

UPAAN

2025

Amanda
(First Flight)

English

Lecture - 11

By - Anurag Tyagi Sir



Topics

to be covered

- 1 Game
- 2 Poetry: Amanda
- 3 Exercise & Questions



Recap

of previous Lecture

- 1 Game
- 2 A Question of Trust
- 3 Exercise & Questions





Game time!



Arrange the following words to form a coherent sentence:

P: it is about how — ③

Q: much you love — ④

R: it is not about — ①

S: how much you are loved, — ②

(A) PQRS

(B) RSPQ

(C) SRPQ

(D) SPQR

Arrange the following words to form a coherent sentence:

P: in the morning — ②

Q: early to rise — ①

R: makes a man — ③

S: healthy, wealthy, and wise — ④

(A) QPRS

(B) PRSQ

(C) PQSR

(D) PSQR

John always managed to keep his head above water despite financial difficulties.

- (A) He was always in debt.
- (B) He managed to survive financially.
- (C) He had no financial worries.
- (D) He drowned in debt.

Sarah's decision to study abroad was a leap in the dark.

- (A) A well-thought-out decision
- (B) A risky or uncertain decision
- (C) An easy decision
- (D) A decision based on facts

Amanda





Topic : Amanda!



By - "ROBIN KLEIN"



- “Amanda!” is a short poem about the mental state of a young school-going girl.
- She is always checked & instructed by her elders, most probably by her mother.
- Feeling annoyed, she ignores the instructions and finds escape in dreams of a life full of liberty, where she may live according to her own whims and fancies.

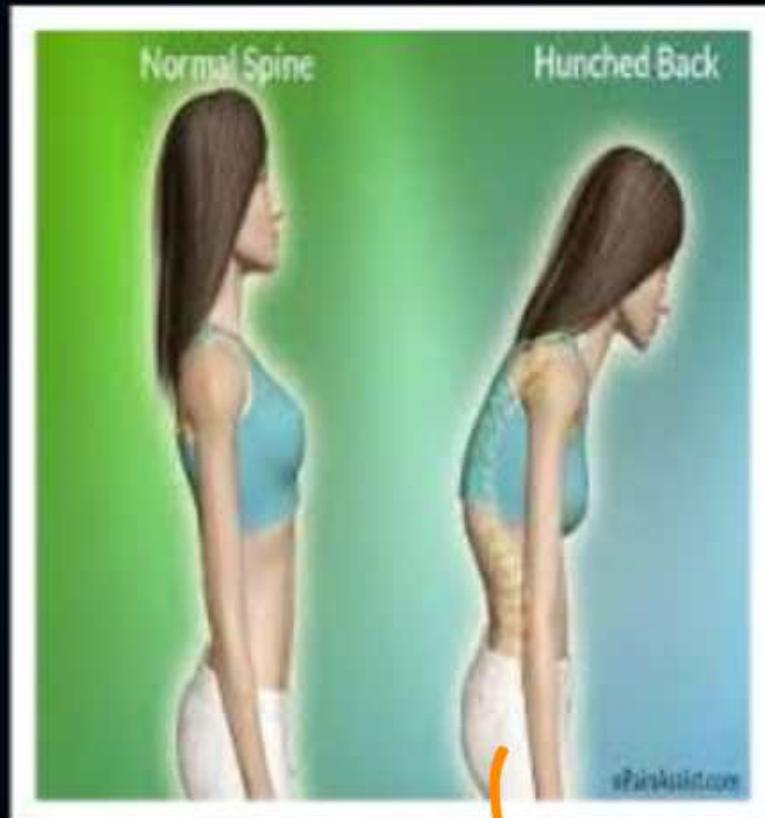
Don't bite your nails, Amanda!

bend
Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

Stop that slouching and sit up straight,

Amanda!

