

NCERT Solutions for Class 12

English

Chapter 8 – Going Places

1. Notice these expressions in the text. Infer their meanings from the context.

Ans : Incongruity: unsuitability as a quality

Prodigy: a young kid who possesses outstanding abilities

Chuffed: incredibly pleased

Solitary elm: a tall, secluded tree

Arcade: a promenade or passage with shops and stalls on both sides

Amber glow: the lamp's orange-yellow glow

Wharf: a location near water bodies where ships can be loaded or unloaded

Pangs of doubt: a quick awareness of apprehension about something

2. Where was it most likely that the two girls would find work after school?

Ans: Sophie and Jansie, the two girls, were destined for a job in the biscuit factory and would most likely work there after school.

3. What were the options that Sophie was dreaming of? Why does Jansie discourage her to have such dreams?

Ans: Sophie envisioned herself as a boutique owner, an actor, or a fashion designer. She assumed she would be awarded a manager's post and would work there until she had saved enough money to open her shop.

Jansie cautions Sophie against having such goals, based on their lower-middle-class family background. Jansie is a more realistic and practical person in life and understands that huge dreams require large investments, which their working-class background cannot afford.

4. Why did Sophie wriggle when Geoff told her father that she had met Danny Casey?

Ans: Because she was well aware of her father's short-tempered character, she wriggled when Geoff told her father that she had met Danny Casey. She was well aware that he would chastise her for disseminating false information. She also realized that no one would believe her. It's also conceivable that she didn't anticipate Geoff disclosing her secrets to others, including family members.

5. Did Geoff believe what Sophie says about her meeting with Danny Casey?

Ans: No, Geoff is not convinced by Sophie's claims regarding her meeting. He describes it as "the strangest thing [he] has ever heard."

6. Does her father believe her story?

Ans: Sophie's father is skeptical of her narrative and cautions her that her "crazy stories" could get her into trouble.

7. How does Sophie include her brother Geoff in her fantasy of the future?

Ans: Sophie was envious of her brother's ability to interact with the outside world. She fantasizes about going to these destinations with him in a yellow dress someday in the future. She fantasizes about the globe rising to meet them.

8. Which country did Danny Casey play for?

Ans: Danny Casey was an Irish footballer.

9. Sophie and Jansie were classmates and friends. What were the differences between them that show up in the story?

Ans: Sophie and Jansie were opposed. Sophie was a daydreamer who relished the opportunity to create her imaginary world with her mind. She expressed a desire to rise beyond her working-class background and achieve refinement by pursuing a career as a fashion designer or actor. Jansie, on the other hand, was more grounded and grounded than Sophie. She tried everything she could to bring Sophie back to reality, but it was in vain. Jansie's maturity and sensibility shine through in her attempt to remind her buddy that they were destined for the biscuit factory, and that extravagant ambitions were unsuitable for their financial situation.

10. Discuss in pairs.

1. Sophie's dreams and disappointments are all in her mind.

Ans: Sophie was a daydreamer who made up stories for herself and others regularly. One hypothesis is that she wanted to use her dreams to escape the grime of everyday existence. Her meeting with Danny Casey was a fabrication designed to get her brother's attention. She eventually becomes so absorbed in it that she begins to live the fantasy. She is disappointed when Danny Casey fails to show up for the second 'date.' She refused to accept reality, no matter how painful or frustrating her fantasy was.

Her frustrations and dreams are merely figments of her imagination.

2. It is natural for teenagers to have unrealistic dreams. What would you say are the benefits and disadvantages of such fantasizing?

Ans: Teenage is a period of life during which a person's life undergoes significant changes. During this time, a person learns a great deal, has career objectives and deals with peer pressure and adult expectations. As a result, it's natural for teenagers to fantasize and dream about things that aren't possible. Advantages: By fantasizing

about realistic goals or the world around you, you can achieve greater desires and dreams. Aspiring for higher career goals and working hard can help you secure a good job. As a result, it inspires confidence and a desire to attain one's goals. It aids in the installation of positivity and optimism in challenging life situations. It is a skill found in creative persons. Cons: Fantasizing creates a chasm between fantasy and reality. It might be distressing to realize the gap between one's ambitions and capabilities. Failure to achieve can lead to feelings of despair, melancholy, and suicide ideation. Furthermore, for many, it is a complete waste of time.

