



**English- III Semester**

**Subject Code: CLZ3P**

**Question Bank with Answer key**

**PART-A**

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

1. "What your wear in this world can make you or break you in many situations." Do you agree with this view? Give reasons.

The writer starts the essay with a quote "Clothes make the man (or woman)" since how they dress themselves and what they wear is very important. People form impressions on others based on one's way of dressing and their appearance. It sends across many messages like the personality, education, background and financial status about people. Individuals are judged by others on appearance alone during the first meeting. In interviews especially, way of dressing is very important. Clothes can become a person's best friend or worst enemy. Depending on the way a person is dressed, a person can create his own obstacles. Hence I agree with the view.

2. Discuss how a person's clothing can be a 'self-fulfilling self-portrait'. To what extent you agree or disagree?

The writer quotes the remark about William Thourlby from his book 'You Are What You Wear' in which Thourlby mentions that a properly dressed person will have chances pouring in whereas a poorly dressed one will not be given chances. If a person is carelessly dressed, it shows their careless attitude. A well-groomed individual is readily accepted in all the circumstances.

The material of clothing also carries across some silent messages. Soft textures in dressing mean the tendency of inviting human contact and closeness. Crisp materials tell about the efficiency of the person. If we acquire knowledge about the clothing, it will give an understanding about others sand also in interacting with others. The skill of interpreting the visual code of dress will improve as person's interpersonal relation.

If a person can highlight his or her positive aspects through their way of dressing, they will build their own confidence sand groom their self-respect. Hence a person's clothing can be a 'self-fulfilling self-portrait'.

3. Although George did not become a great sitar player, how did his talent show in the projects Ravi Shankar and he worked on together?



Harrison had helped Pandit in one of his projects, 'In Celebrations', like choosing the artwork, writing the notes and the production work. 'Chants of India' was the last project they worked together. Pandit claims that his presence has always inspired him with more creativity.

Harrison learnt to play Sitar from Pt. Ravi Shankar for a very short duration. He took keen interest in Indian music and he developed a great love and knowledge for it. He also showed equal thirst and interest for Indian tradition. On a day's association with Harrison made him a popular musician among the young generation and he earned his superstardom as Beatle George's guru. Harrison involved himself in production of various concerts throughout the world. Both of them worked together for a couple of recording of albums.

The first album was Dark Horse and when they were working on the album, Harrison met his future wife, Olivia. The second album was "Festival of India". After they finished with its recording and editing, they toured US and gave 30 performances.

4. Comment on the three facets of George's personality-human, religious and professional, as seen through Panditji's memoir.

Harrison had attracted Pandit with his childlike character and had a shy and naughty smile, passion for music, spiritual thirst. He was also very simple, down-to-earth and would laugh heartily upon all the jokes Pandit shared with him. Both of them were good in punning.

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Harrison was so concerned about Ravi Shankar's health and would always advise him not to travel much. More than a disciple and friend, he became more like a son for Pandit after the death of Pandit's son, Shubho. He spent more time with Pandit Shankar when Pandit was admitted in the hospital and Harrison's love and concern touched him deeply.



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5. "An Inconvenient Truth" – what is the truth and for whom is it inconvenient? Why?

The movie highlights the threats of global warming with animated illustrations. It shows how cars, others mode of transportation, factories, farming and other industrialized activities emit dangerous level of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Icebergs melt in the sea and the ocean levels rise which will lead to the destruction of people living in the coastal areas. It also affects the weather patterns of the entire world. The alarming details are presented with the scientific evidence.

Politicians and business supporters deny the idea, misleading the public. On the contrary, they present the silly idea of having to "balance the earth with the economy". All the naysayers reject it because it will affect their business patterns or their profits.

6. Why might have AI Gore made this film? Is this film for the good of any one country or is it good for the world at large? Why do you say so?

The former American Vice-President AI Gore made a slide show on climate change to audiences throughout the world.

The movie, directed by a famous documentary film maker, Davis Guggenheim, is both a documentary and biographical movie and it is based on AI Gore's presentation. Through this presentation, Gore has made himself an exceptional politician by speaking the plain facts. The movie highlights the threats of global warming with animated illustrations. Former American Vice-President AI Gore made a slide show on climate change to audiences throughout the world.

7. Is it important for people to reinvent themselves from time to time? Why?

It is important for people to reinvent themselves from time to time because that will make people to realize their full potentials. Also the perception of how people look at them will change as the individuals reinvent themselves from time to time.

8. .What is the qualities that distinguish a visionary from an ordinary person? Describe with reference to Narayana Murthy's life.

The more a person learns from his experiences, he would attain a greater position. It would be difficult to learn from success than failures. The other important thing in life is how people respond to chance events. If one believes that individual capacities and abilities are fixed, they have a tendency to avoid challenges, and not achieve their full potential. If they believe that



their abilities can be developed, they accept challenges and learn from criticism and others. Finally he remarked about the important tradition of Indian spiritualism: self-knowledge.

9. What were Narayana Murthy's political convictions and how did they change after the incident in Bulgaria?

He talked about an unforgettable journey he undertook from Paris to Mysore which was his home town. He was in Nis, a town in Bulgaria, waiting for his train. As he did not have the local currency, he had to sleep on the pavements of the station and without eating. When he boarded a compartment in the train, the next day, a girl and a boy were seated. Murthy started a conversation with the girl and both of shared their views about a communist state. Through halfway, policemen caught Murthy and the girl charging that they criticized the Government. Murthy was locked for two days without given any food. He was finally released in the third day and they dropped him in Istanbul. He understood the difficulties of living in a communist state and changed his mind from being a leftist into a capitalist.

10. How did Narayana Murthy convert the negative experience in Bulgaria into something positive?

Murthy was in Nis, a town in Bulgaria, waiting for his train. As he did not have the local currency, he had to sleep on the pavements of the station and without eating. When he boarded a compartment in the train, the next day, a girl and a boy were seated. Murthy started a conversation with the girl and both of shared their views about a communist state. Through halfway, policemen caught Murthy and the girl charging that they criticized the Government. Murthy was locked for two days without given any food. He was finally released in the third day and they dropped him in Istanbul. He understood the difficulties of living in a communist state and changed his mind from being a leftist into a capitalist. He decided that entrepreneurship, resulting in large scale job creation should be the only method for eradicating poverty.

11. Sum up the lessons that Narayana Murthy says he has learnt from his life's experiences. Did he learn better from failures or from success? Why?

Summarizing on the life lessons he learnt, he stressed on the importance of learning from the experiences. The more a person learns from his experiences, he would attain a greater position. The other important thing in life is how people respond to chance events. If one believes that individual capacities and abilities are fixed, they have a tendency to avoid challenges, and not achieve their full potential. If they believe that their abilities can be developed, they accept challenges and learn from criticism and others. Finally he remarked about the important tradition of Indian spiritualism: self-knowledge. It is the highest form of knowledge and supports the growth of people. He reminds the graduates that the wealth they generate are just



temporary. Hence he requested them to share their wealth with the less privileged. It would be difficult to learn from success than failures because success can make us to follow the same prior actions whereas failures teach us where mistakes had been done.

12. What is Obama's perception of 'change'?

Americans voted since they wanted a change. Obama reminded them that they owed their children a better future for a change. Americans should focus on issues like terrorism, climate change, poverty, genocide and diseases. That is the kind of change that the Americans want, according to the speaker. America also had to deploy tough and direct diplomacy making the world to know where America stood and what they stand for. They must develop courage and conviction to lead the world. Change was building an economy that rewarded not just the wealthy but the work and workers also. It should give a tax-break for the middle class and invested in crumbling infrastructure, renew the commitment to science and innovation, and improve the schools. It should make corporations pay for their pollution and oil companies invest their record profits in a clean energy future.