Sit in a lazy way



hunch

Calm; relaxed a green gemstone

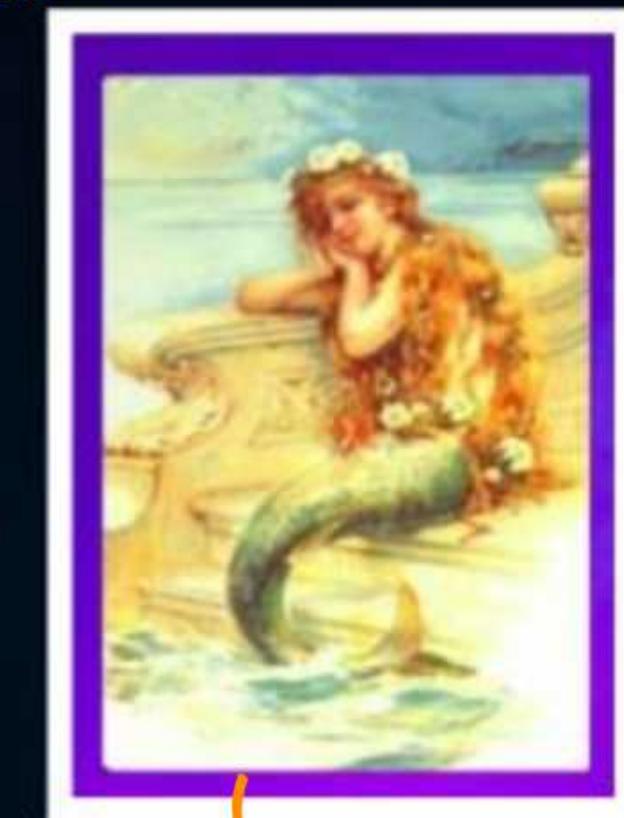
(There is a languid, emerald sea,

only resident
where the sole inhabitant is me -

a mermaid, drifting blissfully)

a mythical moving joyfully
creature slowly

(मरुषी)



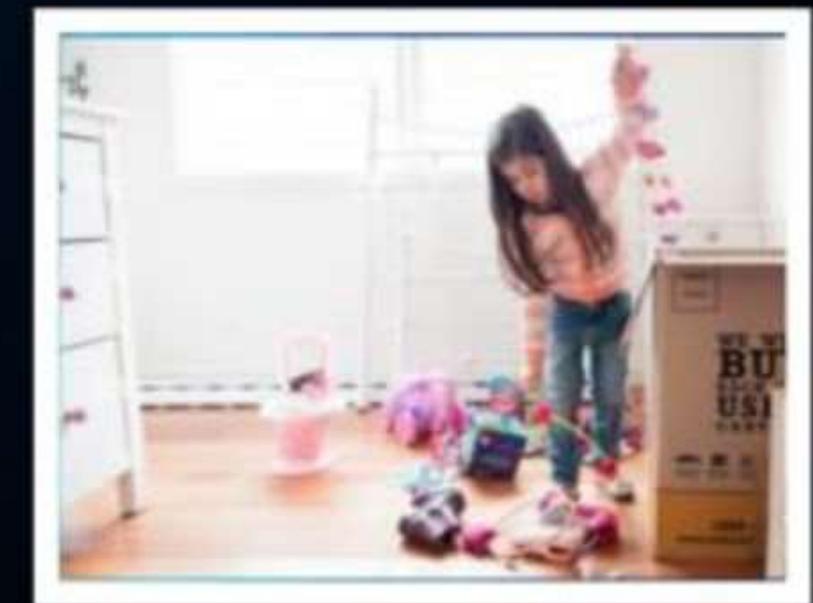
Mermaid



Did you finish your homework, Amanda?

Clean
Did you tidy your room, Amanda?

I thought I told you to clean your shoes, Amanda!



अनाथ; Someone whose parents are dead
 (I am an orphan, roaming the street.
 make designs अंगमाना
 I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.
 still unloved
 The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.)



