



**ENGLISH**  
**QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWER KEY**  
**I-SEMESTER**  
**SUB CODE: CLZ1L & CLZ1K**

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 30 WORDS: (3 Marks)**

1. Initially what made the authors think that the judges were going to have a tough time choosing a winner?

Ans: All the children had done a very good and creative work in the pumpkin decorating contest and hence Sievert felt that it would be very difficult for the judges to choose the best one.

2. How did the judges get over the difficulty of choosing a winner?

Ans: All the kids who had taken part in competitions had been awarded the same ribbon thus the judges got over the difficulty of choosing a winner

3. Why was the author and the boy disappointed?

Ans: Both the son and the author were disappointed since a single winner was not chosen in the contest.

4. What was the message that the school probably wanted to convey?

Ans: The author felt that they were trying to drive home the point that everyone had done a good job.

5. The author is worried that the school was sending a wrong message. What was the message?

Ans: Sievert was worried that the school carried a wrong message that losing was a difficult to handle.

6. What is the trend that the author has notice lately?

Ans: people have a notion that children, who are weak, can't handle defeat.

7." It has sat gathering dust ever since"-why?

Ans: a video game the author purchased has in it that all the participants win the game and arrive at the end together which makes them feel bored after playing it two times. Hence" it has sat gathering dust ever since."

8. How can a loss in a competition help kids?

Ans: losing a contest teaches children about learning from mistakes, trying to improve themselves and a determination to try the next time.

9. Who is described as a 'good sport'?



Ans: Among the two sons of the authors, the loser in any race or game is described positively as a 'good sport'.

10. "Too bad my kindergartener wasn't the judge"-what does this statement mean?

Ans: The author feels that his five –years-old son could have been a better judge since he easily chose snowman as the winner.

11. Comment on the observation of the kindergartener, "well, I think the snowman won".

Ans: The kid has been disappointed that the contest hasn't got a winner .hence he himself has chosen the winner.

12. Why was the competition a big letdown for kid? How was he satisfied?

Ans: The letdown for the kid was that nobody won .he got satisfaction by choosing a winner.

13. Why did Kalam during his trip to South Africa board a train at Penrich for a journey to Pietermaritzburg?

Ans: Kalam traced the footsteps of Gandhiji and boarded a train at Penrich railway station near Durban for a journey to Pietermaritzburg .It was from Durban station that mahatma started his fateful journey in the year 1893,on June 7.on his Pretoria to meet some legal clients, Gandhi was humiliated.

14. Why was Gandhi pushed out of the train?

Ans: Under apartheid regime coloured people should not travel in first class category.

Gandhiji, who had first –class seat with him, was in the compartment .A white man boarded the compartment in Pietermaritzburg station .He did not want a coloured person there. Gandhiji was asked to move and when he refused, he was pushed out of the train by a white constable.

15. What was Gandhi's immediate reaction to his experience Pietermartizberg ?

Ans: Initially he thought he could leave to India but soon he changed his mind thinking that it would be an act of cowardice. Hence he decided to stay back in South Africa and fight against injustice.

16. How did Kalinga war scene change the character of Ashoka?

Ans: Kalam recounted King Ashoka's transformation of mind in the Kalinga war while celebrating his victory in the war. He saw the bloodbath in the moonlight.

17. What according to Kalam are the two great gifts of Nelson Mandela to his nation?

Ans: Nelson Mandela, after his freedom, has given two great gifts to his nation: equal constitutional rights to even the white population who suppressed the blacks and a book 'A Long Walk to Freedom'.

18. Why does Kalam connect Gandhi and Ashoka?



Ans: Kalam compares both the great personalities 'transformation in their mind after a personal crisis and how it leads to their introspection and how it results in a Laudable philosophy.

19. What is common about Gandhi and Mandela?

Ans: Both Gandhi and Mandela have fought against apartheid policy that existed in Africa

20. What is the thread of link that connects Gandhi, Asoka and Mandela?

Ans: These great people taught that one should fight injustice.

21. How the freedom of India, achieved in 1947, became a trendsetter?

Ans: India's achievement of Independence in 1947 inspired other countries in Asia and Africa to fight their freedom.

22. What injustices do Kalam wants us to fight?

Ans: One should fight against injustices like social and economic impoverishment and inequality in many factors of life.

23. Why does the author say that it is our moral responsibility to protect diversity?

Ans: Humans control other creations of the world and hence ethically, it is the moral responsibility of human beings to protect the living companions.

24. How do animals and birds charm us with their beauty?

Ans: The author gives examples for aesthetic beauty like the polar bear, peacock's feathers, adorable panda, the majestic tiger, or the culturally important American bald eagle. Such creations are valueless and charm us with their beauty.

25. What is the utilitarian aspect of biodiversity?

Ans: Man domesticates animals and cultivates food in the land .Nature which is a vast storehouse, lends innumerable things to man in various sectors like agriculture, medicine, textiles and housing and supports man in every action.

26. What is the networking role that diverse species play?

Ans: Biodiversity has a very important networking role that various species play in maintaining the ecosystem .All the creations depend on one another in the ecosystem.

27. What is the prime rule of ecology?

Ans: The basic rule of ecology is, "everything depends on everything else".

28. Why is it necessary that no species should be wiped out?

Ans: All the creations depend on one another in the ecosystem as the basic rule of ecology is, "everything depends on everything else". Hence each creation is valuable and no species should be made to extinct as it will affect other creations.



29. What is anthropocentrism?

Ans: Anthropocentrism is not supporting non-utilitarian causes without caring for the imbalance created in the ecosystem.

30. What does the speaker mean by calling herself the first lady?

Ans: The speaker is the wife of Mr. Bill Clinton, who has been the former president of the United States of America, when she addresses the conference.

31. Who are the various people accused of not valuing the work of women?

Ans: Economists, historian, or government leaders do not value the work done by women.

32. Why do women choose to work all night?

Ans: There are many women who want to work all through the night so that they can spend their day with their kids.

33. When do women become more vulnerable to abuse?

Ans: When women are not included in the political process, they become more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

34. To achieve what does the speaker call us to heed for action?

Ans: She urges everyone to step into action to create a better world where women will be treated with respect and dignity and every family has the hope of a stable future.

35. What was the common interest between Gopalan and the colonel?

Ans: Gopalan and the Colonel linked the game of chess. Both of them used to play a game at either of their houses.

36. How did Shanker come into the Colonel's house?

Ans: The colonel lived alone in the house. A cook was staying there with him. His cook died and Shanker came as a new cook and he was staying there with the colonel.

37. Why did Gopalan agree to spend the night in the Colonel's house?

Ans: One night both the friends were playing a game of chess at the colonel's home. It became very late. The colonel asked his friend Gopalan to stay at his home during that night since it was very late and Gopalan agreed to it.

38. Why did the friends wake up immediately to the disturbance?

Ans: At midnight, a group of men entered their house to rob the house. They had even a country-made fire arm. Both Gopalan and the colonel woke up hearing the disturbances.

39. What happened to the Colonel's gun?

Ans: The Colonel's gun was missing.



40. Why did Shankar not come to the help of the Colonel?

Ans: Shankar had betrayed his master by helping the robbers. He opened the door and took the Colonel's gun.

41. Why was Shankar shot?

Ans: The robbers went outside the room and Shankar argued with them to give his share of money for his help. One of the robbers shot him dead and they left.

42. How did Shankar turn a hero?

Ans: The next day when the police enquired about the inquest, the colonel lied to them that Shankar tried to stop the robbers but he got shot. Soon Shankar became a hero.

43. On what condition did the Colonel agree to bear the educational expenses of Shankar's son?

Ans: The colonel promised to Shankar's son to bear the expenses of his education only if the son did well in the school and get a good name for his father.

44. Why does the author describe the Colonel's gesture as an act of 'disinterested kindness'?

Ans: The author describes the Colonel's gesture as an act of 'disinterested kindness' because he pretends as if he does not have any interest towards the affair but actually he was.

45. Why did Mrs.Packletide become envious of Bimberton?

Ans: Mrs.Packletide became envious of Loona Bimberton, because, Loona became very famous in the village, by flying eleven miles in an aeroplane with the help of an Algerian pilot.

46. How did Mrs.Packletide planned to get the better of Bimberton?

Ans: Mrs.Packletide planned to get the better of Bimberton by shooting a tiger.

47. What did Mrs.Packletide plan to give Bimberton on her next birthday?

Ans: Mrs.Packletide planned to present a tiger-claw brooch to Loona on her next birthday.

48. What governed Mrs.Packletide movement and motives?

Ans: Mrs.Packletide movements and motives were largely governed by the dislike of Loona.

49. Why did the villagers agree to help Mrs.Packletide?

Ans: The villagers agreed to help Mrs.Packletide, because she promised to offer them 1000 rupees.

50. Why did the tiger choose to kill small domestic animal?

Ans: The tiger chose to kill small domestic animals due to its old age and ill health.

51. Why did Mebbin want the tiger to be killed before it killed the goat?



Ans: Mebbin wanted the tiger to be killed before it killed the goat, because she thought that they need not pay for the goat, if it remained untouched by the tiger.

52. How did the tiger die?

Ans: As the tiger was old, on hearing the sound of the rifle, it died.

53. What did the villagers connive at?

Ans: The villagers connived or encouraged at the fiction, that she had shot the beast.

54. Why did Mebbin think that the world would be amused if it came to know how the tiger died?

Ans: Mebbin has seen a week-end cottage near Dorking. But she doesn't have money to buy. So she thought to blackmail Mrs.Packetide by telling her that the world would be amused if it came to know how the tiger died.

55. Why did the cyclist ring the bell frantically?

Ans: The cyclist rang his bell frantically to inform the inmates that a cobra has entered their house.

56. Why did Dasa try to dismiss the news of the arrival of the snake?

Ans: As Dasa was woken from his sleep and was asked to search the cobra, he dismissed the news of the arrival of the snake.

57. Why did the family hold Dasa responsible for the entry of the snake?

Ans: The family complained that Dasa's neglect of the garden and the lawns is responsible for the entry of the snake.

58. What was Dasa's defense for not keeping the garden tidy?

Ans: Dasa defended himself by telling that he didn't have a cutter for months.

59. How did the college boy bring the focus back to the snake?

Ans: Some neighbours entered and accused Dasa for not keeping the surroundings clean. One of the sons, who was studying in the college brought their focus back to the snake by telling them about the news which he read in an American newspaper that,30,000 people die of snake –bite every year and 83 a day.

60. Why did Das triumphantly ask, "Where was the snake?"

Ans: Three sons tucked their dhoties, seized the knife and crow-bar. Then started to hack the garden, Creepers, bushes and lawns were hid low. When their search was in vain, Dasa asked "Where is the snake?"

61. Why did the beggar become happy when she heard of the hunt for the snake?



Ans: An old beggar woman asked for alms. When she heard that the inmates were hunting for the snake, she became very happy. Because she believed that it is God Subramanya.

62. Why did the mother in agreements with the suggestion of the beggar woman not to kill the snake?

Ans: The mother believed that the snake has entered to remind her about the abhishekam. So she was in agreement with the suggestion of the beggar woman not to kill the snake.

63. What did the beggar woman promise to do? Did she keep up her word?

Ans: The beggar woman promised to send down a snake charmer. Yes, she kept up her word.

64. Why could the snake charmer not help the family in catching the snake?

Ans: The family members were not able to show where the snake is. So the charmer could not help them in catching the snake. So he left the place by saying that “if you show the snake, I’ll at once catch it. The moment you see it again, send for me”.

65. What did the king want to know?

Ans: The king wanted to know when the right time to begin everything is? Who are the right people to be listened to and whom to avoid? And what is the important thing to do? He thought that if he gets the answers for this, he would never fail.

66. Why did some suggest that the king must have a magician to know the right time?

Ans: To know the right time for every action one should know beforehand what was going to happen. Only the magician knows this. So, some suggested that the king must have a magician to know the right time.

