The Champa Flower

Poem

Get Going!	 Explain how people are working through self-help groups and non-governmental organisations doing so much good work, recycling waste, creating a better environment and providing employment to people. Exercises A and B: Explain the exercises and guide the students about how to (i) get information about the NGO mentioned from the Internet and discuss it in groups of four, and (ii) discuss the gift to the mothers by the partners.
Read and Enjoy	 This is a very charming poem by Rabindranath Tagore. He is recalling memories of his childhood with his mother and how he would tease her. It is not written in rhyme. It is written in what is called 'free verse'. Most of Tagore's poetry, stories, novels and plays were originally written in Bangla. He himself translated them into English. 'Gitanjali' is the best known of all his work. This poem opens with little Rabindranath imagining that he becomes a champa flower so that his mother cannot find him easily. He is playing hide-and-seek with her. In the first stanza, he says he would be a champa flower high up in the tree where the wind would sway the flowers and leaves. He teases his mother asking her if she would know he was hiding among the flowers as one of them. In the second stanza, he imagines his mother searching for him, calling him, and he would keep quiet, muffling his laughter, so that she does not catch him. He says he would be naughty and open his petals, like opening his eyes, and peep out at her working throughout the day at different tasks. In the third stanza, he recalls that she comes out after her bath into the courtyard where the champa tree grows, with her wet hair spread out over her shoulders, and prays. He knows that when she does that, she will notice the fragrant scent of the champa flowers, but she will not realise that her little boy is hiding among them too.

л	Then he recalls that in the afternoon after lunch, she site at the	
	Then he recalls that in the afternoon after lunch, she sits at the open window near the courtyard to read the 'Ramayana'. The	
	sun has moved since morning, and the shadow of the champa	
	tree falls on her hair and her lap. He would be the flower	
	whose tiny shadow also falls on her lap, exactly on the page she is reading.	
~	But though she would see the shadow, she would not know	
v	that it was the shadow of her infant.	
♦	But then evening draws, and the champa flowers wilt and	
	fall to the ground. So when she goes across the courtyard	
	to the cowshed, he would drop down from the tree and be	
	transformed once again into his real self, a little boy. He will	
	then plead with her to tell him a story.	
♦	Then his mother would gently scold him, asking her naughty boy where he had been the whole day! But he will not tell her	
	for that is how they play with each other!	
♦	Read aloud the poem and explain the meaning clearly, telling	
	the students about the poet imagining himself as a champa	
	flower, hiding from his mother. They are playing a game and	
	there is a lot of love and gentle humour in their relationship.	
	Students can be divided into ten groups and learn different	
	stanzas of the poem. Then it can be recited in class. Check and	
~	correct their pronunciation gently. Exercises A, B and C: Read out the exercises and explain them.	Read and
v	Do them orally first and then ask the students to write the	Understand
	answers in their notebooks. This can be done in class or as	
	homework.	
\diamond	The work should be checked and assessed by the teacher	
	individually.	
♦	Explain clearly what is meant by alliteration, using the examples given, other examples from the poem and your	Appreciating the Poem
	own. They are often learnt in the form of tongue twisters. For	the roem
	example:	
	• She sells sea shells on the sea shore.	
	• Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers; a peck of	
	pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.	
	• Billy Button bought a bit of buttered biscuit.	
\diamond	Betty Botter bought some butter,	
	but, she said, the butter's bitter;	
	if I put it in my batter	
	it will make my batter bitter,	
	It will make my baller biller,	

	but a bit of better butter
	will make my batter better.
	So she bought a bit of butter
	better than her bitter butter,
	and she put it in her batter
	and the batter was not bitter.
	So 'twas better Betty Botter
	bought a bit of better butter.
	♦ Usually, alliteration is with consonant sounds, but sometimes vowels can also be used for alliteration.
	Exercise A: Read out the exercise and ask the students to pick out alliterating groups of words from the poem. Write them on the blackboard. Then they can write down the words in
XA7 1 XA7 ⁶	their books/notebooks.
Word Wise	Explain what is meant by the prefixes un- and im They are added before an adjective and make it opposite in meaning. Use the examples given and add your own, using the blackboard.
	For example: un + tidy = untidy; un + clean = unclean; un + known = unknown; un + kind = unkind; un + cover = uncover; un + ripe = unripe; etc.
	 ♦ Examples of the prefix im: Im + proper = improper; im + perfect = imperfect; im + possible = improssible; im + probable = improbable; im + practical = impractical; etc.
	♦ Exercise A: Do the exercise orally first and then ask the students to write the answers. Announce the answers aloud and ask them to check their work themselves or in pairs.
Write Well	Explain what the students are expected to discuss and then ask them to discuss this with their partners. Ask random students to tell the class what they discussed.
	◆ Exercise A: Based on their discussions, ask students to write
	their answers.
	This exercise should be checked and assessed by you individually.
AIL Activity	\diamond Exercises A and B: These are to be done under the guidance
	of the teacher.