

प्रश्न बैंक-सह-उत्तर पुस्तक

Question Bank-Cum-Answer Book

2023

Class-12

ENGLISH-ELECTIVE



झारखण्ड शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, राँची
Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training, Ranchi

Question Bank-Cum-Answer Book

Class - 12

English Elective

- ⇒ **Kaleidoscope**
- ⇒ **A Tiger for Malgudi**
- ⇒ **The Financial Expert**



2023

Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training, Ranchi

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Jharkhand Council of Educational Research & Training, Ranchi, Jharkhand

FOREWORD

It is necessary for children to have a simple and easy way to achieve the prescribed learning outcomes. Keeping this objective in mind, the Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training, Ranchi, Jharkhand has created a question bank-cum-answer book for all subjects of class 12 to develop the learning skills of children easily and to prepare them for the Annual Intermediate Examination conducted by Jharkhand Academic Council. The question bank-cum-answer book, includes the questions and answers, explaining the subject matter in lucid language and in an interesting manner. With the help of this book, children will not only develop their cognitive talent, but they will also get favourable success in today's competition. The success of our effort depends on how efficiently the teachers connect with the imagination of the children and how skillfully harmonize their experiences with the ideas of the children while teaching the subject matter and dealing the multiple aspects of the questions of each lesson.

In this edition, a sufficient number of questions and answers have been included, based on various types of questions such as multiple choice, very short answer, short answer, long answer questions etc. asked in the Annual Intermediate Examination conducted by Jharkhand Academic Council. Not only do they develop their understanding of the subject, but they also achieve the learning outcomes. At the same time they can prepare well for the Annual Intermediate Examination and they can achieve success by performing better in the examination.

At the end, I express my gratitude to the authors of this book.

With best wishes!

K. Ravi Kumar I.A.S.
Secretary
School Education and Literacy Department, Jharkhand

INTRODUCTION

Dear Teachers and Students,

Johar!

We are pleased to introduce you the question bank-cum-answer book for various subjects of Class 12. The book focuses the subject-wise and chapter-wise learning outcomes of the textbooks published by the Jharkhand Educational Research and Training Council, Ranchi, and adequate number of questions being asked in the Annual Intermediate Examination organized by the Jharkhand Academic Council have been integrated. The purpose of creating this subject based question bank-cum-answer book is to make the teaching learning process more interesting, simple and effective and to provide support to the students in the preparation of Annual Intermediate Examination, so that the students get positive learning outcomes and they can perform better for the same. This question bank-cum-answer book has been prepared by the experienced teachers selected from different districts of the state.

The salient features of this question bank-cum-answer book is that the emphasis is on developing conceptual understanding by presenting the answers of the questions in simple language. Along with that, the questions and answers of the Annual Intermediate Examination - 2023 organized by the Jharkhand Academic Council have also been included in the book. Through this book, not only the talent of the students will improve, but they will also be able to achieve favourable and expected success in this era of present-day competitions. Hope you like this question bank-cum-answer book and will prove useful to you.

With best wishes.

Kiran Kumari Pasi I.A.S.

Director

Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training,
Ranchi, Jharkhand

Request for Readers

In the preparation of this question bank-cum-answer book a lot of precautions have been taken. Despite this, if any kind of errors are found or if there are any suggestions, then inform at- jcertquestionbank@gmail.com, so that the next edition can be error free.

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Contents

Page No.

Short Stories

1.	I Sell my Dreams	- Gabriel Garcia Marquez	1-3
2.	Eveline	- James Joyce	4-6
3.	A Wedding In Brownsville	- Issac Bashevis Singer	7-9
4.	Tomorrow	- Joseph Conrad	10-13
5.	One Centimetre	- Bi Shu-Min	14-16

Poetry

1.	A Lecture Upon The Shadow	- John Donne	17-18
2.	Poems by Milton	- John Milton	19-21
3.	Poems By Blake	- William Blake	22-24
4.	Kubla Khan Or A Vision In A Dream	- S.T. Coleridge	25-26
5.	Trees	- Emily Dickinson	27-28
6.	The Wild Swans at Coole	- W.B. Yeats	29-30
7.	Time And Time Again	- A.K. Ramanujan	31-32
8.	Blood	- Kamala Das	33-35

Non-Fiction

1.	Freedom	- G.B. Shaw	36-39
2.	The Mark On The Wall	- Virginia Woolf	40-43
3.	Film-Making	- Ingmar Bergman	44-47
4.	Why The Novel Matters	- D.H. Lawrence	48-51
5.	The Argumentative Indian	- Amartya Sen	52-55
6.	On Science Fiction	- Isaac Asimov	56-59

Drama

1.	Chandalika	- Rabindra Nath Tagore	60-63
2.	Broken Images	- Girish Karnad	64-68

Novel

1.	A Tiger For Malgudi	- R.K. Narayan	69-72
2.	The Financial Expert	- R.K. Narayan	73-76

Solved Paper of JAC Annual Intermediate Examination - 2023

77-82

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Q 1. Did the author believe in the prophetic ability of Frau Frieda?

Ans : Yes, the author believed in the prophetic ability of Frau Frieda. One night in Vienna, Frau Frieda whispered to the author that she had dreamt about him and he should leave Vienna for at least five years. Her conviction was so real that he boarded the last train to Rome that same night and never returned to Vienna. He considered himself a survivor of some catastrophe, he had never experienced.

Q 2. Why did he think that Frau Frieda's dreams were a stratagem for surviving?

Ans : Frau Frieda's dreams were a stratagem for surviving because she had no other qualification than to sell her dreams. It was the period of world war and people in those days were living in uncertainty. She had elite clients who used to set their routine according to the predictions made by her. Her conversations made it clear that, dream by dream, she had taken over the entire fortune of her affluent patrons in Vienna.

Q 3. Why does the author compare Neruda to a Renaissance pope?

Ans : Pablo Neruda was a high dignitary i.e. consulate in Rangoon. He was a great scholar and bookworm as he had bought an old dried out volume of a book with a torn binding for a cost equal to his salary for two months in Rangoon. He was a clairvoyant poet and an excellent painter. He was gluttonous as he ate three lobsters, clams, mussels, prawns and sea cucumbers. Owing to such voracity and refined tastes for learning the author compares Neruda to a Renaissance pope.

Q 4. How did the author recognise the lady who was extricated from the car encrusted in the wall of Havana Riviera Hotel after the storm?

Ans : The author recognised the lady who was extricated from the car encrusted in the wall of Havana Riviera Hotel after the storm by the gold ring shaped like a serpent with emerald eyes which she wore. The police established that she was the housekeeper for the new Portuguese ambassador and his wife. She had come to Havana with them two weeks before and had left that morning for the market, driving a car

Q 5. Why did the author leave Vienna never to return again?

Ans : The author left Vienna and decided never to return again because Frau Frieda whispered in his ears that he should leave Vienna. She dreamt that there was some danger for the author and he should not return to Vienna before five years. The author believed in Frau Frieda's prophetic abilities.

Q 6. How did Pablo Neruda know that somebody behind him was looking at him?

Ans : In the hotel at Carvalleiras, Frieda was also present just three tables away from Pablo Neruda while he was taking his lunch there. While eating Pablo Neruda was looking here and there and then he noticed that somebody behind him was looking at him. He reported to the author that somebody behind was looking at him and when the author notices her, he identified her as Frau Frieda

Q 7. How did Pablo Neruda counter Frau Frieda's claims to clairvoyance?

Ans : The author met Frau Frieda at a hotel at Carvalleiras. Pablo Neruda and the author invited her to have coffee at the table. The author encouraged her to talk about her dreams in order to astound the poet. Pablo Neruda paid no attention from the very beginning and announced that he did not believe in prophetic dreams. He said that only poetry is clairvoyant. This is how Pablo Neruda countered Frau Frieda's claim to clairvoyance.

Q 8. What did Frau Frieda tell the author? What was his reply?

Ans : Frau Frieda told the author that he could go back to Vienna from where he had once taken departure; under her prophecy. The author replied that he still cared for her dreams; however, he had known very well since the beginning that all of them were false and mere stratagems for surviving. In other words, he told her that he would never go back to Vienna. (Austria)

Q 9. Who was Pablo Neruda? What sort of artist was he?

Ans : As per the story Pablo Neruda was an ambassador/consul to Burma (now Myanmar). He was a renowned poet and voracious person. He is compared to a Renaissance Pope.

Q 10. How far do you think Frau Frieda was honest in her dealing with others? Why do you think so?

Ans : I think that Frau Frieda was honest in her dealing with others. I think so because one night in the tavern in Vienna when Frau Frieda whispered to the author that she had dreamt about him and he should leave Vienna for at least five years. Her conviction was so real that he boarded the last train to Rome that same night and never returned to Vienna. He considered himself a survivor of some catastrophe, he never experienced.

Q 11. Describe briefly the disaster that took place at the Havana Riviera Hotel.

Ans : The disaster that took place at the Havana Riviera Hotel was simply terrible. A huge wave from the sea leapt over the two-way street between the seawall and the hotel and shattered its window. It picked up several cars

that were driving down the avenue along the seawall or parked on the pavement, and embedded one of them in the side of the hotel. Tourists in the lobby were thrown into the air and some were cut by the hailstorm of glass.

Q 12. What intrigued the writer about the woman and why?

Ans : The badly mutilated body of the woman that was extricated from the car had a gold ring on her finger. The ring she wore was shaped like a snake, with emerald eyes. The writer was intrigued by the snake ring and its emerald eyes. The reason was that he had known such a woman who wore a similar ring on her right forefinger at a tavern in Vienna.

Q 13. What information does the writer give about the woman with a snake ring?

Ans : The woman with a snake ring was an unforgettable person. The author had met her thirty four years before at a tavern in Vienna.. She had a high-pitched singing voice. She spoke elementary Spanish fluently. She was born in Colombia and came to Austria, as a child, to study music. She was charming and awe-inspiring.

Q 14. What custom did Frau Frieda institute in her family and how?

Ans : She was the third of eleven children born to a prosperous shopkeeper. As soon as she learned to speak, she instituted the custom of telling dreams before breakfast in her family. She started to predict, warn and advise the members of her family through her dreams. Her mother, being superstitious, encouraged her in this activity.

Q 15. How was Frau Frieda able to earn her living with her talent to dream?

Ans : She did not think that she could earn a living with her talent. However, she was forced by circumstances to look for work. She succeeded in finding a family which hired her to dream for them. The family were religious and therefore, inclined to outdated superstitions. Frau Frieda's duty was to decipher the family's daily fate through her dreams. Gradually she had absolute power over each member of the family.

Q 16. Why did the narrator leave Vienna in a hurry? What does this incident reflect on his character?

Ans : One night, Frau Frieda whispered in the author's ear with great conviction that she had dreamed about him the previous night and that he must leave right away and not come back to Vienna for five years. He was influenced by her conviction that he boarded the last train to Rome and never returned back. He considered himself a survivor of some great catastrophe. This shows that the narrator was a superstitious person.

Q 17. What information about Frau Frieda did the author gather from the Portuguese ambassador?

Ans : After hearing that the woman who was killed in the Havana Riviera disaster had a snake ring on her finger, the author could not stop himself from meeting the ambassador. They met at a diplomatic reception. The ambassador spoke about Frau Frieda with enormous admiration and said that she was an extraordinary

woman. But he said despairingly that she did nothing except dreaming.

Q 18. Frau Frieda took advantage of the superstitious belief people have in the prophetic nature of dreams. Comment.

Ans : Generally people are superstitious. They want to know in advance what the future has in store for them. They are afraid of evil that may befall on them and are curious to know what good may come in their life. Religion also encourages superstitions. Frau Frieda was able to institute the custom of telling dreams before breakfast in her family because of her mother's superstitious nature. She was able to exercise control over all the members of the Viennese family. Nothing was done without her permission. Ultimately, she was able to grab all the fortune of her ineffable patrons. She also trapped the Portuguese ambassador into appointing her their housekeeper. There too, she did nothing but dreamed. Dreams became her stratagem for surviving.

Q 19. Draw a character-sketch of Frau Frieda.

Ans : Frau Frieda was born in Colombia to a prosperous shopkeeper as a third of eleven children. She had the power to dream for others and, through her dreams, she claimed to know about the future events that might befall them. She was able to influence her superstitious mother to give her control over her siblings. In Vienna, where she had gone to learn music, she was able to get into a family over which she had established her total control. She was sympathetic towards poor Latin American students and would often feed them at her own expense. She had a charming personality. Even the Portuguese ambassador called her "extraordinary" and praised her. Even the narrator considered her "unforgettable".

Q 20. Write a short note on Pablo Neruda.

Ans : Pablo Neruda was a Chilean poet, diplomat and politician who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1971. He was going to Valparaiso and halted in Barcelona for a day. The author joined him there. Neruda was both gluttonous and refined like a Renaissance pope. He hunted for rare books at second-hand bookstores. He bought a very costly, old, dried volume of a book. He had a child-like curiosity in the inner workings of everything he saw. His hunger for knowledge was insatiable. He was also a glutton who liked to enjoy a variety of exotic dishes . Thus he was both a scholar and a glutton.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who is the writer of 'I Sell My Dreams'?

- a. Joseph Conrad
- b. James Joyce
- c. Gabriel Garcia Marquez
- d. Isaac Bashevis Singer

2. When did Gabriel Garcia Marquez receive the Nobel Prize?

- a. 1982
- b. 1962
- c. 1980
- d. 1961

3. **Gabriel Garcia Marques was from**
 a. England b. Australia
 c. Canada d. Latin America
4. **The author wrote in the genre of.....**
 a. stream of consciousness
 b. magic realism
 c. science fiction
 d. children story
5. **In which country does the story begin?**
 a. Austria a. Columbia
 a. Cuba d. Barcelona
6. **The narrator was having breakfast on the terrace of**
 a. Havana Riviera Hotel
 b. Frau Frieda's house
 c. Narrator's house
 d. Tavern in Vienna
7. **Who died in the sea storm ?**
 a. Narrator b. Pablo Neruda
 c. Frau Frieda d. Frau Frieda's brother
8. **How was the dead body identified ?**
 a. by her serpentine ring
 b. by her tattoo
 c. by her gold chain
 d. by her hair style
9. **Frau Frieda was the housekeeper for the new Ambassador**
 a. English b. American
 c. Portuguese d. Spanish
10. **The snake ring on the finger of the Frau Frieda had eyes.**
 a. ruby b. emerald
 c. topaz d. sapphire
11. **The narrator had met her years earlier in Vienna.**
 a. thirty b. thirty-one
 c. thirty-two d. thirty-four
12. **Where was Frau Frieda born?**
 a. Columbia b. Portugal
 c. Spain d. Austria
13. **She had been the of eleven children born to a prosperous shopkeeper.**
 a. fifth b. second
 c. third d. seventh
14. **What was the fine custom in her family?**
 a. praying b. telling dreams
 c. helping poor d. going to orphanage
15. **How did her younger brother die?**
 a. drowned in a ravine
 b. choked on a piece of caramel
 c. met with an accident
 d. murdered
16. **Frau Frieda advised the narrator to leave and not come back to Vienna foryears**
 a. five b. three
 c. two d. four
17. **The narrator boarded the last to Rome that same night.**
 a. bus b. tram
 c. train d. plane
18. **Pablo Neruda was the consulate in**
 a. Barcelona b. Rangoon
 c. Vienna d. Venice
19. **According to Pablo Neruda only poetry is**
 a. humourous b. prophetic
 c. sacred d. logical
20. **Frau Frieda lived in a castle-like house in**
 a. Portugal b. Spain
 c. Austria d. Cuba
21. **According to whom,siesta was sacred?**
 a. Frau Frieda b. Narrator
 c. Pablo Neruda d. Neruda's wife
22. **What do you mean by "siesta"?**
 a. sleep b. dream
 c. doze d. afternoon nap
23. **In the lesson who sold dreams?**
 a. The narrator
 b. Pablo Neruda
 c. The Ambassador
 d. Frau Frieda
24. **What is the meaning of disenchantment?**
 a. disillusion b. disobey
 c. dislike d. disaster
25. **Where did the narrator meet Frau Frieda for the first time?**
 a. tavern, Vienna b. college, Vienna
 c. tavern, Havana d. college, Havana

ANSWER KEY

1.-c, 2.-a, 3.-d, 4.-b, 5.-c, 6.-a, 7.-c, 8.-a, 9.-c, 10.-b, 11.-d, 12.-a, 13.-c, 14.-b, 15.-b, 16.-a, 17.-c, 18.-b, 19.-b, 20.-a, 21.-c, 22.-d, 23.-d, 24.-a, 25.-a,

Q 1. Name the two characters in this story whom Eveline liked and loved, and two she did not. What were the reasons for her feelings towards them?

Ans- The two characters whom Eveline liked and loved were her brother, Harry and Frank. She loved her brother, Harry as he was her brother and after her mother's death, she used to take care of him and she assured that he went to school regularly and got his meals. Eveline liked and loved Frank as he was kind, manly and open-hearted. He loved Eveline and wanted to marry her and promised her to give her happiness. Both of them were fond of music and even Frank sang for her.

The two characters whom Eveline did not like and love were her father and Miss Gavan. Eveline's father was violent and threatened her. She was never loved by her father; he would get drunk and had always been harsh to her. Miss Gavan was her employer; she was rude to Eveline and tried to criticize her.

Q 2. Describe the conflict of emotions felt by Eveline on the day she decided to elope with Frank.

Ans Eveline was in a state of dilemma on the day she had decided to elope with Frank, her lover. She was torn between two choices. One was, to go with Frank, settle in Buenos Aires as his wife, get the respect in the society there that a married woman deserved. The other choice before her was to live among familiar people and things, to learn to live with her problems, to live the life in the way she had been living it since her childhood, to go on fulfilling the promise she had made to her dying mother- to keep the house together as long as she could, and to bring her affair with Frank to an end by rejecting his offer of marriage and living together in Buenos Aires as husband and wife.

Opposing emotions clashed in her mind when the time for departure came nearer and nearer. On one side was the emotion of filial duty and the fulfillment of the promise she had made to her mother. On the other was, her right to happiness. Similarly, her feelings of attachment to familiar people and things clashed with the fear of the unknown people and things. The security of the present life clashed with the sense of insecurity in the new place and among new people. So, she swayed and swayed between opposite emotions and settled for what made her psychologically secure. Frank had to go alone, without Eveline.

Q 3. Why do you think Eveline let go of the opportunity to escape?

Ans- Eveline missed the opportunity to escape with her lover Frank due to her responsibilities towards her home. She hated her father and at the same time, she was worried about him. She had promised her mother that she would never let her home separate and will keep the family together. Her duties towards of her family were more important than escaping from her house for her own sake.

Q 4. What are the signs of Eveline's indecision that we see as the hour of her departure with Frank neared?

Ans- As the time to elope with Frank was coming near, Eveline suddenly got distressed and turned pale. She also prayed to God to direct her about her duty. She felt a sense of nausea and cried of her anguish.

Q 5. Why did Eveline review all the familiar objects at home?

Ans- Eveline reviewed all the familiar objects at home because she had decided to elope with her lover Frank. All the beautiful and joyous memories of her childhood days flashed in front of her eyes and made her nostalgic.

Q 6. Where was Eveline planning to go?

Ans- Eveline was planning to go to Buenos Aires with her beloved and explore a new respectable life in a new city with Frank, far from her father and old monotonous lifestyle.

Q 7. Who was Frank? Why did Eveline's father quarrel with him?

Ans- Frank was a sailor in the shipping company named Allan Line. He was the man whom Eveline liked and admired. He was from Buenos Aires, a port city in Argentina in South America. He was a very kind and open-hearted man, who wanted to marry her.

Eveline's father had a quarrel with him because he found out about his affair with Eveline and had forbidden her to meet or talk to him.

Q 8. What significance does Eveline find in the organ player's appearance on the day she had decided to leave?

Ans- Eveline had decided to go away with Frank. On that same day the organ player's appearance reminded Eveline of the street organ that played on the last night of her mother's illness and the kind of life her mother lived. It also reminded her of the promise made to her mother before her death. She promised her to keep the home together as long as she could.

Q 9. How can you say that Eveline loved her home and surroundings?

Ans: Eveline loved her home and her familiar surroundings more than anything else. She rejected her lover Frank's offer of settling down in Buenos Aires because she cannot separate herself from home and surroundings. Though she suffers greatly on account of her abusive father and at her workplace yet she could not elope with Frank.

Q 10. How does Eveline suffer and what does she hope to get after her marriage with Frank?

Ans- Eveline suffers terribly. She has to work hard both at home and the Stores. At home, she is harassed and

abused by her father for no fault of hers. At her workplace, the Stores, she is insulted by Miss Gavan who hates her and enjoys humiliating her. She hopes to get love and respect after marriage with Frank in Buenos Aires.

Q 11. Who was Frank? Why did Eveline choose to go away with him?

Ans: Frank was a young man who had come to spend his holidays at Eveline's place. He was very kind, manly and open hearted. He worked as a deck boy at a pound a month on a ship of the Allan Line. He was awfully fond of music and sang a little. Eveline fell in love with him and wanted to get rid of her problems by marrying him and settling down in Buenos Aires.

Q 12. Why did Eveline's father dislike Frank and how did they keep on meeting after that?