11. Why didn't Sophie want Janie to know about her story with Danny?

Ans: Sophie didn't want Jansie to know about her experience with Danny because she was afraid she would tell everyone in the neighborhood about it.

12. How would you describe the character and temperament of Sophie's father?

Ans: Sophie's father is a classic example of a lower-middle-class father who has worked long and hard hours in inhumane conditions to provide for his family. Instead of spending time with his family or sharing family tasks with his wife, he watched television after a long day at work. If Sophie gets an opportunity to earn money, he expects her to purchase them a new house instead of pursuing her extravagant dream objectives. On the other hand, his poor financial situation does not prevent him from watching the football match or later going to the pub to celebrate. He is depicted as a practical person who is also self-centered and short-tempered.

13. Did Sophie meet Danny Casey?

Ans: Sophie never met Danny Casey in person. She made up the narrative of her encounter with Danny Casey to get Geoff's attention.

14. Why did Sophie like her brother Geoff more than any other person? From her perspective, what did he symbolize?

Ans: Sophie preferred her brother, Geoff, to everyone else because he didn't communicate much and was often lost in his thoughts. She admired his stillness and imagined he had access to a secret world.

She aspired to be a part of that world, and she saw herself dressed up and being welcomed by all. Sophie saw Geoff as a symbol of freedom from the mundane life they had been living.

15. Which was the only occasion when she got to see Danny Casey in person?

Ans: Sophie, her father, and her two brothers went to witness the United team play football. This was the only time she had the opportunity to see Danny Casey.

16. What socio-economic background does Sophie belong to? What are the indicators of her family's financial status?

Ans: Sophie is from a lower-middle-class family. Her parents and two brothers, Derek and Geoff, reside in a modest house with her. When she gets home from school, the steam from the stove chokes her and the filthy dishes stacked in a corner disgusts her. By carrying all of the household chores and obligations on her own, her mother's back has become bowed and crooked. Her father works as a day laborer, while her older brother, Geoff, works as an apprentice mechanic in a garage distance from his home. Sophie's family expects her to start working right after school. These are some of the financial indicators for Sophie's family.

17. Notice the following expressions. The highlighted words are not used in a literal sense. Explain what they mean.

1. Words had to be prized out of him like stones out of the ground.

Ans: Sophie addresses Geoff with these words. Sophie compares Geoff's comments to the valuable stones that must be pulled up from the ground in this sentence. Both of these activities are strenuous.

2. Sophie felt a tightening in her throat.

Ans: Sophie notices her after she gets home from school. The father is seated at the dining table. She is in this line is expressing her concern over her father's wrath.

3. If he keeps his head on his shoulders.

Ans: In this phrase, Sophie's father praises Danny's football skills, but he believes that he will only be successful in the long run if he remains grounded.

4. On Saturday they made their weekly pilgrimage to the United.

Ans: The author refers to Sophie's family's weekly visit to watch a football match in the preceding paragraph. The phrase 'pilgrimage' emphasises the story's premise of hero worship.

5. She saw... him ghost past the lumbering defenders.

Ans : The author portrays Sophie's recollection of Danny Casey leaving behind all other players and sprinting for the goal in this line.

18. Notice the highlighted words in the following sentences.

1. "When I leave,' Sophie said, coming home from school, "I'm going to have a boutique."

2. Jansie, linking arms with her along the street, looked doubtful.

3. "I'll find it," Sophie said, staring far down the street.

4. Jansie, knowing they were both earmarked for the biscuit factory, became melancholy.

5. And she turned in through the open street door leaving Jansie standing in the rain. - When we add "ing" to a verb we get the present participle form. The present participle form is generally used along with forms of "be', (is, was, are, were, am) to indicate the continuous tense as in "Sophie was coming home from school." - We can use the present participle by itself without the helping verb when we wish to indicate that an action is happening at the same time as another

In example 1, Sophie "said" something. "Said", here, is the main action.

- What Sophie was doing while she was "saying" is indicated by "coming home from school". So we get the information of two actions happening at the same time. We convey the information in one sentence instead of two.