13. How does the speaker establish his personal credibility?

Obama establishes his personal credibility by talking about his twenty years of public life, had worked with community leaders, and led the table of law enforcements to reform criminal justice system; he had also worked for providing health insurance and to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

14. What is his central message? What kind of arguments does the speaker use?

Obama's central message to the people is that America needs a change. He uses logical arguments giving a series of reasons to tell why he represents change. Since the Americans chose greatest hopes and aspirations rather than doubts or fears, they marked the end of a historic journey and the beginning of another one. At this juncture he declared that he would be the nominee for the president of the US. There were millions of Americans who had voted in the primary season elections. They voted since they wanted a change. He reminded them that they owed children a better future.

15. Does the speaker appeal to the audience's emotion or reason or both? How?

The speaker appeals to the audience's emotion and reason. He uses logical arguments giving a series of reasons to tell why he represents change, appealing to the audience's reason. Since the Americans chose greatest hopes and aspirations rather than doubts or fears, they marked the end of a historic journey and the beginning of another one. Then he talked about the oneness of America and national integrity and appealed to their emotions.



16. What was the main purpose of the speech? Do you think the speaker achieved his purpose? Why do you say so?

The main purpose of the speech was to convince the audience about the credibility of the candidate and also to tell why change is needed. He achieves this purpose by logically arguing why he represented change that people desperately wanted and why his competitor stood for the opposite.

17. Abdul Kalam recognizes two aspects of the freedom struggle. What are these aspects?

According to Kalam, the first aspect was achieving the independence; the second aspect was that many leaders emerged in the sphere of politics, economics, industry, science, arts and culture.

18. What, according to him is the second vision?

A necessity has emerged for the second vision which will unite people from all walks of life in the society. The nation should change itself from a developing status to a developed nation, involving all fields and disciplines.

19. How will the fusing of minds lead to the benefit of our country?

The fusing of minds to achieve the second vision will show itself as a huge power leading to a prosperous nation.

20. What is the paradoxical problem that Indians have to face? What are the solutions to this problem?

Kalam stresses that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the nation. The former President also addresses the challenges of finding a solution to droughts and floods, to eradicate communal clashes and find a solution to combat terrorism.

21. Who can help solve the regular water problems in India? What does this tell you about the role of the common man in solving problems in India?

Kalam elaborately discussed on the issue of networking of rivers in India which will enable availability of water throughout the year in all the parts of the country. He also detailed about the techniques of water conservation and water recycling. He called for the participation of the people with motivation at the grass root level and benefit sharing.





22. How can the average Indian work towards making the country a better place?

The greatest strength of the Indian heritage is unity in diversity. Hence people should work together to preserve the strength in co-existence of diverse religions and culture. He recounted his experience in Sabarmati Ashram which stood for the purpose of carrying out the search for truth and fearlessness. Everyone should stand above the personal hardships and decide to work for a larger cause.

23. Who are the people best suited to being role models?

Apart from parents and teachers, a nation's parliamentarians and legislators should act in such a way and become a good role model for the future generation.

24. How does Abdul Kalam link the two visions – the pre-independence and the post-independence vision – he wants for India?

Similar to the freedom movement which united the minds of people and the unity of purpose in actions in the pre-independence time, a necessity has emerged for the second vision which would unite people from all walks of life in the society in the post-independence era. The nation should change itself from a developing status to a developed nation, involving all fields and disciplines. It would help to reduce poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment.

25. How can a unity of minds help in building India as a country without any problems?

The greatest strength of the Indian heritage is unity in diversity. Hence people should work together to preserve the strength in co-existence of diverse religions and culture, tolerating and accepting the diversity. Everyone should stand above the personal hardships and decide to work for a larger cause. Leaders like Gandhi, Vallabhabhai Patel and Vikram Sarabhai had great visions and all the citizens must put the thoughts of those great souls into actions so that we could build India without any problems.

26. Who is the most important character in the story, the prince or the swallow?

The prince is more important than the swallow. The good deed and needy started from him and passed on to the swallow. Yet the faithfulness of the swallow is also praiseworthy.

27. How does the character of the swallow grow and develop?

In the beginning the swallow looks self-centered. It falls in love with a reed and loses its companions. It helps the Happy Prince saying the next day he will fly to warm land. By persuasion of the prince, he stays for a while. Later taking pity on the blind prince it continues the good work with pleasure and sacrifices.



28. Identify the elements of Fairytale in ‘The Happy Prince’?

Or

In what ways is the Happy Prince different from the conventional fairy tale?

Fairy Tale is imaginary. The Happy Prince is also imaginary. It deals with the heroic deeds. Here the simple deed of kindness is treated heroic Fairy tale ends happily. Though the ending is sad, they are rewarded in heaven.

29. What were the various difficulties that the couple faced in fulfilling their mission of memorial to their son?

Or

Do you think the president of Harvard University behaved appropriately towards the couple?

Give reasons to justify your answer.

The couple was ignored by the secretary of the Harvard University. They were made to wait for hours to meet the president. The president also detested their appearance and treated them indignantly.

30. How was the couple different from most rich people?

The couple though were rich they travelled by train, wore faded gingham dress and homespun threadbare suit. They were timid unlike rich people.

31. How did the narrator come to own the road engine?

An institution named Gaiety land organized a show on the gymkhana grounds with all sorts of fun and gambling. The narrator bought a ticket for eight annas and won a road engine.

32. Why does Swamiji leave the town in such anger?

Swamiji leaves the town in anger because the magistrate has issued an order prohibiting the feat of the road engine running over his chest.

33. Why does the narrator repeat the statement “I am a poor man”? What is the effect of the statement on the readers?

He repeats the statement to reiterate the fact that he cannot spend any money for the road engine. The readers and listeners take the sympathy on the narrator and give suggestion to utilize the road engine.

34. What plan does the narrator come up with, in order to escape the consequences of the engine? Does he succeed in it?

The narrator comes up with the plan to escape the consequences of the engine by disappearing from the town. He also makes all the arrangements to leave the town the next day. But an earthquake destroyed the whole town. His road engine was found upside down in a disused well.

35. Discuss the significance of the title.





Road Engine was the root cause of all the problems faced by the narrator. The luck of winning a road engine creates havoc in his life. Finally when it was away from him he heaves a sign of relief.

36. What were the different ways in which Nicola and Jacopo earned money?

Nicola and Jacopo were selling fruits when the author first met them. Later he found them shining shoes, guiding tourists selling papers and running errands. They were always active and ready to work.

37. Describe the life of Nicola and Jacopo before and after the war?

The family of Nicola and Jacopo had lived a comfortable life before war. When the German Elite guard began its cruel rule in Verona, the boys joined the resistance movement. Their youth, insignificant size and intimate knowledge of the hilly areas helped them to be the spy for the liberation movement.

38. What do you think is the central theme of the story “The two gentlemen of Verona”?

The value of familial bond and love among the family members is the central theme of the story. The selfless work done by the two young men in Verona, to save their sisters is portrayed in a touching way.

39. What do you understand about the stability of the marriage in the story “Avenger”?

The married life is not stable in the country. Values are in deplorable state. Everyone has the weakness to break the tenth commandment.