67. Why did the king help the hermit by digging the ground?

Ans: The hermit was frail, weak and tires. So the king helped the hermit by digging the ground.

68. What would have happened if the king had left the hermitage immediately?

Ans: The bearded man would have attacked the king, if he had left the hermitage immediately.

69. How was the bearded man wounded?

Ans: On the way the bearded man was attacked by the bodyguards of the kings.

70. Why was the bearded man resolved to kill the king?

Ans: The bearded man has resolved to kill the king, because the king has executed his brother and seized his property.

71. Why did the bearded man want to be the king’s faithful slave?

Ans: The bearded man came to kill the king, but the king has saved his life. So he wished to be the king’s faithful slave.



72. How did the king respond to the offer of his enemy?

Ans: The king not only forgave his enemy, but also sent his servants and physician to attend him. He also promised to restore his property.

73. Why did the hermit say that the present is the most important time?

Ans: The hermit says that the present is the most important time because it is the only time when we have any power.

74. What is the most important thing that one should do? Why?

Ans: The most important thing one should do is good because, only for this purpose man has been created by God.

75. Why could Della save only one dollar and eighty seven cents?

Ans: As the income of Jim, her husband's income was shrunk from \$30 per week to \$20, Della could not save more.

68. How did Della manage to save one dollar and eighty seven cents?

Ans: Della managed to save penny everyday by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man.

76. Why did the couple seriously think of contracting Dillingham to a mere D?

Ans: Outside their house there was a board bearing the name "Mr. James Dillingham young". The "Dillingham" had been flung during the breeze, As Jim's income was shrunk from \$30 per week to \$20, and they were not able to order for a new board. So, they thought of contracting to a modest and unassuming D.

77. Why did Della flop down and howl?

Ans: Della didn't have more than one dollar and eighty seven cents to buy a Christmas gift for Jim. So she flopped down and howled.

78. Where did Della do and why?

Ans: Della went to Mne.Sofronie, a hair dealer, to sell her hair.

79. Which description could apply both to Jim and the fob chain?

Ans: Quietness and value is the description which could be applied both to Jim and the fob chain.

80. Why was Della worried after selling her hair?

Ans: Della worried after selling her hair, because she thought that Jim should not dislike her for cutting her hair.

81. Why did Jim stare at Della when he came into the house?

Ans: Jim had bought a set of combs as the gift for Della. But Della had sold her hair and appeared before him without hair. This made him stare at her.



82. How did Jim buy a set of combs for Della?

Ans: Jim sold the watch to get the money to buy her a set of combs.

83. Who are the Magi?

Ans: The magi are the three wise men brought gifts for Christ at his birth. In “The gift of the magi”, Jim and Della were considered as the magi.

84. Why were the nationalistic feelings running high during the 1936 Berlin Olympics?

Ans.: In 1936 Olympic Games Adolf Hitler was propagating the Aryan Superiority theory and he insisted on his performers to prove his ‘Master Race’ theory. So, Nationalistic feelings were running high.

85. Why does Jesse Owens dismiss the claim of Hitler as childish?

Ans.: Jesse Owens does not believe in the Aryan Superiority theory. Hence he dismisses the claim as childish.

86. Why was Owens expected to win the gold medal in the Long Jump hands down?

Ans.: A year before. Owens had set the world record of 26 feet 8 inches. So everyone expected him to win the long jump hands down.

87. Why did Owens become hot under the collar before the trials?

Ans.: During the long jump trials, Owens was shocked to see a tall boy hitting the pit at 26 feet. He was a German named Luz Long. Hitler had kept him hidden away to win the Jump. If he would win the event, it would prove Hitler’s superiority theory. So Owens was angry.

88. “I was no exception” – Explain.

Ans.: An angry athlete is an athlete who will make mistakes, and Owens was no exception.

89. Why did Owens kick the pit in disgust?

Ans.: Since Owens failed in his first two trials, he kicked the pit in disgust.

90. What was actually eating Jesse Owens?

Ans.: Owens was worried that he could not even make it to the finals of the Long jump since he had failed the first two trials.

91. Did Owens tell Long what was eating him? Why?

Ans.: He did not tell Long about what was eating him because he was his competitor.

92. Describe Luz Long.

Ans.: Luz Long was a tall, lean young man with fair hair, clear blue eyes and handsome face with striking features.



93. How did Owens manage to qualify for the finals with a foot to spare?

Ans.: Luz asked Owens to draw a line a few inches behind the board and make the trial. Owens did so. He was qualified for the finals with a foot to spare.

94. How did Long respond to Jesse winning the gold?

Ans.: The next day Luz broke his own record. This pushed Owens to his peak performance. Owens set the Olympic record of 26 feet 55/16 inches. Luz was at his side. He congratulated him heartily.

95. Why did Hitler glare at Luz and Jesse?

Ans.: Hitler saw Luz Long congratulating Jesse Owens on winning the gold medal and he glared at Luz and Jesse.

96. What, according to Coubertin, is the true spirit of the Olympics?

Ans.: Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of Modern Olympic said, 'the important thing in the Olympic games is not winning, but taking part. The essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well.'

97. Why did the author not muzzle his dog or keep it in a leash?

Ans.: The author and his little dog named Rex frequently move into a forest park. The author did not muzzle or leash his dog because it was a harmless, friendly little hound. The park was also desolated most of the time.

98. What was the warning of the policeman?

Ans.: One day a policeman warned the author that the dog without leash or muzzle may kill the squirrel and bite children. If he happened to see the dog without leash or muzzle again, the author must pay the fine in the court.

99. 'I was in for it. I knew it' – What was the author in for? What did he know?

Ans.: After few days one afternoon, the policeman saw the author and his dog without leash and muzzle in the park. The author did not wait for the enquiry from the policeman and he admitted his mistake. He was caught red-handed. He was guilty and he had no excuses for his deed. Hence he admitted, 'I was in for it. I knew it.'

100. How did the author and the policeman reverse their roles in their second meeting?

Ans.: Since the author admitted his mistake, the author and the policeman reversed their roles in their second meeting with the policeman defending the author.

101. Why did the policeman become magnanimous towards the author?

Ans.: It was because the author admitted that he was wrong and the policeman was right. So the policeman became magnanimous (generous) towards the author.



102. Why did Warren often leave the art editor in disgust?

Ans.: Ferdinand E. Warren was a commercial artist. He knew one art buyer who always found fault with some slight error. Warren often left his office in disgust, because of his criticism and the method of his attack.

103. How did Warren have a grand time with the art editor?

Ans.: One day Warren was called to his office, and the art director took the chance to criticize the rush job. Instead of proving himself Warren criticized himself and said whatever said by art director was true and that he was fully.

The art director protested to agree it and started to praise Warren's work and he just wanted a minor change. Warren's eagerness to criticize himself made the director to take him to a lunch.

104. Why did Harvey go to his boss?

Ans.: Bruce Harvey incorrectly sanctioned (approved) payment of full wage to an employee who was on sick leave. Harvey walked into the office of the boss office and informed him of the complete facts and repeatedly explained that it was his fault. The boss replied, 'Okay it is your fault. Now straighten it.' Harvey felt great, because he was able to handle a tense situation and had the courage not to find excuses.

105. Why did Harvey's boss treat him with respect?

Ans.: Harvey repeatedly explained his fault to his boss. The boss replied, 'Okay it is your fault. Now straighten it.' Harvey felt great, because he was able to handle a tense situation and had the courage not to find excuses. The boss treated him with respect.

106. What was picturesque about Pickett?

Ans.: Pickett wore his hair long that his auburn locks almost touched his shoulders and it was picturesque.

107. How did Lee win admire even after losing the battle of Gettysburg?

Ans.: On the pages of history, Robert E. Lee during the US civil war blamed himself for the failure of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, and said that, 'All this has been my fault. I and I alone have lost this battle.' He won admirers even after losing the battle.'

108. How was the problem of the Chinese father rooted in tradition?

Ans.: In Chinese tradition an older person could not take the first step and he expected his son to take initiative towards reunion. There was a conflict between his desire and long established tradition.

109. How did Carnegie come to know about the Chinese father?



Ans.: Dale Carnegie came to know about the Chinese father through a Chinese teacher from Hong Kong who spoke about how Chinese culture presented some problems in relation to its tradition.

110. Bring out the contrary aspects in the character of Hubbard.

Ans.: Elbert Hubbard had the skill in handing enemies into friends. His stinging sentences often aroused fierce resentment and some of his readers did not agree. Hubbard replies by saying that he does not entirely agree with it himself, and he is glad to learn what the readers think on the subject.

111. What should we do when we are right?

Ans.: When we are right, we should win people gently and when we are wrong admit our mistakes quickly.

112. What was Tom's opinion of schools?

Ans.: When a week began with an intervening holiday for the school, it was a success for Tom.

113. What made school going on Monday odious?

Ans.: Tom considered school going on Monday as odious because he had an insight that the week had no holidays in between. He felt that he was going into captivity.

114. What was Tom's plan?

Ans.: Tom imposed to stay home from school. He wanted to show signs of ailment and stay in the home.

115. Why did Tom decide to hold his loose tooth in the reserve for the present?

Ans.: Tom discovered that one of his upper teeth was loose but he felt that his aunt would pull out the loose teeth and would hurt him if he came into his aunt with that argument. So, Tom decided to hold his loose tooth in the reservation for the present.

116. Why did Tom decide to complain about a mortified toe?

Ans.: Tom decided to complain about a mortified toe because, he remembered hearing the doctor telling that certain things laid up a patient for two or three weeks and threatened to make him lose a finger.

117. Why did Tom claim that he would forgive everything?

Ans.: Tom imposed himself as suffering in reality and gathered a genuine tone and acted as if he would die. Hence he claimed to Sid that he would forgive everything.

118. How did Aunt Polly react to Tom's complaint of a mortified toe?

Ans.: Aunt Polly told Tom to stop his non-sensible activities and climb out of his bed.



119. How did Aunt Polly come to know of Tom's loose tooth?

Ans.: Aunt Polly was told by Tom that he forgot about the tooth pain because of the mortified toe.

120. What were the dental instruments used by Aunt Polly?

Ans.: A pan with hot coal, silk thread and a bed post were the dental instruments used by Aunt Polly.

121. How did Aunt Polly use the silk thread?

Ans.: Aunt Polly tied one end of the thread to Tom's loose tooth and the other end to the bedpost. She seized the pan of burning coal and thrust it almost into the boy's face.

122. Why does Lynd place together the nightingale and the phoenix?

Ans.: Since Lynd lives in a country where there are no nightingales, both Phoenix and Nightingale become a bird of imagination.

123. Why does Lynd find the company of hens depressing now?

Ans.: Lynd finds the company of hens depressing now because they are the slaves who are content with their slavery, incapable of oddity and birds that have all but lost the power of flight.

124. Why can a hen be never mysteriously beautiful?

Ans.: According to Lynd a hen can never be mysteriously beautiful because it does not have any connection with Greek and Roman myth about its Heroism, cruel beaks and lovely patterns of feathers. Neither an image of piety nor self-sacrifice is acclaimed to hens.

125. How does the goose retain some of its ancient glory?

Ans.: The goose on the other hand has retained its ancient glory by figuring in the Roman legend.

126. Explain the reference of Dick Turpin.

Ans.: The wild birds are regarded aristocratic. We kill and try to capture the birds like bullfinch, hawfinch and black bird, but they are not looked down as the robber Dick Turpin of the 18<sup>th</sup> century England.

127. What, according to Lynd, is the most compulsive and interesting thing about the wild birds that compel our respect?

Ans.: These wild birds compel respect from us by their will to come and go during summer and winter. This nomadic behavior of the wild birds preserve, a perpetual charm of strangers among the human.

128. What is Lynd's prophecy about the willow-wren?



Ans.: Lynd prophesizes that if another Shakespeare appears in England he will surely sing a song to the Willow-Wren as it comes and goes according to seasons.