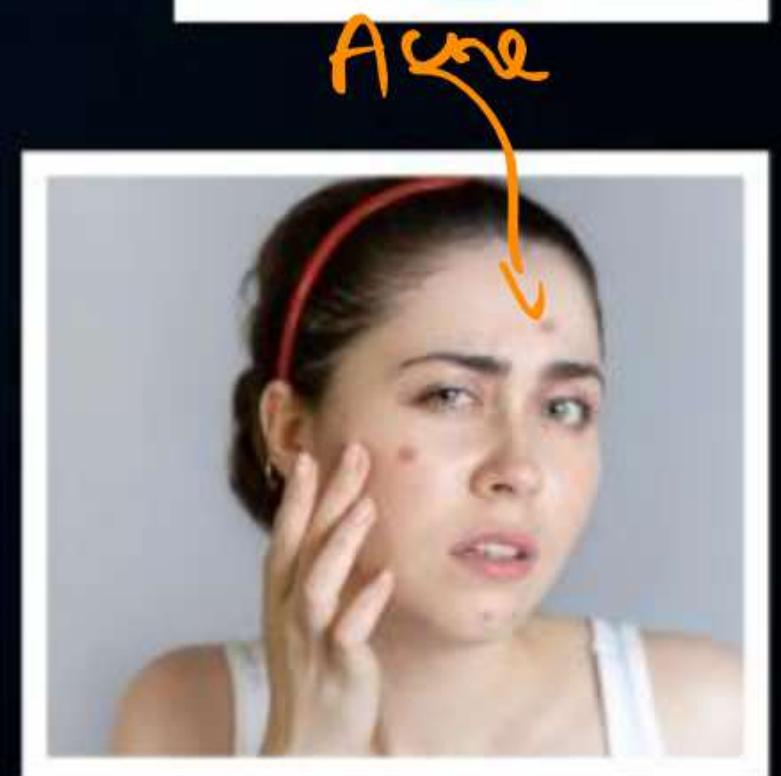
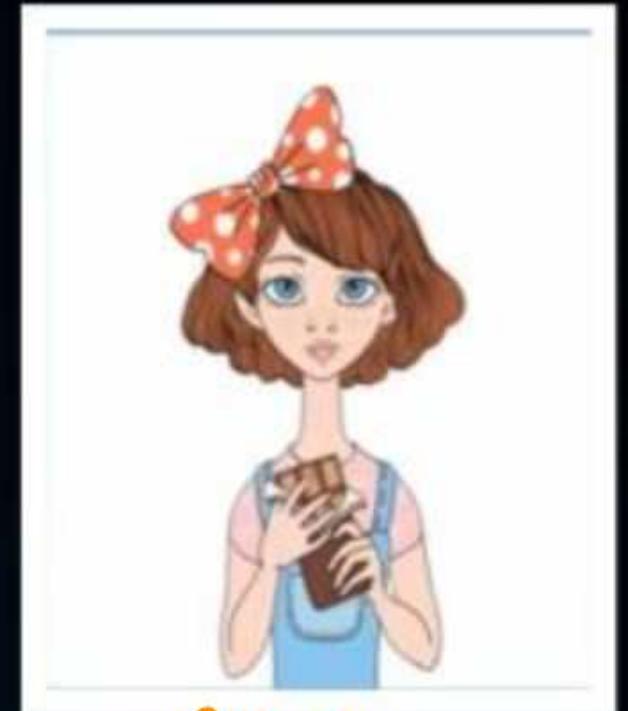
Don't eat that chocolate, Amanda!

Skin allergy with red rashes

Remember your acne, Amanda!