Ans: Eveline's father was an abusive, quarrelsome and selfish man. He was also a drunkard. He found out the love affair between Eveline and Frank. He feared that Eveline might run away with him and settle down in some other place. He used to take away all of Eveline's wages for the week after quarreling with her. After the quarrel between Eveline's father and Frank, the loving couple kept on meeting secretly

Q 13. How did Eveline start wavering in her decision to leave home?

Ans- As the time for Eveline's departure came near, she started wavering in her decision to go away with Frank. She liked Harry, her brother, though he had no time for her. She noticed that her father was growing old lately and could be nice to her sometimes. The organ's music reminded her of her promise to her dying mother. She started seeing things in a brighter light.

Q 14. What made Eveline change her decision in the end?

Ans- Eveline was not headstrong and lacked determination. She dreamed of a better life with Frank, but she did not love and trust him as much as he did her. She wanted to assert her right to happiness, but her fear of the unknown place and people spoiled her plans.

She even doubted Frank's intentions and thought he might deceive her and make her life more miserable. Also, her promise to her mother weighed too heavily on her mind. All this made her change her decision.

Q 15. Draw a character-sketch of Eveline.

Ans: The protagonist of the story, Eveline, is a hardworking Irish woman around nineteen years of age. She lives with her father in her childhood home in Dublin. She lives a hard life caring for her abusive father and two children left to her care. She falls in love with Frank, a young man, who has come to spend his holiday. She dreams of getting rid of her problems at home and workplace by running away with Frank, marrying him and settling down with him in Buenos Aires. But, her fears regarding unknown places and people come to haunt her. The love and respect she hopes to get after marriage may not be there. Also, her promise to her dead mother stops her from taking such a drastic step. Her lack of courage keeps her from doing any such experiment.

Q 16. Deciding between filial duty and the right to personal happiness is problematic. Discuss.

Ans- It is indeed right to say that to choose between filial duty and personal happiness is problematic and puzzling. Eveline too, faces such a dilemma. She has to fulfill the promise she had made to her dying mother, that she would keep the home together as long as she could. It was precisely for this that she chose her boring life with her abusive father and rejected Frank's offer of a life of love and respect in Buenos Aires. However, a middle path can be found between filial duty and personal happiness to avoid regrets later on.

Q 17. Evaluate Frank's character.

Ans: Frank came as a gust of fresh air in the hard, fearful, and tasteless life of Eveline. His home was in Buenos Aires. He worked on a ship as a deck boy. Kind, manly and open hearted, Frank won Eveline's heart and they decided to elope and marry. He loved music and singing and had numerous stories to tell about sea-life. He liked Eveline and loved moving about with her. He was a loving fellow indeed, but he seemed to be careless about knowing and addressing Eveline's doubts and fears regarding their marriage and the life after that. Had he been more mature in his dealings with Eveline, he wouldn't have gone alone.

Q 18. What were the major factors that made Eveline's life intolerable?

Ans: Eveline was a hard working girl who loved her home and its things, relatives and familiar people and memories of her past. She had to work hard both at home and in her work-place, the Stores. She also had to deal with adversity at both these places. She had to put up with an abusive, intolerant, bullying, quarrelsome father at home, who took away all her weekly wages. At the Stores, she had to put up with insults from her employer Miss Gavan who had made her life difficult.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- James Joyce was a/an _____ writer.**
 - Irish
 - American
 - British
 - Indian
- Who is the writer of 'Eveline' ?**
 - Joseph Conrad
 - James Joyce
 - G.B. Shaw
 - D.H. Lawrence
- Eveline is one of the 15 stories of Dublin life that form the book _____ .**
 - Ulysses
 - Dubliners
 - Finnegans Wake
 - A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man
- James Joyce was a/an _____ writer.**
 - English
 - American
 - Irish
 - Caribbean

5. **Eveline is also called _____ in the lesson.**
 a. Miss Brown b. Miss Hill
 c. Miss White d. Miss Water
6. **The playmates of Eveline were:**
 a. the Devines b. the Waters
 c. the Dunce d. all of these
7. **_____ genre of writing has been used in the story.**
 a. magic realism
 b. stream of consciousness
 c. science fiction
 d. children's story
8. **When the story begins Eveline's mother is _____**
 a. dead b. alive
 c. unconscious d. none of these
9. **Who was cripple in the story ?**
 a. Frank b. Harry
 c. Miss Gavan d. Keogh
10. **Eveline was in love with _____**
 a. Harry b. Ernest
 c. Frank d. Keogh
11. **Eveline used to work in a/an _____**
 a. bank b. Office
 c. store d. hospital
12. **Who was Eveline's employer?**
 a. Miss Gavan b. Miss Hill
 c. Miss Betty d. Miss Dunn
13. **Frank was a _____ .**
 a. businessman b. carpenter
 c. sailor d. musician
14. **How old was Eveline?**
 a. twenty years
 b. nineteen years
 c. eighteen years
 d. seventeen years
15. **Frank's native country was _____ .**
 a. Portugal b. Spain
 c. Ireland d. Argentina
16. **Who used to keep a nix when the children played?**
 a. Eveline b. Keogh
 c. Harry d. Ernest
17. **Which movie had Eveline watched with Frank?**
 a. Titanic
 b. The Bohemian Girl
 c. A Beautiful Mind
 d. Spiderman
18. **How much did Eveline earn ?**
 a. seven shillings b. six shillings
 c. eight shillings d. ten shillings
19. **With whom Eveline was planning to elope?**
 a. Harry b. Mr. Water
 c. Mr. Dunn d. Frank
20. **Why would Eveline's father not approve of Frank for his daughter?**
 a. because he was a sailor
 b. because he was not an Irish citizen
 c. because he was ugly
 d. because he was poor
21. **Harry was in the _____ decorating business.**
 a. church b. mall
 c. party d. marriage party
22. **Eveline heard the music of a _____ .**
 a. Piano b. violin
 c. mouth organ d. guitar
23. **In the lesson, what does 'Derevaun Setaun' means?**
 a. all is well
 b. the end of pleasure is pain
 c. have a good day
 d. God is merciful
24. **Which characters in the lesson are mentioned but are dead?**
 a. Tizzie Dunn
 b. Eveline's mother
 c. Ernest
 d. all of them
25. **Eveline remembered her father putting on her mother's _____ to make the children laugh.**
 a. bonnet b. socks
 c. shoes d. hat
26. **Could Eveline elope with Frank?**
 a. yes b. no
 c. maybe d. none of the above

ANSWER KEY

1.-a, 2.-b, 3.-b, 4.-c, 5.-b, 6.-d, 7.-b, 8.-a, 9.-d, 10.-c, 11.-c, 12.-a, 13.-c, 14.-b, 15.-d, 16.-b, 17.-b, 18.-a, 19.-d, 20.-b, 21.-a, 22.-c, 23.-b, 24.-d, 25.-a, 26.-b,

Q 1. What do you understand about Dr. Margolin's past? How does it affect his present life?

Ans: Dr. Margolin's past was a mixture of recognition and grief. As a child, he was declared a prodigy. Everyone thought he would grow up to be a genius. But he also faced many hardships. His entire family had been tortured, burned and gassed.

He had lost his true love, Raizel. All this shaped Dr. Margolin's present state of mind. He had grown aloof from the Senciminers after the loss of his family. He was hypochondriac and feared death. The death of his family and his love in the reign of Hitler made him lose faith in humanity. However, on the other hand, he was a successful doctor. He was highly respected by his colleagues and other members of Jewish community.

Q 2. What was Dr. Margolin's attitude towards his profession?

Ans: Dr. Margolin has always been loyal towards his profession. He had never broken the Hippocratic Oath and had always been honest to his patients. He was successful in his field and was highly respected.

Although he had wealthy patients, he treated rabbis, refugees and Jewish writers without any charge, and even supplied them with medicines and a hospital bed, if necessary. He was so dedicated and devoted to his profession that he could hardly spare some free time for his wife Gretl.

Q 3. What is Dr. Margolin's view of the kind of life the American Jewish community leads?

Ans: The kind of life the American Jewish community led was not appreciated by Dr. Margolin. According to him, Jewish laws and customs were completely distorted. Those who had no regard for Jewish customs wore skullcaps. He even found their celebrations irritating. Loud music and unruly dances had no place in Jewish culture but it was gathering popularity in the U.S.A. He was ashamed whenever he took his wife to a wedding or a Bar Mitzvah.

Q 4. What were the personality traits that endeared Dr. Margolin to others in his community?

Ans: Dr. Margolin was a self-taught man, a son of a poor teacher of Talmud. As a child, he was declared as a prodigy, reciting long passages of the bible and studying Talmud and Commentaries on his own. He even taught himself geometry and algebra. At the age of seventeen, he attempted a translation. He was referred to as 'great and illustrious'. Everyone predicted that he would turn out to be a genius.

Q 5. Why do you think Dr. Margolin had the curious experience at the wedding hall?

Ans: Dr. Margolin's experience at the wedding hall was a result of his death. He met with an accident on the way

to the wedding. His curious and mysterious encounter with Raizel could probably be explained through his past. Raizel was his true love whom he never had a chance to marry. She was married to someone else and was later shot by the Nazis.

Q 6. Was the encounter with Raizel an illusion or was the carousing at the wedding hall illusory? Was Dr. Margolin the victim of the accident and was his astral body hovering in the world of twilight?**Q 7. Who were the Senciminers?**

Ans: Senciminers were the native Jewish inhabitants of the town Sencimin in Poland. They were however forced to leave the town because it was destroyed by the Germans. Many Senciminers were tortured, burned and gassed, however, few survived and took refuge in America.

Q 8. Why did Dr. Margolin not particularly want his wife to accompany him to the wedding?

Ans: Dr. Margolin did not want his wife to accompany him to the wedding because he knew the rustic behaviour of his kinsmen and the people of his community who settled there as refugees. His wife Gretl was a Christian and one of her brother was a Nazi activist. The Nazi had ruthlessly killed the Jews in Poland. The Sencimins would insult her if she went to their party. Dr. Margolin had married Gretl not abiding by Yiddish customs which would annoy his Sencimen brothers. He was ashamed of the mess that American Judaism was. Every time he took his wife to a wedding or a Bar Mitzvah, he had to make apologies to her.

Q 9. What is the Hippocratic oath?

Ans: The Hippocratic Oath is an oath usually taken by doctors to swear their loyalty to their profession. There are eleven promises that doctors make in order to become patient, friendly and true servants to the ailing community. It acts like a code of conduct for medical professionals. Dr. Margolin being a doctor himself, says that he has never broken the oath and that he has always been honest towards his patients.

Q 10. What topic does the merry banter the wedding invariably lead to?

Ans: The merry banter at the wedding invariably lead to the mentioning of the deaths of the Senciminers. Every conversation eventually led to that and occasionally, the protagonist found himself being asked about his own family and their death.

Q 11. Who was the woman that Dr. Margolin suddenly encountered at the wedding?

Ans: The woman that Dr. Margolin suddenly encountered was his lover Raizel. She was the daughter of Melekh, the watchmaker. Raizel was Dr Margolin's beloved when he was in his teenage years. Dr Margolin was the

son of a priest and due to the social difference Raizel was married to another young man. After some years of marriage, she and her husband were shot dead in Sencimen, a town in Poland.

Q 12. What were the events that led to his confused state of mind?

Ans: Dr Margolin started to realise that something was wrong when he noticed that his wallet was missing but wasn't sure how and where he had lost it. He also couldn't understand the fact that Raizel looked too young and he thought that maybe she was her daughter who was trying to mock him.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **When did Isaac Bashevis Singer die?**
 - a. 1991
 - b. 1992
 - c. 1993
 - d. 1994
2. **When did Isaac Bashevis Singer emigrate to America?**
 - a. 1935
 - b. 1936
 - c. 1937
 - d. 1938
3. **When was Isaac Bashevis Singer awarded the Nobel Prize for literature?**
 - a. 1976
 - b. 1977
 - c. 1978
 - d. 1979
4. **Who wrote 'A Friend of Kafka'?**
 - a. James Joyce
 - b. Isaac Bashevis Singer
 - c. Joseph Conrad
 - d. Bi Shu-Min
5. **Who was the central character in the story?**
 - a. Dr. Solomon Margolin
 - b. Gretl
 - c. Sylvia
 - d. Abraham Mekheles
6. **Who was Gretl?**
 - a. Dr. Margolin's wife
 - b. Dr. Margolin's sister
 - c. Dr. Margolin's mother
 - d. Dr. Margolin's aunt
7. **When was the wedding to take place?**
 - a. On Sunday
 - b. On Monday
 - c. On Tuesday
 - d. On Wednesday
8. **Whom did Dr. Margolin treat without any charge?**
 - a. Rabbis
 - b. Refugees
 - c. Jewish writers
 - d. all of the above
9. **Whose wedding is going to take place?**
 - a. Dr. Solomon Margolin
 - b. Gretl
 - c. Sylvia
 - d. Abraham Mekheles
10. **Who was on a strict fat-free diet?**
 - a. Dr. Solomon Margolin
 - b. Gretl
 - c. Sylvia
 - d. Abraham Mekheles
11. **Who usually went for a walk after breakfast on Sunday?**
 - a. Dr. Solomon Margolin
 - b. Gretl
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
12. **What was Gretl?**
 - a. a nurse
 - b. a teacher
 - c. an advocate
 - d. a doctor
13. **Whose communist brother was shot by Nazis?**
 - a. Dr. Solomon Margolin
 - b. Gretl
 - c. Sylvia
 - d. Abraham Mekheles
14. **What was Gretl originally?**
 - a. German
 - b. American
 - c. Jewish
 - d. Chinese
15. **Where was Dr. Margolin's office?**
 - a. On North End Avenue
 - b. On East End Avenue
 - c. On West End Avenue
 - d. On South End Avenue
16. **What was Dr. Margolin's father?**
 - a. Teacher
 - b. Doctor
 - c. Advocate
 - d. Engineer
17. **What was the age of Dr. Margolin when he attempted a translation of Spinoza's Ethics from Latin into Hebrew?**
 - a. Sixteen
 - b. Seventeen
 - c. Eighteen
 - d. Nineteen
18. **Who was Raizel?**
 - a. Dr. Margolin's girlfriend
 - b. Dr. Margolin's sister
 - c. Dr. Margolin's mother
 - d. Dr. Margolin's aunt
19. **What was Raizel's father?**
 - a. Watchmaker
 - b. Carpenter
 - c. Painter
 - d. Teacher
20. **Who suffered from Hypochondria?**
 - a. Dr Solomon Margolin
 - b. Gretl
 - c. Sylvia
 - d. Abraham Mekheles
21. **Where did Dr Margolin meet Raizel after a very long period of time?**
 - a. At a wedding
 - b. At a birthday party
 - c. At a funeral
 - d. A farewell party

Q 1 What is the consistency one finds in the old man's madness?

Ans- Captain Hagberd's madness is consistent in nature. Perhaps, his long wait for the son who has run away to sea and has not come back even after sixteen years, made him mad. Death of his wife shocked him. Hagberd comes to Colebrook from his native place, Colechester, to wait for his son to come back. He went around in search of his son. He has been advertising in newspapers to get a clue about his whereabouts. His search for his son turns to a long wait.

In his obsession for his son, he becomes careless about his food and dress, that makes his appearance awful and awkward. He makes all possible efforts for the preparation of Harry's homecoming and make his home comfortable for his son. He hangs his hopes on 'tomorrow', then 'next week' which turns to 'next spring'. He makes a self packed world for himself and any disturbance in it arouses rage in him and goes out of his mind. Thus, it can be said that one finds him consistently mad.

Q 2 How does Captain Hagberd prepare for Harry's homecoming?

Ans- Hagbard continuously prepares for Harry's homecoming. He buys all the things that his son would love. He buys seeds, utensils, goods for interior decoration, paint, varnish and brushes of different kind, carpets of latest design, new brand furniture, show-cases, show pieces etc. He keeps on buying one or the other thing from the market and keeps them packed and stores safely to be opened and used only when his son comes. He has a vacant plot of land in front of his cottage which he digs time to time but never plants, he would sow the flower seeds when he arrives. He starves himself for the sake of his son who may never return.

Q 3 How did Bessie begin to share Hagberd's insanity regard his son?

Ans- Bessie being a woman notices everything but generally doesn't share her feelings. Captain Hagberd is obsessed with Harry, his lost son, who left home in his teens to see the sea, about 16 years ago. Bessie's father was tyrant and she was living life of a caged bird who was frequently treated cruelly and abused by her father. Her father is dependent on her. Contrary to her father she found Captain Hagberd as a friend, civilised, and compassionate to her. She also knew that Captain could not live in solitude without her. Thereafter, she began to share Hagberd's insanity regarding his son. Whatever Mr Hagberd shared with her, she listened to him silently and sympathetically. She also explained the insanity of Hagberd with the stranger, saying that he had lost his son in the sea and the dreams of his son's homecoming.

Q 4 What were Harry's reasons for coming to meet old Hagberd?

Ans- Harry was now thirty-one years old and he came to meet old Hagberd as he wanted to see and know the whereabouts of the old Hagberd who claims to be his father. He also wants to know where he lives right now. He also wanted to confirm the information he heard about himself from the barber was true or not.

Q 5 Why does Harry's return prove to be a disappointment for Bessie?

Ans- Bessie had developed an attachment with Harry. She dreamt of living a settled life with Harry and Captain Hagberd. But she could not persuade him to remain at home, he was a vagabond sort of person who would trick anybody in order to get money. His return was impossible. So, her tender and innocent heart was broken. She was drowned into the sea of grief and disappointment.

Q 6 What brought Captain Hagberd to Colebrook?

Ans- Captain Hagberd was a retired sailor. His wife was dead and his son, Harry had left his home 16 years ago when he was fourteen. Someone in a letter had informed captain Hagberd that Harry was seen in Colebrook. Captain Hagberd sold all his property at Colchester and came to Colebrook to look for his lost son.

Q 7 Why did people of Colebrook not have a favourable opinion of Captain Hagberd?

Ans- The people of Colebrook did not have a favourable opinion of captain Hagberd because he used to ask everyone in the street, on the road and market if they had seen his son. This enquiry ran for months and it created an impression among the people that he was suffering from insanity. They began to laugh at him. His long beard had made his appearance awful and awkward.

Q 8 What sort of a seaman had Captain Hagberd been?

Ans- Captain Hagberd was a sailor but he loved land instead of sea. He was a rational man and hated imagination friction and emotion. He wanted to be at sea shore and watch people gathered round the fire side. Thus, he was a homesick voyager.

Q 9 What was the point of similarity between Captain Hagberd and old Carvil?

Ans- Captain Hagberd and old Carvil had many things in common. Both of them were old men, retired from shipping corporation. Captain Hagberd was a navigator while Mr. Carvil was a ship builder. Both of them were widower and were attached to Bessie.

Q 10 Why did Bessie sometimes show signs of irritation and disgust?

Ans- Josaiah Cravil, Bessie's father was a tyrant and used to abuse and cry at her frequently. Captain Hagberd in those moments had empathy with her sufferings and

used to console her by expressing his desire to make her his daughter-in-law as soon as his son would come back. This made Bessie feel as if Captain Hagberd laughed at her misfortune. This is the reason why Bessie sometimes showed signs of irritation and discussed.

Q 11 What kind of life Harry lived after he left home?

Ans- After Harry left home, he led a Nomadic life. He was a restless man kept on moving from one place to another, referred as Gambusinos. He did not have a fixed income. He told Bessie that he had been everything she can think of almost but a tailor or soldier. He had been a boundary rider. He had sheared sheep, and humped his swag, and harpooned a whale. He had rigged ships, and prospected for gold, and skinned dead bullocks, and turned his back on more money than the older man would have scraped in his whole life. Nothing could hold him not even a woman.

Q 12 What does Bessie tell Harry about his father's plans for him?

Ans- Bessie tells Harry that whatever his father has is his only. Captain Hagberd would give everything to his son. She assures him that she would bring his father round in a week and he would forgive him for the mistakes he had committed so far. She also tells that his father would solemnise his marriage with her very soon. However, he had expressed his hatred for his father.

Q 13 Who was the stranger who met Captain Hagberd? What was the Captain's reaction to the meeting?

Ans- The stranger who met Captain Hagberd was his son, Harry Hagberd. Initially, Captain was nervous and did not like to meet the stranger as he was afraid of being laughed at. The stranger was talking about his son. The captain suddenly lost his control and outraged when the stranger said, 'The devil he is!' Hearing ill about his son Captain started yelling, he began to pace wildly to and fro, he shouldered his spade and gesticulated with his other hand and asked the stranger to go his way.

Q 14 What did young Hagberd think it meant when old Hagberd said that his son would be coming home 'tomorrow'?

Ans- When old Hagberd said that his son would be coming 'tomorrow', young Hagberd understood that Captain Hagberd had not recognised him though he himself was Harry, his son. He, therefore, laughed at him saying that he had grown a beard like Father Christmas himself.

Q 15 What reasons did Bessie give for encouraging old Hagberd in his insane hopes?

Ans- She explained Harry that his father loved him the most. He had turned insane since his departure from the home. She never contradicted old Hagberd's insane hopes. It would only have made him miserable. He would have gone out of his mind. She thus, tried her best to receive an agreement from Harry to settle at his home as she knew that Harry was the only hope of that old man.

Q 16 What makes Bessie convinced that the young man is indeed Harry?

Ans- Bessie is convinced that the young man is indeed Harry as the past events that he narrates, matches with the stories told by old Hagberd. His annoyance and disgust for his father shows that he was hurt and disheartened in the past which still persists in him.