40. Why did Sigaev decide to buy the net before he walked out of the shop?

Sigaev went to Schmucks and Co to buy a revolver to kill his wife, her lover and himself. The shopkeeper patiently showed all the models of revolver ranging from Smith Wesson to the cheap French make and explained their specialty. On hearing the real life incident of an army officer Sigaev gave up the idea of buying a revolver. Since the shopkeeper has taken a lot of trouble in displaying his wares, smiling, turning, scraping, and trying with all his might to please the customer Sigaev decided to purchase something from the shop. So he bought the net to catch the quails.

41. How important is the role of the shopkeeper in bringing about the change in the life of Sigaev’s decision?

The shopkeeper explained the quality of Smith Wesson revolver with a real life incident. An army officer bought it from his shop and shot his wife’s seducer. The bullet went through his chest then it went through a bronze lamp, then the piano, next it killed a spaniel and finally wounded his wife too. The army officer was arrested and sent to Siberia. This account of the army officer brought about a change in Sigaev’s decision.

42. Who is the addresser and who is the addressee in the poem? What is the power



relationship between them?

Ans: The addresser is a wealthy man; he is the lord of fifty acres of land. The addressee is a poor man who owns only a shirt, a brimless hat, a shoe and half a coat. Economic inequality is the relationship between them.

43. 'Remember your low station.' What does this convey about the attitude of the speaker towards the other member(s)?

Ans: This conveys that the speaker is rude and proud and doesn't hold any responsibility for the people in low station.

44. How does the speaker challenge his opponent? What is his strength over the opponent?

Ans: The speaker challenges his opponent not to fight against the economic force which can ruin his life. His strength over his opponent is his wealth.

45. Why does Sujata Bhatt say that the gods wander freely in India? Which are the gods she is referring to?

Ans: India is a country of gods and goddesses. Sujata says the gods wander freely in India. She means the gods in the form of animals like monkeys and snakes. These animals wander freely in India.

46. How do people in India treat books?

Ans: Books are considered holy. The goddess Sarasvati will be insulted if a book is handled without care. It is a sin to shove a book aside with foot, to slam it down on a table or to toss it carelessly. Thus the pages of a book should be gently turned without offending the tree from which the papers are made.

47. What does the oppressors' language do to the oppressed people?

Ans: The language of the Britishers is not accepted by many people in India. The oppressor's tongue is always remembered with the torture that the people suffered under the hands of the English before Independence. The language is considered as a long scythe which cuts the soul of the people.

48. What is the poet's attitude towards the grandchildren who learn to love the language of the oppressors?

Ans: The poet feels that her grandchildren with ease have accepted the language of the oppressors, not knowing what they have done to the Indians. She also attempts to come to terms with the two languages of her life. She pleads for a unity of thoughts and vision.

49. The poet says of his grandfather, 'then fell to right away.' What kind of a man was his grandfather?

Ans: His grandfather usually digs more turf in a day than any other man on Toner's bog, which is a place known for the tradition of potato farming and peat harvesting. The poet still remembers when he took a bottle of milk to his grandfather, who has been bending down and digging continuously. He just took a break to drink and has gone back to the business of digging the 'good turf'.

50. The poet's father and grandfather are similar men. In what way does the poet differ from them? What are his feelings about this difference?



Ans: The poet's father and grandfather are similar men, since they used spade to dig the ground. On the other hand, the poet ponders with his pen. Towards the closing of the poem, though the poet finds a difference in their profession he comes to terms with his chosen field.

51. What do you learn about the sculptor who crafted the statue of Ozymandias?

Ans: the sculptor understood well the emotions which survive on the lifeless statue, even though both the sculptor and his subject are now dead.

52. Write a short character sketch of Ozymandias, based on your reading of the poem.

Ans: Based on the reading of the poem, one can assert that Ozymandias was an arrogant king who was very powerful and at the same time proud of the power he possessed.

53. The poet creates an image of 'man' and also of God. What kind of man and god does Tagore create?

Ans: The poet creates the image of man who works in the farm and the path maker who paves the way for others to walk. Their dresses are tattered and soiled. He creates the image of god who loves the hardworking, simple minded and humble labourers. He doesn't like the hypocrites, who sit in the temple and keep chanting the name of God with no sense of following His footsteps. God is present with them who toil in sun and rain.

54. Where can God be found?

Ans: Tagore answers that God is present with the farm worker who is working hard in the farm and the path maker who is making the path for the others to walk. He is found among all the people who work hard.

55. Write about the oppression of Polish People by the Czar of Russia.

Ans: Warsaw was under the control of the Czar of Russia. They tried to control the Polish people by keeping them ignorant of their culture and language. The children in Polish schools were held in suspicion and were spied on. They knew that a single word in Polish would cause serious damages to themselves and their families.

Due to Russian despotism, she could not get admission in the University of Warsaw. So, she joined the Floating University. It was an illegal night school conducted in changing locations to escape from Czarist authorities.

56. Why did Mother Teresa leave the Sisters of Loretto?

Ans: Teresa was increasingly disturbed by the poverty in Calcutta. On her way to Darjeeling from Calcutta, she heard the voice of God, which instructed her to leave the convent and help the poor by living among them. She immediately obeyed the call.

57. How did Marie Curie lead life after the death of her husband?

Ans: Pierre's sudden death was a big blow to Marie. The position of a Director of a research laboratory which was to be given to Pierre was given to her. This was a turning point in her career as she was first woman Director in research laboratory. She devoted



all her time to research. In 1911, she was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for discovering pure Radium.

58. What are the achievements of Vikram Sarabhai in Space Research?

Ans: He received various awards such as Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award in 1962, Padma Bhushan in 1966 and Padma Vibhushan (posthumously in 1972). He held different distinguished positions such as President of the Physics section, Indian Science Congress in 1962, President of the General Conference of the IAEA, Vienna in 1970 and Vice President of Fourth U.N. Conference on 'Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy' in 1971. A research institute specializing in solid and liquid propellants for rockets at Trivandrum in Kerala is named in his memory. He also played a major role in the creation of IIM of Ahmedabad.

## PART-B

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

### 1. Dress in Communication

The writer of this prose illustrates the importance of the way of dressing of people to earn good impression from others.

The writer starts the essay with a quote "clothes make the man (or woman)" since how people dress themselves and what they wear is very important. People form impressions on others based on one's way of dressing and their appearance. It sends across many messages like the personality, education, background, and financial status about people. Individuals are judged by others on appearance alone during the first meeting. In interviews especially, way of dressing is very important. Clothes can become a person's best friend or worst enemy. Depending on the way a person is dressed; a person can create his own obstacles or break the obstacles.

Then the writer quotes the remark about William Thourlby from his book 'You Are What You Wear' in which Thourlby mentions that a properly dressed person will have chances pouring in whereas a poorly dressed one will not be given chances. If a person is carelessly dressed, it shows their careless attitude. A well-groomed individual is readily accepted in all the circumstances.

The material of clothing also carries across some silent messages. Soft textures in dressing mean the tendency of inviting human contact and closeness. Crisp materials tell about the efficiency of the person. If we acquire knowledge about the clothing, it will give an understanding about others and also in interacting with others. The skill of interpreting the visual code of dress will improve as person's interpersonal relation.



The writer concludes telling that if a person can highlight his or her positive aspects through their way of dressing, they will build their own confidence and groom their self-respect.

## 2. Narrate Pt. Ravi Shankar's speech 'Fusion Music'.

Pt. Ravi Shankar expresses his lament on the death of his friend and musical partner, George Harrison in the speech 'Fusion Music' given by him.

