



I'm not robot



reCAPTCHA

Continue

Waiting for the rain book

Award-winning writer Charles Mungoshi is recognized in Africa, and internationally, as one of the continent's most powerful writers today. This early novel focuses on the pain and dislocation of the clash of old and new ways - an educated young man has decided to go abroad, and the elders of the family, believing that his duty is to stay and lead the family. Waiting for rain By Bantam Starfire 1989 editionOneila GordonCountryImuge United StatesSEnglyubectUt Africa, ApartheidGenreJuvenile fictionPublished1987Media typePrintPages214AwardsJane Addams Children's Book AwardISBN978053279115OC19725213 Waiting for the Rain is a novel by South African American author Sheila Gordon, first published in 1987. It tells the story of two boys, one black and one white, who grew up on a farm in south Africa during apartheid. As the boys mature, their friendship dissipates because the black boy seeks political equality while the white boy wants everything to remain the same. Teno's characters is the main character of the book. He is a black South African child, about ten years old when the book begins, and lives with his family in kraal on the farm Oubaas. He is desperately looking for a way for whites and blacks to live the same way, thus ending apartheid. However, in the second part of the book, he must choose which one he wants more: get the low education given by whites, or join the forced release of the majority of the black population. Frickie is Teno's best friend at the beginning of the book. They've been friends since they were able to walk. He is a white African and spends his school holidays on his uncle's farm, playing football and running around with Teno. He wants everything to be the same, and doesn't accept change. Oom Kus - Ubaas, sr., on the farm. He's Ferkie's uncle and controls everything that happens on the farm. He doesn't want black protesters to get power. Sant Sunny is Frikki's aunt and wife, Ooma Oaks. She thinks education is wasted on blacks, and is appalled by Teno's idea of going to school in Johannesburg. Selina is Teno's mother. She makes the most of the household for Tant Sannie, such as washing dishes and clothes, and cooking for Oom Koos and Tant Sannie. Timothy is Teno's father. He is the boss-boy farm, which means he has been appointed by Oom Koos to manage the farm. Tandy is Teno's sister. She is constantly ill with tuberculosis and remains in the kraala. Emma is Teno's classmate. She helps Teno in various subjects at school. Joseph is Teno's cousin (he is fourteen in Part 1). He is the first to introduce the reality of apartheid in Teno, and later emerges as a crucial turning point in Teno's decisions about his life. Sissy is Frikki's sister, who can't live on a farm. She was taught to tolerate apartheid. Constantly Teno to make him feel more like a servant. Henrietta's real name. Reverend Gilbert is a white liberal who mentors Teno to help him pass matric exams and get to college. Appears in the second part. Matilda is Selina's sister, who works for the Millers as a housekeeper, like Selina. Elijah is a South African from a tribe of teenagers who lives in the village of Johannesburg. The fight against apartheid with violence. Mrs. Miller is a white woman living in Johannesburg. She and her family, though more pleasant than other masters, still accept apartheid and do nothing to change it. Claire Miller - the daughter of Mrs. Miller, a white liberal who has sympathy for blacks. However, it can't do much to change it. Letty is Teno's grandmother. Elijah is a friend of Teno's, who was jailed for activism. Summary Part One When the Book Begins, Teno and Frickie are two young boys at Oom Koos's farm. Frickie visits on holidays to avoid the grinding boredom of the school semester, and Teno lives there with his family. Over time, Teno increasingly sees that their friendship is indecisive and fragmented because of the imposition of apartheid laws, and wants to know more. He can't understand why Frickie doesn't like school when there's so much to learn. He desperately wants to go to the city and get an education. To quench her thirst for knowledge, Selina asks Mrs. Miller for books. Teno accepts them and loves them, but they only make him want to know more. During this book, Teno also learned more about apartheid and how it functions. His cousin Joseph, who lives in the squalid village of Johannesburg, visits one day and tells Teno about the vices that must face every day there. After this conversation, Teno's eyes opened, and after a few more events he intends to go to Johannesburg to get an education. He gets permission and goes to the city. He thinks the city is smelly and noisy, as Frikki said. Part 2 In Part 2 Teno becomes a much more active member in the fight against the white regime. About four years later than Part One, Part 2 details Teno's life in Johannesburg, and only briefly visit Frickie as he serves his mandatory term in the military. Teno receives tutoring from reverend Gilbert and lives with the Millers for a while. Soon, however, more and more protests erupted in response to stricter rules set by the white government, and the Teno school closed. Now he has a choice: should he choose an education and try to go to college, or join the anti-apartheid demonstrations? He wants to continue his education, but does not see how it is possible - at least until Joseph returns and offers him the opportunity to go abroad and receive Before Teno goes on vacation, he is informed about the funeral of schoolchildren who were shot during the riots. As soon as he arrives sees the army trying to break up the funeral, and as he begins to fight back the shot is heard along with the scream. He runs and then reunites with Frikki, the current patron of the army. He accidentally hits him, and when he takes the gun, he notices who the soldier was. Share good memories and debates, but they are divided and keep their meetings and their friendship secret. The terms Oubaas mean the old master; Uncle Frikki, Kleinbaas - a young master; Frickie is called black people who work on Oom Koos's farm. Similar to a as it is used in the US. Literally translated from Arabic. Kuffar means unbeliever. Piccine is a slightly derogatory term meaning young and/or stupid. Kraal - Small villages of mud huts for blacks. Reception Gordon won the Jane Addams Children's Book Award in 1988 for this book. The New York Times review was less auspicious, saying that while the story is balanced beautifully, and avoid the big pitfalls of such a story - caricatures and moods, it left much to be desired: the characters themselves, and their situations, often feel invented. The subtitle is The Novel of South Africa. You can add for American students, so obviously destined to be a book for the American market. South African terms give way to American: corn mealies, cross mad and so on. Glosses are everywhere. In addition, there are serious discrepancies for the knowledgeable reader. As an example, a black child grows up speaking Afrikaans, how does his white tongue come so easy to read and speak English from books? Lynn Fried, The New York Times Review, December 1988. Inquiries: Drew, Bernard A. (2002). 100 more popular young adult authors : biographical sketches and bibliography (1st Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited, page 379. ISBN 9781563089206. Waiting for the rain that won gordon Jane Addams Children's Book Award in 1988 - Released, Lynn. WAITING FOR RAIN Novel about South Africa. Sheila Gordon. 214 PAGES REVIEW CHILDREN'S BOOKS. The New York Times. Received on April 30, 2011. Extracted from Best Reviews Last Reviews I first read this book when I was in fifth grade and I never forgot it. It tells the story of two apartheid-era boys, Teno and Fricki. Two boys are best friends; Teno is the black son of a boss boy on a large, thriving farm, while Frichi is the nephew of a farm owner who comes to visit every summer. Since the boys were little, they have been inseparable, but as they enter adolescence, the rules and expectations of apartheid give way to each other. It hits Te I first read this book when I was in fifth grade and I forgot about it. It tells the story of two apartheid-era boys, Teno and Fricki. Two boys are best friends; Teno is the black son of a boss boy on a large, thriving farm, while Fricchi is the nephew of a farm owner who comes to visit every summer. Since the boys were little, they have been inseparable, but as they enter adolescence, the rules and expectations of apartheid give way to each other. He is very intelligent and astute, and begins to doubt why whites are always rulers, while blacks are always servants. As the disparity between blacks and whites becomes more real to him, Teno gets angry, no longer able to accept the role outlined for him when he travels to Johannesburg for education, Fricki gets upset that his friend is gone. Frikki doesn't like change; he can't understand why there is a split between them, or why Teno would be offended to inherit the position of his father's boy boss when they are older. Once they separate, each of them matures differently until they meet again as men, and realize how much the other has changed. Along with the blatant racism behind apartheid, Gordon also highlights the irony of the system. Frikki is a poor student who hates school and wants nothing more than to run his uncle's farm. However, he does not have to pay tuition fees. Teno, on the other hand, is actively engaged in education, but must skimp and save to buy books, and enter the disproportionate education system. The book also gives an insight into how apartheid began in the first place and highlights the misunderstanding of Europeans and contempt for the culture of Africans. The book succeeds in the fact that the audience understands the thought processes of Teno and Frikki, why they feel what they feel, their goals for the future, etc. Family scenes are drawn well, as are the contrasts between farming and urban life.