Q 17 What did Captain Hagberd call out to Bessie from the window?

Ans- Captain Hagberd called out to Bessie from the window to warn her and prevent her from talking to a stranger. He advised her to send him away as he was only a vagabond who had no home. He also said that the stranger was not like Harry so he couldn't be Harry and was going to come next day. Captain Hagberd called out to Bessie from the window.

Q 18. What sort of a person was Mr. Carvil?

Ans- Mr. Carvil was a widowed boat-builder who had gone blind. He lived with Bessie, his young daughter, as a tenant in one of Captain Hagberd's cottages. He was a domestic tyrant who ill-treated his daughter. He was heavy in body, selfish, lazy, cruel and abusive. He was one of the few blind people who smoked. His behaviour towards his daughter was rude and he considered her responsible for his incurable blindness. He treated her as his slave, abused her and shouted at her. He was so lazy and self-centered that he sought Bessie's services even in the smallest matters. He made Bessie's life a hell.

Q 19. Discuss the appropriateness of the title of the story 'Tomorrow'.

Ans- The story is about Captain Hagberd, a coast-skipper. His son, Harry Hagberd had run away to sea some sixteen years ago. Old Hagberd madly believed that he would return one day. He gave advertisements in newspapers to get any information. Gradually, he weaved a myth that he would return 'tomorrow'. He leaves his native town, Colechester and settles down in another town, Colebrook, to wait for his son. But his son, Harry, hated him from the core of his heart. He does not return one day but is not recognized by the old man because his son would return 'tomorrow' only. The title of the story is thus appropriate.

Q 20. The story 'Tomorrow' is full of dramatic irony. Explain.

Ans- The story 'Tomorrow' is full of dramatic irony. Captain Hagberd waits eagerly for his long lost son, Harry Hagberd. He advertises for him in newspapers, but everything is in vain. He starves himself for his sake and buys things to make his life comfortable on his return. The son hates him and has nothing to do with him. He doesn't want to be oppressed and enslaved by his tyrannical father. Hagberd is obsessed with his son's return and believes that he will come back 'tomorrow', which never comes. Bessie's dreams of a comfortable homely life with Harry are also shattered. Thus the story is full of ironic events. What happens in the story is just opposite of what the characters expect.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Who wrote the story 'Tomorrow'?**
 - a. James Joyce
 - b. Issac Bashevis Singer
 - c. Joseph Conrad
 - d. Bi Shu-min
2. **What were Joseph Conrad's parents?**
 - a. Polish
 - b. Chinese
 - c. Americans
 - d. Canadians
3. **Where was Joseph Conrad born?**
 - a. Ukraine
 - b. China
 - c. America
 - d. Canada
4. **When was Joseph Conrad born?**
 - a. 1856
 - b. 1857
 - c. 1858
 - d. 1859
5. **When did Joseph Conrad die?**
 - a. 1924
 - b. 1925
 - c. 1926
 - d. 1927
6. **When did Joseph Conrad begin seafaring?**
 - a. 1874
 - b. 1875
 - c. 1876
 - d. 1877
7. **How old was Joseph Conrad when he learnt English?**
 - a. 21 years old
 - b. 22 years old
 - c. 23 years old
 - d. 24 years old
8. **When did Joseph Conrad become a British citizen?**
 - a. 1886
 - b. 1887
 - c. 1888
 - d. 1889
9. **Which is/are the work/works of Joseph Conrad?**
 - a. The Nigger of the Narcissus
 - b. Lord Jim
 - c. Nostromo
 - d. All of the above
10. **Which author's characters suffer from a sense of isolation?**
 - a. James Joyce
 - b. Issac Bashevis Singer
 - c. Joseph Conrad
 - d. Bi Shu-min
11. **Who was the central character in the story?**
 - a. Captain Hagberd
 - b. Josiah Carvil
 - c. Miss Bessie Carvil
 - d. Harry Hagberd
12. **Who was blind in the story?**
 - a. Captain Hagberd
 - b. Josiah Carvil
 - c. Miss Bessie Carvil
 - d. Harry Hagberd
13. **What was Josiah Carvil?**
 - a. Boat-builder
 - b. Captain
 - c. Pot-maker
 - d. Teacher
14. **Who was Miss Bessie Carvil?**
 - a. Josiah Carvil's mother
 - b. Josiah Carvil's wife
 - c. Josiah Carvil's sister
 - d. Josiah Carvil's daughter
15. **Who is/are the tenant(s) of Captain Hagberd?**
 - a. Josiah Carvil
 - b. Miss Bessie Carvil
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of the above
16. **"It rots the wood." Who said this?**
 - a. Captain Hagberd
 - b. Josiah Carvil
 - c. Miss Bessie Carvil
 - d. Harry Hagberd
17. **How was Miss Bessie Carvil?**
 - a. Tall
 - b. Short
 - c. Fat
 - d. None of the above
18. **Who wore No. 1 sailcloth from head to foot?**
 - a. Captain Hagberd
 - b. Josiah Carvil
 - c. Miss Bessie Carvil
 - d. Harry Hagberd
19. **What was Captain Hagberd?**
 - a. Casting-skipper
 - b. Teacher
 - c. Doctor
 - d. Advocate
20. **When did Captain Hagberd come to Colebrook?**
 - a. Three years ago
 - b. Four years ago
 - c. Five years ago
 - d. Six years ago
21. **Why did Captain Hagberd come to Colebrook?**
 - a. In search of his son
 - b. In search of his father
 - c. In search of his brother
 - d. In search of his uncle
22. **Who had been advertising in the London papers for Harry Hagberd?**
 - a. Captain Hagberd
 - b. Josiah Carvil
 - c. Miss Bessie Carvil
 - d. Harry Hagberd
23. **"A clever-looking, high-spirited boy." For whom were these phrases used in the story?**
 - a. Captain Hagberd
 - b. Josiah Carvil
 - c. Miss Bessie Carvil
 - d. Harry Hagberd
24. **How was the relationship between Captain Hagberd and Miss Bessie Carvil?**
 - a. Like father and daughter
 - b. Like husband and wife
 - c. Like brother and sister
 - d. None of the above

25. "With his maritime rig, his weather-beaten face, his beard of Father Neptune, he resembled a deposed sea-god who had exchanged the trident for the spade." Which figure of speech is used in the sentence?"
- a. Allusion b. Metaphor
c. Personification d. Pun

ANSWER KEY

1-c, 2-a, 3-a, 4-b, 5-a, 6-a, 7-a, 8-a, 9-d, 10-c, 11-a, 12-b, 13-a, 14-d, 15-c, 16-a, 17-a, 18-a, 19-a, 20-a, 21-a, 22-a, 23-d, 24-a, 25-a

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Q 1. How did Tao Ying's son influence the way she led her life?

Ans- Tao Ying came from a low income family and worked as a blue collar worker. There was no surplus money, but still, she led her life as an example for her son to follow. Her approach was gentle and she changed her ways to set a good standard for Xiao Ye, going very far to preserve her respect that her son had for her.

Q 2. Pick out instances from the story to show that official rules are often arbitrary

Ans- Rules being arbitrary are shown by how Tao Ying gets a ticket for Xiao Ye for the bus ride, even though he doesn't require one. The story enlightens us about the old woman's scale's inaccuracy for the purpose of making people feel better about themselves, showing how self esteem and standards of beauty often matter more than simple rules.

Q 3. Tao Ying was very careful about spending money. What were her reasons for refusing the compensation offered by the temple officials?

Ans- Tao Ying was very careful about spending money yet she refused the compensation offered by the temple officials. She did not want to annoy her son. She called Xiao Ye in and requested the officials to explain everything exactly what happened on the day when they visited the temple. It was not her fault but the temple guard had measured him in correctly. The child should know that her mother was not wrong.

Q 4. Why was her final vindication important to Tao Ying?

Ans- Tao Ying's final vindication was important because she did not want to remain a culprit in the eyes of her son, Xiao Ye. She wanted the temple official to clarify to her son that his mother had not done anything wrong at the temple gate and was innocent. It was the temple guard's fault. Therefore, she wanted to give her son the reason to believe in her.

Q 5. What made Tao Ying decide whether to buy a ticket or not when she rode a bus alone?

Ans- Tao Ying had to be astute when she boarded the bus. When the bus conductor looked like a responsible type, she would buy a ticket as soon as she got on board. But if he appeared to be casual and careless, she would not dream of paying, considering it a small punishment for him and a little saving for herself. She usually did not pay for the ticket because she believed that her paying or not paying did not affect the bus's routine.

Q 6. Why did she insist on buying tickets both for herself and her son that day?

Ans- Tao Ying insisted on buying tickets both for herself and her son that day because she was on a trip with her son. Though her son, Xiao Ye was exempted from buying

the ticket, he kept on insisting his mother to buy the ticket for him. The need for a ticket had all of a sudden become interwoven with the pride of Xiao Ye. To be able to purchase self esteem with twenty cents which was the price of the ticket was something that could only happen in childhood and certainly no mother could resist any opportunity to make her son happy.

Q 7. Did Tao Ying really intend to cheat at the temple?

Ans- No, Tao Ying did not really intend to cheat at the temple. She had got a ticket as a gift from a customer and her son's height was less than 1.10 metres. She was confident that her son was exempted from buying a ticket. But at the gate of the temple when the height of his son was measured he was above 1.1 0 metres. So the temple guard had stopped her and asked for a ticket.

Q 8. Why did Tao Ying change her intention to buy another ticket?

Ans- Tao Ying changed her intention to buy another ticket because she did not want her son to be a witness to the fight between her and the temple guard. She was not afraid of a good fight but for the sake of her son, Xiao Ye, she swallowed her pride. She couldn't spoil the mood of her son and was determined to make everything all right.

Q 9. Were the old lady's scales are a reliable measure of height and weight. What convoluted logic were her measurements based on?

Ans- No, the old lady's scales were not a reliable measure of height and weight. The old lady said that her scales made people happy. Her scales were flattering scales. They were old and not very accurate and they made people seem lighter than they really were. She had also adjusted it to make them seem taller. Those days it was fashionable to be long and lean. Her's were fitness scales. This was the convoluted logic on which her measurements were based on.

Q 10. What was the conflict between the mother and son?

Ans- The conflict between the mother and the son was that when she measured him he was 1.1 0 metre but when the old lady measured him he was 1.1 metre. Xiao Ye said that she didn't want to buy him a ticket, so she measured him shorter. He didn't trust her.

Q 11. What are Tao Ying's contrary qualities regarding money?

Ans- Tao Ying is financially poor. So she keeps a careful vigilance over her purse but she never gives her son a poor diet. Apart from that, she remains ready to spend money whenever she is in the company of her son. On the contrary, when she travels by bus alone, she doesn't even care to buy a ticket for herself.

Q 12. What sense of responsibility does she feel regarding her son?

Ans- Tao Ying always feels a sense of responsibility regarding her son. She thinks that it was she who had brought this delicate creature into the world. She realizes that for this little boy, she is the only center of the universe and for this reason she must always try to be the perfect and flawless mother.

Q 13. Why does the child shout, "Mama! I'm tall enough?"

Ans- The child shouts these words again and again as Tao Ying promised him to buy a separate ticket for him the next time and this is the next time when they were riding a bus. But she does not want to purchase a ticket for him. The child is excited to have his own ticket but she tries to avoid it by measuring him again and again.

Q 14. What was the reply of Lao Chiang when Tao Ying inquired him about one more ticket?

Ans- When Tao Ying inquired about another ticket, Lao Chiang replied that she should forget to take her husband with her. Instead she should take her son who was under 110 centimeters and did not need a ticket. Even if she didn't want to go to the temple, she should sell at the door and earn money to buy a couple of watermelons.

Q 15. Why was Xiao Ye so excited at the temple?

Ans- Xiao Ye was so excited because it was hard to find a large field of grass in the middle of the city. There was something refreshing, something green in the air as if they were approaching a valley or a waterfall out of his excitement, he snatched the ticket from his mother's hands and ran away towards the shining gates of the temple.

Q 16. Why does Tao Ying want to show the ticket to the guard from the box? What happens then?

Ans- Tao Ying wants to show the ticket from the box to prove that what she says is right as it is printed on the back of the ticket that children under 110 centimeters do not have to pay. But the young guard scolds her to touch the box. Tao Ying realises that she should not have touched the box and quickly withdraws her hand.

Q 17. Why did Tao Ying not want to argue with the guard?

Ans- When the guard did not allow Tao Ying to enter the temple and was ready to argue, her hands began to tremble like thin strings but she was not least afraid of a good fight. She did not want to be witness to such an unpleasant scene of argument in the presence of her son, Xiao Ye. So she swallowed her pride.

Q 18. When does the yellow tape in Tao Ying's hands seem to have turned into a poisonous viper?

Ans- When Tao Ying once again tries to measure her son back at home, he becomes furious and tells that he does not want to be measured again. He says that everyone except her says that he is tall enough. She does not say so because she does not want to buy a ticket for him and he is well acquainted with her intentions. If she measures him again he is bound to get shorter again. Hearing this, the yellow tape seems to have turned into a poisonous viper.

Q 19. Why did Tao Ying decide to write a letter to temple administrators?

Ans- Tao Ying wanted to rescue the situation. So at night when Xiao Ye went to sleep, she straightened his little legs and stretched her tape from the soles of his feet to the top of his head and found that his height was one metre and nine Centimetres. Then, she decided to write a letter to temple administrators.

Q 20. How did the writer help her in writing the letter?

Ans- When she completed the letter, she offered the letter to the writer to see whether it was a complete letter. The writer read the letter between the lines and gave her useful suggestions. He suggested that her letter must open with a strong and righteous claim to grab the attention of the editor. The letter must touch the heart of the editor. Thus, the writer helped her in writing the letter.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who wrote the story 'One Centimetre'?**
 - James Joyce
 - Isaac Bashevis Singer
 - Joseph Conrad
 - Bi Shu-Min
- Where was Bi Shu-Min born?**
 - China
 - Germany
 - England
 - France
- When was Bi Shu-Min born?**
 - 1952
 - 1953
 - 1954
 - 1955
- What profession did Bi Shu-Min practice?**
 - Doctor
 - Engineer
 - Advocate
 - Judge
- From which college did Bi Shu-Min get her master's degree in literature?**
 - Beijing Teacher's College
 - Shanghai Teacher's College
 - Macau Teacher's College
 - None of the above
- Where is Bi Shu-Min currently working?**
 - China
 - Germany
 - England
 - France
- Who is the central character in the story?**
 - Tao Ying
 - Xiao Ye
 - Lao Chiang
 - None of the above
- When does Tao Ying not bother to buy a bus ticket?**
 - Always
 - When she rides alone
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above

Q 1. How do the shadows before noon differ from the shadows after noon? What do the two kinds of shadow represent?

Ans- The morning shadows are shorter. The shadows stand for the fear about others knowing of their love. The morning shadows are blinding others from their love and therefore are good shadows. The afternoon shadows grow longer; they are bad shadows. They stand for fears about each other's loyalty and sincerity while the morning shadows-fears are short-lived. The afternoon shadows would normally grow longer throughout the day.

Q 2. Love is described as light? What makes the poet talk about shadows?

Ans- The poet describes love as light. He says that the shadows are disguises and pretences that the lovers put on so that others wouldn't know they are in love. The morning shadows stand for fears about others knowing of their love, the afternoon shadows stand for fears about each other's loyalty and sincerity.

Q 3. Comment on the use of the image of the shadows for the idea that the poet wants to convey.

Ans- The image of shadows has been aptly used in the poem. The morning shadows are walking behind the lovers. They are becoming shorter. Shadows are seen as disguises. At noon time there are no shadows found. The lovers are at the perfect time. Their love is in a sense perfect point. There are no secrets, or shadows to hide their love from others or from themselves. The shadows that appear in the afternoon grow longer throughout the day. The afternoon shadows stand for fears about each other's loyalty and sincerity.

Q 4. The poet seems to be addressing his beloved in the poem. What is the message he wishes to convey to her?

Ans- The poet wishes to convey to his beloved that she should love him sincerely. Their love should be true and long lasting. It should not wither away with the passage of time. They should have no differences between them. He wants to tell her that once they reach the height of love, they must retain it. Though there are ups and downs in every relationship, they must not let their love vanish.

Q 5. Instead of 'A Lecture Upon Love' the poet calls the poem 'A Lecture Upon the Shadow'. What is the effect that this has on our reading of the poem?

Ans- Instead of 'A Lecture Upon Love' the poet calls the poem 'A Lecture Upon the Shadow'. The effect that this has on our reading of the poem is that we get an image of shadow before our eyes. The title of the poem has aroused reached a lot of curiosity in our minds. We as reader's want to know what sort of shadow the poet is

talking about. The Poet has tried to explain the essence of love by defining shadows as a metaphor for the relationship between two people in love. As in the case of shadows, their length is dependent on time and Sun's position during the day, the same ideology is applied to the relationship of love in the backdrop of intricate factors and circumstances such as emotional upheaval, misunderstandings etc. between the two people. If the poet would have called the poem 'A Lecture Upon Love', we would have considered it as an ordinary love poem.

Q 6. Why does the poet use the word 'disguise' in the poem?

Ans- The poet has used the word disguise to convey the meaning of hiding the real form. It symbolises false behaviour, mistrust or secret reasons that are found between the lovers at the initial stage of love. He says that the shadows are disguises and pretences that the lovers put on so that others wouldn't know that they are in love.

Q 7. Explain the phrase "westwardly decline."

Ans- The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. After rising, the sun moves towards the west gradually. In context to love, it signifies that love between the lovers gradually declines. It means after sometime, love gradually loses its excitement. When it has attained the zenith of love, the lovers doubt each other's loyalty and sincerity.

Q 8. What do you mean by the line "we doe those shadowes tread"?

Ans- The line "we doe those shadowes tread" means that when the lovers go on the path of deep love, and they merge their identities into one and now they are not separate but they have become one.

Q 9. What is "love's philosophy"?

Ans- "Love's philosophy" is that it keeps growing in its initial stage. Then comes the stage when it reaches its peak. If it is not retained at this height, it comes to an end. The shadows or differences in love bring its end. Hence the lover and the beloved must not keep any shadows or differences between them. They must trust each other and should be loyal.

Q 10. What is the central idea of the poem? Explain.

Ans- The poem 'A Lecture Upon the Shadow' is an expression of Donne's philosophy of love. He believes that initially, lovers have faith and trust for each other. But those are reduced with the passage of time. Their honesty and loyalty get weakened. They become disillusioned and disappointed with each other when their expectations are not fulfilled. The poet believes that love should be constant. True love neither diminishes nor ends. It is immortal.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who is the poet of the poem "A Lecture upon the Shadow"?**
 - John Milton
 - John Donne
 - William Blake
 - S. T. Coleridge
- Who is 'I' in the first line of the poem?**
 - Shadow
 - Poet's beloved
 - Love
 - poet
- What will the poet 'read to thee' in the poem 'A Lecture upon the Shadow'?**
 - A Lecture on love
 - A Lecture on nature's beauty
 - A Lecture on moral values
 - A lecture on human beings
- How many 'houres' have they(lovers) spent together?**
 - 2 hours
 - 4 hours
 - 3 hours
 - 5 hours
- What went along with the two lovers?**
 - Shadows
 - Their parents
 - Their friends
 - Police
- To whom does the speaker/poet address?**
 - His father
 - His beloved
 - His mother
 - His friend
- When do shadows disappear?**
 - at noon
 - at dawn
 - at post-noon
 - at fore-noon
- What does 'infant love' imply?**
 - Love at primary stage
 - Man at primary stage
 - Love at highest degree
 - None of these
- What is described as 'light' in the poem, 'A Lecture upon the Shadow'?**
 - Shadow
 - Sunlight
 - Love
 - Torchlight
- What state of love does 'noon' represent?**
 - Primary/infant
 - Absolute/highest degree
 - Post-prime
 - initial
- What do you understand by "Disguise"?**
 - False behaviour
 - Distrust
 - Secrets
 - All of these
- According to the poet, what do the shadows before noon represent?**
 - The lover and beloved ones moving apart
 - The absolute love
 - The lover and beloved coming together
 - Longer shadows
- According to the poet, what is the nature of true love?**
 - True love is beyond, time, location and circumstances
 - True love has no degrees
 - True love does not change with the passage of time
 - All of these
- And his first minute, after noon, is _____ .**
 - Morning
 - Noon
 - Night
 - Evening
- What is the theme of the poem, 'A Lecture upon the Shadow'?**
 - Nature
 - Love
 - Friendship
 - Peacock
- John Donne is a _____ poet.**
 - Metaphysical
 - Romantic
 - Pastoral
 - Neo-classical

ANSWER KEY

1.-b, 2.-d, 3.-a, 4.-c, 5.-a, 6.-b, 7.-a, 8.-a, 9.-c, 10.-b, 11.-d, 12.-c, 13.-c, 14.-c, 15.-b, 16.-a

On Time

Q 1. Why has the poet pitted the flight of Time against the 'lazy leaden-stepping hours' and 'the heavy Plummets pace'?