Pt. Ravi Shankar felt that he has been cheated by George Harrison since he passed away at a very young age leaving Pandit empty and sad. He recollected the time he spent with Harrison for thirty years. He met Harrison 30 years back and since then they had become good friends. So many characters of Harrison had attracted Pandit: he was childlike and had a shy and naughty smile, passion for music, spiritual thirst. He was also very simple, down-to-earth and would laugh heartily upon all the jokes Pandit shared with him. Both of them were good in punning.

Harrison learnt to play Sitar from Pt. Ravi Shankar for a very short duration. He took keen interest in Indian music and he developed a great love and knowledge for it. He also showed equal thirst and interest for Indian tradition. Pandit's association with Harrison made him a popular musician among the young generation and he earned his superstardom as Beatle George's guru. Harrison involved himself in production of various concerts throughout the world. Both of them worked together for a couple of recording of albums.

The first album was Dark Horse and when they were working on the album, Harrison met his future wife, Olivia. The second album was "Festival of India". After they finished with its recording and editing, they toured US and gave 30 performances.

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Harrison had helped Pandit in one of his projects, "In Celebrations", like choosing the artwork, writing the notes and the production work. 'Chants of India' was the last project they worked together. Pandit claims that his presence has always inspired him with more creativity.

Pandit recounts a funny experience when they were touring India. In Bombay, Delhi, and Calcutta people recognized George and mobbed him for autograph. When they were in Udaipur, people recognized Panditji and gathered around him and George saved him from the crowd.





Finally Pandit Ravi Shankar tells that Harrison has been a generous man and he would always be alive in Pandit's heart.

### **3. AN INCONVENIENT TRUTH.**

An Inconvenient Truth is a movie about the realities of global warming. It talks about the dangers of fast climate change and talk about some actions that should be taken immediately to solve the problem. The former American Vice-President Al Gore made a slide show on climate change to audiences throughout the world many number of times.

The movie, directed by a famous documentary film maker, Davis Guggenheim, is both a documentary and biographical movie and it is based on Al Gore's presentation. Through this presentation, Gore has made himself an exceptional politician by speaking the plain facts.

The movie highlights the threats of global warming with animated illustrations. It shows how cars, others mode of transportation, factories, farming and other industrialized activities emit dangerous level of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Icebergs melt in the sea and the ocean levels rise which will lead to the destruction of people living in the coastal areas. It also affects the weather patterns of the entire world. The alarming details are presented with the scientific evidence.

Politicians and business supporters deny the idea, misleading the public. On the contrary, they present the silly idea of having to "balance the earth with the economy". All the naysayers reject it because it will affect their business patterns or their profits.

This movie also presents Al Gore at his best as a human being. As a politician in power he had hoarded wealth. But he has come with an exceptional argument moving beyond his image as a politician. The writer of this prose wants all politicians to be courageous and involve in righteous activities which will make this world a better place to live in.

The graphics shown in this movie about the increasing rates of the emission of carbon-dioxide and the photographs of melting icecaps and glaciers are highly disturbing. The movie also appreciates Gore for doing a useful action for humanity. The movie with Gore's presentation and argument is a real sense of drama, as Gore presents it so wonderfully with his professional communicative abilities.

Hence Al Gore's Inconvenient Truth is an educational picture of the ecological challenges facing the humanity. The movie ends with a wonderful message that nature should not be considered as taking revenge or punishing humans but it is purely a case of cause and effect.





#### **4. Narrate Mr.N.R.Narayana Murthy's speech at the New York University.**

N.R.Narayana Murthy, one of the founders, Infosys Technologies, delivered a lecture to the graduating students, at the New York University on the lessons he learnt from his life.

In the opening of his speech, Murthy thanked all the dignitaries of the University for their invitation to him. Then he shares some valuable lessons he learnt from his life. He hoped that graduates would consider the difficulties they faced in their lives as positive factors to learn lessons from them.

He begun by sharing one of the events when as a young college student, he met a very famous Computer Scientist who spoke in length about the developments in the field of Computer Science. Listening to it, Murthy decided to pursue his studies in that field.

Next he talked about an unforgettable journey he undertook from Paris to Mysore which was his home town. He was in Nis, a town in Bulgaria, waiting for his train. As he did not have the local currency, he had to sleep on the pavements of the station and without eating. When he boarded a compartment in the train, the next day, a girl and a boy were seated.

Murthy started a conversation with the girl and both of shared their views about a communist state. Through halfway, policemen caught Murthy and the girl charging that they criticized the Government. Murthy was locked for two days without given any food. He was finally released in the third day and they dropped him in Istanbul. He understood the difficulties of living in a communist state and changed his mind from being a leftist into a capitalist.

In 1990 there came a chance for possible sale of Infosys for an amount of \$ 1 million. When majority of the members supported this idea, Murthy remained firm in not selling the company. He told his fellow founders that he would buy out from all of them. Finally they gave into his strong stand. True to his vision, Infosys had seen a rapid growth in terms of profit and expansion in the business after the major decision.

As Infosys was expanding, it had major dealings with an important client who had contributed 25% of their income. The client, a fortune-10 concern, had a very tough and aggressive way of negotiating. When Infosys quoted a fair price, they did not buy that argument and finally when it was Murthy's turn to take the important decision, he decided that they could not accept to their terms and would cooperate for a smooth professional transition. It led to the formation of Risk Mitigation Council to stabilize its revenues and profits.

Summarizing on the life lessons he learnt, he stressed on the importance of learning from the experiences. The more a person learns from his experiences, he would attain a greater position.



The other important thing in life is how people respond to chance events. If one believes that individual capacities and abilities are fixed, they have a tendency to avoid challenges, and not achieve their full potential. If they believe that their abilities can be developed, they accept challenges and learn from criticism and others.

Finally he remarked about the important tradition of Indian spiritualism: self-knowledge. It is the highest form of knowledge and supports the growth of people. He reminds the graduates that the wealth they generate are just temporary. Hence he requested them to share their wealth with the less privileged.

#### **5. Narrate the speech of Mr. Barack Obama in the primary season, in the year 2008.**

This speech was delivered by Barack Obama, President of the United States of America, when he was chosen by the Democratic Party to be the nominee for the post of the President in the Primary season, in the year 2008.

Barack Obama recollected that it had been sixteen months since they stood together in Illinois. Since the Americans chose greatest hopes and aspirations rather than doubts or fears, they marked the end of a historic journey and the beginning of another one. At this juncture he declared that he would be the nominee for the president of the US.

He thanked the fellow contenders in his own party. He competed with his rivals and also learnt from them as friends, public servants, and as patriots who loved America more deeply. He made a special mention about the Senator Hillary Clinton who had made history in the campaign not just because she was a woman but because she inspired millions of the Americans with her strength and courage and commitment. Hillary Clinton, wife of Bill Clinton, former President of America, wanted to improve the lives of ordinary Americans. As first Lady she worked for children's Defence and healthcare. Obama attributed the success of the change in the policies in energy and Children's Defence to Ms. Clinton.

There were millions of Americans who had voted in the primary season elections. They voted since they wanted a change. He reminded them that they owed their children a better future.

John McCain, the nominee for the post of President in the Republican Party had served the country heroically and the speaker respected his service and achievements. But Obama was of the view that he did not represent change since he would continue with the devastating economic policies of Bush. It did not create jobs, failed to cover insurance for the workers or check the expensive college fees. It widened the gap between Wall Street and the main street. McCain's policy of continuing the war in Iraq meant spending billions of dollars on war. But Obama felt that Iraqis should be left themselves to take responsibility for their future. Americans should



focus on issues like terrorism, climate change, poverty, genocide, and diseases. That is the kind of change that Americans want.