I. Analyse the other examples in the same way.

II. Pick out five other sentences from the story in which present participles are used in this sense.

Ans : (I). The following are the explanations:

1. The key verb in this sentence is 'looked.' As a result, 'linking' is the present participle form of the verb 'link,' and it is not employed in the present tense. 'Linking arms' and 'looking uncertain' are the two actions mentioned.

2. 'Said' is the key verb. As a result, 'staring' is the present participle form of the verb 'stare,' and it is never employed in the present tense. 'Said' and 'staring' are the two behaviors mentioned.

3. 'Became' is the key verb. As a result, 'knowing' is the present participle form of the verb 'know,' and it is not employed in the present continuous tense. 'Knowing' and 'being gloomy' are the two behaviors mentioned.

4. The main verb in this sentence is 'turned.' As a result, 'leaving' and 'standing' are the present participle forms of the verbs 'leave' and 'stand,' which are not used in the continuous tense, respectively.

(II). Here are other examples of comparable sentences:

1. He was tinkering with a part of his motorcycle on the floor of the next room, over some newspaper laid on the carpet.

2. She stood along the canal, watching him emerge from the darkness and anticipating her elation.
3. Jansie scowled as she realized she was being watched.
4. I'm experiencing doubt pangs inside of me.
5. Nonetheless, knowing that I'll never be able to prove them incorrect in their doubts makes me unhappy.

19. Notice these words in the story.

- "chuffed", meaning delighted.
- "nosey", meaning inquisitive.
- "gawky", meaning awkward, ungainly.

These are words that are used informally in colloquial speech. Make a list of ten other words of this kind.

Ans: The following is a list of words used by the characters in their everyday speech:

1. The term "airhead" refers to someone foolish.
2. "Boo boo," which refers to making blunders.
3. The term "glitzy" refers to something fashionable.
4. "Airy-fairy," which refers to someone who is extremely idealistic.
5. "Tight-arse," which refers to someone who refuses to spend money on others.
6. "Thick," which denotes a lack of intelligence.
7. "Nerd," which refers to someone who lacks social skills.
8. "Gnarly," which means "extreme."
9. "Bonkers," which means "crazy."
10. "Eggy," which means "stressed."

20. Look for stories or movies where this theme of hero-worship and fantasizing about film or sports icons find a place.

Ans: The story of Karan, a thirteen-year-old orphan kid, is told in the film Chain Kulli Ki Main Kulli. He was raised in a poor orphanage, hearing stories from his caregiver about India's win in the 1983 Cricket World Cup under Kapil Dev's captaincy.

He comes across an old bat with the year '1983' etched on it one day. Karan fantasizes that the bat he discovered is the same one used by Kapil Dev in the 1983 Cricket World Cup matches. It's his fortunate bat, he believes. Karan is spotted playing cricket by the Indian cricket team's coach on one of his rare occasions. He is so delighted with Karan's batting abilities that he chooses him for the Indian cricket squad. Karan's attachment with his fortunate bat gets stronger, and it takes on the role of his magic bat. Except for Raghu, Karan's orphanage companion, everyone congratulates him on his good performance in the cricket match. He is envious of Karan's recent achievements. During the India-Pakistan innings, he breaks Karan's fortunate bat in an attempt to sabotage his success. Consequently, the incident becomes a huge setback for Karan and he refuses to play without his magic bat. This is the time when he is made to realize that the magic was not in his bat but inside him. Thereafter, Karan plays well and his team wins the match. At last, Karan develops confidence in his capabilities rather than depending on his magic bat.

21. Think of a person who you would like to have as a role model.

Write down the points to be discussed or questions to be asked, if you were asked to interview that person on a television show.

Ans : Directions: Consider a person you like and regard as a role model. He or she might be one of your teachers or a well-known figure who inspires you.

Consider the questions you'd ask that person if you had the chance to interview him or her. The questions should be written with the profession of the individual in mind. During the interview, you might ask him or her questions like:

Why and when did you decide to pursue your current field as a potential career?

What does stress alleviation mean to you?

What do you enjoy doing when you're not at work?

What is your favorite vacation spot?

What does it mean to you to be successful?

What do you want to see yourself doing in five years?

What are your plans for the future?

What would you alter if you could change one thing on the planet?