129. Why, in the opinion of Lynd, was an American poet disappointed with the singing of skylark?

Ans.: After reading the ode to Skylark by Shelly an American poet went to England to hear it sing, but was disappointed since it did not sing so well. So she wrote a poem in which she said Shelley sang more beautifully than Skylark.

130 . What is the greatest pleasure to be got from the song of birds?

Ans.: The songs of birds that are not sought out but come unexpectedly and unasked for, give us the greatest pleasure.

131. How does Lynd want us to approach nature?

Ans.: Lynd wants us to approach nature thoroughly. We can enjoy nature if we approach it with unexpectancy. Nature unfolds many wonders to us when we are least expecting it.

132. According to the first stanza what did God do for man?

Ans.: God opened a glass of blessings and poured them on man. It dispersed all over the land and man could use the wealth of blessings.

133. What specific riches did He pour on man?

Ans.: Beauty, wisdom, honor, and pleasure were the specific riches. He poured on man.

134. Why does God call rest the jewel of blessings?

Ans.: God calls rest the jewel of blessings because man can find peace only with the blessing rest.

135. Why was rest at the bottom of the glass?

Ans.: Rest was at the bottom of the glass because it was considered as one of the most precious blessings of God.

136. What would happen if God gave man rest also?

Ans.: God said that if he gives the jewel, rest, to man, man will adore only the worldly blessings which God has granted him and forget God who has given him those blessings.

137. In what sense would both God and man be losers if God bestowed man with rest?

Ans.: If God bestowed man with rest, he would start to worship material blessings instead of God. Hence both God and man become losers.

138. What does God mean by ‘repining restlessness’?

Ans.: God means ‘repining restlessness’ as the longing for rest or peace of mind.



139. What, according to God, will lift man to Him?

Ans.: God knows that man becomes tired of material gifts, and soon his weariness would turn him to God.

140. Comment on the oxymoron 'rich and weary'?

Ans.: God has given all the blessings to man except rest because God tells man to keep all the wealth he has given to him, but he keeps man without peace of mind.

141. Does God have faith in man? Explain.

Ans.: Yes, God has faith in man. Even the wicked may not turn to Him, but the good man will turn to Him at his exhaustion

142. Why is the granary of squirrels full?

Ans.: The granary of squirrels is full because it is the time of late autumn that the squirrels have already stocked their granaries with good grains to last the winter.

143. Where did the knight meet the beautiful lady?

Ans.: The knight met the beautiful lady at the fields.

144. How does the knight describe the beauty of the lady?

Ans.: The knight describes the beauty of the lady that she has a long hair, soft feet and wild eyes, which is graceful to him.

145. How did the knight and the lady express their love for each other?

Ans.: The knight and the lady expressed their love for each other making a flower garland and flower bracelets for the lady by the knight.

146. What are the things that the lady found for the knight?

Ans.: The lady has given tasty roots, honey and manna to eat to the knight. The fairy lady tells the knight that she loves him.

147. What was the warning that the knight received in the dream?

Ans.: The knight saw the kings, princess and warriors who were all look death-pale. They gave warning to the knight that the beautiful lady was merciless and he was under the trap of the lady.

148. Where did the narrator meet the knight at arms?

Ans.: The narrator met the knight at arms in a field.

149. Identify the adjectives that indicate the terrible condition of the knight.

Ans.: Haggard, woe-be gone, and anguish are some of the adjectives that indicate the terrible condition of the knight.



150. Why and how did the knight confront the lady in the grot?

Ans.: The lady took him to her fairy cave. Suddenly, she cried and sighs loudly. To console her, the knight kissed her weepy eyes four times.

151. Why did the kings and princes tool pale with starved lips?

Ans.: The kings and princes looked pale with starved lips because they were disappointed with the fairy lady love.

152. Why does the poet remember the rainy night?

Ans.: The poet remembers one dark rainy night. During such night, his mother is stung by a scorpion.

153. What did the scorpion do after stinging the mother?

Ans.: After stinging the mother the scorpion moved hurriedly by parting his poison in the blood. The scorpion suddenly disappeared after stinging the mother.

154. Why did the peasants claim that the mother would be benefitted by the suffering?

Ans.: The peasants sat on the floor with mother in the centre and try to comfort her with philosophical words. Their prayer brought out their genuine concern for the suffering of mother.

155. What type of man is the father?

Ans.: The father is a sceptic and rationalist. He tried some powder, mixture and hybrid herbs to the mother. He tries both medicine and chanting.

156. What cured the mother?

Ans.: The holy priest tried to tame the poison with an incantation. The father tried some powder, mixture and hybrid herbs to the mother. He tries both medicine and chanting. With all these, the pain ceased only after twenty four hours.

157. What do you understand of the mother from the concluding two lines?

Ans.: The mother does not blame God, but she thanks God because the scorpion stung her and spared her children. Her pain would have been greater if any of her children were bitten. The poem describes a mother's selfless love towards her children also portrays the innocent world of the Indian villagers.

158. What drove the scorpion into the house?

Ans.: The rainy night drove the scorpion into the house.

159. Where is diabolic about the tail of a scorpion?

Ans.: The tail of a scorpion contains the poison. The scorpion stings by its tail only. The scorpion moves hurriedly by parting his poison in the mother's blood.



160. What did the scorpion hide itself?

Ans.: The scorpion hid itself behind the sack of rice.

161. How did the villagers come to the house of the mother?

Ans.: The villagers or the peasants came to the house to console the mother who was stung by the scorpion. They were buzzing the name of God a hundred times.

162. What does the poet mean by “giant scorpion shadows”?

Ans.: “Giant scorpion shadows” means that the shadow of the villagers who are all searching the scorpion in the night with candles and lanterns. But it is not able to found.

163. Why did the peasants want to find the scorpion?

Ans.: The peasants wanted to find the scorpion because it was the belief of the rural community that faster the scorpion moves, faster the poison in the mother’s blood will move.

164. Why did the peasants pray to God to paralyze the Evil One?

Ans.: The peasants prayed to God to paralyze the Evil One because it was the belief of the rural community that faster the scorpion moves, faster the poison in the mother’s blood will move also they believed that physical sufferings will bring spiritual rejuvenation.

165. I watched the flame feeding on my mother-comment.

Ans.: The line tells about the treatment of the father. He tries some powder, mixture and hybrid herbs. He also tries both medicine and chanting. He pours a little paraffin on the bitten toe and burns her toes without any thought of her pain.

166. Did the father’s treatment prove any better than that of the villagers?

Ans.: No. The father’s treatment did not prove any better than that of the villagers. The holy priest and the father tried to tame the poison with an incantation. With all these, the pain ceased only after twenty four hours

167. What kindles the bird to seek the summer once more?

Ans.: The cooling year is a warning to the bird to go to a summer station. The love for life or longing for the home pricks the bird to look for a warm passage to the summer station.

168. How is the summer station described by the poet?

Ans.: The summer station is a tough land like a mirage of valleys, palm trees casting shadows, not of its own, cool air from moorland and scraps of stone. The bird has to cross such a tough land.

169. Why does the bird become restless once she comes home?

Ans.: The bird becomes restless once she comes home because she is haunted by memories of the past. Her children and parents of love make her restless and she thinks of migration.



170. How does the bird find the last migration?

Ans.: The bird finds its last migration. The summons from the home becomes louder and the bird knows that she is weak and not able to withstand the difficulties of migration. She begins her last migration across the waste leagues of air.

171. How does the poet describe the death of the bird?

Ans.: The poet describes the death of the bird that the bird dies without warning and without reason. The guiding spark which guides her season after season also dies.

172. What causes the death of the bird?

Ans.: Nature causes the death of the bird.

173. How did the earth receive the death of the bird?

Ans.: The earth received the dead bird with neither grief nor malice received just like a tiny burden. Nature was impersonal and indifferent to her death. The death of a bird was insignificant to the nature.

174. How does the poet contrast the bird with nature?

Ans.: Nature mocks at the small wisdom of the bird. At every migration the bird reaches the summer station surely and safely. But this time Nature causes the death of the bird. The earth receives the dead bird with neither grief nor malice received just like a tiny burden. Nature was impersonal and indifferent to her death. The death of a bird was insignificant to the nature.

175. How did the bird reach the summer station year after year?

Ans.: The bird reached the summer station season after season and year after year. The birds went for migration. The poet said that the birds migrate across the world. She went away from one home only to come home. Both homes were summer stations to her.

**Answer each of the following in about 100 words: (5 Marks)**

1. Why did Jesse Owens foul the first two jumps in the trial?

Ans.: Jesse Owens came with the aim of winning one or two medals in the Long Jump of 1936 Summer Olympics at Berlin. He wanted to win the long jump. A year before he had set the world record of 26 feet 8 inches. Everyone expected him to win the long jump. During the long jump trials, Owens was shocked to see a tall boy hitting the pit at 26 feet. He was a German named Luz Long. Hitler had kept him hidden away to win the Jump. Owens was angry and he wanted to disprove Hitler's Aryan Superiority theory. Owens was emotionally disturbed. An angry athlete is an athlete who will make mistakes, and Owens was no exception. Two of his qualifying jumps were foul jumps.

2. How did Luz Long help Jesse Owens?



Ans.: Owens was angry and he wanted to disprove Hitler's theory. He was emotionally disturbed. An angry athlete is an athlete who will make mistakes, and Owens was no exception. Two of his qualifying jumps were foul jumps. If he failed in the third trial, he could not go for the final next day. Jesse Owens worried much. Suddenly he felt a hand on his shoulders. It was Luz Long. He asked Owens to be calm. Luz asked Owens to draw a line a few inches behind the board and make the trial. Owens did so. He was qualified for the finals the next day.

3. How did the rivalry of Owens and Long end?

Ans.: Owens was angry and he wanted to disprove Hitler's theory. He was emotionally disturbed. Two of his qualifying jumps were foul jumps. If he failed in the third trial, he could not go for the final next day. Jesse Owens worried much. Suddenly he felt a hand on his shoulders. It was Luz Long and he asked Owens to be calm. Luz asked Owens to draw a line a few inches behind the board and make the trial. Owens did so. He was qualified for the finals the next day. That night Owens walked to Luz Long's room to thank him. They discussed on athletics, world situation and many other things. They become friends.

4. Explain the reference to Coubertin.

Ans.: Luz broke his own past record. This pushed Owens to his peak performance. Owens set the Olympic record of 26 feet 55/16 inches. Luz was at his side. He congratulated him, even though Hitler looked angrily at them. According to Owens, his friendship with Luz Long was more valuable than all his gold medals. Owens realized that Luz was the epitome of what Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of Modern Olympic said, 'The important thing in the Olympic games is not winning, but taking part. The essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well.'

5. What do you understand of Hitler from Jesse's account?

Ans.: In 1936 Olympic Games Adolf Hitler was propagating the Aryan Superiority theory and he insisted on his performers to prove his 'Master Race' theory. Hitler had kept him hidden away to win the jump. Owens was angry and he wanted to disprove Hitler's theory. He congratulated him, even though Hitler looked angrily at them. This description about Hitler shows how immature and arrogant he was.

6. How did the author turn the majesty of law into a merciful human?

Ans.: The author and his little dog named Rex frequently move into a forest park. The author did not muzzle or leash his dog because it was a harmless, friendly little hound. One day a policeman warned the author that the dog without leash or muzzle may kill the squirrel and bite children. If he happened to see the dog without leash or muzzle again, the author must pay the fine in the court. After few days one afternoon, the policeman saw the author and his dog without leash and muzzle in the park. The author did not wait for the enquiry from the policeman and he admitted his mistake. He was caught red-handed. He was guilty and he had no excuses for his deed.



Immediately the policeman replied softly that the dog won't harm anyone and asked the author to allow the dog to run over the hill. It was because the author admitted that he was wrong and the policeman was right. So the policeman became magnanimous (generous) towards the author.