Will you please look at me when I'm speaking to you,

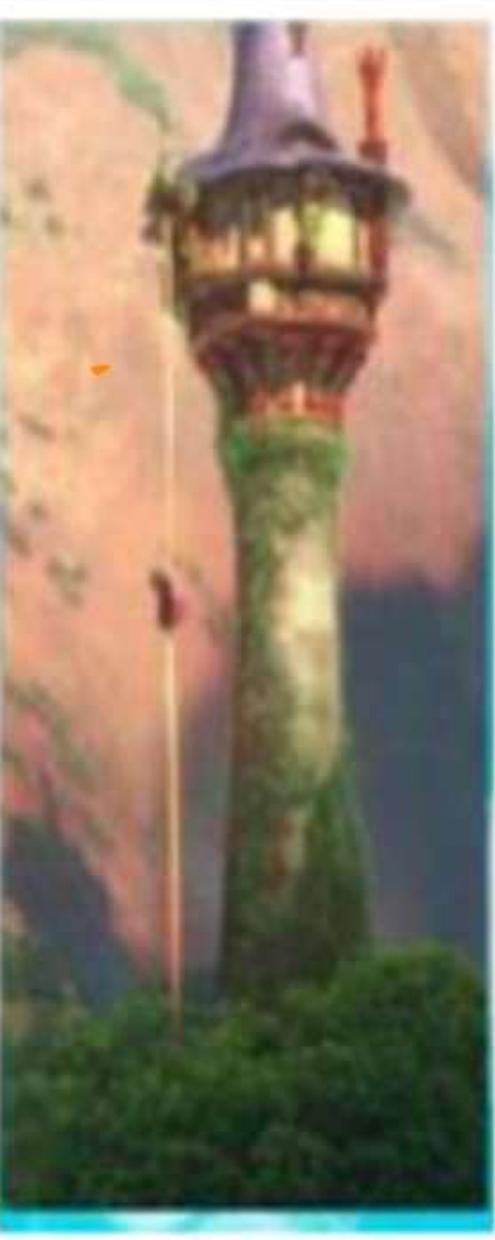
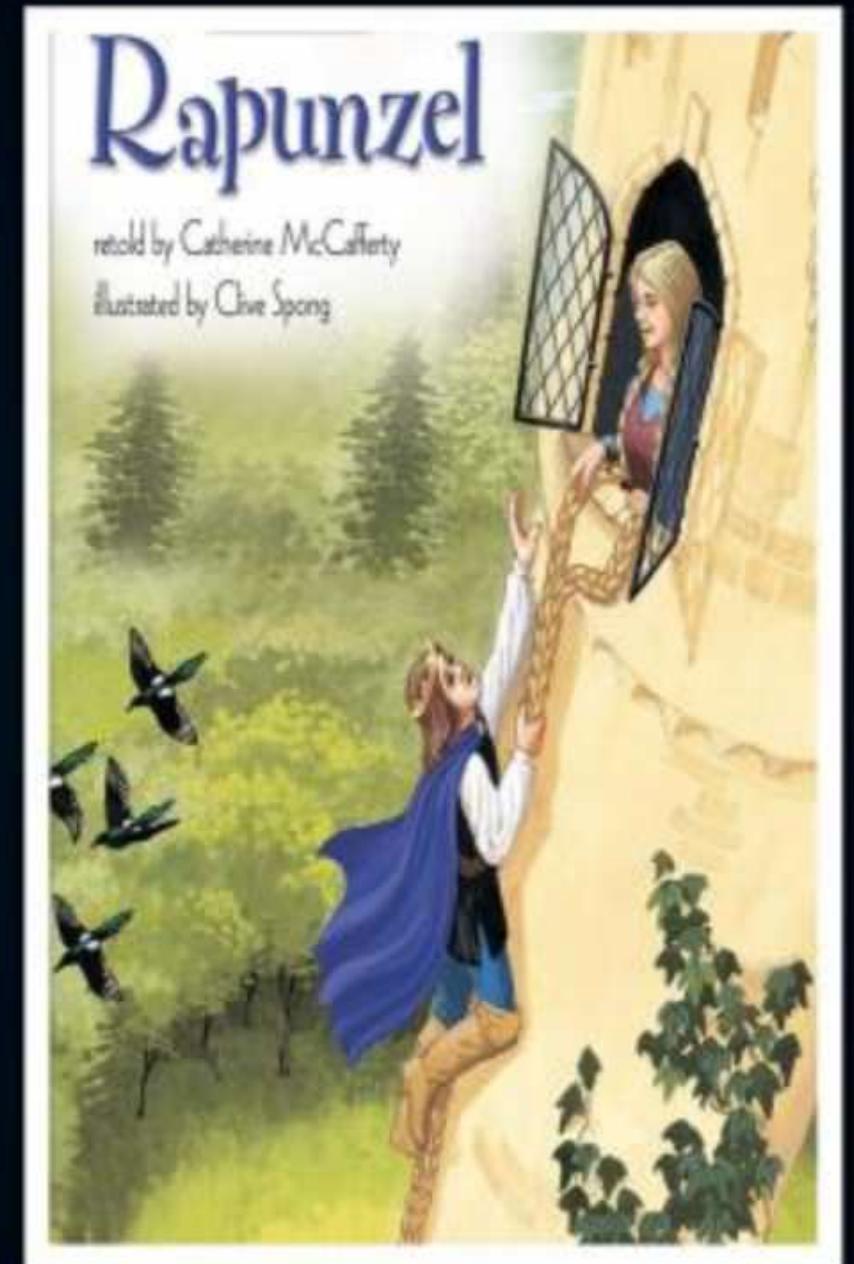
Amanda!