America also had to deploy tough and direct diplomacy making the world to know where America stood and what they stand for. They must develop courage and conviction to lead the world. Change was building an economy that rewarded not just the wealthy but the work and worker also. It should give a tax-break for the middle class and invested in crumbling infrastructure, renew the commitment to science and innovation, and improve the schools. If McCain visited some of the city's worst hit by the economy he would realize the importance of healthcare system and a renewed energy policy. It should make corporations pay for their pollution and oil companies invest their record profits in a clean energy future. Change should be there in the investment of childhood education and cutting the rates of costly collegiate education. Though they may call themselves as Democrats or Republics, they were Americans first. Obama establishes his personal credibility by talking about his twenty years of public life, as he had worked with community leaders, and led the table of law enforcements to reform criminal justice system; he had also worked for providing health insurance and to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. He called Americans as decent, generous, compassionate people united by common challenges and hopes.

Finally the speaker admitting that the journey would be difficult and long, also kindled the passions of the people telling that he believed in the capacity of the Americans. If they could fight for it, it would begin a journey for the future generations to follow it. He concluded that it was the beginning of the time for the remarking of the great nation and to reflect the best principles.

#### **6. Narrate the fifty fifth Indian Independence Day speech of Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam.**

This speech was delivered by Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam, former President of India, on the eve of fifty fifth anniversary of Indian Independence.

After greeting all the Indians everywhere on the eve of Independence, A.P.J.Abdul Kalam, extended a special word of gratitude to the men in defence and a word of appreciation to farmers, technicians, teachers, doctors, engineers, scientists and professionals and administrators.

The speaker also saluted the freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives to achieve independence. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhiji, the sufferings of our leaders got transformed into freedom movement. According to Kalam, the first aspect was achieving the independence; the second aspect was that many leaders emerged in the sphere of politics, economics, industry, science, arts and culture. India had achieved a lot in the fields of agriculture, food production, energy, healthcare, education, science and technology. The nation also made a mark in the fields



of pharmaceuticals, information technology, mass media and communication, space, defence and nuclear science.

Similar to the freedom movement which united the minds of people and the unity of purpose in actions in the pre-independence time, a necessity has emerged for the second vision which would unite people from all walks of life in the society in the post-independence era. The nation should change itself from a developing status to a developed nation, involving all fields and disciplines. It would help to reduce poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment.

Kalam also stressed that Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part of the nation. The former President also addressed the challenges of finding a solution to droughts and floods, to eradicate communal clashes and find a solution to combat terrorism. Kalam elaborately discussed on the issue of networking of rivers in India which will enable availability of water throughout the year in all the parts of the country. He also detailed about the techniques of water conservation and water recycling. He called for the participation of the people with motivation at the grass root level and benefit sharing.

The greatest strength of the Indian heritage is unity in diversity. Hence people should work together to preserve the strength in co-existence of diverse religions and culture. He recounted his experience in Sabarmati Ashram which stood for the purpose of carrying out the search for truth and fearlessness. Everyone should stand above the personal hardships and decide to work for a larger cause. Leaders like Gandhi, Vallabhabhai Patel and Vikram Sarabhai had great visions and all the citizens must put the thoughts of those great souls into actions.

He shared his experience of meeting the youth and school children of the country and he was always asked by them who was their role model. Apart from parents and teachers, a nation's parliamentarians and legislators should act in such a way and become a good role model for the future generation. Finally his imperative was that everyone must consider the nation as more important compared to that of any individual, party or organization.

## **7. How did the family of Nicola and Jacopo live before and after the war?**

### **Introduction:**

A.J.Cronin's "Two Gentlemen of Verona" portrayed the indomitable spirit of two young boys. They embody the importance of dedication towards relationship.

### **First Encounter:**

The narrator's travelled towards Verona. On the outskirts, he met two brothers selling wild strawberries. Because of their shabby appearance, the driver forbade him to buy it.



The author was strangely attracted towards those boys. So he bought the biggest basket drive towards the town.

### **Multiple jobs of the Boys:**

Next day, the narrator saw the boys who were shining shoes. They revealed the fact that they did numerous jobs to earn money. To the author, they seemed to be innocent serious and earnest. The boys offered so many help to the author.

### **Windy Night:**

It was a midnight; both boys were sitting on the stone pavement. They were waiting for the last bus to sell newspapers. The author approached them and enquired about their unending errands, for this they told that they didn't have any complaint.

### **Jacopo's Request:**

When the author offered his help Jacopo excitedly requested him to drive them down to the village. Every Sunday they visited the place by hiring bi-cycles. Nicola glared Jacopo for this. But the author accepted to help them.

### **The Purpose of the Visit:**

The narrator took them to Poleta. The boys got down in a building and asked the author to wait in a nearby café. But he followed them without their knowledge. He understood that was a hospital. A nurse led him to see the two boys. There he came to know that they worked hard to save their sister Lucia, a T.B. patient. The nurse narrated the whole story of those two boys. The author did not disturb them and so came back to his car.

### **Conclusion:**

The author highlighted that they were indeed the Two Gentlemen of Verona" they kept their noble deed a secret and determined in spirit.

## **8. Narrate the encounter between Jimmy Wells the cop and Silky Job the fugitive?**

### **Introduction:**

O'Henry was an American short story writer. His stories are known for its unexpected end.

### **Staunch Policeman:**

It was a cold night at New York city. The time was nearing ten'o clock. The police man started his rounds in the street full of business stores. Suddenly a man told that he was waiting to meet his friend. While talking he lit his cigar. In that night, the policeman observed the man closely. Then the man explained his close friendship with Jimmy Wells. He also told that twenty years before, they had their dinner there and decided to get apart. And also





told about their agreement to meet in the same place after twenty years. After listening to him the policeman continued his work.

### **Meeting between Friends:**

The man was waiting saw a tall man approaching him. As the two men greet each other, Bob began to recognize some unfamiliar characteristics in his friend. But being trust worthy friend, Bob accepted the reasons given by the other. While they were walking arm-in-arm, bob told his life in West in detail. The tall man told that he was in the city department.

### **Recognition:**

When they came to bright light, Bob recognized that the tall man was not his friend Jimmy Wells. Before he arrested Bob, he gave a letter to him Bob read that letter and realized that the policeman who encountered him was Jimmy Wells. When Bob lit his cigar, Jimmy identified his friend as an outlaw in Chicago. Bob trembled while reading the letter.

### **Conclusion:**

O'Henry very beautifully describes the characters Bob and Jimmy Wells he made an unexpected twist at the end.

## **9. What do you understand about the stability of married life in the country where the story takes place?**

### **Introduction:**

Anton Chekov the Russian writer has presented the pitiable condition and the oscillating thoughts of a betrayed.

### **The Angry Husband:**

Fedorn Sigaev was cheated by his wife, so he decided to approach a fire Arm shop to buy a revolver with that he thought of taking revenge of his wife and her lover. He wanted to show his wife's unfaithfulness to the world.

### **Schmuchs & Co:**

The shop keeper was on active man very eagerly and energetically he started displaying the revolver of different makes. He praised Smith Wesson this made Sigaev to imagine the horrible sight created by shooting. So he decided to kill the lover and to commit suicide. But to the shop man he asked for a resolver to theatre thieves.

### **Stream of Thoughts:**

As the shopkeeper was showing different kinds of revolvers, Sigaev's mind was imagining about the unpleasant things. First he expected to see his wife's mental pain if he





shot her lover and committed suicide. Then he thought of his own funeral where she would be crying like Niobe then he decided to shoot her lover and himself got arrested and his wife to be criticized by the public.