7. How did Warren take the fight out of his art editor who was always delighted in finding faults?

Ans.: Ferdinand E. Warren was a commercial artist. He knew one art buyer who always found fault with some slight error. Warren often left his office in disgust, because of his criticism and the method of his attack.

One day Warren was called to his office, and the art director took the chance to criticize the rush job. Instead of proving himself Warren criticized himself and said whatever said by art director was true and that he was faulty.

The art buyer started to praise Warren's work and he just wanted a minor change. Warren's eagerness to criticize himself has made the buyer to take him to a lunch.

8. How did Harvey handle a tense situation and win the admiration of his boss?

Ans.: Bruce Harvey incorrectly sanctioned (approved) payment of full wage to an employee who was on sick leave. Harvey walked into the office of the boss office and informed him of the complete facts and repeatedly explained that it was his fault. The boss replied, 'Okay it is your fault. Now straighten it.' Harvey felt great, because he was able to handle a tense situation and had the courage not to find excuses. The boss also respected his straightforwardness.

9. What was sublime about Lee's confession?

Ans.: When you turn on the pages of history, Robert E. Lee during the US civil war blamed himself for the failure of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, and said that, 'All this has been my fault. I and I alone have lost this battle.' He won admirers even after losing the battle.' He had the courage to take up the responsibility. The author opined that he could have brought many alibis as excuses for the failure but he owned the responsibility.

10. How did an extraneous factor block the Chinese father from admitting his mistakes? How did he overcome it?

Ans.: Dale Carnegie came to know about the Chinese father through a Chinese teacher from Hong Kong who spoke about how Chinese culture presented some problems in relation to its tradition. In Chinese tradition an older person could not take the first step and he expected his son to take initiative towards reunion. There was a conflict between his desire and long established tradition. The old man overcame it by recollecting Carnegie's words and he himself went to his son to get his forgiveness.

11. How would Hubbard handle irritated readers?

Ans.: Elbert Hubbard had the skill in handing enemies into friends. His stinging sentences often aroused fierce resentment and some of his readers did not agree. Hubbard replies by saying that



he does not entirely agree with it himself, and he is glad to learn what the readers think on the subject.

12. How did Tom arrive at the complaint?

Ans.: Tom considered school going on Monday as odious because he had an insight that the week had no holidays in between. He felt that he was going into captivity. Tom imposed to stay home from school. He wanted to show signs of ailment and stay in the home. Tom discovered that one of his upper teeth was loose but he felt that his aunt would pull out the loose teeth and would hurt him if he came into his aunt with that argument. So, Tom decided to hold his loose tooth into the reservation for the present.

Tom decided to complaint about a mortified toe because, he remembered hearing the doctor telling that certain things laid up a patient for two or three weeks and threatened to make him lose a finger.

13. How did Tom win the confidence of Sid?

Tom did not want to go to school and hence he planned to stay at home. He searched for some ailments. He detected a loose tooth and then acted as if he had a mortified toe. He groaned and rolled with pain and Tom imposed himself as suffering in reality and gathered a genuine tone and acted as if he would die. Hence he claimed to Sid that he would forgive everything.

His acting won the confidence of Sid.

14. How did Aunt Polly extract the loose tooth?

Aunt Polly tied one end of the thread to Tom's loose tooth and the other end to the bedpost. She seized the pan of burning coal and thrust it almost into the boy's face. Aunt Polly was told by Tom that he forgot about the tooth pain because of the mortified toe. A pan with hot coal, silk thread and a bed post were the dental instruments used by Aunt Polly.

15. How did Lynd's fascination for hens undergo a drastic change?

Ans.: Earlier Lynd had a fascination for hens. But that underwent a drastic change. Lynd found the company of hens depressing now because he felt that they were the slaves who were content with their slavery, incapable of oddity and birds that have all but lost the power of flight, and interesting only in the flurried defense of their young.

According to Lynd a hen can never be mysteriously beautiful because it does not have any connection with Greek and Roman myth about its Heroism, cruel beaks and lovely patterns of feathers. Neither an image of piety nor self-sacrifice is acclaimed to hens.

16. Why do we not lose our respect for wild birds?

Ans. The wild birds are regarded aristocratic. We kill and try to capture the birds like bullfinch, hawfinch and black bird, but they are not looked down as the robber Dick Turpin of the 18<sup>th</sup> century England. These wild birds compel respect from us by their will to come and go during



summer and winter. This nomadic behavior of the wild birds, preserve a perpetual charm of strangers among the human.

The birds that come during summer bring transformation to the plain and thus many poets have written verses about wren, the thrush and the blackbird.

17. Why does the nightingale remain supreme among birds of all kinds?

Ans.: The nightingale is supreme among the wild birds because it is a wild bird and also cannot be domesticated. It comes and goes according to its own will and most importantly it remains a legend-remote and mysterious bird to the song of nightingale. But the author cannot hear its music on that day.

18. Recount Lynd's experience when he went into the country to listen to a nightingale.

Ans.: The nightingale is supreme among the wild birds because it is a wild bird and also cannot be domesticated. It comes and goes according to its own will and most importantly it remains a legend-remote and mysterious bird to the song of nightingale. But the author cannot hear its music on that day.

19. What is the gift of God to man?

Ans.: The gift of God to man is rest. When God created man, he opens a glass of blessings and pours them on man. It disperses all over the land and man can use the wealth of blessings. He gives man all the material blessings such as beauty, wisdom, honor, and pleasure. The only blessing that God leaves in the bottom of the bottle is "Rest". The blessing is so precious that God does not want to give it to man.

20. What is the jewel of God's blessings?

Ans: The jewel of God's blessings is rest because man can find peace only with the blessing of rest. Beauty, wisdom, honor and pleasures are the specific riches, he poured on man. God said that if he gives the jewel, rest, to man, man will adore only the worldly blessings which God has granted him and forget God who has given him those blessings. If God bestowed man with rest, he would start to worship material blessings instead of God. Hence both God and man become losers.

21. How does God intend to man make seek Him?

Ans.: God intends to man make seek Him because he knows that man becomes tired of his material gifts, and his weariness will turn him to God. God tells man to keep all the wealth he has given to him, but he keeps man without peace of mind. God has faith in man. Even the wicked may not turn to him, but the good man will turn to him at his exhaustion. He wants man must to seek rest in the love of God.

22. Which is the real gift of God to man—the blessings that he granted or the blessing he denied?

Ans.: The real gift of God to man is the blessings that denied to man is the blessing of 'Rest'. God said that if he gives the jewel, rest, to man, man will adore only the worldly blessings which



God has granted him and forget God who has given him those blessings. If God bestowed man with rest, he would start to worship material blessings instead of God. Hence both God and man become losers.

23. How does Herbert play with the word 'rest'?

Ans.: Herbert has in mind the statement of St. Augustine, "Thou hast made us for thyself, and our hearts are restless till they rest in Thee." He uses rest in two meaning. One meaning says that rest as the peace of mind and the other means that rest as the eternal rest at the feet of God. God tells man to keep all the wealth he has given to him, but he keeps man without peace of mind. God has faith in man. But he wants man must to seek rest in the love of God.

24. How does the poet suggest the season?

Ans.: The poet suggests the autumn season in the poem. It suggests the mood of the poem. The speaker of the poem meets the knight at arms in a field, walking alone and apparently dying. The knight is loitering around the lake, where the plants become dry and no birds sing. He is haggard, sick and depressed. It is the time of late autumn that the squirrels have already stocked their granaries with good grains to last the winter.

25. Why does the narrator find the condition of the knight so strange that he has to ask him what ails him?

Ans.: The speaker of the poem meets the knight at arms in a field, walking alone and apparently dying. The knight is loitering around the lake. He is haggard, sick and depressed. The speaker continuously questions the knight. The knight's face looks as pale as Lily. His healthy colour is rapidly fading. He is obviously dying in the chill mountain. That is why the narrator finds condition of the knight so strange.

26. Describe how the knight fell in love with the beautiful lady and declared his love and passion for her.

Ans.: The knight described the beauty of the lady that she had a long hair, soft feet and wild eyes, which was graceful to him. The knight and the lady expressed of their love for each other. He put the lady on his horse back and took a ride. He was extremely fond of the lady and did not notice anything else. She sang fairy songs to the knight. She gave tasty roots, honey and manna to eat to the knight. The fairy lady told the knight that she loved him. She said it in a strange language. But, he understood the strange language of love.

27. What happened at the elfin grot?

Ans.: The knight and the lady expressed their love for each other. The fairy took him to her fairy cave. Suddenly, she cried and sighed loudly. To console her, the knight kissed her weepy eyes four times. The lady sang a lullaby which made the knight to sleep and he started to dream. The knight saw the kings; princes and warriors who were all look death-pale. They gave warning to the knight that the beautiful lady was merciless and he was under the trap of the day.

28. What lines are repeated in the ballad and to what purpose?



Ans.: The following lines are the repeated lines the poem. In the first stanza, the lines are told by the speaker and in the last stanza it is repeated by the knight.

“Alone and palely loitering,  
Though the sedge has withered from the lake,  
And no birds sing.”

The knight repeats the lines used by the speaker because he concludes his story by repeating the lines.

29. How was the mother bitten by the scorpion?

Ans.: The poet remembered one dark rainy night. During such night, his mother was stung by a scorpion. The villagers searched for the scorpion. But it made its escape. It hid behind the sack of rice due to steady rain of that night. The scorpion moved hurriedly by parting his poison in the mother's blood. The scorpion suddenly disappeared after stinging the mother.

30. How did the villagers come to the aid of the woman?

Ans.: The villagers or the peasants came to the house to console the mother who was stung by the scorpion. They were buzzing the name of God a hundred times. They believed that will bring relief to the mother. With candles and lanterns, they searched for the scorpion. It was not able to found. They sat on the floor with the mother in the center and try to comfort her with philosophical words. Their prayer brought out their genuine concern for the suffering of mother.

31. How did the peasants view the stinging in a positive manner?

Ans.: The poem said about the character of the Indians peasants, their native simplicity, superstition, simple faith and human concern. The villagers or the peasants came to the house to console the mother who was stung by the scorpion. They sat on the floor with the mother in the centre and try to comfort her with philosophical words. Their prayer brought out their genuine concern for the suffering of mother. It was the belief of the rural community that faster the scorpion moves, faster the poison in the mother's blood will move also they believed that physical sufferings will bring spiritual rejuvenation.

32. What types of man was the father? How did he treat his wife?

Ans.: The father is a sceptic and rationalist. He tried some powder, mixture and hybrid herbs to the mother. He tries both medicine and chanting. He pours a little paraffin on the bitten toe and burns her toes without any thought of her pain. The father's treatment did not prove any better than that of the villagers. The holy priest and the father tried to tame the poison with an incantation. With all these, the pain ceased only after twenty four hours.

33. How did the mother respond after her recovery?

Ans.: The mother does not blame God, but she thanks God because the scorpion stung her and spared her children. Her pain would have been greater if any of her children were bitten. The



poem describes a mother's selfless love towards her children also portrays the innocent world of the Indian villagers.

34. How does the poet describe the migration of the bird season after season?

Ans.: The poet describes the migration of the bird season after season that every bird has its last migration. The bird is set for its last migration to the world death. The cooling year is a warning to the bird to go to a summer station. The love for life or longing for the home pricks the bird to look for a warm passage to the summer station. The bird receives the summer from the other warm home once the climate begins to cool in her present home. Season after season and year after year, the birds go for migration.

35. What does the poet mean when he claims that by going away the bird comes home only?

Ans.: The poet says that the birds migrate across the world. The place to which she goes is also a home for her. She goes away from one home only to come home. Both homes are summer stations to her. The bird becomes restless once she comes home because she is haunted by memories of the past. Her children and parents of love make her restless and she thinks of migration.

36. Describe the last migration of the bird.

Ans.: The bird finds its last migration. The summons from the home becomes louder and the bird knows that she is weak and not able to withstand the difficulties of migration. She begins her last migration across the waste leagues of air. The bird struggles to overcome the harshness of the nature. It becomes a speck in the inane and the unfriendly blue space. She is single, frail and alone. She is not able to keep pace with her companions. She becomes a vanishing speck.

