

Chapter 4

Landscape of the Soul

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

Q. 1 A

Contrast the Chinese view of art with the European view with examples.

Answer:

Chinese painting art are imaginative based on inner and spiritual approach and on the other hand European paintings are based on actual view or a real object. The painting of Wu Daozi and mater painters of European illustrate the difference between the view of two different arts.

Q. 1 B

Explain the concept of shanshui.

Answer:

It means mountain water and it refers to a branch of Chinese painting with involve natural landscapes spiritual and conceptual spaces. It reflects two complementary poles which showcases the daoist view of the universe.

Q. 2 A

What do you understand by the terms ‘outsider art’ and ‘art brut’ or ‘raw art’?

Answer:

Outsider art refers to the art made by an artist who have received no formal training but still have talent and artistic view in the life. ‘art brut’ or ‘raw art’ refers to the art in their raw state or form.

Q. 2 B

Who was the “untutored genius who created a paradise” and what is the nature of his contribution to art?

Answer:

The ‘untutored genius’ who created ‘paradise’ was Nek Chand. He was an 80year old creator who made the world famous Rock Garden Chandigarh it is an example of outside art in which is collected raw materials and stones to form an artistic piece. Anything and everything can be used to form an art will and view is what is required. ‘women by the waterfall’ is one of his famous Creations.

TALKING ABOUT THE TEXT

Q. 1 Discuss the following statements in groups of four.

“The Emperor may rule over the territory he has conquered, but only the artist knows the way within.”

Answer:

A king might have stupendous Kingdom, conquered territory, and all the power but only an artist can go beyond material appearances. He knows how mysterious work of the universe works. True meaning of an artist work can only be seen by the one who has the view and knows the method irrespective of how powerful or mighty the king or the emperor is.

Q. 2 Discuss the following statements in groups of four.

“The landscape is an inner one, a spiritual and conceptual space.”

Answer:

Chinese art is a very spiritual and conceptual art in which not only physical but mental participation is required. Chinese Fanta wants the viewers to enter his mind rather than just seeing through his eyes. The artist who created the landscape wants the viewer to travel the landscape as it is not real and can be reached from any point.

THINKING ABOUT LANGUAGE

Q. 1 Find out the correlates of Yin and Yang in other cultures.

Answer:

Yin and Yang are two complementary poles which can be correlated in different cultures in different styles.

The Indian cultural comprises of nature and God. Nature is the yin and God is the Yang. Combination of two is required to create the world and it's all worldly things and creatures.

Q. 2 What is the language spoken in Flanders?

Answer:

French language is spoken in Flanders.

WORKING WITH WORDS

Q. 1 A

The following common words are used in more than one sense.

Panel, studio, brush, essence, material

Examine the following sets of sentences to find out what the words, 'panel' and 'essence' mean in different contexts.

Answer:

Panel

Q. 1 B

(i) The masks from Bawa village in Mali look like long panels of decorated wood.

(ii) Judge H. Hobart Grooms told the jury panel he had heard the reports.

(iii) The panel is laying the groundwork for an international treaty.

(iv) The glass panels of the window were broken.

(v) Through the many round tables, workshops and panel discussions, a consensus was reached.

(vi) The sink in the hinged panel above the bunk drains into the head.

Answer:

i) boards of decorated wood.

ii) group of men selected to give Unanimous verdict on a legal.

iii) group of experts.

iv) window panes.

v) group discussions.

vi) a flat board fixed with the hinge.

Q. 2 (i) Their repetitive structure must have taught the people around the great composer the essence of music.

(ii) Part of the answer is in the proposition; but the essence is in the meaning.

(iii) The implications of these schools of thought are of practical essence for the teacher.

(iv) They had added vanilla essence to the pudding.

Answer:

i) the most important quality of something that makes it what it is.

ii) the main part.

iii) practical importance.

iv) liquid taken from vanilla that contains its smell and taste in very strong form.

NOTICING FORM

Q. 1 A

- A classical Chinese landscape is not meant to reproduce an actual view, as would a Western figurative painting.
- Whereas the European painter wants you to borrow his eyes and look at a particular landscape exactly as he saw it, from a specific angle, the Chinese painter does not choose a single viewpoint.

The above two examples are ways in which contrast may be expressed. Combine the following sets of ideas to show the contrast between them.

- (i) European art tries to achieve a perfect, illusionistic likeness.
- (ii) Asian art tries to capture the essence of inner life and spirit.

Answer:

European art tries to achieve perfect likeness whereas Asian art tries to capture a sense of inner life and spirit.

Q. 1 B

- A classical Chinese landscape is not meant to reproduce an actual view, as would a Western figurative painting.
- Whereas the European painter wants you to borrow his eyes and look at a particular landscape exactly as he saw it, from a specific angle, the Chinese painter does not choose a single viewpoint.

The above two examples are ways in which contrast may be expressed. Combine the following sets of ideas to show the contrast between them.

- (i) The Emperor commissions a painting and appreciates its outer appearance.
- (ii) The artist reveals to him the true meaning of his work.

Answer:

The emperor commissions a painting and appreciates outer appearance but an artist reveals the actual and true meaning of his work.