**Conclusion:**

The shopkeeper talked in detail about the husband's arrest and suffering as slaves in Siberia. After hearing this Sigaev decided not to kill anyone. He just wanted to leave the issue as it.

**10. Identify the elements of fairy tale in the story "Happy prince."**

**Introduction:**

Oscar Wilde was an Irish writer. He was one of London's most popular playwrights. His works are well known for wit and humour.

**The Statue:**

Once in the city, there was a statue of Happy Prince. His body was decorated with gold leaves, sapphire eyes and a rare ruby was set on the hilt of his sword. As he had a smile on his lips he was known as Happy Prince.

**The Swallow:**

Swallows in the city has flown in search of the summer season. But one small swallow was left behind since he was in love with a reed. As the reed could not accompany him to the warmer land the swallow was fed up. On that night it took the shelter under the statue of Happy Prince. He found the prince crying.

**The Reason:**

The prince said he saw a seamstress in her poor house. Her son was sick and thirsty. The prince asked the bird to pluck the ruby from his sword. The bird agreed and was happy to do a good deed. The next day the prince asked the bird to pluck one of the sapphires and give it to the young playwright. Another sapphire eye was given to a little girl who dropped her matches in the gutter.

**The Help:**

The prince was blind. The swallow did not like to leave him alone. The weather was getting colder and colder. The bird peeled off all the gold leaves from the prince's statue and helped the suffering poor people and starving children.

**The End:**

As the winter continued the bird was without strength to survive. It bid good bye to the prince and died at his feet. Immediately the leaden heart of the prince was also broken. The next



day the statue's heart and the dead bird were thrown to the dust heap. Their soul happily lived longer in paradise.

### **11. Narrate the story behind the establishment of the Stanford University.**

#### **Introduction:**

Stanford is a university in California. It caters quality education to the scholars. The story behind the establishment of the university is depicted in the story.

#### **The Couple:**

Mr. & Mrs. Leland Stanford went to Harvard University to meet the president. They were very simple in homespun and threadbare suit. On seeing their dressing the secretary resisted the couple and made them to wait for hours.

#### **The Reason of the Visit:**

Finally the secretary let them to meet the president. He was full of self-importance and detested the couple. The couple told him about the sad demise of their son who studied in Harvard and expressed their wish to raise a memorial for him. The president showed no sympathy and discouraged their idea of erecting a memorial.

#### **The Change:**

The couple said that they were willing to donate a building to Harvard in their son's honour. The president explained that seven and half million dollars were spent to construct the physical plant at Harvard and discouraged their plan. The president thought the couple might leave after hearing the cost. On the contrary they decided to do something noble.

#### **Conclusion:**

They did leave but they decided to construct a university because the cost was very low according to their estimation. So they established a University at California.

### **12. What plan does the narrator come up with, in order to escape the consequences of the road engine?**

#### **Introduction:**

R.K.Narayan is the best known of all Indian writers in English. He uses simple language to effectively capture the magic of life in the village.

#### **The Show:**

On Gymkhana grounds, Gaiety Land show organized all sports of fun gambling and side shows for the people. The narrator, talkative man bought a ticket. His number was drawn as lucky one. He won the road engine. All the people congratulated him. The narrator thought all his troubles being a poor man has come to an end.



### **The engine:**

As the narrator did not find the way to take the road engine, he asked the showman to keep it in the gymkhana grounds. After the show came to a close the engine was left there. The municipality sent the narrator a notice to take it immediately from the ground otherwise to pay a rent of ten rupees per month. The narrator agreed to pay though it was a costly deal.

### **The Trouble:**

The narrator engaged fifty coolies and a temple elephant to push the engine. A bus Driver came to drive and move it. The engine was out of control. It dashed against the wall of the neighbor. The elephant trumpeted and broke the wall further. The driver ran away and the police arrested the narrator for making public nuisance.

### **The Twist:**

After his release he has to pay the coolies, repair the wall and he has to treat the wounded elephant. A Swamiji came and wanted to perform great feats in yoga. The narrator offered his road engine. But the magistrate issued an order of prohibition. He decided to leave the town.

### **Conclusion:**

At that night an earthquake destroyed the whole town. Next day he found the engine turned upside down in the well. The owner of the well thanked him because he received notice from municipality to close the dirty watered well. Thus a common man was troubled by a road engine.

### 13. Bring out the irony in the poem “**The Justice of Peace**”.

Ans: Hilaire Belloc was an Anglo –French writer and historian. He was one of the most prolific writers in England during the early twentieth century. In the poem he talks about the social injustice and economic inequality prevalent in the society. The title of the poem ‘The Justice of the Peace’ refers to the injustice which is widespread in the society. There is a distinction made between two men. One is a poor man who owns only a shirt, a brimless hat, a shoe and half a coat. The other man is a wealthy man who owns fifty hundred acres of land. The poem is set as a first person narrative. The wealthy man addresses the poor man. He makes him understand the distinction between the have and have-nots. He says he has the right over his land and asks the poor to be calm, good and obey the laws. The wealthy man advises the poor man not to fight against the goad and get pricked. He also tells him not to envy his riches and fight against the economic force. He is very arrogant and proud to say that he has an upper hand.

### 14. Establish ‘**A different history**’ is an attack on the morals of everyman in India.

Ans: Sujata Bhatt was born and lived in India before she and her family emigrated to the USA in 1968. She has written several volumes of poetry and won prestigious awards for her writing. Bhatt’s poetry is concerned with the language of writing and through this



poem she attempts to come to terms with the two languages of her life- English and her mother tongue, Gujarathi. Sujata Bhatt expresses her concern with the English language as a tool of colonialism. She juxtaposes the atrocities of the colonizer with the ease with which the oppressor's tongue is accepted by his descendants. The poet explains that India is a country of gods and goddesses. Even Pan, the Greek God of Nature can roam in India. Monkeys and snakes are worshipped as gods. The poet gives an extreme importance to the Indian culture. 'Sarasvati' is the Hindu goddess of arts and knowledge. The poet states that she will be insulted if a book is handled without care. It is a sin to shove a book aside with foot, to slam it down on a table or to toss it carelessly. Even the pages of a book should be gently turned without offending the tree from which the papers are made. Here the poet makes a personification that the non-human object is acknowledged as a figure which deserves respect as an individual. Towards the end of the poem, the poet asks 'Which language has not been the oppressor's tongue? Which language truly meant to murder someone?' The questions indent the English language with a harmful and dangerous oppressor or colonist. They also show how the Indian culture gets damaged by the intrusion of other cultures and tongues. The Indian tradition has lost its individuality due to colonialism. The poet shows her passion towards Indian culture and tradition by the tone of these questions. Towards the end of the poem, Bhatt accepts that the cross cultural consequences do not ruin a history but create a different tone. She tolerates the pain and suffering and strives to be at peace. The experience she has in both cultures gives her the courage to hold on to the unknown future as the unborn generation.