37. How did the bird die?

Ans.: The bird knew that death is very close to her. She knew death is imminent and the invisible thread between life and death had broken. The bird died. There was no warning and no reason. The guiding spark which guided her season after season also died. At every migration the bird reached the summer station sure and safely. But this time Nature caused the death of the bird. When the bird fell, the earth received the dead bird with neither grief nor malice received just like a tiny burden. Nature was impersonal and indifferent to her death. The death of a bird was insignificant to the nature.

38. What prompted Mrs. Packletide to indulge in big game shooting?

Ans.: Mrs. Packletide's Tiger was a humorous story about a tiger shoot. Mrs. Packletide was an English lady, who decided to shoot a tiger. There was no real reason behind her decision to shoot a tiger other than jealousy. She was jealous of Loona Bimberton, another English lady.

Loona became very famous in the village, by flying eleven miles in an aeroplane with the help of an Algerian pilot. Villagers talked of nothing else. Mrs. Packletide thought that she could divert the mind of the people towards her, by shooting a tiger. She had also decided to present a tiger-claw brooch to Loona during Loona's birthday and to give a lunch party.



39. How did the villagers help Mrs. Packletide?

Ans.: Packletide was an English lady, who decided to shoot a tiger.

Mrs. Packletide was not interested in taking risk to shoot a tiger. She sought the help of the villagers of Nimrod by offering them 1000 rupees. They accepted to help her in shooting the old-tiger which lived in the forest. Children were employed to look after the whereabouts of the tiger. People whoever passed through the jungle, stopped their singing, so that they would not disturb the tiger.

40. Describe the shooting.

Ans.: One moonlit night Mrs. Packletide with the help of her paid companion Mrs. Mebbin constructed a platform on tree. A goat had been tied to a tree at a distance. So the tiger may come near the goat. As a result, Mrs. Packletide can shoot the tiger. They were ready with rifles and bullets. Miss. Mebbin expressed her idea that, she was performing more service, than she had been paid for. This shows that Miss. Mebbin is a money-minded lady. They were also discussing that if the tiger doesn't touch the goat they needn't pay for it." The rifle flashed out. Both the beasts died. It was Mebbin, who found the real fact, that the bullet had pierced the goat not the tiger. The goat died of the bullet and the tiger hearing the sound got heart-failure and died.

41. How did Mebbin manage to get her summer cottage?

Ans.: It was Mebbin, who found the real fact, that the bullet had pierced the goat not the tiger. The goat died of the bullet and the tiger hearing the sound got heart-failure and died. Mrs. Packletide was annoyed at this but others were unaware of this. The villagers were excited her fame reached the paper of Texas weekly snapshot to the illustrated Monday supplement of the NovoeVremya. Loona Bimberton was sad. All the people admired the tiger-skin. Mrs. Packletide went to the County Costume Ball in the character of Diana. Few days later the ball, Miss. Mebbin blackmailed her by saying, 'what will happen, if the people know what really had happened?' Mrs. Packletide calmed her down by buying her a week-end cottage near Dorking.

42. Describe the discussion on the purchase of a grass cutter and its relevance to the problem on hand.

When the cyclist informed the inmates about the entry of the snake, they started to search the snake. The neighbours accused Dasa, an old servant, for his neglect of the garden and lawn. They considered him as the "laziest servant on earth." He defended himself saying that he didn't have a grass cutter. But the inmates ordered him to use the available things. The neighbours began to guess about the cost. One declared that one could not think of buying any article till after the war. They started to chant about the banalities of war time prices. At last the want of a grass cutter made the neighbours to become eloquent on black-market.

43. How does the author bring out the superstitious beliefs of the women folk?



When the inmates of the house were searching for the snake, an old beggar woman asked for alms. She understood the situation and said not to kill the snake, since it is God Subramanya. Suddenly, the mother got reminded about the Abhishekam, which she has not done for the God. She thanked the beggar and gave her a coin, who in turn promised them to send a snake-charmer. Through the beggar woman and the mother, the author brings out the superstitious beliefs of the women folk.

44. How did the beggar woman exploit the situation?

When the inmates of the house were searching for the snake, an old beggar woman asked for alms. She understood the situation and said not to kill the snake, since it is God Subramanya. Suddenly, the mother got reminded about the Abhishekam, which she has not done for the God. She thanked the beggar and gave her a coin, who in turn promised them to send a snake-charmer. The beggar woman not only got a coin from the mother as alms, but her words have also made the mother to agree with her suggestion in not killing the snake. Thus the beggar woman exploited the situation.

45. How did Dasa, the idler, turn a hero?

Old Dasa was the servant of the house. One day when he was sleeping the inmates shook him and asked him to search the cobra. He was not afraid and casually said “there is no cobra.” But the inmates got angry and decided to dismiss him unless he searches the cobra before evening. Some neighbours entered and accused Dasa for not keeping the surroundings clean. Her sons tucked their dhoties, seized the knife and crow-bar. They started to hack the garden. At five in the evening, all were tired. Stones in the garden were turned up and every grass-blade was cut. Suddenly Dasa appeared with a water pot covered with a slab of stone. He said that he had caught the snake. He told them not to call him as an idler. Mother complimented him on his sharpness. Thus he became the hero of the day. All admired him and decided to reward him.

46. What were the three questions that the king wanted to be answered? Why?

Once there lived a king, who had three questions to be answered. The three questions are:

- i. When is the right time to begin everything?
- ii. Who are the right person to be listened to, whom to avoid? And
- iii. Which is the important thing to do?

He thought that if he gets the answer for these, he would never fail.

47. What were the answers that the king got from the wise man?

News was spread that the one who answered the questions of the king would be rewarded. Many came and answered differently, for the first question. Some said one must have a table of days, months and live strictly according to it. Some said it is impossible to know the right time. Others said only magicians know the right time for right action. For the second question, some said that the people and the king were most needed, whereas some said that the warriors were the



most important. Some said skill in warfare, while others supported religious worship for the third question.

48. How did the king make peace with his enemy?

The king met the hermit to get answers for the three questions. At the time a bearded man came running. Blood was flowing from his stomach. He fell to the ground. The king and the hermit helped him. He slept soundly. When he woke up, he thanked the king for helping him. He also asked the king who helped him. The king was confused. The man said that because his brother was executed and seized of his property by the king, he came to take revenge on him. On the way he was attacked by the bodyguards of the kings. But now, he was helped by the king. At last, he promised the king that, he will serve him as a most faithful slave and went away. In this way, the king made peace with his enemy.

49. What were the good things that the king did in the hermitage?

- i. When the hermit was tired, he offered to dig the hole.
- ii. When the bearded man came running with wounds, he gave first aid.
- iii. When the bearded man wished to kill the king, he saved his life.
- iv. When the bearded man wished to serve him as a slave, he not only forgave him, but also promised to send his servant and restore his property.

These were the good things that the king did in the hermitage.

50. How did the hermit interpret the events at the hermitage?

The king asked the hermit to give him the answer. The hermit answered that, it was the most important time, when the king helped the hermit to dig the hole and the hermit was the important person. He also said that, in an intention to help the hermit, he dug, so it was a good business.

When the bearded man came running, the most important time was when the king helped him. If the king had not helped him, he might have died. So, the bearded man was the most important man. The help which the king did was the good business.

51. How does the author bring out the poor financial status of Jim and Della?

Jim and Della were husband and wife. They were poor but loved each other. Jim earned an income of 20 dollars, out of which 8 dollars went for the house rent. In the lobby there was a letter box into which no letter would go. There was also an electric button which will never work. Outside their house there was a board bearing the name "Mr. James Dillingham Young." The "Dillingham" had been flung during the breeze. As Jim's income was shrunk from \$30 per week to \$20, they were not able to order for a new board. So, they thought of contracting to a modest and unassuming D. She saved a penny everyday by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man. Thus the author brings out the poor financial status of Jim and Della.

52. What are the prized possessions of Jim and Della? How does the author bring out their value?



There were two possessions of Della and Jim. They were proud about this. One was Della's hair and the other was Jim's gold watch, which has been his father's and his grandfather's. The author says that if the queen of Sheba had lived in this flat, even her jewels and gifts will become nothing when compared to the hair of Della and even the king Solomon will become jealous of Jim for his watch.

53. How did Della buy a fob chain as a Christmas present to Jim?

Della thought of giving a present to Jim for Christmas. She had only one dollar and eighty-seven cents. She saved a penny everyday by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man. It was not enough to buy a present for Jim. She was very sad, sat on a couch and howled. Suddenly, she pulled down her hair. It was ripping and shining like a cascade of brown waters.

An idea struck her mind and tears came in her eyes. She left for the market. She went to the shop of a hair-dealer and sold her hair for 20 dollars and with that she bought a present of platinum fob chain for Jim's gold watch.

54. Why would the Christmas present of Jim and Della for each other remain useless for some time at least?

Jim and Della bought their Christmas gift by selling their prized possessions. Della sold her hair and bought a present of platinum fob chain for Jim's gold watch. Jim sold his watch to get the money to buy her a set of combs. As her tresses were gone, she was not able to use that and as he has sold his watch, he was not able to use the gift of Della. So, Jim smiled and said "Della, they are not too nice to use just as a present."

Their Christmas gifts show their love for each other, which made their Christmas Eve lively. The narrator called them as "two foolish children", because both sold their precious things to buy gifts but which remained useless. He also compared them to the Magi- three wise men, who brought gifts for Christ at his birth.

55. What are the problems Mrs. Hall had with the stranger?

Mrs. Hall was the keeper of the inn 'coach and Horses' at Iping. During winter, as a piece of luck a stranger came to the inn and he accepted her terms and gave two sovereign for his stay. The stranger did not want Mrs. Hall to know his identity. Mrs. Hall tried to help him in all the possible ways, but he remained rude to her. Mrs. Hall did not like his behavior. During his experiment, he dirtied room with the broken bottles and straw. The stranger snubbed Mrs. Hall by saying "put in the bill". Mrs. Hall was too hesitant to speak to the stranger. She was looking for a reason to start a conversation to know about him. When Henfrey, the clock mender came to Iping, on the pretext of repairing the clock, she went to the stranger's room. The stranger was very rude to her and sent her out of the room.

56. Narrate the Burglary at the Vicarage

On the early hours of whit Monday, Mrs. Bunting woke up to find their bedroom door opened and closed. Rev. Mr. Bunting followed the sound and heard a violent sneeze of the intruder. He armed himself with a poker and waited to attack. The drawer was opened and there was a rustle



of papers. Then the intruder lit the candle, but Mr. Bunting could not see the robber. The reverend heard the chink of money and realized that the robber has found the gold reserve. He got ready to attack the intruder and cried fiercely to surrender. There was no reply. The money was gone when they brought a candle to find the robber there was not a soul to be found.

57. Mr. Marvel's experiences at the invisible man's confederate

Mr. Marvel was talking to himself tried to explain a voice joined him in his conversation. When he heard the voice again, he was alarmed. The invisible man tried to explain his presence. The invisible man threatened him to help. The invisible man asked marvel to get his books from coach and horses. Mr.Huxter doubted his behavior. Finally, he stole a big bundle, three books and ran away from the inn. When Marvel took a turn to go to the police station, he was caught by the invisible man and was threatened to be killed. So he accepted to help the invisible man.

58. What happened to Griffin at Dr.Kemp's house?

Dr. Kemp was in his study. Someone rang his door bell. The servant answered the door, but there was none. Dr.Kemp was restless that night. He was a very observant man. He spotted the blood stain on the carpet. His bed cover was also stained and the sheet was torn. A voice introduced himself as an invisible man and revealed him as Griffin. He also said he and Dr. kemp studied in the same university college. Griffin needed Dr.Kemp's help. Dr.Kemp got some whiskey a dressing gown some cold cutlets and bread for him. He promised Kemp that he would reveal all the secrets about his invisibility experiments. Griffin had no sleep for three days. So Dr.Kemp gave his room to sleep and promised safety.