Ans- In the poem, Milton states that humans can triumph over the destructive power of Time by attaining eternal life in heaven. So 'Time' is personified to be "envious" of humans. He asks 'Time to flee' since it will also face its own death while humans gain eternal bliss. The "lazy leaden-stepping hours" refers to a clock depicting the slow pace of time, measuring hours with "leaden" hands. Time's movement is compared to that of a "plummet" or a pendulum in a clock which moves slowly. Therefore, Time's movement is limited by a clock and bound to end with the end of human life but the human soul can exist eternally.

Q 2. What are the things associated with the temporal and what is associated with the eternal?

Ans- In the poem, the things associated with the temporal are the earthly objects and human qualities which are attributed to Time. "Envious", "lazy", "womb", "greedy", "vain", "glut", "plummets", "leaden", "hours", and "mortal", "Death", "Chance" are the limitations of a human life seemingly enslaved by Time.

The things associated with the eternal are "Love", "Peace", "Truth", "Joy", "Throne", "soul", "Stars", which are attained in heaven.

Q 3. What guides human souls towards divinity? Who is the final winner in the race against Time?

Ans- In this poem John Milton has countered the common conception of Time as moving too fast or too slowly, according to the individual's perception. Time is perceived as an intangible entity which rules the lives of mortals but actually, it is just in the mind of the individual, and cannot be imagined. Time is a recognized force that drives a person's lifespan forward, bringing inevitable change in every passing moment but they should not be affected by its influence. Time's wrath can only affect a person's life as long as he or she is alive, therefore its power is limited. Milton explains that we must realise that there is only one destination in the race against Time i.e Death. Time devours everything in our lifetime but it too must come to an end like everything else in the universe. Time's power ends when the human soul is released from its earthly abode and is guided by Death, to the realm of the divine, where eternal bliss is waiting, along with the joyful union with the Creator. Humans must, therefore, celebrate every moment of their life because, in the race against "glut" and "greed" of Time, they will be the true winners.

Q 4. What is the "Supreme Throne of Him"?

Ans- The "Supreme Throne of Him" is the supreme throne of God or Heaven. In Heaven, there is the reign of love,

peace, truth and hope. In the company of God, the soul overcomes death and time. The soul becomes immortal because there, it removes all its physical and temporal existence. It mingles with God and then God and soul become one.

Q 5. The poet calls time envious Why?

Ans- The poet thinks that time is envious by nature. By addressing time so, the poet wants to indicate about the time when people are lost in vices like greed, falsehood, envy etc. Through the symbol of envy, the poet indicates that greed, selfishness etc. have filled a major portion of human life. Therefore, he calls the time envious and wants that this time should pass away soon.

Q 6. Give the central idea of the poem 'On Time'.

Ans- 'On Time' is a religious poem of John Milton in which he emphasises that man can escape from the ravages of time by attaining peaceful eternal life full of joy. According to the poet, time shapes and influences the entire human life on earth. It is time which is responsible for all the changes in human life and finally after death time loses control over us.

The poet expresses his concern over it and wants that the time of suffering should pass on soon along with all the evils of falsehood and pain. So that eternal life in heaven of truth, peace and love may be enjoyed by every individual. The poet says that when love, peace, hope and truth will reign over the earth, human beings will overcome not only death but time also.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who has written the poem, 'On Time'?**
 - William Blake
 - John Donne
 - John Milton
 - William Wordsworth
- What has been addressed as 'envious' in the poem, 'On Time'?**
 - Love
 - Time
 - Friendship
 - Behaviour
- What does the poet want in the poem, 'On Time'?**
 - Time to fly
 - Time to stand still
 - Time to pass slowly
 - None of these
- What does the phrase 'lazy leaden-stepping hours' denote time as?**
 - Rapid
 - Fast
 - Very slow
 - Neither fast nor slow
- Which of the following are 'mortal dross' according to the poet?**

but this monument is constructed in the hearts of people so they will remember him with great respect and honour. Milton addresses Shakespeare as “dear son of memory” and “great heir of fame” to express his own feelings as well as of common men. When he thinks about Shakespeare, he is highly influenced by him and aspires to lead a life as Shakespeare has led.

Q 8. What do you mean by hallowed relics?

Ans- When holy persons pass away, they leave behind some articles they used in their lifetime like books, walking stick, spectacles, pen, diary etc. The people think that these items may be wanted by the dead person in the life after death so they place these items in their tomb. Thus, these items are considered to be hallowed relics.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Who is the poet of the poem 'On Shakespeare'?**
 a. William Shakespeare b. William Wordsworth
 c. John Donne d. John Milton
2. **To whom does the poet pay tribute through the poem ' On Shakespeare' ?**
 a. His beloved b. Shakespeare
 c. John Donne d. John Keats
3. **According to the poet, what is not necessary to build to honour Shakespeare?**
 a. Monument (Tomb) b. House
 c. Road d. All of these
4. **Whom does the poet call 'the son of memory' and 'heir of fame'?**
 a. Shakespeare b. William Wordsworth
 c. William Blake d. John Keats
5. **What does the 'weak witness of thy name' refer to?**
 a. Tomb b. Hallow'd reliques
 c. star-ypointing pyramid d. Both a and c
6. **According to Milton, Shakespeare's _____ are his true Monuments.**
 a. Houses b. Writings
 c. Tombs d. Children
7. **The phrase 'Thy easie numbers flow' of the poem 'On Shakespeare' refers to large numbers of-**
 a. Shakespeare's fans
 b. Shakespeare's theatres
 c. Shakespeare's writings
 d. Shakespeare's houses
8. **Shakespeare has written _____ sonnets/poems.**
 a. 37 b. 24
 c. 126 d. 154
9. **The poem,'On Shakespeare' was written by Milton after the _____ of Shakespeare.**
 a. Marriage
 b. Death

- c. Birth
- d. First Marriage Anniversary

10. The poem,'On Shakespeare' is _____ with couplets rhyme.

- a. Lyric b. Monologue
- c. Ballad d. Ode

ANSWER KEY

1.-d, 2.-b, 3.-a, 4.-a, 5.-d, 6.-b, 7.-c, 8.-d, 9.-b, 10.-a,

Q 1. How are these two matched poems related to each other in content? How is the human being depicted in the Song of Innocence and how is he/she depicted in the Song of Experience? Do we find both aspects working in an average human being?

Ans- The two matched poems are related to each other because the two poems convey the figure of four virtues that is mercy, pity, peace and love. In Songs of Innocence, human beings are depicted as innocent and the virtues are divine virtues which become very delightful but in Songs of Experience, man is shown full of experience and these virtues are no more divine virtues.

Human beings are tempted and trapped by vices and evil attributes. According to the poet these vices are natural to rise in the human heart. We find both the aspects working together in an average human being because they take origin in the human mind. The speaker in both the poems depicts human beings as a figure of moral values having moral commitment to society with a bunch of virtues as well as vices. We can find both the aspects working in an average human being.

Q 2. How would you explain the lines

**For Mercy has a human heart,
Pity a human face,
And Love, the human form divine,
And Peace, the human dress.**

Ans- The above line personifies virtues like mercy, pity, love and peace to human beings itself. Through the above lines, the poet tries to convey the importance of these virtues in human life. A heart with mercy, a face with pity, divine love and if peace were human dress the world would be colourful and life on the earth would be meaningful to humans. These virtues are the essence of life. Through these lines, the poet tells how these virtues affect human life. According to the poet, mercy resides in the human heart. It comes from within spontaneously whereas pity is an attribute of face. It is an external expression of the feeling of heart. Love is the divine essence itself in human form. Peace is considered to be human dress or external covering of human beings. If man has these virtues, it would be heaven on earth. The poet says that God cannot exist apart from man. He is the creative and spiritual power in man and these virtues are divine in nature.

Q 3. How do Mercy, Pity, Peace and Love get distorted in the human brain?

Ans- According to Blake, the fruit of deceit grows on the tree of intellect, selfishness and cruelty along with hypocrisy. The union of these vices wrecks the world. He recreates the myth of the tree of knowledge which gives falsehood instead of truth and death instead of life. Thus, ironically, the poet shows how love, pity, mercy and peace get distorted and they are used as a cover for vices and evil activities. Blake goes straight to the heart of the matter

by showing how hypocrisy claims to observe these cardinal virtues.

Q 4. Blake's poetry expresses one aspect of his multi-dimensional view of human experience of mankind once whole and happy, now fallen into discord and tyranny, from which it must be rescued. Explain with reference to these two poems.

Ans- The two poems explain the values which help human beings to lead a peaceful life. Compassion to others was the motto of mankind in early decades and mankind was content and happy during those periods but today the situation changed completely. Selfishness has ruined love and compassion in mankind. Blake has given two aspects of his poetry. In Songs of Innocence, he presents happy and delightful experiences. There is a touch of divine virtues in these poems that are mercy, peace, love and pity. Thus, he presents positive aspects of human life. But on the contrary, in the Songs of Experience, he has presented human beings continuously facing cruelty, tyranny, hypocrisy, oppression and so on. Blake lays stress to rescue this negative aspect so that we can save and serve humanity.

The Divine Image

Q 1. How can you say that mercy, peace, pity and love are the virtues of delight?

Ans- Undoubtedly, mercy, peace, pity and love are the virtues of delight. They always console man in distress, bring a positive change in human life and help us to come out of misfortunes. When a man feels these virtues in his own surroundings, he feels he is not alone but accompanied by God.

Q 2. How does Blake equalise God and man?

Ans- According to the poet, God has created man in His own image. So people should give importance to the soul rather than the physical body. Human beings of the whole world have the common human virtues or divine virtues. So God is not different from these virtues. Thus, the essential attributes of both man and God are the same. In the state of happiness, which Blake calls 'Innocence', life is governed by these divine qualities. This way Blake equalises God and man.

Q 3. What is the message of the poem 'The Divine Image'?

Ans- The poem 'The Divine Image' conveys the message that God and man are one, they are not separated. We can have the reflection of God in human beings due to the same virtues. We remember God for His divine virtues of mercy, pity, love and peace. God has created His own image in man so man is also replete with these virtues. Thus, God has embodied Himself in the human body.

Q 4. What does a person do when he is in distress?

Ans- When a person is in distress, he prays to God for mercy, pity, love and peace. Man considers that God is an epitome of these virtues.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Who is the poet of the poem, 'The Divine Image'?**
 - a. John Milton
 - b. William Blake
 - c. Kamala Das
 - d. William Wordsworth
2. **'The Divine Image' poem is taken from the collection of poems named-**
 - a. Songs of Innocence
 - b. Songs of Experience
 - c. Leaves of grass
 - d. The Flowers of evil
3. **When do people pray?**
 - a. In their success
 - b. In their happiness
 - c. In their distress
 - d. In their struggle
4. **What are listed as 'virtues of delight' by the poet?**
 - a. Mercy, Pity, Anger and Love
 - b. Mercy, Pity, Peace and love
 - c. Mercy, Pity, Peace and Humble
 - d. Mercy, Pity, Innocence and love
5. **What do the virtues- 'Mercy, Pity, Peace and love' represent?**
 - a. God
 - b. Human beings
 - c. Devil
 - d. None of these
6. **Where is mercy found?**
 - a. in Human face
 - b. in Human heart
 - c. in Heaven
 - d. in Hell
7. **Pity is found in the-**
 - a. Devil's face
 - b. Human heart
 - c. Human face
 - d. Devil's heart
8. **What is the human form of divine?**
 - a. Mercy
 - b. Pity
 - c. Peace
 - d. Love
9. **_____ is the garment/dress that envelops humans.**
 - a. Mercy
 - b. Pity
 - c. Peace
 - d. Love
10. **What is the theme of the poem 'The Divine Images'?**
 - a. Humankind's relationship with God
 - b. Role of Religion
 - c. The battle between good and evil
 - d. Birth and death

ANSWER KEY

1.-b, 2.-a, 3.-c, 4.-b, 5.-a, 6.-b, 7.-c, 8.-d, 9.-c, 10.-a

The Human Abstract

Q 1. The poet calls the shade of the mystery tree to be thickest. Why?

Ans- The poet portrays a mystery tree in the poem The Human Abstract with the thickest shade of it. The mystery tree symbolises that the different leaves of the tree are full of conspiracies for different people. The shade of the tree is considered the thickest because innumerable vices, wickedness and cruelty breed in its shade. These vices bring death, decay and damnation to society. Flies and caterpillars feed on this tree. It bears the fruit of deceit which is red, juicy and sweet. The raven has made its nest in the thickest shade of the tree. This tree exists in human mind.

Q 2. What idea does the poet wish to convey through pity?

Ans- The poet says that when we see one in misery, our heart is filled with pity. Thus, pity is a sentimental aspect of humanity. Sympathy and empathy arises out of pity in our heart. This feeling inspires us to help the people who are in great need. According to Blake, pity would not have existed if God had not made some people poor. When a man feels pity along with mercy for others, our world would become a much better place to live in.

Q 3. What does the poet wish to express through the line "And waters the ground with tears"?

Ans- The poet wishes to express through this line that the person who commits the acts of cruelty on his fellow beings in society, begins to repent for his misdeeds. He continuously commits sins until one day he realises about his wrong doings and misdeeds. Then he finds no way for his actions other than repenting and shedding tears of regret. He develops humility in himself. Thus, the waters are the tears of repentance.

Q 4. Write a central idea of the poem 'The Human Abstract'.

Ans- The poem 'The Human Abstract' conveys the traditional values and virtues of humanity are found in human beings. These virtues cannot dwell in isolation. The poet says that Mercy and Pity would not exist without poverty and unhappiness. The origin of Peace is fear. Then due to fear rises selfishness and ultimately Cruelty which operates with great cunning and catches people in its trap.

The values like Mercy, Pity, Peace and Love become the breeding ground for Cruelty. The poet depicts Cruelty as a conniving and knowing person; in planting a tree, he lays a trap. His tree flourishes on fear and weeping. Humility is its root, Mystery its foliage; but the growth is not natural. It does not reflect upon the natural state of mind. Rather the tree is associated with Deceit, and its branches harbour the raven, the symbol of death. We realise that the description has been a glimpse into the human mind, the mental experience.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Who has written the poem, 'The Human Abstract'?**
 - a. Walt Whitman
 - b. William Blake
 - c. John Milton
 - d. Jhumpa Lahiri
2. **'The Human Abstract' has been taken from-**
 - a. Leaves of Grass
 - b. The Flowers of Evil
 - c. Songs of innocence
 - d. Songs of Experience
3. **'The Human Abstract' is a-**
 - a. Metaphysical poem
 - b. Romantic poem
 - c. Pastoral poem
 - d. Love poem
4. **What would not exist without poverty?**
 - a. Mercy
 - b. Love
 - c. Pity
 - d. Peace
5. **What would be no more if all were as happy as we?**
 - a. Mercy
 - b. Love
 - c. Pity
 - d. Peace
6. **What does mutual fear brings?**
 - a. Mercy
 - b. Love
 - c. Pity
 - d. Peace
7. **'Of Mystery over his head', what does 'mystery' refer to in the given line?**
 - a. Cruelty
 - b. Conspiracy
 - c. Humility
 - d. Peace
8. **What are caterpillars and fly in the poem?**
 - a. Insects
 - b. Peace lovers
 - c. Anti-social elements
 - d. Followers of virtues
9. **Peace has its own origin in mutual fear which allows the growth of-**
 - a. Mercy
 - b. Pity
 - c. Selfish love
 - d. Peace
10. **The title 'The Human Abstract' refers to the _____ in human personality which are hidden invisibly.**
 - a. Kindness
 - b. Generosity
 - c. Virtues
 - d. Vices

ANSWER KEY

1.-b, 2.-d, 3.-a, 4.-c, 5.-a, 6.-d, 7.-b, 8.-c, 9.-c, 10.-d

Q 1. Does the poem have a real geographical location? How does the poet mix up the real and the imaginary to give a sense of the surreal?

Ans- Yes, the poem has a real geographical location. Kubla Khan ordered a magnificent pleasure dome to be built for him in Xanadu. Xanadu is located in China. It was the summer capital of Kubla Khan and from this place Kubla Khan established the Yuan dynasty that ruled China over a century. Then in the last stanza there is a reference of an abyssinian maid playing her dulcimer. Abyssinia is now called Ethiopia which is in Africa.

The poet describes Kubla Khan's pleasure dome. This dome was a specimen of rare architectural skill- it had sunny domes with caves of ice. The description of the landscape is very vivid and precise. The bright garden and sinuous rills, the incense bearing trees laden with sweet blossoms, the sunny spots of greenery and so on. Then there is a description of romantic chasm, the wailing woman, the vision of the Abyssinian maid etc. Thus, the poet mixes up the real and the imaginary to give a sense of the surreal.

Q 2. Pick out -

- (i) contrasting images that are juxtaposed throughout the poem.
- (ii) images that strike the eye and images that strike the ear, both positive and negative.
- (iii) the words used to describe the movement of water

Ans- (i) contrasting images that are juxtaposed throughout the poem are

- (a) The dome is sunny and warm while the caves are icy cold.
- (b) The noisy and fast speeding river is put with a calm, quiet and peaceful garden.
- (c) The wailing woman is juxtaposed with her demon lover.
- (d) The ocean is gloomy and mysterious but the forest is sunny and warm.

(ii)

- (a) Images that strike the eyes both positive and negative are the visual descriptions in the poem as garden bright and sinuous rills, sunny spots of greenery, incense-bearing trees, forests ancient as the hills, a mighty fountain and rebounding hail and chaffy grain etc.
- (b) Images that strike the ears both positive and negative are the tumult of the river, wailing of a woman, maiden's playing on dulcimer and songs of Abora, Kubla Khan's ancestral prophesying voices etc.
- (c) The words used to describe the movement of water are a mighty fountain momentarily forced, the river rushing down the hillside, floated on the waves and the fountain, meander with a mazy motion, bright with sinuous rills etc.

Q 3. What is the discordant note heard at the end of the third stanza? Can we relate this to the grandeur and turmoil that are a part of an emperor's life?

Ans- The poet feels that if he could recapture within him the melody and song, it would fill him with such a divine

inspiration that he would write powerful poetry on Kubla Khan's pleasure dome. Those who would hear him would be able to see that palace in the air. They would then cry out to others to beware of him for they would see his floating hair and flashing eyes. They would weave a circle around him thrice to protect themselves from his magical power.

Yes, we can relate this to the grandeur and turmoil that are apart of an emperor's life. The emperor has to go on wars to protect his empire or to expand it. The emperor always cannot enjoy the comforts, luxuries and pleasures of life.

Q 4. Which are the lines that refer to magical elements?

Ans- The lines that refer to magical elements are

- (a) Ancestral voices prophesying war.
- (b) "Where blossomed many an incense-bearing tree". This line creates a magical world
- (c) His flashing eyes, his floating hair! There is an atmosphere of supernatural mystery.
- (d) It was a miracle of a rare device-A sunny pleasure dome with caves of ice. Representation of the dome is magical here.
- (e) Weave a circle round him thrice.
- (f) That romantic chasm which slanted. In this line, the world is presented with some sort of a spell cast by some unknown power.

Q 5. What is poetic ecstasy likened to?

Ans- The poet feels that if he could recapture within him the melody and song of Abyssinian maid, it would feel him with such divine inspiration that he would write powerful poetry to give a vivid description of Kubla Khan's pleasure dome and those caves of ice. His poetic frenzy would make the people think that he was a superhuman being fed on honey-dew and the milk of Paradise. This is what poetic ecstasy is likened to be.

Q 6. The poem is a fragment. What do you think has made it a lasting literary piece?

Ans- 'Kubla Khan' is a fragmentary poem describing a vision that the poet saw in a dream. In 1797 he had been prescribed a drug for relieving pain and while reading an account of Kubla Khan's palace he fell asleep. He was asleep for three hours, when about 200 lines of a poem were conceived by him without any effort. On awakening he began immediately to write down the lines but he was called away on business after about an hour. When he returned he could not remember the rest of the poem. The result is this fragment or incomplete poem. Kubla Khan is known for its poetic merits. It is a piece of verbal magic inspired in a dream. Coleridge blended superbly natural and supernatural elements in the poem.

Q 7. What idea does the poet want to convey through the woman wailing for her demon lover?

Ans- Through the description of a wailing woman for her demon lover, the poet wants to give reference to the medieval tales of love and romances. Coleridge wants to give a touch of romance and medievalism along with supernaturalism through this poem. To serve this purpose, Coleridge has

imparted a touch of remoteness to the story as well as added to it a sense of supernatural, mystery and wonder through different medieval symbols.

Q 8. Discuss the role of imagination in the poem Kubla Khan.

Ans- Coleridge was a romantic poet. He wants the reader to form a mental picture of the world. His romantic poetry employs imagery and scenery in order to inspire human beings. It is the power of his imagination that gives him the necessary power to recreate the charm and wonder of the miraculous pleasure-palace of Kubla Khan. The entire poem develops on the true imagination of the poet.

Q 9. Discuss the role of nature in the present poem.

Ans- The poem Kubla Khan has been weaved in natural surroundings. When the poem starts, we find a description of Xanadu and its mystical scenery. The deep romantic chasm presents peace and beauty with its flowing water. The depiction of the fountain and the river running in a zigzag way and finally falling in the sea. Nature is described in its vivid forms. Thus, nature has a deep impact on the poet and his imagination.

Q 10. Write a central idea of the poem Kubla Khan.

Ans- The poet has laid the scene of action in the remote and unknown place Xanadu to make us believe in the supernatural elements. The poem takes us in those semi-mythical ages when Kubla Khan was supposed to have ruled. Kubla Khan was an very powerful king who created his pleasure-dome by only an order. There was a river Alph in Xanadu which used to pass through the woods and valleys and then reached the unfathomable caverns and sank noisily into a lifeless ocean.

