

# BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

English Assignment

Class: XI

July 2024

## Discovering Tut-The Saga Continues

“Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues” chronicles researchers’ quest to unravel King Tut’s death using advanced archaeological methods. Contrasting Carter’s 1922 techniques with today’s technology, it highlights collaborative efforts, forensic reconstructions, and the significance of tomb artifacts, showcasing the evolution of archaeological practices.

**Q- Answer the following questions.**

1. Who was King Tut and why is he generating a lot of curiosity in the world?
2. What do you come to know about the beliefs of the ancient Egyptians through king Tut’s mummy?
3. Why did Ray Johnson call Akhenaten, or Amenhotep IV a 'little wacky'?
4. How did the portable CT scan machine help in the specialized investigations into King Tut's death?
5. When King Tut was finally laid to rest, how did his death reflect on nature?

## Childhood (Poem)

In “Childhood,” Markus Natten explores the theme of lost innocence. He reflects on when and where he transitioned from childhood to adolescence, noting the loss of faith and innocence as he gained rational individuality. Ultimately, he realizes his childhood has faded into memory, becoming an elusive, forgotten place.

### **Poetic Devices Used in the Poem**

- **Alliteration**- For example: 'Hell and Heaven', 'that the day', 'my mind', 'whichever way,' etc.
- **Antithesis**- This figure of speech refers to the placement of opposing or contrasting ideas together. It can be seen in the use of the words Hell and Heaven.
- **Enjambment** -This figure of speech refers to the practice of running lines of poetry from one to the next without using any kind of punctuation to indicate a stop. The example is in the second line of the second stanza.
- **Personification** is the attribution of human characteristics to nonhuman things. In the poem, 'childhood' is personified in the line 'It went to some forgotten place'.
- **Refrain** It is the repetition of a phrase to put emphasis or bring poetic effect. In the poem, the phrases, "when did my childhood go? "and" was it that day!" are repeated to emphasize the difference between childhood and adulthood.

**Q- Answer the following questions.**

1. Why does the poet lament about his lost childhood in the poem 'Childhood' ?
2. Where according to the poet, Markus Natten, does his childhood go?
3. Do you think the poet is satirizing the humanity at large in the poem 'Childhood'?

4. What realisations about the childhood does the poet have, when he looks back?
5. What does the poet mean by attaining the freedom of his mind ?
6. The poem appears to be making a complaint to the world of adults. Comment briefly.

### **The Address**

“The Address” by Marga Minco explores the personal crises caused by war, depicting the pain, grief, and mental anguish experienced by survivors. The narrator, a Jewish woman returning home post-war, learns the futility of material possessions amidst immense loss, ultimately finding self-actualization amidst the world’s cruelty and oppression.

#### **Q- Answer the following questions.**

1. What 'horrified' the author on her second visit to Mrs Dorling's house?
2. What was the reason behind Mrs Dorling's refusal to recognise the author?
3. "The wars cause a lot of trauma." How is this statement true with respect to the story of 'The Address'?
4. How did the author recognise that the woman who was at the door was Mrs Dorling?