59. Mention Griffin's adventure in the emporium.

Griffin had lots of disadvantages of being an invisible man. Griffin went to omniums, a shopping mall. He entered with a plan to loot certain items. He started his plunder socks, trousers, lounge jacket, overcoat and hat. In a refreshment department he got cold meat and coffee. He wished to use all of his plunder to make himself physically visible. Then he slept there comfortably, he woke up and tried to hide. Then in the morning he went out hopelessly and exasperated.

60. The siege of Kemp's house.

Kemp got a strange message from Griffin. He wanted to take revenge on him. The first thing was to kill Dr. Kemp that very day. Kemp closed all the shutters of his house. He was ready with a revolver. He sent notes to colonel Adye. After sometime, Colonel came to Dr.Kemp's house. The invisible man started to break the window in the upstairs one by one. The invisible man got an axe and started to break open the shutters. Meanwhile two policemen along with Kemp's servant came in. They took position to attack the invisible man with pokers. Kemp helped the maid to escape through the broken shutters and he too jumped out of the window.

61. Griffin's last desperate fight.

There was a wild chase of Dr.Kemp by Griffin. He headed towards the town, down the hill. He doubled up his speed and cried out to the workers "The Invisible Man". A group of people came to his rescue. They spread out to safe guard Kemp one of the workmen whirled his spade and hit



the invisible man. The men pushed him down and kicked him savagely. The invisible man gave out a wild scream of 'Mercy, mercy' and then died. The invisible man's hands and feet started to be visible. Later the whole body became visible.

**Answer each of the following in about 200 words: (10 Marks)**

1. How did Luz Long exemplify the true sporting spirit?

Ans.: Jesse Owens came with the aim of winning one or two medals in the Long jump. He wanted to win the long jump. A year before he had set the world record of 26 feet 8 inches. Everyone expected him to win the long jump. During the long jump trials, Owens was shocked to see a tall boy hitting the pit at 26 feet. He was a German named Luz Long. Hitler had kept him hidden away to win the jump. Owens was angry and he wanted to disprove Hitler's theory. Owens was emotionally disturbed.

An angry athlete is an athlete who will make mistakes, and Owens was no exception. Two of his qualifying jumps were foul jumps. If he failed in the third trial, he could not go for the final next day. Jesse Owens worried much.

Suddenly he felt a hand his shoulders. It was Luz Long and he asked Owens to be calm. Luz asked Owens to draw a line a few inches behind the board and make the trial. Owens did so. He was qualified for the finals the next day.

In the finals, Luz broke his own past record. This pushed Owens to his peak performance. Owens set the Olympic record of 26 feet 55/ 16 inches. Luz was at his side. He congratulated him, even though Hitler looked angrily at them. According to Owens, his friendship with Luz Long was more valuable than all his gold medals.

Owens realized that Luz was the epitome of what Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of Modern Olympic said, 'The important thing in the Olympic games is not winning, but taking part. The essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well.'

2. Describe the professional rivalry and personal friendship of Owens and Long.

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Hitler had kept him hidden away to win the jump. Owens was angry and he wanted to disprove Hitler's theory. Owens was emotionally disturbed. An angry athlete is an athlete who will make mistakes, and Owens was no exception. Two of his qualifying jumps were foul jumps. If he failed in the third trial, he could not to for the finals next day. Jesse Owens worried much. Suddenly he felt a hand on his shoulders. It was Luz Long and he asked Owens to be calm. Luz asked Owens to draw a line a few inches behind the board and make the trial. Owens did so. He was qualified for the finals the next day.



That night Owens walked to Luz Long's room to thank him. They discussed on athletics, world situation and many other things. They became friends.

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3. Which is considered by Owens as the greatest Olympic Prize? Why?

Ans.: Jesse Owens came with the aim of winning one or two medals in the Long jump. He wanted to win the long jump. A year before he had set the world record of 26 feet 8 inches. Everyone expected him to win the long jump. But during the long jump trials, Owens was shocked to see a tall boy hitting the pit at 26 feet. He was a German named Luz Long.

Hitler had kept him hidden away to win the Jump. Owens was angry and he wanted to disprove Hitler's theory. Owens was emotionally disturbed. An angry athlete is an athlete who will make mistakes, and Owens was no exception. Two of his qualifying jumps were foul jumps. If he failed in the third trial, he could not to for the finals next day. Jesse Owens worried much. Suddenly he felt a hand on his shoulders. It was Luz Long and he asked Owens to be calm. Luz asked Owens to draw a line a few inches behind the board and make the trial. Owens did so. He was qualified for the finals the next day. That night Owens walked to Luz Long's room to thank him. They discussed on athletics, world situation and many other things. They become friend. Luz broke his own past record. This pushed Owens to his peak performance. Owens set the Olympic record of 26 feet 55/16 inches. Luz was at his side. He congratulated him, even though Hitler looked angrily at them. According to Owens, his friendship with Luz Long was more valuable than all his gold medals.

4. Analyze the character of Luz Long.

Owens came with the aim of winning one or two medals in the Long jump.

During the long jump trials, Owens was shocked to see a tall boy hitting the pit at 26 feet. He was a German named Luz Long.

Hitler had kept him hidden away to win the Jump. Owens was angry and he wanted to disprove Hitler's theory. Owens was emotionally disturbed.

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5. How did the author and Warren minimize their mistakes and win a forgiving and generous response in the process?

Ans.: The author and his little dog named Rex frequently move into a forest park. The author did not muzzle or leash his dog because it was a harmless, friendly little hound. One day a policeman warned the author that the dog without leash or muzzle may kill the squirrel and bite children. If he happened to see the dog without leash or muzzle again, the author must pay the fine in the court. After few days one afternoon, the policeman saw the author and his dog without leash and muzzle in the park. The author did not wait for the enquiry from the policeman and he admitted his mistake. He was caught red-handed. He was guilty and he had no excuses for his deed.

Immediately the policeman replied softly that the dog won't harm anyone and asked the author to allow the dog to run over the hill. It was because the author admitted that he was wrong and the policeman was right. So the policeman became magnanimous (generous) towards the author.

Ferdinand E. Warren was a commercial artist. He knew one art buyer who always found fault with some slight error. Warren often left his office in disgust, because of his criticism and the method of his attack.

One day Warren was called to his office, and the art director took the chance to criticize the rush job. Instead of proving himself Warren criticized himself and said whatever said by art director was true and that he was faulty. The art buyer started to praise Warren's work and he just wanted a minor change. Warren's eagerness to criticize himself has made the buyer to take him to a lunch.

6. How did Harvey and Lee win admiration by not searching for alibis?

Ans.: Bruce Harvey incorrectly sanctioned (approved) payment of full wage to an employee who was on sick leave. Harvey walked into the office of the boss office and informed him of the complete facts and repeatedly explained that it was his fault. The boss replied, 'Okay it is your fault. Now straighten it.' Harvey felt great, because he was able to handle a tense situation and had the courage not to find excuses. The boss also respected his straightforwardness.

When you turn on the pages of history, Robert E. Lee during the US civil war blamed himself for the failure of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, and said that, 'All this has been and I alone have lost this battle.' He won admirers even after losing the battle.' He had the courage to take up the responsibility. The author opined that he could have brought many alibis as excuses for the failure but he owned the responsibility.

7. How will you categorize the instance given by Carnegie? What do they tell us?



Ans.: The instances given by Carnegie tell us that when we are right let's try to win people gently and when we are wrong admit our mistakes quickly. By fighting you never get enough, but by giving up (yielding) you get more than what you have expected.

8. Outline the role of Sid and Mary.

Tom did not want to go to school and hence he planned to stay at home. He searched for some ailments. He detected a loose tooth and then acted as if he had a mortified toe. He groaned and rolled with pain and Tom imposed himself as suffering in reality and gathered a genuine tone and acted as if he would die. Hence he claimed to Sid that he would forgive everything.

His acting won the confidence of Sid. Sid believed him, got frightened and fetched his Aunt Polly. Though Aunt Polly did not believe in Tom's words, she thought it as funny joke and she understood Tom's plan. She asked Mary, Tom's sister to bring a pan with hot coal, silk thread and a bed post which were the dental instruments used by her.

9. How does the grand plan of Tom on a Monday Morning fail?

Tom considered school going on Monday as odious because he had an insight that the week had no holidays in between. He felt that he was going into captivity. Tom imposed to stay home from school. He wanted to show signs of ailment and stay in the home. Tom discovered that one of his upper teeth was loose but he felt that his aunt would pull out the loose teeth and would hurt him if he came into his aunt with that argument. So, Tom decided to hold his loose tooth into the reservation for the present.

Tom decided to complaint about a mortified toe because, he remembered hearing the doctor telling that certain things laid up a patient for two or three weeks and threatened to make him lose a finger.

Having planned thus, he groans and rolls with pain and Tom imposed himself as suffering in reality and gathers a genuine tone and acts as if he would die. Hence he claims to Sid that he would forgive everything. His acting wins the confidence of Sid, his brother who gets frightened and fetches Aunt Polly. Aunt Polly does not believe in Tom's words, and she understands Tom's plan. She asks Mary, Tom's sister to bring a pan with hot coal, silk thread and a bed post which are the dental instruments used by her. Aunt Polly ties one end of the thread to Tom's loose tooth and the other end to the bedpost. She seizes the pan of burning coal and thrusts it almost into the boy's face. The loose tooth is seen dangling in the bed post. She asks him to get ready for the school. Thus Tom's plan fails.

10. How does Lynd compare the domestic birds with the wild ones?

Ans.: The wild birds are regarded aristocratic. We kill and try to capture the birds like bullfinch, hawfinch and black bird, but they are not looked down as the robber Dick Turpin of the 18<sup>th</sup> century England. These wild birds compel respect from us by their will to come and go during summer and winter. This nomadic behavior of the wild birds preserve, a perpetual charm of strangers among the human. They can never be tamed to the dull services. The birds that come



during summer bring transformation to the plain and thus many poets have written verses about wren, the thrush and the blackbird.

The domestic birds lose trace of rebelliousness and toil for us without spirit and protest. The behavior of domestic birds doesn't appeal to our fancy and are not interesting.

11. Describe Lynd's encounters with various birds.

Ans.: Earlier Lynd had a fascination for hens. But that underwent a drastic change. Lynd found the company of hens depressing now because he felt that they were the slaves who were content with their slavery, incapable of oddity and birds that have all but lost the power of flight, and interesting only in the flurried defense of their young.

The poet had encounters with birds like bullfinch, hawfinch and black bird, but they were not commonly sighted. It comes and goes according to its own will and most importantly it remains a legend-remote and mysterious bird to the song of nightingale. But the author cannot hear its music on that day.

12. Critically examine the title.

Ans.: The songs of birds that are not sought out but come unexpectedly and unasked for, give us the greatest pleasure. Lynd wants us to approach nature thoroughly. We can enjoy nature if we approach it with unexpectancy. Nature unfolds many wonders to us when we are least expecting it. Nature should be approached with an unexpected attitude and that is what the title suggests.

13. How does Herbert project Nature, God of nature and man?

(or)

Examine the title of the poem, The Pulley.

Ans.: George Herbert was the most religious of the metaphysical poets. Herbert's narrower experience not only limited his choice of subject matter, but simplified the texture of his poems. His poems were famous for its deep and moving piety. Izaak Walton called him "Holy Mr. Herbert". His poems were published after his death under the title The Temple.

The Pulley of the Gift of God is a good example of Herbert's simplicity. It creates a myth about God's creation of the world. The pulley is a symbol used as a metaphysical conceit. A pulley is a wheel used for pulling up weights. It signifies a method God adopts to lift human beings to Him.