Q. 1 C

- A classical Chinese landscape is not meant to reproduce an actual view, as would a Western figurative painting.
- Whereas the European painter wants you to borrow his eyes and look at a particular landscape exactly as he saw it, from a specific angle, the Chinese painter does not choose a single viewpoint.

The above two examples are ways in which contrast may be expressed. Combine the following sets of ideas to show the contrast between them.

- (i) The Emperor may rule over the territory he has conquered.
- (ii) The artist knows the way within.

Answer:

The emperor may rule over the conquered territory but only an artist knows the mysterious ways the universe works.

THINGS TO DO

Q. 1 Find out about as many Indian schools of painting as you can. Write a short note on the distinctive features of each school.

Answer:

India is a diverse country with multiple art and painting styles embedded diversely in different parts of the country which largely depend upon culture, time and region.

The most notable or known among them are the Jain paintings, Rajasthani, Mughal, and the Pahari schools.

Jain painting: - These painting consist of lotuses and other flowers, animals, birds, and Jain ascetics, who believed in not hurting any living thing.

Mughal painting: - Persian, Central Asian and Indian style amalgamated together to form this type of art. Persian tradition is seen visible through the use of brilliant colors (especially gold), stupendous costumes. Indian traits are visible position of hand, face, eyes, trees and leaves, lotus covered water surfaces and zig-zag lines on fishes. Calligraphy and use of the dragon point showcased the Chinese influence.

Rajasthani kalam: - Intensity of colors used was lush and exotic. It had a touch of Mughal art in it.

All of the above-mentioned school of painting and art were differentiated in its own from yet all (paintings) praised by all (whoever sees them).

Q. 2 Find out about experiments in recycling that help in environmental conservation.

Answer:

Recycling is an act of environmental conservation. It is the voluntary process of converting waste materials or unwanted things into new materials and objects in a view to reduce wastage and improve environment condition hence. Various experiments are organised and implemented in view to conserve environment in order to build and environment in which humans can live in harmony with nature.

Recycling is of many types: -

- 1) E-waste
- 2) Plastic
 - a) Physical
 - b) Chemical etc.

What should be considered is cost incurred to recycle and ease of recycling process.

THE VOICE OF THE RAIN: THINK IT OUT

Q. 1 A

There are two voices in the poem. Who do they belong to? Which lines indicate this?

Answer:

There are 2 voices in poem. One is of the rain and other is of the poet itself.

“And who art thou? Said I to the soft-falling shower,” is the voice of poet and “I am the Poem of Earth, said the voice of the rain” is the voice of rain.

Q. 1 B

What does the phrase “strange to tell” mean?

Answer:

The phrase refers to strange phenomenon- as it is quite unusual and extraordinary as the rain drop answers to the queries of the poet.

Q. 1 C

There is a parallel drawn between rain and music. Which words indicate this? Explain the similarity between the two.

Answer:

“I am the Poem of Earth”, said by the voice of the rain, reflects a connection between rain and poetry.

The poet draws similarities between the two by observing the life-cycle of rain. Both of them Originate from a source then rise up and return to the place of their origin after fulfilling their task.

Q. 1 D

How is the cyclic movement of rain brought out in the poem? Compare it with what you have learnt in science.

Answer:

As lines in the poem say's the water rises from the 'land and the bottomless sea' to reach the sky. Water rises untouched from the sea in form of water vapors and then form cloud and then descend back on earth to wash the dryness and hence comes back to origin. This cyclic movement of rain brought in the poem with contrast of science.

Q. 1 E

Why are the last two lines put within brackets?

Answer:

Last two lines contains the comment or a general observation made by the poet not the voice (something said) of the rain or by the poet. Hence put in bracket as they do not form conversation between the rain and the poet.

Q. 1 F

List the pairs of opposites found in the poem.

Answer:

a) Day, night

(b) Reck'd, unreck'd

(c) Rise, descend

Q. 2 A

Notice the following sentence patterns.

Rewrite the above sentences in prose.

And who art thou? said I to the soft-falling shower.

Answer:

I asked the soft-falling shower “who are you?”

Q. 2 B

Notice the following sentence patterns.

Rewrite the above sentences in prose.

I am the Poem of Earth, said the voice of the rain.

Answer:

Voice of rain marked its identity as poem of the Earth.

Q. 2 C

Notice the following sentence patterns.

Rewrite the above sentences in prose.

Eternal I rise

Answer:

Upward movement of the rain (towards sky) is eternal.

Q. 2 D

Notice the following sentence patterns.

Rewrite the above sentences in prose.

For song... duly with love returns

Answer:

Similar to water cycle of the rain then song originates within the heart of the poet then reaches other until it is reached the point of fulfillment and then returns to the poet with due love.

Q. 3 Look for some more poems on the rain and see how this one is different from them.

Answer:

- The First Rain by Yehuda Amichai.
- Beloved, Let Us Once More Praise the Rain by Conrad Aiken.
- The House of Dust: Part 01: 05: The snow floats down upon us, mingled with rain by Conrad Aiken.
- Spring rain by Matsuo Basho.

These are some of the famous poems on rain which differentiate in tone and contrast of the conversation between the rain and the poet.