One section that stands out occurs when Uncle Frikkie tells two boys about the Boer Great Way, and the achievements of their ancestors, while emphasizing the wildness of the Tengo people. Not only is Fricchi thrilled with this story (which also shows his ignorance of the internalization of social rules), but they are both inattentive to Tengo, and how he might feel when he heard his ancestors talk about it this way. Tengo then reflects on the stories he has heard from his family, who remember how they take away their land. This is a poignant moment that underscores the deep resentment and hatred that have informed the politics of apartheid. The pace of the book is slow at times, but it never veers into tedium. I wish more was life at home with his parents; his aunt and uncle love him as their own, but it would be interesting to contrast his life in the suburbs with the farm. I would also like to hear more from Tengo and Frikkie's younger sisters. The book has not traditionally had a happy ending, and not all conflicts are resolved. This may disappoint some readers, but given the reality of the situation, it makes sense. While much has been written about apartheid-era South Africa, I haven't been able to find much in the way of literature aimed at young people (Beverly Naidoo is a notable exception, if anyone knows any others, please let me know). I recommend this book for them (old) and also for those who want to learn more about life during apartheid. It's heartbreaking at times, but it makes one think deeply about friendship and also see the world as it really is. ... More... More

[national.vision.administrators.find.a.provider.f718c26b91.pdf](#) , [words.that.begin.with.phy.zebitajoze_lamadamu.pdf.13b897d65df.pdf](#) , [gom.tang.e.menu.bcb576e4.pdf](#) , [administração.da.produção.nigel.slack.pdf.5644910427.pdf](#) , [building.construction.drawings.pdf](#) , [the.5.languages.of.appreciation.in.t.pdf](#) , [plant.taxonomy.and.biosystematics.pdf](#) , [apc.smart-ups.srt.10kva.pdf](#) , [audi.a4.2010.user.manual.pdf.3f4341bdb0.pdf](#) , [remote.play.ps4.apk.download](#) ,