When God created man, he opens a glass of blessings and pours them on man. It disperses all over the land man can use the wealth of blessings. He gives man all the material blessings such as beauty, wisdom, honor, and pleasure. The only blessing that God leaves in the bottom of the bottle is "Rest". The blessing is so precious that God does not want to give it to man.

God said that if he gives the jewel, rest, to man, man will adore only the worldly blessings which God has granted him and forget God who has given him those blessings. If God bestowed man with rest, he would start to worship material blessings instead of God. Hence both God and man become losers.



God knows that man becomes tired of material gifts, and soon his weariness would turn him to God. God tells man to keep all the wealth he has given to him, but he keeps man without peace of mind. God has faith in man. Even the wicked may not turn to him, but the good man will turn to him at his exhaustion. He wants man must to seek rest in the love of God. Herbert has in mind the statement of St. Augustine, “Thou hast made us for thyself, and our hearts are restless till they rest in Thee.”

14. Narrate the sad tale of the knight at arms?

(or)

Bring out the ballad features in the poem.

(or)

Bring out the romantic, medieval and supernatural elements in the poem.

And.: John Keats was regarded as one of the principal figures in the Romantic Movement. He published *Endymion* (1818) with its famous opening line “A thing of beauty is a joy forever.” Although he died at an early age, he had left behind a number of celebrated odes, sonnets, and narrative poems.

*La Belle Dame Sans Merci* is a ballad. The title is in French and it translates to “the beautiful woman without mercy.” Keats tells a mysterious tale of love set in medieval period. The poem is considered to have autobiographical undertone of Keats. The speaker of the poem meets the knight at arms in a field, walking alone and apparently dying. The knight is loitering around the lake, where the plants become dry and no birds sing. He is haggard, sick and depressed. It is the time of late autumn that the squirrels have already stocked their granaries with good grains to last the winter. The speaker continuously questions the knight. The knight’s face looks as pale as Lily. His healthy colour is rapidly fading. He is obviously dying in the chill mountain.

The knight described the beauty of the lady that she had a long hair, soft feet and wild eyes, which was graceful to him. The knight and the lady expressed of their love for each other. He put the lady on his horse back and took a ride. He was extremely fond of the lady and did not notice anything else. She sang fairy songs to the knight. She gave tasty roots, honey and manna to eat to the knight. The fairy lady told the knight that she loved him. She said it in a strange language. But, he understood the strange language of love. The knight and the lady expressed their love for each other. The fairy took him to her fairy cave.

Suddenly, she cried and sighed loudly. To console her, the knight kissed her weepy eyes four times. The lady sang a lullaby which made the knight to sleep and he started to dream. The knight saw the kings; princes and warriors who were all look death-pale. They gave warning to the knight that the beautiful lady was merciless and he was under the trap of the lady.

The knight describes the pale warriors that they look dark and their mouths are starving and hungry-looking. The knight wakes up from the dream, alone, cold and lying dead in the hill. He finishes telling the story. He tells to the speaker that he is loitering and hanging out in the hill due to the lady. He calls the terrible dream as the latest dream by him as he is waiting for his death in the cold hill’s side.

15. What are the effects of the scorpion sting on the mother and on the others around her?



(or)

How does the poet build up and atmosphere of mystery and tension? Is the end anti climatic? Comment.

(or)

How does the poet juxtapose religion and rationalism in the poem? What is the poet's own stand?

(or)

How does the poem bring out the superstitious beliefs of the villagers?

(or)

Consider the poem as a portrait of a typical Indian village scene.

Ans.: Nissim Ezekiel is one of the leading Indian writers in English. He has had diverse interests and varied phases in his career. His poetry is simple, introspective and analytical. He has held many positions and posts in India and abroad. He received the Sahitya Akademi Award for Latter Day Psalms in 1983. Ezekiel is "a poet with a passion for form and precision.

Nissim Ezekiel's poem Night of the Scorpion is an attempt of the poet to understand the Indian ethos. It is typically Indian in theme, setting and imagery. It says about the character of the Indian peasants, their native simplicity, superstition, simple faith and human concern. The narrator recollects and gives a picturesque account of it.

The poet remembered one dark rainy night. During such night, his mother was stung by a scorpion. The villagers searched for the scorpion. But it made its escape. It hides behind the sack of rice due to steady rain of that night. The scorpion moved hurriedly by parting his poison in the mother's blood. The scorpion suddenly disappeared after stinging the mother.

The villagers or the peasants came to the house to console the mother who was stung by the scorpion. They were buzzing the name of God a hundred times. They believed that will bring relief to the mother. With candles and lanterns, they searched for the scorpion. It was not able to found. They sat on the floor with the mother in the centre and try to comfort her with philosophical words. Their prayer brought out their genuine concern for the suffering of mother.

It was the belief of the rural community that faster the scorpion moves, faster the poison in the mother's blood will move also they believed that physical sufferings will bring spiritual rejuvenation.

The father is a sceptic and rationalist. He tried some powder, mixture and hybrid herbs to the mother. He tries both medicine and chanting. He pours a little paraffin on the bitten toe and burns her toes without any thought of her pain. The father's treatment did not prove any better than that of the villagers. The holy priest and the father tried to tame the poison with an incantation. With all these, the pain ceased only after twenty four hours.

The mother does not blame God, but she thanks God because the scorpion stung her and spared her children. Her pain would have been greater if any of her children were bitten. The poem describes a mother's selfless love towards her children also portrays the innocent world of the Indian villagers.



16. How does the poet describe the death of the bird?

Ans.: A.D. Hope is one of the most distinguished poets of Australia. He is a poet, a critic, an academician and a satirist. He writes on social themes in a satirical vein and he rejects narrow nationalistic themes for poetry. His most famous poetry collection, *The Wandering Islands* established his reputation.

A.D. Hope's *The Death of the Bird* has been analyzed well over the years since 1948. It is a simple poem tells about the death of a bird. The poem refers to no particular bird. It is about the death of every bird.

The poem has three parts. The first part tells about the season in which the bird has taken its last migration. The second part says about the bird's sudden death without warning or reason. The third tells the cause of the death and how her death is received.

The poet describes the migration of the bird season after season that every bird has its last migration. The bird is set for its last migration to the world death. The cooling year is a warning to the bird to go to a summer station. The love for life or longing for the home pricks the bird to look for a warm passage to the summer station. The bird receives the summer from the other warm home once the climate begins to cool in her present home. Season after season and year after year, the birds go for migration.

The poet says that the birds migrate across the world. The place to which she goes is home for her. She goes away from one home only to come home. Both homes are summer stations to her. The bird becomes restless once she comes home because she is haunted by memories of the past. Her children and parents of love make her restless and she thinks of migration.

The bird finds its last migration. The summons from the home becomes louder and the bird knows that she is weak and not able to withstand the difficulties of migration.

She begins her last migration across the waste leagues of air. The bird struggles to overcome the harshness of the nature. It becomes a speck in the inane and the unfriendly blue space. She is single, frail and alone. She is not able to keep pace with her companions. She becomes a vanishing speck. The bird knew that death is very close to her. She knew death is imminent and the invisible thread between life and death had broken. The bird died. There was no warning and no reason. The guiding spark which guided her season after season also died.

At every migration the bird reached the summer station sure and safely. But this time Nature caused the death of the bird. When the bird fell, the earth received the dead bird with neither grief nor malice received just like a tiny burden. Nature was impersonal and indifferent to her death. The death of a bird was insignificant to the nature.

17. Why did Mrs. Packletide decide not to indulge in wild game shooting anymore?

Ans.: Mrs. Packletide's *Tiger* was a humorous story about a tiger shoot. Mrs. Packletide was an English lady, who decided to shoot a tiger. There was no real reason behind her decision to shoot a tiger other than jealousy. She was jealous of Loona Bimberton, another English lady.



Loona became very famous in the village, by flying eleven miles in an aeroplane with the help of an Algerian pilot. Villagers talked of nothing else. Mrs. Packletide thought that she could divert the mind of the people towards her, by shooting a tiger. She had also decided to present a tiger-claw brooch to Loona during Loona's birthday and to give a lunch party. Packletide was an English lady, who decided to shoot a tiger. Mrs. Packletide was not interested in taking risk to shoot a tiger. She sought the help of the villagers of Nimrod by offering them 1000 rupees. They accepted to help her in shooting the old-tiger which lived in the forest. Children were employed to look after the whereabouts of the tiger. People whoever passed through the jungle, stopped their singing, so that they would not disturb the tiger.

One moonlit night Mrs. Packletide with the help of her paid companion Mrs. Mebbin constructed a platform on tree. A goat had been tied to a tree at a distance. So the tiger may come near the goat. As a result, Mrs. Packletide can shoot the tiger. They were ready with rifles and bullets. Miss. Mebbin expressed her idea that, she was performing more service, than she had been paid for. This shows that Miss. Mebbin is a money-minded lady. They were also discussing that if the tiger doesn't touch the goat they needn't pay for it." The rifle flashed out. Both the beasts died. It was Mebbin, who found the real fact, that the bullet had pierced the goat not the tiger. The goat died of the bullet and the tiger hearing the sound got heart-failure and died.

18. Bring out the feud between Mrs. Packletide and Bimberton and its repercussion.

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It was Mebbin, who found the real fact, that the bullet had pierced the goat not the tiger. The goat died of the bullet and the tiger hearing the sound got heart-failure and died. Mrs. Packletide was annoyed at this but others were unaware of this. The villagers were excited her fame reached the paper of Texas weekly snapshot to the illustrated Monday supplement of the NovoeVremya. Loona Bimberton was sad. All the people admired the tiger-skin.

19. Describe the search for the snake and how it ended.

(or)

Sketch the character of Dasa.

(or)

Examine the title A Snake in the Grass.



The cyclist informed the inmates about the entry of the snake; they started to search the snake. The neighbours accused Dasa, an old servant, for his neglect of the garden and lawn. They considered him as the “laziest servant on earth.” He defended himself saying that he didn’t have a grass cutter. But the inmates ordered him to use the available things. The neighbours began to guess about the cost. One declared that one could not think of buying any article till after the war. They started to chant about the banalities of war time prices. At last the want of a grass cutter made the neighbours to become eloquent on back-market.

When the inmates of the house were searching for the snake, an old beggar woman asked for alms. She understood the situation and said not to kill the snake, since it is God Subramanya. Suddenly, the mother got reminded about the Abhishekam, which she has not done for the God. She thanked the beggar and gave her a coin, who in turn promised them to send a snake-charmer. The beggar woman not only got a coin from the mother as alms, but her words have also made the mother to agree with her suggestion in not killing the snake. Thus the beggar woman exploited the situation. Suddenly Dasa appeared with a water pot covered with a slab of stone. He said that he had caught the snake. He told them not to call him as an idle. Mother complimented him on his sharpness. Thus he became the hero of the day. All admired him and decided to reward him. When the family members saw the second cobra out of a hole in the compound wall, the younger boy wished that he should have taken risk to find out what the pot contained.

20. How did the king get answer to his three questions?

Once there lived a king, who had three questions to be answered. The three questions are:

- i. When is the right time to begin everything?
- ii. Who are the right person to be listened to, whom to avoid? And
- iii. Which is the important thing to do?

He thought that if he gets the answer for these, he would never fail.

News was spread that the one who answered the questions of the king would be rewarded. Many came and answered differently, for the first question. Some said one must have a table of days, months and live strictly according to it. Some said it is impossible to know the right time. Others said only magicians know the right time for right action. For the second question, some said that the people and the king were most needed, whereas some said that the warriors were the most important. Some said skill in warfare, while others supported religious worship for the third question.

The king met the hermit to get answers for the three questions. At the time a bearded man came running. Blood was flowing from his stomach. He fell to the ground. The king and the hermit helped him. He slept soundly. When he woke up, he thanked the king for helping him. He also asked the king who helped him. The king was confused. The man said that because his brother was executed and seized of his property by the king, he came to take revenge on him. On the way he was attacked by the bodyguards of the kings. But now, he was helped by the king. At



last, he promised the king that, he will serve him as a most faithful slave and went away. In this way, the king made peace with his enemy.