(I am Rapunzel I have not a care;

Calm *uncommon*
life in a tower is tranquil and rare;

I'll certainly never let down my bright hair!)
surely



FG-11

Stop that sulking at once, Amanda!

a person who gets annoyed quickly

You're always so moody, Amanda!

Anyone would think that I nagged at you, Amanda!

to repetitively insult someone

about their behaviour



//



Topic : Message



- Children need to be allowed more liberty.
- Parents should understand the psychology of children, who in turn, should be respectful and responsible to their parents.

#Q. The speaker instructs Amanda to -

- A Bite her nails X
- B Hunch her shoulders X
- C Sit in an upright manner ✓
- D Sit in a slouching manner X

Don't bite your nails, Amanda!
Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!
Stop that slouching and sit up straight,
Amanda!

#Q. 'I' hopes to enjoy a life of -

- A** Silence and stillness
- B** Silence and hard work
- C** Hard work and solitude
- D** Solitude and freedom

I am an orphan, roaming the street.
I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.
The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.

#Q. Rapunzel is a _____ in a German fairytale.

- A Schoolgirl
- B Golden-haired girl
- C Wicked witch
- D Beautiful queen

#Q. Rapunzel was forced to live in a -

- A Crowded house
- B Haunted house
- C Solitary tower
- D Large city

#Q. The speaker is more worried about _____ than anything else.

- A Amanda's image
- B Her own image
- C Her relationship with Amanda
- D Amanda's habit of staying alone

**Stop that sulking at once, Amanda! You're
always so moody, Amanda! Anyone would
think that I nagged at you, Amanda!**

#Q. What does she want to do as an orphan?

- A Walk freely in the streets
- B Play in dust with bare feet
- C All of the above
- D None of the above

#Q. What is the meaning of "slouching"?

- A Bend
- B Sit in a lazy way
- C Lie down
- D Bend backwards

#Q. What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid?

- A Be in the green sea ✓
- B Lead a relaxing life ✓
- C All of the above
- D None of the above



Poetic Devices

Rendezvous

Don't bite your nails, Amanda!

Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

Stop that slouching and sit up straight, Amanda!

(There is a languid, emerald sea,
where the sole inhabitant is me—
a mermaid, drifting blissfully.)

Did you finish your homework, Amanda?

Did you tidy your room, Amanda?

I thought I told you to clean your shoes, Amanda!

(I am an orphan, roaming the street.

I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.

The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.)

Don't eat that chocolate, Amanda!

Remember your acne, Amanda!

Will you please look at me when I'm speaking
to you, Amanda!

(I am Rapunzel, I have not a care; life in a
tower is tranquil and rare; I'll certainly never
let down my bright hair!)

Stop that sulking at once, Amanda! You're
always so moody, Amanda! Anyone would
think that I nagged at you, Amanda!



Alliteration

Alliteration is the occurrence of the same sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. It creates a musical effect and enhances the pleasure of reading a literary work.



Examples:

- Stop that slouching and sit up straight.
- Here 's' sound has been repeated which makes the line musical.
- Stop that sulking at once, Amanda!

Here 's' sound has been used repeatedly.



Don't bite your nails, Amanda!

Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

Stop that slouching and sit up straight, Amanda!

(There is a languid, emerald sea,
where the sole inhabitant is me—
a mermaid, drifting blissfully.)

Did you finish your homework, Amanda?

Did you tidy your room, Amanda?

I thought I told you to clean your shoes, Amanda!

(I am an orphan, roaming the street.

I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.

The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.)

Repetition

Don't eat that chocolate, Amanda!

Remember your acne, Amanda!

Will you please look at me when I'm speaking
to you, Amanda!