The presence of the supernatural in the form of ghostly ancestors warning him of the approaching danger is realistic. The element of mystery and surprise is found in the bringing together the opposite charms of sunny domes and caves of ice together. A mysterious chasm stretching across a green hill covered with cedar groves is also described. Hearing the music and song of the Abyssinian maiden, the poet thinks to create such a pleasure palace in his imagination which is a remarkable allusion of supernaturalism.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who wrote the poem 'Kubla Khan'?**
 - John Donne
 - John Milton
 - S.T. Coleridge
 - W.B. Yeats
- What is another name for the poem 'Kubla Khan'?**
 - A Vision in a Dream: A Fragment
 - A Lecture Upon Shadow
 - Blood
 - The Human Abstract
- Coleridge was a close friend of**
 - W.B. Yeats
 - William Wordsworth
 - John Milton
 - William Blake

- Coleridge and Wordsworth belonged to Age.**
 - Victorian
 - Modern
 - Puritan
 - Romantic
- Coleridge and Wordsworth belonged to generation of Romantic poets.**
 - first
 - second
 - third
 - fourth
- The poem, Kubla Khan is a/an poem.**
 - abstract
 - complete
 - incomplete
 - none of the above
- Where was Kubla Khan's capital situated?**
 - Beijing
 - Xanadu
 - Rome
 - Mesopotamia
- Which river ran through the capital?**
 - Alph
 - Nile
 - Thames
 - Sutlej
- What did Kubla Khan order?**
 - to build a bridge
 - to make a pleasure dome
 - to go to war
 - to celebrate his birthday
- The river ran down to a**
 - mountain
 - Indian ocean
 - sunless sea
 - valley
- The lifeless ground described in the poem was of miles.**
 - five
 - ten
 - seven
 - six
- Which figure of speech is employed in the phrase 'ancient as the hills'?**
 - simile
 - metaphor
 - alliteration
 - personification
- Why was the woman described in the poem weeping?**
 - because she had lost her parents
 - because she had lost her child
 - because her demon lover had abandoned her
 - because she was punished by Kubla Khan
- Kubla Khan heard from far ancestral voices prophesying**
 - war
 - birth of a male child
 - victory over Chinese
 - peace all over the world
- The Abyssinian maid was playing a**
 - guitar
 - violin
 - sitar
 - Dulcimer

ANSWER KEY

1.-c, 2.-a, 3.-b, 4.-d, 5.-a, 6.-c, 7.-b, 8.-a, 9.-b, 10.-c, 11.-b, 12.-a, 13.-c, 14.-a, 15.-d

Q 1. What imagery does the poet use to delineate summer's day more picturesquely than any painter could?

Ans- The poetess uses the imagery of different things from nature to delineate summer's day more picturesquely than any painter. They are the images of the wind playing through leaves and branches of trees, the miniature creature producing musical notes in their sound and a tone of Psalteries in their tune, the whimsical sun rising and hiding in its estate of clouds, rising to let the orchards grow, birds sitting carelessly and snake sitting winding on the stone and the blooming of buds into flowers.

Q 2. What do you understand by 'Psalteries of summer'?

Ans- The poet uses the metaphor of 'Psalteries of summer' to describe the extraordinary musical charms of a perfect summer day. Psalteries are the religious songs sung by the saints and hermits in praise of God. The poet is captivated by the natural music which comes from the chirping birds, the rapid beating of wings by bees and gnats and the sound of wind flowing through the air and trees. These different sounds are so pleasing that the poetess compares them to the Psalteries.

Q 3. In which lines are creatures attributed with human qualities? How does this add to the beauty of the Summer's day?

Ans- There are some lines in the poem in which things from nature have been personified by the poetess. These lines are- "A bird sat careless on the fence - One gossiped in the lane," "On silver matters charmed a snake just winding round a stone," "bright flowers slit a calyx." etc. These are the lines which have been attributed to human qualities and in this way the summer's day has added an extraordinary beauty and charm.

Q 4. How would you explain the image of the 'Hindered Flags'?

Ans- The poetess has described the opening of the calyxes of buds with the image of the 'Hindered Flags.' The opening of the calyxes of buds with the opening of the folds of flags when they are hoisted, is remarkable. The petals come out of the calyxes and bloom into flowers on the stem. It is as if embattled troops have hoisted their flags up. The waving of flag is compared to the waving of flowers in air.

Q 5. Why are the pronouns referring to the Sun capitalised?

Ans- All the pronouns referring to Sun are capitalised because the poetess has presented the Sun as Monarch or the Supreme power like God. The Sun is the source of all life, growth and energy on the earth. Without the sun, no one can expect life on the earth. No growth is possible without sun. So, all the pronouns are capitalised as pronouns for God.

Q 6. Give examples from the poem to show that great poetry is a result of close observation of natural phenomena.

Ans- 'Trees' is a great natural poem. It is the outcome of the poet's minute observation of nature. She made keen observations of natural phenomena and used them in her poems. She minutely describes the branches and leaves waving in the summer morning.

The sweet notes of small creatures when the sun rises, hiding of the sun in the clouds, sitting and chirping of birds and winding a snake along with the blooming buds all are examples of close observation of natural phenomena which Emily Dickinson has shown skilfully.

Q 7. Who was Vandyke? Why does the poetess mention him in the poem?

Ans- Sir Anthony Vandyke was a great Flemish painter of nature. He used to make portraits of nature. The poetess compares the beauty of his nature portraits with that of live natural scenery on a summer day. The poetess proves that the masterpiece of Vandyke would be mean in comparison to the glorious summer day scenery.

Q 8. What does the poetess say about the sun?

Ans- According to the poetess, the sun is like a monarch who acts according to his whims. He comes out of the clouds and sets in the clouds according to his own will. He gives blessings to flora and fauna on the earth. The plants and human life grow and groom when the sun continuously showers his blessings.

Q 9. Why does the poetess say- "They never yet did satisfy?"

Ans- The line shows that the poetess is well acquainted with the human desire to hear sweet notes. Here through this expression, the poetess wants to convey the idea that the sound produced by swarms of bees and crickets in the morning in summer is extremely sweet. Their humming and flapping of wings produce such a melodious sound that human ears want to hear again and again. They are never satisfied in any way.

Q 10. Write the Central Idea of the poem.

Ans- Emily Dickinson was a great nature poet. She has presented nature in vivid forms. In the present poem, she describes a summer morning at its best. In the morning, the trees are swinging with the blowing of breeze. The small creatures are producing different sounds which seem to be different tunes. They are producing sweet music which is more melodious than the religious songs.

The sun seems to be the monarch of the sky as it appears and disappears at its own will from the clouds. It is so powerful that orchards grow only when the sun rises regularly. Birds and animals are basking and enjoying the summer sun. Bright flowers are blooming

from the buds and they are swinging on the stem and spreading sweet fragrance everywhere. Thus, this summer scenery can be compared with the portraits of Vandyke.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Who is the poet of the poem 'Trees'?**
 - a. John Milton
 - b. John Donne
 - c. Kamala Das
 - d. Emily Dickinson
2. **Emily Dickinson was a/an Poet.**
 - a. American
 - b. English
 - c. Irish
 - d. Australian
3. **How many poems of Emily Dickinson in all, were published posthumously?**
 - a. 1798
 - b. 1789
 - c. 1777
 - d. 1770
4. **Poems of Emily Dickinson are characterised by:**
 - a. unconventional capitalisation
 - b. extensive use of dashes
 - c. unusual imagery
 - d. all of the above
5. **The trees are compared to**
 - a. Flags
 - b. tassels
 - c. cloud
 - d. sun
6. **Which figure of speech is used in the phrase 'The Trees like Tassels'?**
 - a. metaphor
 - b. simile
 - c. alliteration
 - d. personification
7. **According to the poet, trees are representative of Creatures.**
 - a. strong
 - b. clumsy
 - c. miniature
 - d. monstrous
8. **Which figure of speech is used in the phrase 'Enamoring the Ear'?**
 - a. Simile
 - b. alliteration
 - c. metaphor
 - d. personification
9. **The meaning of 'enamoring' is:**
 - a. attracting
 - b. annoying
 - c. enduring
 - d. cooling
10. **According to the poet what shone whole at intervals?**
 - a. moon
 - b. stars
 - c. sun
 - d. all of the above
11. **Who lets the Orchards grow?**
 - a. landlord
 - b. sun
 - c. cloud
 - d. none of the above
12. **Who sits careless on the fence?**
 - a. squirrel
 - b. bird
 - c. cat
 - d. snake

13. **Who is winding round a stone?**
 - a. snake
 - b. cat
 - c. peacock
 - d. none of the above
14. **Bright flowers are compared to**
 - a. hindered flags
 - b. tassels
 - c. Summer day
 - d. Estates of Cloud
15. **Who is Vandyke referred to in the poem?**
 - a. Flemish painter
 - b. Russian painter
 - c. Italian painter
 - d. French painter

ANSWER KEY

1.-d, 2.-a, 3.-b, 4.-d, 5.-b, 6.-b, 7.-c, 8.-b, 9.-a, 10.-c, 11.-b, 12.-b, 13.-a, 14.-a, 15.-a,

Q 1. How do the 'trees in their autumn beauty', 'dry woodland paths', 'October twilight', 'still sky' connect to the poet's own life?

Ans- The 'trees in their autumn beauty', 'dry woodland paths', 'October twilight', 'still sky' all represent a sign of old age and loneliness as the poet is experiencing. Autumn is the season in which the trees prepare to shed their leaves. This season is compared to death. The woodland remains dry and there is no new life evolving until the rains set in. Though the twilight is the most beautiful part of the day, it lasts for a very short period of time and leads into the darkness of night. The stillness of the sky too is counted similar to the coldness of death. Everything associates to the poet's old age and the setting is of sadness and lonely atmosphere.

Q 2. What do 'the light tread' and 'the sore heart' refer to?

Ans- The 'light tread' refers to how the poet would walk some nineteen autumns back. He was a free man and could go wherever he wanted to - just like the Swans. But now he has a 'sore heart' while looking at the Swans since he is burdened by the responsibilities of life. He can no longer tread around like a free soul. Neither do his mental and physical conditions allow him to do so.

Q 3. What is the contrast between the liveliness of the swans and human life?

Ans- Yeats is fascinated by the swans. He admires the beautiful birds referring to them as "brilliant creatures". The poet seems to be jealous of the swans. The heart of the swans have not grown old. By commenting on the "unwearied swans", the speaker is comparing the liveliness of the swans to his own life. The beauty, youth, love and loyalty of the swans do not change with the passage of time. While all these qualities or virtues change in human life with the passage of time. With our growing age, our energy and enthusiasm decreases

Q 4. What contributes to the beauty and mystery of the swans' lives?

Ans- The poet confesses that the swans have not grown old and weary. They remain faithful to their lover and paddle as friends in the water. Their beauty is permanent and the hearts are still young. Yeats questions their future and wonders where else they will inhabit. He imagines they will fly away from him to show their beauty to other people. These contribute to the beauty and mystery of the swans' lives.

Q 5. What do the swans represent in 'The Wild Swans of Coole'?

Ans- The swans in the 'Wild Swans at Coole' represent the viability of youth and beauty, as life and love "attend upon them still". Their vitality is juxtaposed against the poet who is growing old and can only remember a time when he "trod with a lighter tread". While the poet's body is decaying, the swans remain constant in his life.

After nineteen autumns he came to gaze upon them, and they serve as a nostalgic reminder of the past.

Q 6. What are the main themes of the poem?

Ans- The main themes of the poem are Nature, Aging and Immortality. The poet appreciates nature and contrasts the changes time has brought in his body and soul. Then it turns towards the immortality of nature and wants to be a part of that.

Q 7. What are the feelings that the poet presents regarding the swans?

Ans- W.B. Yeats has presented the swans as the most significant symbols. Everything in the world changes with the passage of time but the swans are still unchanged. They are the symbols of beauty and energy who finally become mythical and divine creatures who have no effect of time in their lives. They do not experience worldly pain and weariness. They are the perfect incarnation of creation.

Q 8. What does the poet want to say in these lines? "Passion or conquest, wander where they will, Attend upon them still."

Ans- According to the poet, passion and conquest are two opposite concepts which he sees to be eternal force within the swans. Passion is a desire and pursuit while conquest is the outcome of it. He believes that his own time is passing but swans will always be there so that they may inspire people with their beauty and peaceful life. They will also inspire people to accept life's duality and its complex nature in day-to-day life.

Q 9. Discuss the theme of nature in the poem.

Ans- The poet has presented Nature in different forms in the poem. On one hand, he presents Nature which is eternally suspended in time and continuously coming to an end but reshaping it again. But on the other hand, he presents his own image who has lost much of his former energy and vigour which is a natural phenomenon. When he revisits the lake after nineteen years, he finds that the swans and the lake remain unchanged. Thus, he wants to say that though human generations will die yet, nature will remain the same, beautiful and eternal.

Q 10. Write the summary of the poem 'The Wild Swans at Coole'.

Ans- The poet is loitering through a forest in Coole in autumn. While observing the beauty of the forest, he is thinking about his own bygone days. Slowly, he moves towards the shore of the lake and finds fifty-nine swans swimming on the water of the lake under clear sky. The poet, at once, recalls his earlier visit to the lake nineteen years ago. That time, he was trying to count the swans but all of a sudden, all the swans flew away in the sky. The poet finds that swans are unaffected from the clutches of time. They have their own love partners and wherever they go, they are accompanied by their companion. The

poet feels that the swans are the living testimony to the fact that some things are immortal and they remain unchanged even in a rapidly changing transient world.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Who is the poet of the poem 'The Wild Swans at Coole'?**
 - a. John Donne
 - b. W.B. Yeats
 - c. John Milton
 - d. William Blake
2. **To which country Yeats belonged?**
 - a. England
 - b. America
 - c. Ireland
 - d. India
3. **Yeats was a :**
 - a. poet
 - b. dramatist
 - c. mystic
 - d. all of the above
4. **Yeats was the co-founder of**
 - a. Globe Theatre
 - b. Swan Theatre
 - c. Rose Theatre
 - d. Abbey Theatre
5. **Yeats was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in**
 - a. 1923
 - b. 1925
 - c. 1920
 - d. 1921
6. **In the poem which season has been talked about?**
 - a. summer
 - b. winter
 - c. spring
 - d. autumn
7. **Which month has been described in the poem?**
 - a. December
 - b. October
 - c. March
 - d. May
8. **What mirrors the sky?**
 - a. mountain
 - b. desert
 - c. meadows
 - d. water
9. **How many swans are there in the lake?**
 - a. 55
 - b. 50
 - c. 59
 - d. 57
10. **The woodland paths are**
 - a. dry
 - b. wet
 - c. green
 - d. yellow
11. **After how many years has the poet visited Coole again?**
 - a. 10
 - b. 15
 - c. 19
 - d. 12
12. **What is the meaning of 'clamorous'?**
 - a. noisy
 - b. loud
 - c. vocal
 - d. all of the above
13. **The poet has described the swans as creatures.**
 - a. brilliant
 - b. mysterious
 - c. beautiful
 - d. all of the above

14. Who moves in pairs?

- a. swans
- b. poet
- c. ducks
- d. peacocks

15. One day the poet awakes and finds the swans

- a. swimming in the lake
- b. have flown away
- c. delighting men's eyes
- d. are lying dead

ANSWER KEY

1.-b, 2.-c, 3.-d, 4.-d, 5.-a, 6.-d, 7.-b, 8.-d, 9.-c, 10.-a, 11.-c, 12.-a, 13.-d, 14.-a, 15.-b,

Q 1. What did you think the poem was about when you read the first few lines?

Ans- As we read the first few lines of the poem, we thought the poem is about clock towers. We perceived it was about clock towers' giving varied time to various people. It seemed to be about the clocktowers inability to tell the exact time. We thought the poem deals with the nature of clock towers. Ramanujan compares the world with the well managed cities. With the passage of time, every single hour of clock represents the changes in the city. And one day all the changes will end up and time will start again with a new world different from the changed one.

Q 2. From which line does the import of the title strike the reader?

Ans- From the last stanza of the poem "through the knocked out clockwork, after riot, a peace-march time bomb, or a precise act of nature in a light of lightning" the reader will be able to strike the title of the poem i.e. "Time and Time again" as this line shows that after so much time with quarrels, conflicts, and communal disharmony there will be peace in nature again. Thus this shows that good times will always come after a bad time.

Q 3. What makes for the differences between the timekeeping of the various clocks? What is the implicit comparison?

Ans- These differences are created by variations in the metallurgy of gong, setting of frequency and variation in wavelength, thickness and moulding of the shaking hand. These variations have been implicitly compared with the various wrong interpretations of religion. Various religious authorities interpret religion in their own ways and thus misguide people.

Q 4. Why is the act of nature described as 'precise'?

Ans- The act of nature in the poem is described as precise or accurate because after every certain interval of time nature tries to neutralise every condition with precision. As in the poem first, we had seen about honouring someone's desire and then long lasting quarrels between the Hindu, Muslims, and Christians. All these things are solved up with time by nature as in the end nature shows the meaning of the title of poem "Time and Time Again".

Q 5. Which of the following reflects the poet's attitude towards communal disharmony

- (i) Critical condemnation
- (ii) Helpless acceptance
- (iii) Wistful lament

Ans- The first one Critical condemnation reflects the nature of the poet towards communal disharmony as in the poem, the poet has criticised the quarrels and seasonal alliance between different religions through his lines. He also said that all these disputes will end up silently and

cut off by change of minds and thoughts and no one will get anything from these.

Q 6. Is the poet's attitude a representation of how the average Indian feels both towards human violence and nature's fury?

Ans- Yes, the poet's attitude is a representation of how the average Indian feels both towards human violence and nature's fury. It is a general perception that communal riots take place due to wrong understanding of religion. This is also a common thought that natural calamities are nature's own way of balancing itself.

Q 7. Discuss the title of the poem.

Ans- The title of the poem, 'Time and Time Again' is very appropriate. The world has suffered time and time again clashes and conflicts due to religious differences. These differences have been created by the various interpretations of religion given by the so-called custodians to suit their selfish motives.

Q 8. How would you interpret the terms "donor's whim"?

Ans- It means a misinterpretation of religion made by the religious authorities. They are donors of instructions in religious affairs including ethics, etiquettes etc. They preach the people in their own way as per their own understanding. They generate differences in the minds of the masses and disturb the peace of the nation.

Q 9. What does the line "perennial feuds and seasonal alliance" allude to?

Ans- The term "perennial feuds" refers to the conflicts and riots between two religious communities that keep on happening continuously. The term "seasonal alliance" refers to the occasional temporary truce between the warring communities brought about by some sensible voices within the communities or by some unavoidable circumstances.

Q 10. What is the central idea of the poem? How is it developed?

Ans- The poet talks about people's blind faith in religious authorities. He expresses his views through the example of clocktowers. People take the time told by clocktowers to be exact. But due to the differences in their manufacturing or the ways of gongs being beaten, they always tell different times. In the same way, people who preach religion do this job as per their own understanding of religion. They preach what they understand. Thus they all preach religion in different lights. This confuses and misguides people. So clocktowers are a symbol of confusing religious preachings.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who has composed the poem, 'Time and Time Again'?**
 - Amrita Pritam
 - A.K. Ramanujan
 - Kamala Das
 - Jayant Mahapatra
- When was A.K. Ramanujan born?**
 - 1929
 - 1939
 - 1949
 - 1959
- When did A.K. Ramanujan passed away?**
 - 1963
 - 1973
 - 1983
 - 1993
- What is A.K. Ramanujan best known for?**
 - For his translations of ancient Tamil poetry into modern English
 - For his translations of ancient Bengali poetry into modern English
 - For his translations of ancient Marathi poetry into modern English
 - None of the above
- What was A.K. Ramanujan?**
 - Poet
 - Professor
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above
- At which university was A.K. Ramanujan teaching at the time of his death?**
 - University of Chicago
 - University of Oxford
 - University of Cambridge
 - None of the above
- What does the poet ask the readers to listen to?**
 - Bells
 - Clocktowers
 - Horn
 - None of the above
- "Or listen to the clocktowers of any old well-managed"** Fill in the blank.
 - Village
 - Town
 - City
 - Country
- Which city clocktowers does the poet ask the readers to listen to?**
 - Old city
 - New City
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above
- "Beating their gongs round the clock, each slightly off the others' time, or"**
 - Lighter or denser
 - Deeper or lighter
 - Lower or higher
 - Higher or lower
- Which metal is mentioned in the poem?**
 - Bronze
 - Iron
 - Steel
 - Copper
- Which country is mentioned in the poem?**
 - America
 - England
 - Canada
 - Switzerland
- Which community(ies) is/are talked about in the poem?**
 - Hindu
 - Christian
 - Muslim
 - All of the above
- How is the sky described in the poem?**
 - Beautiful
 - Blue
 - Zigzag
 - Cloudy
- Find the odd one out (the word which is not used) in the poem.**
 - Riot
 - Bomb
 - Nature
 - God

ANSWER KEY

1.-b, 2.-a, 3.-d, 4.-a, 5.-c, 6.-a, 7.-b, 8.-c, 9.-a, 10.-b, 11.-a, 12.-d, 13.-d, 14.-c, 15.-d

Q 1. What makes the depiction of a crumbling village house so authentic in the poem? Is this a common feature of most village houses in the context of rapid urbanisation? Is the poetess speaking from actual experience?