15. How does Seamus Heaney relate his writing to his father's and grandfather's **digging**?

Ans: Seamus Heaney was born in Ireland. In 1995, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. He writes about his nation as a major theme in his poetry. The speaker in the beginning of the poem holds a pen between his fingers and thumb and he feels it like a gun. Under the window, he looks at his father who is digging into the gravel ground using a spade. The speaker's father bends down digging among the flower beds. This scene makes the poet to recollect the memories of his father twenty years ago when the father drilled into the earth to plant potatoes. With the coarse boots nestled on the lug and the shaft across knees, the father has good hold of the handle so that he won't lose his balance when he digs with spade. He used to dig the land to find out the potato tops with the help of the shovel's blade. The poet feels that they always feel the cool hardness of the newly found potatoes lying scattered. The poet admires the way his father handles the spade and compares it with the way his grandfather used to do it. His grandfather usually digs more turf in a day than any other man. The poet still remembers when he took a bottle of milk to his grandfather, who has been bending down and digging continuously. He just took a break to drink and has gone back to the business of digging the 'good turf'. The process of digging brings in him the cold smell of potatoes, the soggy peat and the



cut cuts of the roots and the past memories. He doesn't have spade to dig but he states that he will dig with his pen. The poem talks about the process of digging of digging the land, literally and the metaphorical way of digging the stories of the land through writing which the poet does.

16. Narrate the story of **Ozymandias** as told by Shelly.

Ans: P.B.Shelley was one of the major English Romantic poets. In the poem 'Ozymandias of Egypt', the traveller comes from an antique land or a place that is ancient. He told the site of a ruined statue in the desert. The traveller saw the two stone legs standing in the middle of the desert, in addition to a shattered visage, a pedestal and on it a significant inscription. The head belongs to the statue was partially buried into the sand near the legs. One can still see a "frown, wrinkled lip and sneer" upon the face. It conveys the cold command of an absolute ruler. The sculptor understood well the emotions which survive on the lifeless statue, even though both the sculptor and his subject are now dead. The traveller tells us about an inscription on the pedestal, "My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings. Look at my works....." Even the powerful people will be disappointed at seeing the grand power and authority the ruler exercised. Eventually, everything will be destroyed or fade away. Nothing remains besides the head, legs and pedestal, the traveller tell us again that it is a 'colossal wreck'. The traveller describes the desert land that seems to be going forever and the sand stretches faraway.

17. Analyse the theme of the poem **Leave this Chanting and Singing.....**

Ans: Rabindranath Tagore was a prolific writer. He wrote poetry, drama, novels, short stories, etc. He was awarded Nobel Prize for Literature for his work, Gitanjali. In this poem "Leave this chanting and singing and telling of beads". Tagore addresses the religious minded people to stop chanting, singing and telling of beads in the name of God. He questions, whom do they worship in the dark corner of the temple and with the doors closed. He then asks them to open their eyes, so that they can see their god is not before them. Tagore tells that God is present with the farm worker who is working hard on ground and the path maker who is making the path for the others to walk. Tagore warns the religious minded people to remove their holy dress and asks them to come down to the soil because God is present with them who toil in sun and shower (rain). Normally people pray to the God to deliver them from evil. Where is this deliverance found? Tagore requests the religious minded people to come out of their meditation, religious practices and leave all the flowers and incense. God is present everywhere. There won't be any harm if their clothes are tattered or stained like the path maker or the farm worker. Finally, Tagore asks the religious minded people to meet the hard labourers and asks them to stand with them in their suffering and their work to feel the presence of God with their eyes open.





18. Write an essay on the discovery of Radium and Polonium by the **Curies**.

**Ans: Childhood of Marie Curie**

Maria Sklodowska Curie was born on November 7, 1867 in Warsaw, Poland. She was the fifth child of Bronsilava Boguska, a singer and teacher and Wladyslaw Sklodowski, a professor of Mathematics and physics. She was affectionately called as Manya. Manya was remarkable for her prodigious memory power. She was brilliant in studies and always secured first rank in her class.

**Education of Marie Curie**

Manya was remarkable for her prodigious memory power. She was brilliant in studies and always secured first rank in her class. At the age of sixteen, she won a Gold Medal on completion of her secondary education at the Russian Lycee. After finishing her high school graduation, in 1883, Manya suffered a 'nervous collapse'.

**oppression of Polish People by the Czar of Russia.**

Warsaw was under the control of the Czar of Russia. They tried to control the Polish people by keeping them ignorant of their culture and language. The children in Polish schools were held in suspicion and were spied on. They knew that a single word in Polish would cause serious damages to themselves and their families. Due to Russian despotism, she could not get admission in the University of Warsaw. So, she joined the Floating University. It was an illegal night school conducted in changing locations to escape from Czarist authorities.

**Floating University**

It is an illegal night school. It conducts classes in changing locations, to escape from the Czarist authorities. Youths who believed in the liberation of Polish people, joined this University. It helps Manya to develop progressive thought and serves as an introduction to new developments.

**Marie Curie marry Pierre**

When Marie lacked space in her laboratory, she was introduced to another scientist named Pierre in 1894. She moved her equipment there and continued her research. They fell in love with each other and got married on July 26, 1895. The marriage marked a new beginning in Marie's and Pierre's lives. Henry Becquerel, a friend of Curie found a new phenomenon in 1896, which Marie called as Radioactivity. Pierre joined her in the work and they together discovered the new element called as Polonium.

**Marie Curie's life after the death of her husband**

Pierre's sudden death was a big blow to Marie. The position of a Director of a research laboratory which was to be given to Pierre was given to her. This was a turning point in her career as she was first woman Director in research laboratory. She devoted all her time to research. In 1911, she was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for discovering pure Radium.





### **Marie Curie overcomes the oppression as a Polish woman, by Polish men and monarchy**

Marie was educated by her parents against the restrictions of Czar. When she could not get admission in the University of Warsaw, she joined the Floating University. When her husband was killed, she became the Director of research Laboratory.

### **family of Marie Curie win three Nobel Prizes**

In 1903, Marie and Pierre won a Nobel Prize in Physics, which they shared with their friend Henri Becquerel. In 1911, Marie was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for discovering pure radium. Marie's eldest daughter Irene Joliot-Curie won a Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1935.

### **Marie and Pierre Curie an ideal couple.**

Marie and Pierre Curie fell in love with each other and got married on July 25, 1895. The marriage marked a new beginning in Marie's and Pierre's lives. Henry Becquerel, a friend of Curie found a new phenomenon in 1896, which Marie called as Radioactivity. In 1898, they discovered new elements called Polonium (named after Poland) and Radium. She received her doctorate of science in June 1903. They were awarded the Davy Medal of the Royal Society. In 1903, they won a Nobel Prize for Physics, which they shared with Henry Becquerel.

### **Marie Curie name the new radioactive element Polonium**

Marie Curie named the element Polonium; it was named after the Poland, and little later Radium.

## **19. Sketch the biography of Mother Teresa.**

### **Ans: Childhood and education**

Agnes Gonxhe Bojaxhiu was born on August 26, 1910 in Skopje, capital of Republic of Macedonia. She was brought up in Roman Catholic order. Her mother used to tell her the stories of the lives of Missionaries and their service. At the age of 12, she committed herself to a religious life. At 18, she left home and joined the Sisters of Loreto as a Missionary. She taught the school children in India.

### **Mother Teresa leaves the Sisters of Loreto**

Teresa was increasingly disturbed by the poverty in Calcutta. On her way to Darjeeling from Calcutta, she heard the voice of God, which instructed her to leave the convent and help the poor by living among them. She immediately obeyed the call.

### **Vows to be taken**

They will deepen their life with prayer. They do not have any property. They will wear a simple white cotton sari with a blue border. Their soul work is to help the poor.

### **Shift her service from God to the poor**

On her way to Darjeeling from Calcutta, she heard the voice of God, which instructed her to leave the convent and help the poor by living among them. She immediately obeyed the call and shifted her service from God to the poor and the needy.