(I am Rapunzel, I have not a care; life in a
tower is tranquil and rare; I'll certainly never
let down my bright hair!)

Stop that sulking at once, Amanda! You're
always so moody, Amanda! Anyone would
think that I nagged at you, Amanda!

Repetition

Poets often repeat single words or phrases, lines, and sometimes, even whole stanzas at intervals to create a musical effect; to emphasize a point; to draw the readers' attention or to lend unity to a piece.

Example:

- In the poem the name of 'Amanda' has been repeatedly used to emphasize the commanding manner in which the mother addresses the young girl.

Anaphora

Don't bite your nails, Amanda!

Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

Stop that slouching and sit up straight, Amanda!

(There is a languid, emerald sea,
where the sole inhabitant is me -
a mermaid, drifting blissfully.)

Did you finish your homework, Amanda?

Did you tidy your room, Amanda?

I thought I told you to clean your shoes, Amanda!

(I am an orphan, roaming the street.

I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.

The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.)

Don't eat that chocolate, Amanda!

Remember your acne, Amanda!

Will you please look at me when I'm speaking
to you, Amanda?

(I am Rapunzel, I have not a care; life in a
tower is tranquil and rare; I'll certainly never
let down my bright hair!)

Stop that sulking at once, Amanda! You're
always so moody, Amanda! Anyone would
think that I nagged at you, Amanda!



Anaphora

Anaphora is a poetic device in which a word or group of words is used repeatedly at the beginning of sentences or clauses to creates special effect or to emphasise something.



Examples:

- *Don't bite your nails, Amanda!*

Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

Each sentence in this example starts with “Don’t” which stresses the authoritative tone of the mother.

- *Did you finish your homework, Amanda?*

Did you tidy your room, Amanda?



Don't bite your nails, Amanda!

Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!

Stop that slouching and sit up straight, Amanda!

(There is a languid, emerald sea,
where the sole inhabitant is me -
a mermaid, drifting blissfully.)

Allusion

Did you finish your homework, Amanda?

Did you tidy your room, Amanda?

I thought I told you to clean your shoes, Amanda!

(I am an orphan, roaming the street.

I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.

The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.)

Don't eat that chocolate, Amanda!

Remember your acne, Amanda!

Will you please look at me when I'm speaking
to you, Amanda!

(I am Rapunzel, I have not a care; life in a
tower is tranquil and rare; I'll certainly never
let down my bright hair!)

Stop that sulking at once, Amanda! You're
always so moody, Amanda! Anyone would
think that I nagged at you, Amanda!



Allusion

Allusion means an indirect reference or suggestion. It is a figure of speech in which a passing, but significant reference is made to a well-known person, place, thing or idea of a historical, mythological, cultural, literary or political significance. It does not describe in detail the person or thing it refers to.

There are two allusions in the poem.



Examples:

- *A mermaid, drifting blissfully*

Here a reference is made to a mermaid who in folklore is presented as an aquatic creature with the head and upper body of a female human and the tail of a fish.



- *I am Rapunzel, I have not a care;
life in a tower is tranquil and rare;
I'll certainly never let down my bright hair!*

Here the poet alludes to Rapunzel, a golden-haired young girl in a German fairytale. Rapunzel was imprisoned in a tower by a witch. She let her long hair down through the window of the tower. Her prince climbed up the hair, entered the tower and rescued her.

Don't bite your nails, Amanda!
Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!
Stop that slouching and sit up straight, Amanda!

(There is a languid **emerald sea**,
where the sole inhabitant is me -
a mermaid, drifting blissfully.)

Did you finish your homework, Amanda?

Did you tidy your room, Amanda?

I thought I told you to clean your shoes, Amanda!

(I am an orphan, roaming the street.

I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.

The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.)

Metaphors

Don't eat that chocolate, Amanda!

Remember your acne, Amanda!

Will you please look at me when I'm
speaking to you, Amanda!

(I am Rapunzel, I have not a care; life in a
tower is tranquil and rare; I'll certainly never
let down my bright hair!)

Stop that sulking at once, Amanda! You're
always so moody, Amanda! Anyone would
think that I nagged at you, Amanda!



Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that is used to make a comparison between two things that aren't alike but do have something in common. Unlike a simile, where two things are compared directly using 'like' or 'as', a metaphor's comparison is more indirect, usually made by stating 'something is something else'. A metaphor is very expressive; it is not meant to be taken 'literally'.



The poet uses metaphors in stanzas 2, 4 and 6 as he compares Amanda to a mermaid, an orphan and Rapunzel respectively. Amanda imagines herself to be gliding over the sea like a mermaid. Then she dreams that she is an orphan roaming about freely without any restraints, and finally she imagines that she is Rapunzel living a solitary life in a tower.

#Q. Name the literary devices used in the line "Stop that slouching and sit up straight".

- A Anaphora
- B Assonance
- C Metaphor
- D Alliteration

Topic : MCQs

#Q. Name the literary device used in the line "Don't bite your nails, Amanda! Don't hunch your shoulders,
Amanda!"

- A Anaphora
- B Assonance
- C Metaphor
- D Alliteration

Don't bite your nails , Amanda !
Don't hunch your shoulders , Amanda !

Topic : NCERT Questions



#Q. How old do you think Amanda is? How do you know this?

#Q. Who do you think is speaking to her?

#Q. Why are stanzas 2, 4 and 6 given in parenthesis?

#Q. Who is the speaker in stanzas 2, 4 and 6? Do you think this speaker is listening to the speaker in stanzas 1, 3, 5 and 7?

~~Mother~~
Amanda

#Q. What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid?

Topic : NCERT Questions



#Q. Is Amanda an orphan? Why does she say so?

#Q ✓ Do you know the story of Rapunzel? Why does she want to be Rapunzel? *

longing ; HS411

#Q ✓ What does the girl yearn for? What does this poem tell you about Amanda?

#Q ✓ Read the last stanza. Do you think Amanda is sulking and moody?

#Q. How old do you think Amanda is? How do you know this?

Ans. Amanda is a little, 8-12 years old school going girl. We know this because of the reference of a mermaid and Rapunzel. Also, the instructions given to her, for doing homework, nail biting, correcting posture, etc. are generally given to children of such age group.

#Q. Who do you think is speaking to her?

Ans. Any one of Amanda's elder's or parents is speaking to her. From the instructions given to Amanda, one can say that it is most probably Amanda's mother or governess.

#Q. Why are stanzas 2, 4 and 6 given in parenthesis?

Ans. Stanza 2, 4 and 6 are given in parenthesis because they reflect Amanda's inner thoughts. Amanda is lost in her dream world and is not listening to what her mother is asking/telling her.

#Q. Who is the speaker in stanzas 2, 4 and 6? Do you think this speaker is listening to the speaker in stanzas 1, 3, 5 and 7?

Ans. The speaker in stanza 2, 4 and 6 is the child, Amanda. No, Amanda is not listening to the speaker of stanza 1, 3, 5 and 7 as she is lost in the world of her imagination.

#Q. What could Amanda do if she were a mermaid?

Ans. If Amanda were a mermaid, she could be the only resident of the beautiful green sea where she would afloat in the soft waves of the sea. There, she could relax and enjoy her freedom.

#Q. Is Amanda an orphan? Why does she say so?

Ans. No, Amanda is not an orphan, though she wishes to be an orphan. She says so because she is upset at being scolded again and again by her mother. Thus, she thinks that if she had been an orphan, she would be free, and her life would be peaceful.

#Q. Do you know the story of Rapunzel? Why does she want to be Rapunzel?

Ans. Rapunzel was a beautiful golden-haired princess who lived in a tower. She had very long hair by which she used to allow people to come into her tower. Amanda believes that Rapunzel's life in the lonely tower would be very happy. So, she wanted to be Rapunzel and wishes to live in such a tower, away from everyone. She even imagines that in order to live a happy life she would never allow anyone to come into her tower.

#Q. What does the girl yearn for? What does this poem tell you about Amanda?

Ans. The girl Amanda yearns for freedom and peace in life.