Ans- The poet remembers her childhood days when she lived with her brother and great grandmother in the village. She says that their house was three hundred years old which was falling into little bits in front of their eyes. The walls were cracked and torn and moistened by the rains. The tiles had fallen here and there and the windows were damaged. The rats came out of the holes and rushed past the doors. The real life and minute details of a crumbling village house makes the depiction so authentic in the poem.

Yes, this is a common feature of most village houses in the context of rapid urbanisation. There is poverty and unemployment in the village. People have migrated from villages to towns and cities. Villagers also move to cities for higher education and jobs. Nobody cares to return to the villages and repair their dilapidated houses.

Yes, the poet is speaking from actual experience she used to live with her great grandmother in the village.

Q 2. What aspects of Indian society and history get highlighted in the poem?

Ans- The poem portrays the concept of joint families in India. Children used to stay with their grandparents. They used to play under the open sky drawing birds and animals on the sands. People were very religious and worshiped Lord Shiva and snake gods. Children were very attached to their grandparents. The elders of the family used to educate the children about their tradition and culture. The elderly people had a strong affinity towards their houses and property. The three hundred year old house is a rich heritage. Thus, the great grandmother and the house both highlight the great rich Indian society and history.

Q 3. Does the poem bring out the contrast between tradition and modernity? Illustrate your answer with examples from the poem.

Ans- Yes, the poetess has drawn a contrast between tradition and modernity in this poem. She highlights traditions through her grandmother and modernity is represented by herself. Traditional people are emotionally attached with their houses and hearth. The grandmother's house was three hundred years old and was crumbling into bits. She wanted to get it repaired. The grandmother talked about jewels, apparels, perfumes, oils and many other things. The poet's grandmother told her that they had the oldest blood in the world- a blood thin and clear and fine.

Modernity is just contrary to traditions. Modern people would make promises in hurry but never keep their words as the poetess had done in this poem. She had promised that she would repair the house but shifted to the city immediately after the death of her grandmother.

Q 4. While the poetess respected her grandmother's sentiments of royal grandeur, we can also see that she revolts against it. Identify the lines which bring this out.

Ans- The favourite person and theme of Kamala Das's writings is her great grandmother. Her grandmother taught her to love, forgive and devote. She was able to see the helplessness, pain, defeat and miseries of her grandmother. So she promised to rebuild the royal ancestral three hundred years old house which her grandmother desired. But with the passage of time, she came to know earning money is not easy. She felt the house being scattered into pieces and external forces weakening the foundation of the house.

The lines that show the respect of the poetess to the grandmother are-when I grow old, I said/and very very rich/I shall rebuild the fallen walls/And make new this ancient house. The lines that show the revolt of the poetess are-I set forth again/for other towns/left the house with the shrine/And the sands/And the flowering shrubs/ And the wide rabid mouth of the Arabian sea.

Q 5. Which lines reveal the poetess' criticism of class distinctions?

Ans- The poetess' criticism of class distinctions is revealed in the lines in which the poetess refers to the blood of the poor as thin, clear and fine which symbolise genuine and selfless love. This type of blood flows in the veins of the poor section of society. She refers to the blood of the affluent section of society as governed by profit and loss motives. On the contrary in the veins of rich men flows the blood thick as gruel and muddy as a ditch.

Q 6. Is it 'selfishness' and 'callousness' that makes the poetess break her childhood promise to her grandmother of renovating the house? Why does she do nothing about rebuilding the house?

Ans- No, it is not 'selfishness' or 'callousness' that makes the poet break her childhood promise to her grandmother of renovating the house. When the poetess is old she had learnt the lessons of defeat. Now she realised that to grow rich was a difficult task. Though she wanted to renovate the house, she could not collect the money for it.

Q 7. What do you understand of the conflict in the poetess' conscience?

Ans- There is a conflict in the poet's conscience. She had promised her grandmother that she would repair and renovate her crumbling house which was three hundred years old. But when she grew old she realised that to earn money was a very difficult feat. Though she wanted to repair the house, she could not fulfill her promise. She confesses that people can call her callous or selfish but they cannot blame her blood. She had the oldest blood in the world. She could see the old house crumbling into bits in front of her own eyes.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q 8. What is the message of the poetess to the readers in the poem 'Blood'?

Ans- In the poem 'Blood', the poetess gives a message to the readers to think about the promises they make and their failure to get them fulfilled. The poetess also exhorts the readers that they should keep carrying the good qualities and cultural heritage. They should not only maintain heritage but also develop it. If the readers fail to bridge the gap, it will become a vast gap between traditional customs and the present generation.

Q 9. How does the poetess describe her childhood days?

Ans- The poetess remembers her childhood days very curiously. She remembers that her days of childhood were full of fun and enjoyment. In her childhood, she was accompanied by her brother. She happily rediscovers that she would play in sand and draw birds and animals. The description of a childhood in the beginning of the poem gives the poem a unique touch. She was brought up before the vast Arabian Sea-she gives a picturesque description of all her childhood days.

Q 10. What does the poetess tell about her grandmother?

Ans- The poetess speaks nostalgically about her grandmother. She says that her grandmother was a simple lady. She had no desires in the world. She was a very religious person. Her only companion was God because she became a widow the next year of her marriage. In her childhood her grandmother used to live like a princess, rode on elephants, and always went to temple. She had a lot of jewels, brocade from the north, every kind of oil, perfume and sandal which were available at that time.

Q 11. What does the poetess request her grandmother at the end of the poem?

Ans- At the end of the poem, the poetess is depressed as she has disappointed her grandmother and has destroyed her dreams. Therefore, she even asks her grandmother to call her callous and selfish. But she wants the grandmother not to blame her.

The poetess says that she got her moral values and traditions from her ancestors. So even today, they are pure and pious. She assures her grandmother that whatever she had preached to her in childhood, she retained them including moral values and ethics though she could not keep her promise.

Q 12. What were the concerns of the grandmother regarding the house?

Ans- The grandmother was deeply attached to the three hundred years old ancestral house. This concern was clearly visible on her face. Her concern was about the falling of the house into bits. The grandmother told the poetess that the house was three hundred years old and turning into pieces. The grandmother was helpless. She regretted that everything in the house was cracking-the snake shrine, the doors and the windows. She was not only worried but also cried for the house which brought tears in her eyes. Seeing the worries of the grandmother, Kamala Das as a little child promised to rebuild the house. Her grandmother smiled and touched her cheeks at this innocent promise.

- Who has composed the poem 'Blood'?**
 - Amrita Pritam
 - A.K. Ramanujan
 - Kamala Das
 - Jayant Mahapatra
- When was Kamala Das born?**
 - 1934
 - 1944
 - 1954
 - 1964
- Where was Kamala Das born?**
 - Kerala
 - Jharkhand
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Madhya Pradesh
- When did Kamala Das pass away?**
 - 2006
 - 2007
 - 2008
 - 2009
- What is Kamala Das best known for?**
 - Her Feminist writings
 - Her Socialist writings
 - Her Dalit writings
 - None of the above
- In which language did Kamala Das write?**
 - Malayalam
 - Punjabi
 - Bengali
 - Marathi
- Which award did Kamala Das get for the best collection of short stories in Malayalam?**
 - The Kerala Sahitya Akademi Award
 - The Jharkhand Sahitya Akademi Award
 - The Bihar Sahitya Akademi Award
 - None of the above
- Which award did Kamala Das receive for her fearless journalism?**
 - Chaman Lal Award
 - Raman Lal Award
 - Shyam Lal Award
 - Pyare Lal Award
- Which time is mentioned by Kamala Das in the beginning lines of the poem?**
 - Her childhood
 - Her young age
 - Her old age
 - None of the above
- Who is not mentioned in the poem?**
 - Kamala Das' brother
 - Kamala Das' sister
 - Kamala Das' great-grandmother
 - All of the above
- What is the main concern of Kamala Das' great-grandmother?**
 - Her old house
 - Her old jewellery
 - Her old clothes
 - Her old utensils
- How old is Kamala Das' ancestral house?**
 - One hundred year old
 - Two hundred year old
 - Three hundred year old
 - Four hundred year old

13. **What is the condition of Kamala Das' ancestral house?**
a. Good B. Better
c. Bad d. None of the above
14. **What promise did Kamla Das make to her great-grandmother?**
a. To rebuild the ancient house
b. To sell the ancient house
c. To make a new house
d. To buy a new house
15. **Which animal did Kamala Das' great-grandmother ride?**
a. Horse b. Camel
c. Elephant d. None of the above
16. **Which shrine did Kamla Das' great-grandmother go to every Monday?**
a. The Durga Shrine b. The Siva Shrine
c. The Ram Shrine d. The Hanuman Shrine
17. **How did the husband of Kamala Das' great-grandmother die?**
a. Due to fever b. Due to cancer
c. Due to jaundice d. Due to T.B.
18. **Who has the oldest blood in the world according to Kamla Das' great-grandmother?**
a. Kamla Das' great-grandmother
b. Kamla Das' brother
c. Kamla Das herself
d. All of the above
19. **What was the age of Kamla Das' great-grandmother when she died?**
a. Eighty six b. Eighty seven
c. Eighty eight d. Eighty nine
20. **Why does Kamala Das ask for forgiveness from her great-grandmother?**
a. Because she did not rebuild the ancient house
b. Because she did not sell the ancient house
c. Because she did not make a new house
d. Because she did not buy a new house

ANSWER KEY

1.-c., 2.-a, 3.-a, 4.-d, 5.-a, 6.-a, 7.-a, 8.-a, 9.-a, 10.-b, 11.-a, 12.-c, 13.-c, 14.-a, 15.-c, 16.-b, 17.-a, 18.-d, 19.-a, 20.-a,

Q 1. Point out the difference between the slavery of man to Nature and the unnatural slavery of man to Man.

Ans- Man's slavery to nature is joyful. We feel great pleasure in fulfilling our natural needs. It is pleasant to eat, drink and sleep. But the slavery of man to man is unnatural. It is hateful both physically and spiritually. It leads to class war between the rich and the poor, the slaves and their masters, the workers and the capitalists. Obviously, there cannot be any peace in society unless this class war ends.

Q 2. What are the ways in which people are subjected to greater control in the personal spheres than in the wider political sphere? :

Ans- According to Shaw, there are two spheres of working of man. But mostly people are controlled in their personal sphere. In the personal zone, people can work as per their own choice and requirements. They cast their vote for their own class. They have a lot of time to do their work. This is because common people are not interested in representing the political sphere. But in the political sphere people are not so free. Common people are generally neglected in the wider political sphere. Apart from that, people are fond of living in a safe zone. So they hesitate entering the political zone. They have their own work which they prefer to do. So people tend to be controlled more in the personal sphere than in the political sphere.

Q 3. List the common misconceptions about 'freedom' that Shaw tries to debunk.

Ans- Shaw wants to debunk many false notions about freedom. The major misconception about freedom that Shaw points out is that the people of England don't know what freedom is, and they never enjoyed real freedom yet they are misleading themselves without the knowledge of the real meaning of freedom. He says that in a civilized society we are bound to follow rules, laws and pay taxes. For this purpose, man works hard to earn his livelihood and they are so indulged in their work that they forget even to take rest. This is why they don't even know what freedom is.

They merely consider it leisure. This misleading conception does not let them enjoy freedom and they keep on roaring for more leisure and more money for their all honest labour. They also think that freedom is enjoyed only by the people who belong to master class not to the slave class.

Q 4. Why, according to Krishnamurthi, are the concepts of freedom and discipline contradictory to one another?

Ans- According to Krishnamurthy, the concepts of freedom and discipline are contradictory to each other because

(i) Discipline is the cultivation of resistance to

something which is understood as wrong. It requires understanding what is wrong and what is right. However freedom gives free hand to act as one's liking. Krishnamurthi inquires whether a man can ever be free as long as he lives in a prison.

(ii) Discipline is imposed by others while freedom comes from within.

(iii) Freedom is a state to think and to inquire so that one begins to find out for oneself while imitating others is discipline.

Q 5. How does the process of inquiry lead to true freedom?

Ans- It is a fact that we have a long series of questions that we want to know about. But we do not care to get the answer for each and every question, while the process of inquiry leads us to real freedom because when we want to ask some questions, we'll have to think about it deeply. We'll have to peep into the soul of the questions. This process creates our sensitivity. It requires our alertness and perceptions. A constant inquiry enables us to think about what is right and what is wrong. It enables us to think about true freedom. Thus, the constant inquiry leads us to true freedom.

Q 6. What are the links between natural jobs, labour and slavery?

Ans- According to Shaw, human beings need a lot of things to continue life and life processes on earth. For survival, human beings need things to eat and drink, wash, dress and undress. Thus, this regular work is our natural job but these natural jobs can not be completed without human labour because we need many things everyday like food to eat, clothes to cover our body, bed to sleep, fireplaces and many other such things. All these things are produced by human labour. But when a human being employs labourer for the production of these things, gradually, he makes them slave. Thus, natural jobs, labour and slavery are inter-related.

Q 7. What ought to be the object of all governments, and what do we actually find it to be?

Ans- Shaw says that the object of all honest government should be to prevent the unnatural slavery of man to man. But he regretfully observes that the actual motive of all governments is just the opposite. The government simply enforces the slavery of man to man and calls it freedom. They also regulate the norms of slavery and try to keep the greed of the master class within bounds. This does not leave the repressed class any fear because they have to choose between one master and the other.

Q 8. What causes the master class to be more deluded than the enslaved classes?

Ans- According to G.B. Shaw the master class are trained in

nursery and public schools then in universities that it is freedom to get their work done by others like wage-slaves and employees. The master class uses them for mending and washing the clothes, carrying their parcels and so on. The master class are told that they are fine fellows and superior to the common man. Thus, the master class shift their slavery from nature to people whom he thinks as slaves. So the master class is more deluded than the enslaved classes.

Q 9. According to Aristotle, what are the conditions to be fulfilled for the common people to accept law and order, and government, and all that they imply?

Ans- G.B. Shaw very humorously and mockingly quotes Aristotle. The great philosopher, Aristotle says that such conditions should be developed so that the common man may accept law and order, and government. It is true that slave class follows the master class so the people of master class should be well dressed and decorated. They should create an impression in the minds of slave class that they have a god-like appearance. They should pretend to be very rich and superior to slave class. They should speak a refined language to impress them. They should get services only at one ringing bell. Everything including their travel, coaches, horses should be luxurious. All these things will impress the common man and they will work according to the master class.

Q 10. How can reasonable laws, impartially administered, contribute to one's freedom?

Ans- Undoubtedly, reasonable laws impartially administered contribute to our freedom a lot. It happens through political weapons of vote. To take advantage of the vote, it is necessary that we should exercise our vote with utmost honesty. We should choose the best candidate without keeping in our mind caste, creed or religion. If they face any difficulty, they collectively can raise their voice. Thus, we can save ourselves from the clutches of master class. We shall be free. And then, we can do our tasks according to our wishes.. Administration should also implement the laws impartially.

Q 11. What are the ways in which individual freedom gets restricted?

Ans- According to Shaw there are a lot of ways in which individual freedom gets restricted. First of all, man is a slave to his own bodily desires and needs. Secondly he becomes a slave to the fancies of employers to whom he has to remain obedient in order to feed himself and his family. Thirdly, he is slave to his landlord. Fourthly, the Government of his country which extracts income tax from him. Then by the education given to him by the government institution. Finally his independence is mocked at through the flawed institution of voting and democracy

Q 12. Why do most people find it easier to conform, imitate, and follow a self-appointed guru?

Ans- J. Krishnamurti is a modern writer. He does not believe in the customs and traditions. He wants people to adopt something new. He wants people not to follow others. Instead, they should frame their own rules. We should not accept the traditions otherwise we conform and start

to imitate others. The writer regrets that there are so many people who never try to find out something new within them. No doubt, it is a hard way to achieve. To get something new, we need dedication, perception and constant inquiry. But we choose a simple way when we choose someone, our leader, teacher or Guru. In doing so, people don't want to work hard, instead they want their work to be done by others so that they may lead a carefree life.

Q 13. What is the inward struggle that the author refers to?

Ans- The author J. Krishnamurthi says that discipline and freedom are contradictory. Our intelligence demands that we should break away from tradition and live on our own: but we are enclosed by our parents' ideas of what we should do and what we should not do. We want to do something but our parents and teachers say 'Don't'. So there is an inward struggle going on. Thus, the inward struggle is caused by discipline.

Q 14. What is the theme of freedom?

Ans- Shaw in his essay, 'On Freedom' looks at how the government and employers enslave those under them for their own benefit. Shaw examines how we have certain things we need such as food, clothing, shelter and sleep but he wonders why we work eight to fourteen hours a day to achieve this. He states that in nature it is not so, animals such as bees enjoy the direct fruits of their labour, unless man intervenes. He wonders why man cannot enjoy the benefit of his own work

Q 15. Why does Shaw think that no man is perfectly free?

Ans- Shaw is an eminent writer and dramatist. He thinks that it is impossible that a man can be perfectly free. The reason behind this is that human beings sleep for one third of their lifetime, wash, dress and undress, they spend a couple of hours eating and drinking and a lot of time travelling from one place to another. They are slaves to their natural requirement for half of the day which they cannot shirk. Thus, they can never be perfectly free.

Q 16. What is your opinion about the statement that all the social and governmental regulations aim at regulating man's slavery?

Ans- In my opinion the object of Governments should be to make man free from slavery. But the actual motive of all the governments is just the opposite. The government regulates the laws and call it to be freedom but the fact is that it is enforced slavery of man to man. The slave class is not free at all as the government regulates the norms of slavery so man has to choose between this or that master.

Q 17. What are the views of G.B. Shaw regarding the right to vote?

Ans- Shaw has a very critical opinion about voting. He considers that the governments only deceive the people with this weapon. The people think that they govern the country by choosing the Government or the representatives through their vote but the fact is that they have to choose one of the rich candidates who is

divorced from the sorrows and sufferings of the common people. Thus, people are not free at all to do whatever they like, though it happens in the name of vote.

Q 18. What does Shaw say about the freedom achievement of some people in the middle ages?

Ans- Shaw mocks at attaining the freedom of some people in ancient times. He makes fun of countries like America and England that if they were attacked they would protect themselves. When they got victory, they called it the glorious triumph of patriotism. Shaw says in a mocking way, the victory of Waterloo and Trafalgar, the changing of Germany, Austrian, Russian and Ottoman empires into republics, the signing of Magna Carta, defeat of Spanish Armada was the attaining of freedom.

Q 19. What does Shaw say about the retirement and writing hours of people?

Ans- Shaw is discussing the concept of freedom. He says that absolute freedom is impossible. He wants his readers to decide whether they would like to work eight hours everyday and retire with a full pension at the age of forty five years or they would like to work only four hours a day and retire at the age of seventy. But he wants people not to not reply to him. Rather they should discuss it with their wives.

Q 20. What do you know about chattel slavery?

Ans- G.B. Shaw, being a renowned writer, had a deep knowledge of matters and a concern for humanity. So he is bold enough to criticize any thing that he thinks to be wrong. In this regard, he criticizes chattel slavery which means that slaves were considered to be personal property of master class. Earlier even women were regarded as personal property. The children of negro slaves were regarded as personal property too. Thus, chattel slavery is applied for Negro slavery.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who wrote the essay 'Freedom'?**
 - G.B. Shaw
 - Virginia Woolf
 - D.H. Lawrence
 - Amartya Sen
- When was G.B. Shaw born?**
 - 1856
 - 1857
 - 1858
 - 1859
- When did G.B. Shaw pass away?**
 - 1949
 - 1950
 - 1951
 - 1952
- What was G.B. Shaw?**
 - Novelist
 - Dramatist
 - Critic
 - All of the above
- Which is/are the novel(s) of G.B. Shaw?**
 - Arms and the Man
 - Candida
 - Man and Superman
 - All of the above
- What is the central idea of the essay 'Freedom'?**
 - Freedom
 - Slavery
 - Happiness
 - None of the above
- "For half the day we are slaves to which we can not shirk." Fill in the blank.**
 - Necessities
 - Problems
 - Happiness
 - None of the above
- Who has freedom according to the writer?**
 - Monarchs
 - Slaves
 - Wives
 - None of the above
- Which jobs cannot be shirked by us?**
 - Professional
 - Personal
 - Natural
 - None of the above
- "So beware! If you allow any person, or class of persons, to get the upper hand of you, he will shift all that part of his slavery to" Fill in the blank.**
 - Nature
 - Society
 - Government
 - None of the above
- What assures the voter that his vote has decided the election as per the writer?**
 - Magazines
 - Generals
 - Newspapers
 - None of the above
- Which types of slavery are mentioned in the essay 'Freedom'?**
 - Natural Slavery
 - Unnatural Slavery
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above
- What is unnatural slavery?**
 - Slavery of man to Nature
 - Slavery of man to man
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above
- Which class(es) prevent(s) us from realising our slavery?**
 - The master class
 - The servant class
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above
- Who won freedom for us?**
 - Our forefathers
 - Our fathers
 - Our mothers
 - None of the above
- Which famous writers are regarded as atheists and libertines?**
 - Voltaire
 - Karl Marx
 - Lenin
 - All of the above
- Which facts are mentioned in the essay 'Freedom'?**
 - Natural facts
 - Historical facts
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above
- "In short, it is contended, you must make men ignorant idolaters before they will become"**

workers and law-abiding citizens." Fill in the blank.