**Expand her service activities**

In 1950, she started Missionaries of Charity. It began with 13 members and now there are 4000 nuns running them. She started Pure Heart ( Nirmal Hriday) a free hospital for the poor. She founded Nirmal Shishu Bhavan, as a shelter for orphans and homeless youth. Shanti Nagar is the place for people suffering from Hansen's disease. When she received more charitable donations, she opened Missionaries of charity in Asia, Africa, Europe and United States to serve the poorest of the poor people.

**Honours and awards received**

She received the Ramon Magsaysay Award for International understanding, Pope John XXIII Peace Prize for work with poor, Padmashri Award, Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International understanding and the India's highest civilian Award, the Bharat Ratna. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 for undertaking the struggle to overcome poverty and distress.

**20. Write an essay on the discovery of Subramanyan Chandrasekar.****Ans: Education**

Till the age of twelve Subramanyan Chandrasekhar did not receive any formal education. He was educated at home by his parents and through private tuition. After the transfer of his father to Madras, he started attending the Hindu High School in Triplicane. He obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Science from the Presidency College. As he was awarded a Government of India Scholarship for Graduate Studies, he pursued his studies in Astronomy and Physics at Cambridge University.

**Indignities Chandrasekhar suffer**

Chandrasekhar contradicted Eddington's Theory that all stars become white dwarfs. His argument did not appeal to the physicists. He was subjected to severe criticism by his own colleagues. Even though it took decades to be accepted that Chandrasekhar Limit by the Astrophysics community. He and his wife also suffered due to their dark skin.

**Chandrasekhar contradicted Eddington**

Chandrasekhar was greatly interested in astrophysics. He updated his knowledge with the developments in it. So Chandrasekhar contradicted Eddington's Theory that all stars become with stars. Eddington's arguments are qualitative. But he applied quantum physics and relativity to the calculation of Eddington and showed that the stars of low mass could become white dwarfs but not the massive stars.

**Formation of white dwarfs and black holes**

A white dwarf is the last stage in the evolution of a star such as the sun. When the nuclear energy source in the center of the star is exhausted it collapses to form a white dwarf. Black holes form when the center of a very massive star collapses upon itself. This collapse also causes a supernova or an exploding star, which blasts part of a star into space.

**Chandrasekhar Limit**



The stars with greater masses than 1.44 times of the mass of sun would contract like white dwarfs. This upper limit is known as Chandrasekhar Limit.

21. Write about **Amartya Sen's** attachment towards his motherland.

**Ans: Shantiniketan**

He was educated in Shantiniketan, where his educational attitudes were formed and was influenced by the cultural diversity in the world. It not only projected cultural, analytical and scientific heritage of India but also other non-western cultures.

**Sen's experience as teenager**

As a teenager he had experienced the shift from a united Indian people to a sectarian society of Hindu, Muslim or Sikh communities. This shift made the basis on which he formed his research and analysis.

**Competing political demands**

Amartya was a bit in a dilemma about his political conviction on the constructive role of opposition and his commitment to general tolerance and pluralism.

**Attachment towards motherland**

His attachment towards his motherland is very strong. It is clear from the fact that he never stayed away from India for more than six month.

22. Write an essay on the achievements of **Gertrude Belle Elion** that won her Nobel Prize.

**Ans: Childhood and education**

Gertrude Belle Elion, an American Scientist was born on 23 January, 1918 in Ney York city. When she was Twelve, her family migrated from her father's Manhattan apartment cum dental office to Bronx. When she twelve, she was promoted two years ahead of her class. She received her undergraduate degree in Chemistry from Hunter College in 1937 and master degree form Ney York University in 1941. She realised the poorness of her family so sought for a job. She taught at a hospital and high school as a 'Permanent Substitute' for \$7.50 per day.

**Hardships faced**

When the World War II broke up, Trudy was hired as an Analytical Chemist. Her job was to measure the acidity of pickles and the color of mayonnaise. None appreciated her. But the world wondered why a girl wanted to be a chemist. She never minded it, later she became a Biochemist in 1944, in Burroughs Wellcome. She joined night course in Brooklyn Polytechnique Institute to acquire a Ph.D. After two years, the institute asked her to join a full time degree. Dr.Hitching advised her to work in Burroughs Wellcome and she does not need a Ph.D. So she dropped the idea of obtaining a Doctorate and continued to work in Burroughs.

**Drug discovery passion**

She became a Biochemist in 1994, in Burroughs Wellcome, where, a biochemist George Hitchings was trying to make an antagonist to nucleic acid derivations. Trudy started to



make compounds and it ended with the first effective drug that reduced Leukemia in children. She joined night course in Brooklyn Polytechnique Institute to acquire a Ph.D. After two years, the institute asked her to join a full time degree. Dr.Hitching advised her to work in Burroughs Wellcome and she does not need a Ph.D. So she dropped the idea of obtaining a Doctorate and continued to work in Burroughs. She was working to discover many drugs. Thus dropping the idea of receiving a doctorate, discovering a new drug became her passion.

### **Research work**

In Burroughs Wellcome, a biochemist George Hitchings was trying to make an antagonist to nucleic acid derivations. Trudy started to make compounds and it ended with the first effective drug that reduced Leukemia in children. She was to discover drugs to kill cancer cells.

### **Achievement won Nobel Prize**

Trudy was an active researcher. She was awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine in 1988 for her discovery of important principles or drug treatment. She shared the award with George H. Hitching and English scientist James Black. According to Gertrude, satisfaction is much greater than any prize you can get.

23. What are the achievements of **Vikram Sarabhai** in Space Research?

Ans: **Childhood and education**

Vikram Sarabhai was sent to the school established by his mother Sarla Devi. Sarabhai completed his intermediate Science examination at Gujarat College in Ahmedabad and received the Tripos in Natural Science in St. John's College, University of Cambridge. He joined the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore and began research of Cosmic Rays under the guidance of Sir C. V. Raman, a Nobel Laurete. He was awarded Ph.D. degree in 1947 for his Thesis Titled Cosmic Ray investigation in Tropical latitudes.

### **Physical Research Laboratory**

He was a creator and cultivator of institutions. After returning to India in 1947, at the age of 28, he persuaded charitable trusts controlled by his family and friends and founded the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) in Ahmedabad on November 11, 1947. He served at PRL from 1966-1971.

### **Work on the effect of solar activity on cosmic rays**

At an early age, he realized that the study of cosmic rays would help in understanding terrestrial magnetism and the atmosphere, the nature of the sun and outer Space. Although he was busy with space programmes, he did not forget his first love, the study of cosmic rays. His basic interest was to find out the variation of rays with time and the implications. Cosmic rays are a stream of energy particles. They are influenced by the sun, the atmosphere and the magnetism on their way to earth from the outer space. Most of his research was confined to this aspect of the rays.

### **Achievements in Space Research**



He received various awards such as Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award in 1962, Padma Bhusan in 1966 and Padma Vibhushan (posthumously in 1972). He held different distinguished positions such as President of the Physics section, Indian Science Congress in 1962, President of the General Conference of the IAEA, Vernia in 1970 and Vice President of Fourth U.N. Conference on 'Peaceful uses of Atomic Energy' in 1971. A research institute specializing in solid and liquid propellants for rockets at Trivandrum in Kerala is named in his memory. He also played a major role in the creation of IIM of Ahmedabad.

### **Bold initiative**

Vikram Sarabhai took bold initiative in the establishment of ISRO. It was one of his greatest achievements. He convinced the government of the importance of a space programme for a developing country.

### **Honours received**

He received various awards such as Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award in 1962, Padma Bhusan in 1966 and Padma Vibhushan (posthumously in 1972). A research institute specializing in solid and liquid propellants for rockets at Trivandrum in Kerala is named in his memory.