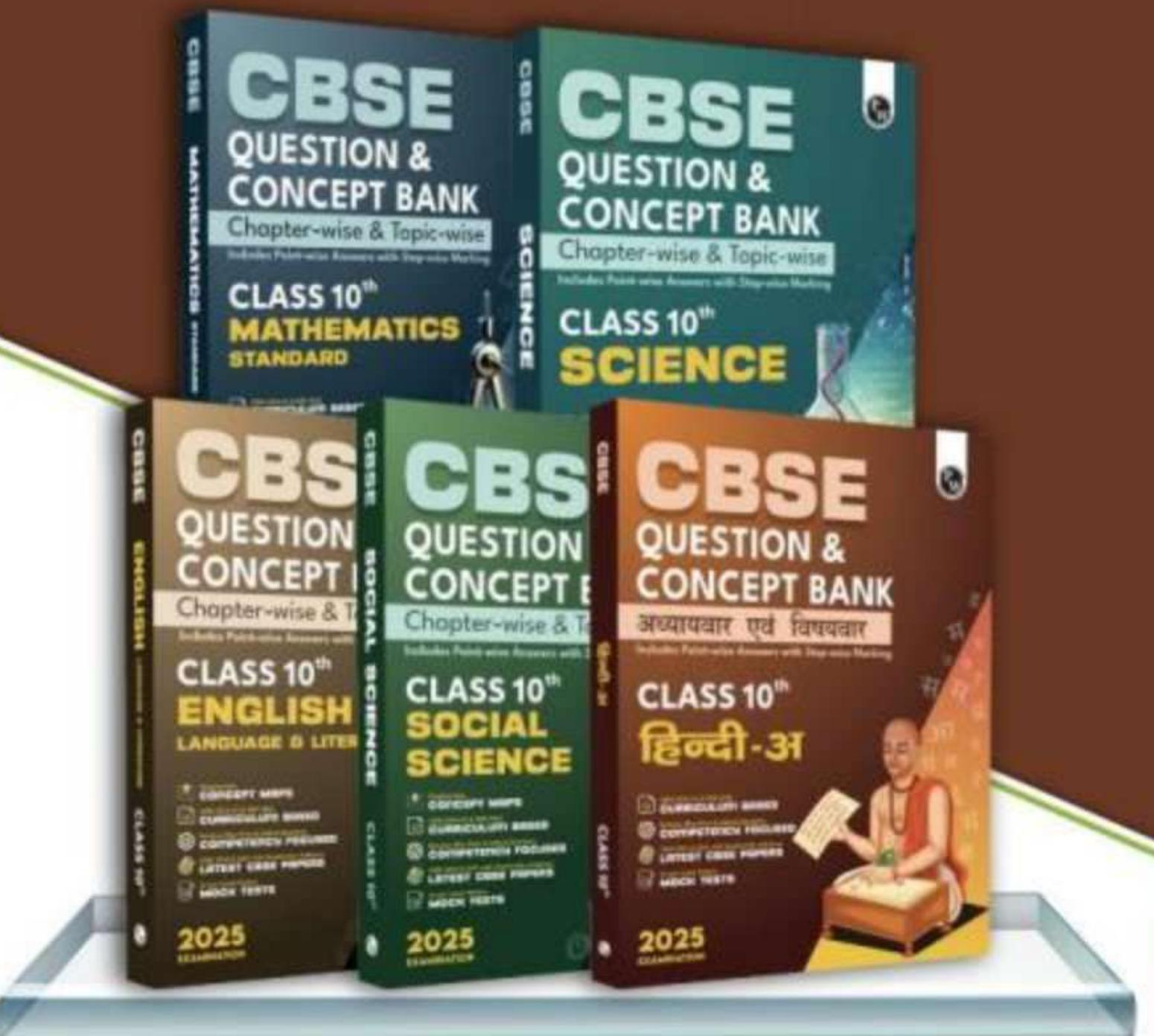
According to the poem, Amanda feels that her freedom has been limited by her mother. She is fed up of the constant scolding and instructions by her mother. She wants to go away and live a peaceful life.

#Q. Read the last stanza. Do you think Amanda is sulking and moody?

Ans. No, Amanda is neither sulking nor she is acting moody. The speaker (her mother) of the last stanza thinks so because Amanda is not paying any attention to her instructions, rather she is lost in her own world.



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