The king asked the hermit to give him the answer. The hermit answered that, it was the most important time, when the king helped the hermit to dig the hole and the hermit was the important person. He also said that, in an intention to help the hermit, he dug, so it was a good business. When the bearded man came running, the most important time was when the king helped him. If the king had not helped him, he might have died. So, the bearded man was the most important man. The help which the king did was the good business.

21. How does O'Henry bring out the love and concern of Jim and Della for each other?

Jim and Della were husband and wife. They were poor but loved each other. Jim earned an income of 20 dollars, out of which 8 dollars went for the house rent. In the lobby there was a letter box into which no letter would go. There was also an electric button which will never work. Outside their house there was a board bearing the name "Mr. James Dillingham Young." The "Dillingham" had been flung during the breeze. As Jim's income was shrunk from \$30 per week to \$20, they were not able to order for a new board. So, they thought of contracting to a modest and unassuming D. She saved a penny everyday by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man. Thus the author brings out the poor financial status of Jim and Della.

There were two possessions of Della and Jim. They were proud about this. One was Della's hair and the other was Jim's gold watch, which has been his father's and his grandfather's. The author says that if the queen of Sheba had lived in this flat, even her jewels and gifts will become nothing when compared to the hair of Della and even the king Solomon will become jealous of Jim for his watch.

Della thought of giving a present to Jim for Christmas. She had only one dollar and eighty-seven cents. She saved a penny everyday by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man. It was not enough to buy a present for Jim. She was very sad, sat on a couch and howled. Suddenly, she pulled down her hair. It was ripping and shinning like a cascade of brown waters.

An idea struck her mind and tears came in her eyes. She left for the market. She went to the shop of a hair-dealer and sold her hair for 20 dollars and with that she bought a present of platinum fob chain for Jim's gold watch.

Jim and Della bought their Christmas gift by selling their prized possessions. Della sold her hair and bought a present of platinum fob chain for Jim's gold watch. Jim sold his watch to get the money to buy her a set of combs. As her tresses were gone, she was not able to use that and as he has sold his watch, he was not able to use the gift of Della. So, Jim smiled and said "Della, they are not too nice to use just as a present."

Their Christmas gifts show their love for each other, which made their Christmas Eve lively. The narrator called them as "two foolish children", because both sold their precious things to buy gifts but which remained useless. He also compared them to the Magi- three wise men, who brought gifts for Christ at his birth.



## **THE INVISIBLE MAN by H.G.WELLS (Fiction)**

### **Introduction:**

The Invisible Man is the Science fiction written by H.G.Wells. It tells the story of a perverted genius in science. The message H.G.Wells conveys through this fiction is scientific knowledge devoid of a sense of a social responsibility can only be destructive.

### **The Stranger:**

Griffin, a stranger comes to an inn ‘Coach and Horses’ at Iping. The stranger covers his body from head to toe. He is easily irritable and unfriendly. He instructs the inn keeper Mrs. Hall to leave him alone to do his experiments. He goes out only at night. Mrs. Hall helps him to get his luggage which is thousand and one bottles.

### **Burglary:**

There occurs a burglary at the vicarage. When Griffin doesn't pay the bills, Mrs. Hall refuses to give him food, so he goes out and steals money from Rev. Mrs. Bunting. He pays the money the next day. When the landlady enquires about it, he reveals his invisibility- partly by removing his spectacle and hat. Then the people try to catch him, so he undresses himself and becomes totally invisible and escapes.

### **Thomas Marvel:**

Griffin convinces, Thomas marvel, to assist him in getting his books from the inn. Marvel gets the books and a bundle, the invisible man helps him to escape from the people. When he tries to go to the police station, Griffin threatens him. Finally Marvel escapes from Griffin with the help of people at the inn and takes shelter at the security jail. Dr.Kemp's takes refuge at Dr.Kemp is his friend at University College. He explains about his experiments in optics and his trial on the cat. Then he tells him how he tried it on himself and become an invisible man. He steals easily and finds his life interesting. Soon life becomes difficult for him and so he goes to an emporium to get clothing but in vain. Kemp informs the local authorities about Griffin.

### **Conclusion:**

Knowing the plans of Kemp, Griffin ventures to kill Kemp. Kemp keeps himself locked in his house for protection. Colonel Adye tries to help Kemp. Griffin breaks the door and assaults them. Kemp runs out seeking the help of the town people. They attack griffin and kick him savagely which leads to his death. His body gets the visibility after his death.



## PREPARATORY LESSON - ESSAYS

### 1. COMPETITION MATTERS- SUZANNE SIEVERT

Suzanne Sievert, in this lesson 'Competition Matters', conveys the message that competitions is really important to bring out the hidden talent among people. The writer starts the essay with a personal anecdote. Her son has joined a pumpkin-decorating competition in his school. Many kids have decorated the pumpkin and kept it for the event. All the children have very good and creative work and hence Sievert feels that it will be very difficult for the judges to choose the best one. The judges might also have thought the same and hence all the kids who have taken part in competition have been given the same award. Both the author and his son are disappointed since a single winner is not chosen. The author guesses that the school is trying to drive home the point that everyone has done a good job. Sievert remarks that this idea carries a wrong message that losing is a difficult thing to handle. People have a notion that children are very weak and they can't handle defeat. Sievert says that a game loses its excitement if there is no real competition. If there is no proper spirit among competitors to compete, then the competitors will not try to come out with their best. As survival of the fittest is the basic motivating factor for all living beings, a competition develops healthy fighting spirit among children. But the spirit of sportsmanship must not be lost in any way. Losing a contest also teaches children to learn from mistakes, trying to improve themselves and a determination to try. The writer says that the adult members can teach the kids to face failure with ease. As an example she tells how she encourages the loser among her two sons in a race or a game with a positive term 'good sport'. Finally she tells that her son himself has chosen a winner in the pumpkin decorating contest and got satisfied.

### 2. A PERSONAL CRISIS MAY CHANGE HISTORY -Dr. A. P. J. ABDUL KALAM

DR. A. P.J. Abdul Kalam, the former President of India, wants to bring peace and prosperity together. He had widely travelled all over the world and met many leaders. Talking about his visit to Africa, he recounted the bitter experience faced by Mahatma Gandhiji under apartheid regime. Kalam traced the footsteps of Gandhiji and boarded a train at Penrich railway station near Durban for a journey to Pietermaritzburg. It was from Durban Station that Mahatma started his fateful journey in the year 1893, on June 7. On his way to Pretoria to meet some legal clients, Gandhi was humiliated. Under apartheid regime coloured people should not travel in first class



category. Hence Gandhiji, who had a first-class seat with him, was in the compartment. A white man boarded the compartment in Pietermaritzburg Station. He did not want a coloured person there. Gandhiji was asked to move and when he refused, he was pushed out of the train by a white constable. At that point he decided to stay back in Africa and fight against racial prejudice and discrimination. This event was a turning point in his life. Gandhiji's courage later led to the birth of Ahimsa Dharma in South Africa and Africans are grateful to him. Kalam also recounted King Ashoka's transformation of mind in the Kalinga War. He compares both the great personalities' transformation in their mind after a personal introspection and how it resulted in a laudable philosophy. Kalam also points out the contribution of great African leader Nelson Mandela, who was jailed for 26 years in a prison cell. Nelson Mandela, after his freedom, gave two great gifts to his nation: equal constitutional rights to even the white population who suppressed the blacks and a book 'A Long Walk to Freedom'. These great people taught that one should fight injustice. Kalam had concluded by telling that one should fight injustice like social and economic impoverishment and inequality in many factors of life. His hope was that India would lead in freeing the people all over the world from bonds of injustice. Finally the youth power of India would make it possible to change India as a developed nation.

### **3. WHY PRESERVE BIODIVERSITY?** -Prof. D. Balasubramanian

According to the author, the loss of biodiversity should be of a matter of concern for three basic reasons. Humans control other of the world and hence ethically, it is the moral responsibility of human being to protect the living companions. Many of our ancestors have insisted this noble and practical idea through their books and parables. The author also points out that there is an aesthetic justification to preserve our biodiversity. Aesthetically speaking, human beings will like to preserve what is beautiful and hand them over to their children. The author gives examples for aesthetic beauty like the polar bear, the peacock's feathers, the adorable panda, the majestic tiger, or the culturally important American Bald eagle. Then the author cites the second reason as utilitarian. Man domesticates animals and cultivates food in the land. Nature which is a vast storehouse, lends innumerable things to man in various sectors like agriculture, medicine, textiles and housing and supports man in his every action. Though lakhs of plant species exist in Earth, men use only some 7000 species of plants. Thus it can be compared to a library many of which are still unknown. Biodiversity has a very important networking role that various species



play in maintaining the ecosystem. All the creations depends one another in the ecosystem as the basic rule of ecology is, “Everything depends on everything else”. Hence each creation is valuable and no species should make to extinct. Then the author points out five sources of man-made biotic degradation: population pressures that lead to deforestation; looking for short gains like teakwood trading; anthropocentrism (not supporting non-utilitarian causes); economic pressures; and policy factors (civil wars and corruption)

#### **4. A CALL TO ACTION** (Adapted from Hillary Rodham Clinton’s Address to the United Nations Fourth World Conference in Beijing China)

In this address, Hillary Clinton speaks about the issues of rights related to women. The speaker claims that she has worked on issues relating to women, children, and families and she is well aware of the challenges facing women. Economics, Historians, or Government Leaders do not value the work done by women. Most of the women’s words go unnoticed. Clinton says that she wants to speak up for women who are fighting hard to raise their children with only a minimum wage. There are many women who want to work all through the night so that they can spend their day with their kids. There are many women who can’t afford health care or child care and there are women who are affected by all kinds of violence, including violence in their homes. Women must realize their God-given potential. She tells that none should be forced to remain silent for fear of religious or political bad will. When women are not included in the political process, they become more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Women’s rights are part of human rights. When a child is born and intentionally denied food, drowned, suffocated or have their bones broken, since it is born as a girl, it is a violation of human rights. When a women or a girl is sold into slavery or prostitution, it is a violation of rights. When a woman is killed due to issues of dowry, it is also a concern of human rights. Hillary Clinton discusses the issues of abortion and sterilization in this address. Finally she urges everyone to step into action to create a better world where women will be treated with respect and dignity and every family has the hope of a stable future.

#### **5. IF ONLY THERE WERE MORE LIKE HIM - REVATHI SESHADRI**

The author had heard the story from her great uncle. Her great uncle Gopalan grew up and lived for many years in Srirangam. He was fond of playing the game of chess and h had got friends who were equally devoted to the game. One among those was a retired colonel from the army.



Both of them used to play a game at either of their houses. The colonel lived alone in the house. A cook was staying there with him. His cook died and Shanker came as a new cook and he was staying there with the colonel. Shanker's family was living in a nearby village. One night both the friends were playing a game of chess at the colonel's home. It became very late. The colonel asked his friend Gopalan to stay at his home during that night since it was very late and Gopalan agreed to it. At midnight, a group of men entered their house to rob the house. They had even a country-made fire arm. Both Gopalan and the Colonel woke up hearing the disturbances. The colonel found that his gun, which he usually kept at the side of his bed, was missing .so the robbers took the keys of the safe and they stole the cash and other valuables. They went outside the room and Shankar argued with them to give his share of money for his help .one of the robbers shot him dead and they left. The next day when the police enquired, the colonel lied to them that Shankar tried to stop the robbers but got shot. Soon Shankar became a hero .the colonel promised to Shankar son to bear the expenses of his education only if the son do well in the school and get a good name for his father. Gopalan knew very well that Shankar had betrayed his master; still the colonel saved his name. When he asked the reason to his friend, the colonel replied that he didn't want Shankar's son to get a bad name and get spoilt in his life. Gopalan appreciated his friend's thoughtful kindness.