you feel?

Ans I feel sad when I see children toiling to earn money instead of spending their time playing and studying. I also feel grateful that I didn't have to struggle or be deprived of my basic needs and rights, like the children forced into child labour.

2. Do you personally know or have seen any child who has to work for a living? What can you do to help them?

Ans

If I were to meet a child who is forced to earn their living, I would try to help them by providing food and shelter. I would also try to teach them about their rights and ensure that they receive education.

Vocabulary Junction

1. Identify the homographs in the following sentences. Write another sentence using the same homograph having its other meaning.

a) Dinesh's family bought Polish ~~pearls~~ furniture for their new house.

Ans

Polish - Samaira went to the Jeweller to get her necklace polished.

b) The doctor told me that the wound will heal in a few days.

Ans. Wound - The moment she was inside the car, she wound the window down.

c) We had to stand in the row to buy more tickets.

Ans. ~~The~~ Row - The gallery had to row the boat when the wind dropped.

d) I looked at the records dating back to the 19th century for my class assignment.

Ans. Record - ~~The~~ We recorded our voices in a cassette and placed it in the time capsule.

e) The winners of the debate competition were presented with medals.

Ans.

2. Make two sentences with each of the following homographs

a) second - (i) Trisha stood second in the competition

(ii) It took him three seconds to realise that he was being pranked.

b) learned - (i) A learned scholar would not have made the error.

(ii) Her aggressive reactions are a sign of learned behaviour.

c) advocate - (i) She strongly advocates for equal rights for transgenders.

(ii) Her grandfather was the first person from her family to become an advocate.

d) lead - (i) Since Neha has been here before, she can lead the way to the cottage. ▸

(ii) My sister, who is a police, is leading the enquiry.

e) tear - (i) As the book is a 1943 edition, the papers tear very easily.

(ii) She kept a brave face and didn't let tears roll down her eyes.

Puspakali Neli
(Yash's mother)