- a. Obedient b. Lazy
 - c. Laborious d. peaceful
19. **How many voters are common voters according to the writer?**
- a. Six out of ten
 - b. Seven out of ten
 - c. Eight out of ten
 - d. Nine out of ten
20. **What cannot be cultivated according to the writer?**
- a. The sky b. The earth
 - c. Both A and B d. None of the above
21. **For how many hours of the day Nature orders us to do certain things?**
- a. At least ten hours
 - b. At least eleven hours
 - c. At least twelve hours
 - d. At least thirteen hours
22. **How many hours are left for working?**
- a. Ten hours b. Eleven hours
 - c. Twelve hours d. Thirteen hours
23. **Which laws restrict our freedom in a civilised society?**
- a. The laws of the land
 - b. The laws of the labour
 - c. The laws of the freedom
 - d. All of the above
24. **"Put money in thy purse." Who wrote this line?**
- a. Shakespeare b. G.B. Shaw
 - c. Virginia Woolf d. D.H. Lawrence
25. **I will, therefore, leave you with a conundrum to think over. If you had your choice, would you work for eight hours a day and retire with a full pension at forty-five, or would you rather work four hours a day and keep on working until you are? Fill in the blank.**
- a. Forty b. Sixty
 - c. Seventy d. Eighty

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1.-a, 2.-a, 3.-b, 4.-d, 5.-d, 6.-a, 7.-a, 8.-d, 9.-c, 10.-a, 11.-c, 12.-c, 13.-b, 14.-a, 15.-a, 16.-d, 17.-c, 18.-a, 19.-d, 20.-c, 21.-c, 22.-c, 23.-a, 24.-a, 25.-c,

Q 1. An account of reflections is more important than a description of reality according to the author. Why?

Ans- Virginia Woolf writes the present essay in the Stream of Consciousness Technique. In this essay, she leaves a long string of thoughts. It is well known for its fleeting impressions. It also depicts the delicate shades of mental experience. As a modernist, writer Woolf isn't interested in describing reality as it really is, but she wants to privilege the imagination and the liberty of creation. In her essay, a simple element like a mark on the wall is responsible for the narrator's deep reflection about life and stimulates the imagination of the reader. Description of reality is always brief and based on standing facts. One cannot make the topic more interesting and whatever is written becomes merely a report of an event. So she says that an account of reflection is more important than a description of reality

Q 2. Looking back at objects and habits of a bygone era can give one a feeling of phantom-like unreality. What examples does the author give to bring out this idea?

Ans- Phantom is an unreal thing. If a person peeps into his past, he remembers his bygone days as phantom-like unreality. The people find nothing clear in it. They have vagueness and the dim reflections of the glass. But it is also true that the writer has positively described the incidents and experiences. To prove her point, the writer gives different examples. She gives the examples of underground railways and omnibuses. The people ride in these means of transportation and see their faces into mirrors. But the images reflected in the mirrors are always unreal. The same feelings come in the mind of the people which are proved to be phantom-like unreality.

Q 3. How does the imagery of (i) the fish (ii) the tree, used almost poetically by the author, emphasise the idea of stillness of living, breathing thought?

Ans- The narrator contemplates the life of a tree and a fish to emphasize upon the idea of stillness of living, breathing thought. She says that wood is a pleasant thing to think about. It comes from a tree, and trees grow, and we don't know how they grow to describe how still nature works silently without paying attention to the world around us. Then she further explains it using the imagery of a fish saying that she likes to think of the fish balanced against the stream like flags blown out, to describe the still life that is present in a parallel world around us that is often left unseen. Everything around us is moving, falling, slipping and vanishing or as the narrator says that there is a vast upheaval of matter.

Q 4. How does the author pin her reflections on a variety of subjects on 'The Mark on the Wall'? What does this tell us about the way the human mind functions?

Ans- When the writer looks at the mark on the wall, she is lost in deep thoughts. A variety of different thoughts come to her mind. As soon as she perceives the mark on the wall,

she begins to think about a long series of unmatched imaginary reflections. In reality, these reflections are not interwoven yet they are very familiar to us and related to our routine of life and traditions.

This tells about the curiosity of a human mind and the heights of the human mental process. In order to solve a petty mystery, a human mind in the process of thinking can go into various aspects. The mark on the wall makes her dig into the history, she recalls Shakespeare, the traditional norms and then these thoughts provoke her to further look into the future. Then she discusses nature and how nature intervenes and encourages action to hamper our process of thinking. This tells us about the vastness and limitlessness of a human mind when it comes to action.

Q 5. Not seeing the obvious could lead a perceptive mind to reflect upon more philosophical issues. Discuss this with reference to the 'snail on the wall'.

Ans- The writer is lost into deep thoughts. She has a variety of themes and she thinks about the mark on the wall. But finally her husband appears and at once discloses that the mark on the wall is, in fact, a snail on the wall. Had she thought of the mark and found out it to be a snail, her philosophical perception and imagination might have broken. Although the mysterious mark on the wall sets a plot to the story, its content revolves in a very different direction. The narrator could have easily solved the mystery by standing up and inspecting the mark more closely in less than a minute but she chose to solve the mystery without any physical effort. So, she chooses to spend the time to think of the various possibilities that could have caused this mark, and while guessing these fanciful guesses she finds herself lost in some serious philosophical thoughts. The snail is identified just at the end of the story but is the so-called hero who provides a plot to this story. The vast streams of consciousness are a result of this snail sitting on the wall and the narrator sitting on her chair.

Q 6. What is the string of varied thoughts that the mark on the wall stimulates in the author's mind?

Ans- The mark on the wall stimulates various thoughts in the author's mind and hence can be seen as a perfect example of 'stream of consciousness'. At first, she thinks of it as a result of a nail but then while rejecting this idea she starts to think about the personalities of the previous occupants of the house. Then thinking about the hole as an ink mark and not a hole she starts to philosophize about the idea of death. Again, she changes her interpretation and sees the mark as just a shadow while pondering over the writings of Shakespeare and the art character composition. She again thinks that the mark may be because of some round substance like a rose leaf in summer. She thinks that the mark may be like a tomb in a square or big nail. Finally she comes to the conclusion that the mark on the wall is wood. Her thought process breaks only when her husband comes and tells her that it is nothing but a snail.

Q 7. What change in the depiction of reality does the author foresee for future novelists?

Ans- The writer tries her best on her part to find out the mystery of the mark on the wall but she is unable to solve the mystery. She is utterly confused about it. She foresees that the future novelists will have to solve such mysteries and reflections. There will be limitless reflections for them to face. According to the author, the future novelists will no more rely on deadened traits and realities to compose their characters. They will look deeper into the realms of reality and depict the hard- hidden reality which is not talked about and is left unseen. Not only these, but the future novelists will have to pursue such uncounted confusing and unreal appearances or in other words phantoms in time yet to come.

Q 8. What is the author's perception of the limitations of knowledge and learning?

Ans- For the author, knowledge has nothing to do with education. One can gain knowledge when he/she starts to think, anyone under any circumstances can think. She says, "A world which one could slice with one's thought as a fish slices the water with his fin."The scope of acquiring knowledge is never limited. One can acquire knowledge as much as he wants. Knowledge and learning are such things that can be acquired at any level of life. Till now, no one is so perfect who can claim that he knows everything so there is always something left to know, study and learn. The author does not favour blind pursuits of knowledge and learning. She suggests a life, "without professors or specialists".

Q 9. Describe the unbroken flow of thoughts and perceptions of the narrator's mind, using the example of the colonel and the clergy.

Ans- The author is completely confused about the mark. She wants to solve the mystery, so sometimes she runs her finger on the mark of the wall. The finger seems to mount and descend either as a tomb or a camp. She is lost in deep thoughts and imagines that it might be a tomb and some antiquary might have dug up the bones from the earth's crust and possibly the antiquary might be a retired colonel. He was doing his scientific experiments and in these experiments, he was being assisted by clergy. The writer puts the colonel and the clergy together which shows that she was afraid of post war consequences. She is thinking about what the world will look like after the war.

Q 10. Why does Virginia Woolf use 'Dustbin' in the story?

Ans- Virginia Woolf is an eminent writer. She studies society deeply. She takes inspiration on the subject of patriarchy which, in her opinion, is a masculine perspective governing the society. Already, World War I has made the conventional wisdom of patriarchy which, she hopes, will be "laughed into the dustbin" soon. Thus, she uses Dustbin as a metaphor for the systems of thought which are ridiculously empty.

Q 11. What do you mean by Nature's game?

Ans- Virginia Woolf has presented Nature's game twice in the essay. This term is used for self protection. In another

sense, Nature's game is used for those things which are not natural but seem to be natural because of its widely accepted conventional thought. It is a kind of game which is full of knowledge that masks the truth of the world from people. It means people remain ignorant towards the game of nature.

Q 12. How can you say that the body of the narrator is inactive while the mind is wandering swiftly?

Ans- It is a common tradition that if a person is bothered by some strange object, he would simply get out of his seat and would examine it but the narrator is lost in deep thoughts pondering over possibilities of it. The narrator thinks of historical periods, meaning of life and prior inhabitants of the house but, ironically, her body is still. She does not leave the chair to see the mark. Her body does not move at all while her mind is moving sharply.

Q 13. Who identifies the mark on the wall and how?

Ans- It is a dramatic twist in the story when the mark on the wall is recognized. The narrator spends a long time viewing the mark. She thinks deeply about what the mark may be. She philosophises the mark and thinks about it in different ways but she is decided about it. But on the contrary, her husband comes into the room for less than one minute and in this short span of time, he is able to identify the mark as a snail.

Q 14. What do you know about the climax of the essay?

Ans- It is clearly stated that the essay does not consist of any real climax. On the contrary, there is more of an anti-climax as the woman's husband breaks through her philosophy that she had in her mind. He tells her that he is going out to buy a newspaper. He spoils the mystery by identifying what the mark actually is. He says that the mark was nothing but a snail passing through there slowly.

Q 15. What is the major conflict within the mind of the narrator?

Ans- When the narrator sees a mark on the wall, she thinks about it differently. She is confused about it. She thinks that this mark may be by a nail. She thinks that the novelists of the future will have to do a lot of work because of countless reflections. She thinks it to be either a tomb or a camp. But her inner conflict does not allow her to get up and go to inspect it.

Q 16. Write a short note about the imagery in the essay.

Ans- Imagery is a device utilized for the purpose of revealing the imagination and intellectual depths of the narrator. This imagery starts in the essay when the narrator sees a mark on the wall and she describes it. From there, the imagery of the mark grows increasingly metaphorical and philosophical, expanding within the consciousness of the narrator. She has presented the images to contemplate history, art, sociology and politics.

Q 17. How has the writer presented modern life in the essay?

Ans- 'The Mark on the Wall' is an excellent piece of work by Virginia Woolf. She presents it through the stream of consciousness technique in which her thoughts

jump from one to another. It mirrors the quality of life in the modern world. Life is fast paced, fragmented, and confusing. There are domineering people and ideologies working to shake us from peace and pleasant domination. The narrator says that in this disruptive time of war, the quest for knowledge seems more important.

Q 18. What is the importance of the opening line in the essay 'The Mark on the Wall'?

Ans- The opening line in the essay is extremely important. It provides the sense of setting necessary to understand the psychological state of the narrator. The line suggests a bit of vagueness. "Perhaps it was the middle of January"-gives a clue of vagueness in the mind of the narrator. It sets the ambiguity about whom and how many times she saw the mark. Thus, the opening line makes the essay a complicated mental experience.

Q 19. Explain the line - "Oh! dear me, the mystery of life;

Ans- This line is very important in the essay as it almost sets the theme of the essay. This also conveys that the essay is more than a mere mark on the wall. It also suggests that it is not the mark that is important but it is the mystery that is important. Which is kept unsolved for as long as possible. She could solve the mystery by just going to the mark but through this mystery, she depicts that the world is clear, ordered and precise and how it can be made more pleasant and peaceful.

Q 20. How can you say that there is a lack of closure in the essay?

Ans- Even as the truth about the mark appears to resolve itself at the end of the essay, the reader is left with a mixture of disappointment and doubt about the mark truly being a snail. The narrator's ruminations and story never really come to an end. She simply moves from one to another thought and these thoughts remain unfulfilled even after completion of the essay.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Who wrote the essay 'The Mark on The Wall'?**

- a. Joseph Conrad b. Virginia Woolf
c. Issac Asimov d. Amartya Sen

2. **Who is the narrator of the essay, 'The Mark on The Wall'?**

- a. A woman b. A child
c. A man d. Totally unknown

3. **In which month did she see the 'mark' on the wall?**

- a. August b. April
c. February d. January

4. **Which season was it, when she first saw the mark on the wall?**

- a. Summer b. Rainy
c. Winter d. Spring

5. **Where was the author sitting?**

- a. In the bedroom b. In front of the fire

- c. In the garden d. In the kitchen

6. **What was the author doing when she saw the mark for the first time?**

- a. Having lunch b. Sewing
c. Having tea d. Smoking a cigarette

7. **The mark was a small round mark, _____ upon the white wall.**

- a. Black b. Blue
c. Red d. Yellow

8. **Like what our thoughts swarm/move upon a new object?**

- a. Flies b. Ants
c. River d. Plank

9. **At very first the narrator thinks that the mark should have been drawn by a _____ .**

- a. Wire b. Stick
c. Nail d. None of these

10. **The people who had the house before author, left the house because -**

- a. They did not like the house anymore
b. The house was haunted
c. They had no money to pay the rent
d. They wanted to change their style of furniture

11. **What does the author assume that the nail had been for?**

- a. Picture b. Miniature
c. Clock d. Show piece

12. **The author says that life seems to be-**

- a. The perpetual waste and repair
b. Rapid
c. Casual and haphazard
d. All of these

13. **What doesn't interest the narrator and is dull to her?**

- a. Drama b. Poem
c. Historical fiction d. Philosophy

14. **What were 'they' discussing when the narrator came into the room?**

- a. Botany b. Philosophy
c. Physics d. Politics

15. **_____ bring back ideas of Sunday luncheons and rules and habits.**

- a. Dreams b. Generalizations
c. Articles d. Images

16. **Who is followed by the Lord High Chancellor?**

- a. The Archbishop of Mexico
b. The Archbishop of Avon
c. The Archbishop of Canterbury
d. The Archbishop of York

17. "Everybody follows somebody", Who's philosophy is this?
a. Nelson's b. Whitaker's
c. Shakespeare's d. Charles'
18. Who is the antiquary in the lesson?
a. A retired colonel b. A clergyman
c. A labourer d. A poet
19. The narrator prefers barrows on the South Downs to be-
a. Camps b. Homes
c. Tombs d. Hospitals
20. According to the narrator, what is a pleasant thing to think about?
a. Bird b. Plank
c. Flag d. Wood
21. Where does the wood come from?
a. A meadow b. A storm
c. A tree d. None of these
22. The song of birds must sound very loud and strange in-
a. March b. May
c. June d. July
23. What was the other character of the essay going to buy?
a. A pen b. A newspaper
c. A notebook d. A story book
24. Finally, what was the mark on the wall?
a. A snail b. A nail
c. A hole d. A shadow
25. Which technique of narration has been used by the author in the essay 'The Mark on the Wall'?
a. Flashback
b. Flash Forward
c. Dialogue Narration
d. Stream of consciousness

ANSWER KEY

1.-b, 2.-a, 3.-d, 4.-c, 5.-b, 6.-d, 7.-a, 8.-b, 9.-c, 10.-d, 11.-b, 12.-d, 13.-c, 14.-a, 15.-b, 16.-c, 17.-b, 18.-a, 19.-c, 20.-d, 21.-c, 22.-c, 23.-b, 24.-a, 25.-d,

Q 1. Pick out examples from the text that show Bergman's sensitivity to sensory impressions which have made him a great film-maker.

Ans- - The text is replete with the different examples of Bergman's sensitivity. During his shooting of *The Virgin Spring* at Northern Province - Dalarna, it was very cold and they were dressed properly. They had their equipment and were properly being assisted by actors, electricians, makeup men, script girls, sound crew and many others. All of a sudden they saw some cranes floating in a circle above their heads. He realized that it was extremely difficult to shoot a movie in Sweden.

Through his sensory organs, he heard sweet music, the sound of flowing water, piano music and all that came from the remarkable picture of Venice. He used an apparatus which was constructed to take advantage of certain human weakness with which he could sway his audience in a highly emotional manner-make them laugh, scream with fright, smile, believe in fairy tales, feel shocked, charmed, deeply moved or perhaps yawn with boredom. He conjured the tricks very effectively.

Q 2. What do you understand of the complexity of the little invisible steps that go into the making of a good film?

Ans- - There are so many things which are very complicated and difficult in film making. They are a transformation of rhythms, moods, atmosphere etc. Then comes dialogue. It is an invisible step that goes into the making of a good film. This is the only thing that can be transferred from that original complex of rhythms and moods. To write dialogues, one needs technical as well as imaginative skills and feelings. Even after writing dialogues, there arise some problems regarding its delivery, rhythm and tempo. The author tries to get instructions regarding location, characterization, and atmosphere into his screenplays but success depends upon the ability of writing and perception of the readers which are not always predictable.

Q 3. What are some of the risks that film-making involves?

Ans- - According to the author, a film is essentially a story told in motion. There is a series of moving pictures through which the story is interpreted to the common man. So it is essential that the story should be set in a way that it is understood by the common man. It is absolutely important that the public identifies with the theme of the movie. If the theme is completely alien, then the message that the film wants to deliver will not be understood. Another thing is choosing the idea. If the theme of the movie is different from the current demand of the public, it will be difficult for the producer to impress the viewers. The film industry is facing a threat of failure, criticism and indifference.

Due to their high ambition, the film-makers should take care about their initiative and creative ability which has almost vanished from the film industry. If the film-

maker fails to convey his message, it will fall flat and become a great failure. The author struggles hard to attract the people to see his film otherwise it will prove to be fruitless. It will become a huge risk in the process of film-making. So they should use their skills for the entertainment of the people instead of concentrating on their selfishness.

Q 4. What misgivings does Bergman have about the contemporary film industry?

Ans- Bergman was a great film-maker. He opines that the contemporary film industry believes in the creation of only original work. It is the time when the artist remains unknown and his work is considered the glory of God. The current generation of filmmakers have the mentality of secluding oneself and ideas from everyone else. They take it to be cheating or plagiarised content. But they fail to understand that film-making is a continuous process. Everyone takes inspiration and learns from one other. The author greatly advocates that the ultimate source of knowledge is learning from one another. The author wishes that the contemporary film industry should make collective efforts with a positive and broad-minded attitude. When we become selfish, we find ourselves unable to identify between true and false and gangster's whim and the purest ideals. Only then, a person may get success in the film industry.

Q 5. Compare Bergman's views about making films out of books with that of Umberto Eco's.

Ans- Bergman is of the opinion that a novel cannot be put into a film completely so he wants that film-makers should avoid film-making out of books. It is quite impossible for a film director to translate the literary theme into visual terms. So it destroys the special, irrational dimension of the film. A book helps a person triggering the intellectual faculty while film helps trigger the emotions. This is the reason why Bergman thinks that the film made out of a book has no originality. But according to Umberto Eco the film takes over the popularity of a novel and it's only when a movie is made out of a novel that the novel reaches the epitome of its popularity. So the film indirectly helps the novel. This practice hurts a novelist. The character is shown quite differently in a film than that of in a novel.

Q 6. What childhood memories does the author recollect that had a bearing on his later involvement with film-making?

Ans- The childhood memories that led the author to film making starts with the setting projector with its chimney and lamp. He says that he found both the instruments mystifying and fascinating. He recalls that he produced his first film which was nine feet long and brown in colour. In the film, there was a girl lying asleep in a meadow. The author had a childhood which made him aware of the two main types of characters in life. The good and the villainous. He came to know about these from his father who prepared sermons. From this knowledge he

easily connected to the stories like Red Riding Hood and the Wolf, and all the others. And the wolf was the Devil, without horns but with a tail and a gaping red mouth. From imagining these bits to imagining church bells and hearing a piano from a picture at his grandmother's house at Uppsala everything was a part of his creative association with his childhood memories.

Q 7. What connection does the author draw between film-making and conjuring?

Ans- The author says that film-making and conjuring are of the same dice because both require deception of the human eye. He recalls his childish excitement of being a conjure. To make a film of one hour, he sits twenty seven minutes in complete darkness. He uses an apparatus which is used to take advantage of certain human weaknesses. Through this apparatus, he takes his audience in a highly emotional manner and make them laugh, scream with fright, smile, believe in fairy stories, become indignant, feel shocked, charmed, deeply moved or yawn with boredom. Thus, in film-making, he uses tricks for the audience to keep them spell bound..

Q 8. What is the nature of the first impressions that form the basis for a film?

Ans- According to the author, the first impressions that form the basis for a film are the elements which are not clear in mind. These elements may be a bit of conversation, a shaft of light, a few bars of music or a hazy and unrelated event. He mentions that to make films, conditions, pictures, rhythms and characters are important. The author says that the more definite and clear the marching orders, the easier it is to reach the goal which is the basis of his conduct as director. He is of the opinion that script is a very imperfect technical basis for a film. No doubt, the ideas take place in our mind. They appear and disappear but leave everlasting pleasant dreams and become part and parcel of the film but they do not become a part of the actual story.

Q 9. Which art form is film-making closest to? What is the reason for the similarity?

Ans- **According to the author, music is essential for film-making. Music is closest to film-making. He claims that there is no art form that has so much in common with film as music and its impressive rhythm. If there is no music in the film, it will become only a dead product of a factory. No film can be successful without the rhythm of music. Music directly affects our body, mind and soul. The author recalls that he has always been a music lover since his childhood. Music has been a source of delight and recreation for him. Thus, he proves that music is the closest form to film making.**

Q 10. Quite often a film made out of a book is not very successful. Discuss.

Ans- The author is of the opinion that there is a great difference between film and literature. So it is necessary that making films out of books should be avoided. The irrational dimension of a literary work is often unable to be translated into visual terms and if it is done, it destroys the special, irrational dimension of the film.

It also enforces an infinite number of complicated adjustments of literature to make a film. The author does not want to be a writer, writing novels, short stories, essays, biographies or even plays for the theatre. What he wants to make are films about conditions, tensions, pictures, rhythms and characters. It is very difficult to convert a book script into a motion picture. A film based on a book has no originality. So, films made out of a book are not very successful.

Q 11. What, according to Bergman, is the relationship between a film-maker and his audience?

Ans- Bergman advocates the free relationship between film-maker and his audience. He thinks that a film-maker and his audience have equal rights and importance and so are the critics and reviewers also. He thinks that the audience has the right to comment about the film as he sees it. They should interpret the film according to their own mind. The author does not want to interpret his work to others. He does not want to prompt the critics what to think. He wants his audience either to be attracted or repelled. He clearly thinks that a film is made to create a reaction. That is why he openly admits that if the audience does not react one way or another, it is an indifferent work which is worthless.

Q 12. What is the story of the Cathedral of Chartres and how does the author relate it to his profession?

Ans- While telling about the old story, the author tells us about the Cathedral of Chartres. This Cathedral was burnt to ashes and ruined completely. Then it was thought to rebuild it. Then, thousands of people came to complete the task. Several artists came with their instruments to take part in its rebuilding. Different kinds of people were there including master builders, artists, labourers, clowns, noblemen, priests etc. They all worked hard to rebuild it on its old side. But they all remained anonymous and no one knows to this day who built the Cathedral of Chartres. The author wants to convey the idea that it was a collective effort of the people without giving individual importance. He says that while making a film, he gives importance to team work not to individuals. This is the secret of his success.

Q 13. What are some of the flaws of the world of film-making today?

Ans- The world of filmmaking is dependent on learning from each other's work and collaborating together. But today people have become so self-conscious that they do not want to share their ideas and the concept. They think that sharing will make the film vulnerable. Also, people are no longer polite and gentle. Expression has become very brutal. What was as easy as play to the author once has now become a struggle. Failure, criticism, public indifference all hurt more today than yesterday. The brutality of the industry is undisguised.

Q 14. What is the beauty of shooting in Sweden, according to the writer?

Ans- According to the writer, there was a film setting for shooting of The Virgin Spring in Dalarna in the month of May. Everybody there was in a helping mood with the equipment to warm themselves. All of a sudden, they spotted some cranes flying above their heads in the sky.

The crew was so overwhelmed that it left its work to watch the beautiful flight in the sky. Thus, the author realized the beauty of shooting in Sweden.

Q 15. What is the relationship between film and literature?

Ans- The writer makes it clear that there is no relationship between film and literature. Both are contrary to each other. When we experience a film, our imagination becomes active. A literary work is often untranslatable into visual terms and destroys the charm of the film. If we wish to translate something literary into film terms, we must make an infinite number of conflicted adjustments.

Q 16. What does the author say about his ambition?

Ans- The author says about his ambition that he has never had any ambition to be an author. He does not want to write novels, short stories, essays, biographies or even plays for theatre. He only wants to make films. He makes motion pictures with its complicated process of birth. He says that he is a film-maker, not an author.

Q 17. What are the troubles that the author faces today?

Ans- The author faces so many problems today. He feels that talent, initiative and creative ability are needed for films but they have been destroyed by the film industry in its cruel machine. What was play for him earlier, now has become a struggle. Failure, criticism, public indifference all hurt more today than yesterday and the brutality of the industry is exposed today.

Q 18. What are the views of the author about the reviewers and critics?

Ans- The author does not say anything about what people say and think about him. He believes that this is the work of critics and reviewers. They have every right to interpret his films as they like. The author does not want to interpret his work to others, and he does not want to prompt the critics what to think. He is of the opinion that each person has the right to understand a film as he sees it. He may have some attraction towards the film or repulsion but one thing is clear, a film is made to create reaction. The author thinks if the audience does not react one way or another, it is an indifferent and worthless work.

Q 19. What is the role of religion in an author's thinking as a film-maker?

Ans- The author says that there are so many people who ask him about the role of religion in his thinking and film-making. The author replies to them all that he has always felt that religious problems are continuously alive for him. He is never able to stop thinking about them. He always thinks about them every hour of every day. But he does not let them develop to the emotional level. He keeps them confined only to the intellectual level. He hopes that he has got rid of religious emotion and sentimentality long ago. The religious problem is intellectual for him. It is the relationship of his mind to his intuition. Thus, he keeps his religious problems away from his profession.

Q 20. What does Umberto Eco say about the success of the novel *The Name of The Rose*?

Ans- Umberto Eco accepts that there may be the fact that the novel dealt with a period of medieval history. Neither he nor his publisher was sure of the success of the novel. He says that a lot of books have been written about the medieval past but the success of the novel is a mystery. Nobody can predict it. He is not sure how this novel got success.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who is the author of the essay 'Film-Making'?**
a. Virginia Woolf b. G. B. Shaw
c. Ingmar Bergman d. Amartya Sen
- Which film's shooting was going on in Dalarna?**
a. The Seventh Seal b. The Virgin Spring
c. Persona d. The Passion of Anna
- The shooting of the 'Virgin Spring' was going on in the month of _____.**
a. January b. February
c. April d. May
- How was the weather in Dalarna during the film's shooting?**
a. Hot b. Cold
c. Pleasant d. Very hot
- What did the company see floating high in the sky?**
a. Cranes b. Eagles
c. Kites d. Vultures
- Author's association with film was since his _____.**
a. Adolescence b. Childhood
c. Teenage d. Youth
- Where did the author live with his grandmother in his childhood?**
a. Dalarna b. Venice
c. Strindberg d. Uppsala
- 'Father performed funerals, marriage, baptisms, gave advice and performed Sermons.' From the given line we infer that Author's father was a/an-**
a. Teacher b. Engineer
c. Priest d. Doctor
- The wolf was the _____ without horns but with a tail and a gaping red mouth.**
a. Devil b. Charmer
c. God d. Nymph
- How old was the author when he got his first film projector?**
a. Twenty years b. Sixteen years
c. Thirteen years d. Ten years
- The first film Bergman had was _____ feet long brown in colour.**
a. 6 b. 9
c. 14 d. 20

12. According to Bergman a novel cannot be put into a _____ completely.
- a. Different story b. Theatre
c. Play d. Film
13. _____ is a very imperfect technical basis for a film.
- a. Script b. Rhythm
c. Actors d. Music
14. According to the author, which art form is film-making closest to?
- a. Sound b. Music
c. Dance d. Painting
15. What is the nature of the first impression that forms the basis of a film?
- a. To make audience laugh
b. To make audience scream with fright
c. To make audience smile and believe in fairy stories
d. All of these
16. What is the second step of film-making?
- a. Theme b. Rhythm
c. Storyline d. Music
17. Who was of vital importance to Bergman for what he was?
- a. His wife b. His parents
c. His sister d. His friend
18. Who helped Bergman in his professional development and taught him the conception of theatre?
- a. Torsten Hammaren b. Olof Molander
c. Umberto Eco d. Eiono Kaila
19. How long did the author stay in Gothenburg?
- a. One year b. Four years
c. Six years d. nine years
20. Who is Carl Anders Dymling?
- a. Bergman's friend b. Bergman's father
c. Bergman's producer d. Bergman's Teacher
21. How was the Cathedral of Chartres destroyed/ burned to the ground?
- a. By storm b. By flood
c. By earthquake d. By lightning
22. What is a creative drive of art?
- a. Worship b. Loneliness
c. Individualism d. Need
23. When was creative activity considered as a gift or talent?
- a. During medieval period
b. During ancient period
c. During the regime of Queen Victoria
d. During Modern time
24. Who said, 'When I show a film I am guilty of deceit... Thus, I am either an imposter or, when the audience is willing to be taken in, a conjurer.'
- a. Umberto Eco
b. Herbert Grevenius
c. Hammaren
d. Ingmar Bergman
25. Who is the author of the novel, 'The Name of the Rose' published in 1980?
- a. Eiono Kaila b. Ingmar Bergman
c. Umberto Eco d. Carl Anders

ANSWER KEY

1.-c, 2.-b, 3.-d, 4.-b, 5.-a, 6.-b, 7.-d, 8.-c, 9.-a, 10.-d, 11.-b, 12.-d, 13.-a, 14.-b, 15.-d, 16.-c, 17.-b, 18.-a, 19.-b, 20.-c, 21.-d, 22.-a, 23.-b, 24.-d, 25.-c

Q 1. How does the novel reflect the wholeness of a human being?

Ans- According to the writer, the novel is the book of life but books are not so. A novel, like most other literary genres, consists of characters. These characters manifest as real human beings on paper. The author claims that he is not a soul, not a body, a mind, an intelligence, a brain, a nervous system but he is alive and greater than his soul, spirit, body, mind, consciousness or anything. He says that the liveliness of the novel depends entirely upon its characters. The novel exhibits several personality traits of characters. It peeps into deep insight of the characters. In this way the novel reflects the wholeness of the human being.

Q 2. Why does the author consider the novel superior to philosophy, science or even poetry?

Ans- The author considers the novel superior to other genres like philosophy, science or even poetry. He is of the opinion that all the books are not so lively as a novel. The novel, like a tree, grows in all the dimensions, not in a particular direction. A novel induces a kind of liveliness in the readers which makes the entire man alive. In his opinion, the Bible, Shakespeare and Homer all are great novels. Philosophy reflects different types of thoughts, science considers all parts of the body as dead while poetry is known for imagination. But on the contrary, the novel induces life in the readers. Thus, a novel is considered superior to philosophy, science or even poetry.

Q 3. What does the author mean by 'tremulations on ether' and the novel as a 'tremulation'?

Ans- The author means to say that 'tremulation on ether' induces a kind of life in readers which the other books can't do. Other books do not stimulate the readers so they seem similar to reading messages or hearing news over the radio. Thus, the words, thoughts, sighs and aspirations of a philosopher are the 'tremulations in the ether'. They are not alive, but if a person accepts them in his life, they become alive. Whereas 'the novel as a tremulation' is a multi-dimensional review of the characters of the novel. Through the deeds of the characters a reader can understand what needs to be done and what needs to be avoided in life. It actually gives the reader an insight into the crucial moments of life without actually having to experience them. In that way, a person can mould his or his decisions and grow well. The novel as a tremulation makes the readers tremble with life and the wisdom of life with its wholeness. Thus, the novel is a life inducing agent of the writer's thought process which has considerable effects on the readers.

Q 4. What are the arguments presented in the essay against the denial of the body by spiritual thinkers?

Ans- Lawrence is of the opinion that our body is not merely a vessel for containing the soul and that soul is the

only living entity. He says that our hand itself is alive. It hops from word to word to write something like a grasshopper. It is as much active ones alive as the mind which dictates the words to be written. In the same way, a person talks about the importance of souls in Heaven. But according to Lawrence "paradise is in the palm of your hand." A philosopher talks about infinity and the pure spirit who knows everything. Hence, the body is alive, perhaps more alive than any other entity and denying it is an erroneous decision by spiritual thinkers or priests.

Q 5. What are the things that mark animate things from the inanimate?

Ans- The author says that all the things that are within our body are alive including brain, soul, skin and hair. He says that animate things have flicker in them but the inanimate things do not. Animate things make a whole body with many parts but inanimate things do not have this quality. Animate things have their complete existence and they do activities during their entire life but the inanimate things do not have these qualities. No doubt, inanimate things like words, thoughts, signs and aspirations are helpful and supportive to our life but they are not alive.

Q 6. What is the simple truth that eludes the philosopher or the scientist?

Ans- According to the author, novels are the real thing in life. Neither a philosopher nor a scientist sees life as a whole. The philosopher talks about Paradise and his thoughts matter. He considers thought to be life. A scientist takes each body part as a living being and considers the man as dead. He considers each body part equally important, not the whole. In this way, both of them fail to see the truth that life is a whole and no part of life can be able to define life completely.

Q 7. How does Lawrence reconcile inconsistency of behaviour with integrity?

Ans- According to the writer, nothing is absolute in this world. Change continuous every time in everything. Lawrence is aware of the changes in human behaviour. He says that love for change is a natural instinct. A thing that is important today may not be so tomorrow. Even in a novel if the characters do not change, the novel becomes a dead thing. But even in the change, one maintains a certain integrity. The behaviour changes with the passage of time but that change occurs with a certain design that depends on the will of the human being.

Q 8. What is the perception of the author of 'Being Alive'?

Ans- The entire text is based on highlighting the perception of 'being alive'. The author appreciates every part and parcel of a living person. He gives excessive importance to ideas, philosophy, spirit and mind. The author strongly advocates that a novelist is better than a man of science, religion or a philosopher.

It is so because a novelist can create characters and their lives and thus, understand the true value of life and a living person. He believes that the mind is more important than other body parts. He thinks the belief to be ridiculous and irrational that the body is a mere vessel for the mind or soul. He thinks that the freckles on the skin and the blood in the human body are equally alive.

Q 9. How does the author compare the novelist and the philosopher?

Ans- Lawrence is an eminent novelist. He profoundly compares the novelist and the philosopher. According to him, the philosopher talks about spirit and infinite knowledge contained in it but for a novelist, it is the living that contains all the understandable knowledge. Everything else is conjecture and speculation.

For a philosopher, thoughts and ideas are of paramount importance while for a novelist, they are mere disturbances and 'tremulations on the ether'. The author firmly declares that no idea is meaningful until or unless it is received and understood by a live person because it does not have its own life. In this way the author claims that the live man is much more important than ideas and concepts which themselves seem to be lifeless.

Q 10. What is the importance of a novel according to the writer?

Ans- According to the writer, a novel is a window of life but any novel or book is important when it is read by human beings. He claims that novels are more influential than any other book. He considers Ten Commandments less significant than novels because they only attract one part of a living being. He even calls the Bible to be a great novel.

Lawrence opines that a novel is able to provide a stimulating story with different characters that make a novel more dynamic. The author believes that a man needs desire and purpose to be alive. If a man exists in the world without a goal in life, he seems to be a dead man. To prove that a human being does not exist in a dead life but a life alive, he needs love, companionship, wealth and power.

Q 11. What does the writer say about the characters?

Ans- According to the writer in the novel, the characters do nothing but live. They have to live but not according to any pattern, good or bad or volatile. The reason is that once they shape themselves into a pattern, they cease to live and the novel falls dead. The exact meaning of living is like the meaning of being.

People seek God, or money, or wine, or woman, or song, or water or political reforms or votes. There is none in life who can predict one's choices. The choice changes with the passage of time. It is as sudden and swift changing as rain in summer and nobody can predict when it will start raining. In this great confusion, disorder and unpredictability we need a guide. Thus, the characters play a vital role in the novel as living beings.

Q 12. How is the novel the best guide for us?

Ans- According to the writer, the novel is the best guide which helps us to live. It does not let us indulge ourselves unnecessarily by the theory of right and wrong, good or bad which are always there. It is also a true fact that right and wrong are not constant but relative. It happens so because what is right in one case becomes wrong in another.

A novel presents a story in which a man dies because of his goodness while another person dies because of his wickedness. The existence of anything whether it is body or mind or spirit separately does not make life but the wholeness of man and woman alive constitutes like. It is only novel which is the one bright book of life and surpasses all other books such as poetry, science and philosophy.

Q 13. How does the writer compare the novelist and the man of religion?

Ans- According to the writer, only a novelist is a man who understands the importance of the man alive profoundly. A man of religion can never do so. The man of theology or a man of religion depends on the theory of soul and life after death. But the novelist is the person who thinks only about the present moment and life at present. He seems to be more realistic than others.

Q 14. Why does the author refer to hair, skin, bottle and jug etc.?

Ans- The author argues that every bit of our body as the hand or the hair or the skin is alive. He refers to 'whatever is me alive is me.' He says that everything can't be compared. We are completely wrong in comparing any part of our body with a bottle or a jug or a tin cane or a vessel of clay. Every a tiny part of our body is full of life as the whole body but a bottle or a jug is lifeless.

Q 15. How does the writer prove that life exists during our lifetime?

Ans- When one is a novelist, he knows that every bit of our body is alive. But this idea is liable to become unknown to us if we are a philosopher or a scientist or a stupid person. A person speaks about souls in Heaven, but a novelist talks about paradise in the palm of our hand or at the end of our nose because he feels the existence of life during his lifetime.

Q 16. What does the author say about his being a novelist?

Ans- The author says that he is not simply a soul or a body or a mind, or intelligence, or glands. He is the sum total of all these and greater than all these. He, as a man alive, is a novelist. So as a novelist, he is greater than and superior to the scientist, the philosopher and the poet. Since they deal with only a part of man's body whereas as the novelist he deals with the whole body.

Q 17. How does a man change, according to the writer?

Ans- According to the author, man constantly undergoes changes and a man today is not exactly what he was yesterday and he will also be entirely different tomorrow. Even the woman loved by a man constantly undergoes changes and he continues to love her because of the

change. He says that all things change but even change is not absolute. Change also changes according to the time.

Q 18. How does the author differentiate between alive and dead man?

Ans- The author tells us that in a novel what a man alive does and when a man becomes a dead man in life. For instance, it tells us how an alive man loves a woman and how a dead man in life courts her; how an alive man eats his dinner and how a dead man in life munches it and how an alive man shoots his enemy, my and how a dead man in life throws bombs mercilessly at men.

Q 19 What do you think of “tremulations on the ether”?

Ans- Lawrence says that for the philosophers, nothing but thoughts are important. Lawrence calls these thoughts to be “tremulations on the ether.” Because the author thinks that these tremulations are not alive. They are like radio signals which float in the air. But these signals are useless until they reach the receiver. Similarly when thoughts are received by a man alive they become meaningful.

Q 20. How is novel more effective than other genres of literature?

Ans- According to the writer, the novel has the capacity to influence a man more effectively than other genres of literature. He gives an example of Plato who makes the ideal being in a man tremble in him. 'Ten Commandments' affect only a part of a man alive but a novel is capable of shaking the whole man alive. He considers the Bible, Shakespeare and Homer to be great novels.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who has written the essay 'Why The Novel Matters'?**
 - Viginia Woolf
 - D. H. Lawrence
 - Umberto Eco
 - Amartya Sen
- In the Essay 'D. H. Lawrence talks of the significance of the _____ as a literary form.**
 - Novel
 - Poem
 - Sonnet
 - Drama
- What funny sort of superstition do we have of ourselves?**
 - A body with a brain
 - A body with limbs
 - A body with a soul in it
 - A body with beauty
- What does the wine bottle denote ?**
 - Body
 - Eyes
 - Brain
 - Soul
- According to Lawrence, _____ is better than the parson, scientist, philosopher etc.**
 - Doctor
 - Teacher
 - Poet
 - Novelist

6. A parson talks about _____ in heaven and afterlife.

- Souls
- Gods
- Angels
- Demons

7. What does a philosopher talk about?

- Infinity
- Souls
- Heaven
- Life after death

8. A novelist knows that paradise is in the palm of his hand and on the end of his _____

- Eyes
- Ears
- Toes
- Nose

9. What are 'tremulations in ether'?

- Words and thoughts
- Signs and aspirations
- Messages and teachings
- All of these

10. According to the author, a 'tremulation upon the ether' is like a _____.

- Letter
- Radio message
- Green leaf
- Angel-cake

11. Lawrence says that it is nonsense to say that _____ is more important than the living body.

- Book
- Thought
- Spirit
- All of these

12. What are amazing according to the author ?

- All things that are dead
- All things that are alive
- Life after death
- Souls

13. What are subsidiary to the living?

- All things that are dead
- All things that are alive
- Paradise
- Thoughts

14. To whom 'man alive' is of no use?

- Teacher
- Philosopher
- Parson
- Scientist

15. A scientist gives importance to _____.

- Thoughts
- Objects
- Aspirations
- None of these

16. Who sees life as the wholeness of a human being?

- Poet
- Philosopher
- Scientist
- Novelist

17. What is superior to science, philosophy or poetry?

- Character
- Film
- Novel
- Thought

Q 1. What is Sen's interpretation of the positions taken by Krishna and Arjuna in the debate between them?

[Note Sen's comment : 'Arjuna's contrary arguments are not really vanquished... There remains a powerful case for "faring well" and not just 'faring forward'.]

Ans- The author says that the Bhagvad Gita portrays the message of faring forward inspite of all the challenges. Krishna advocates that one should fare forward without thinking about the consequences. But Sen feels the contemporary world is quite different. It is full of terrorism, insecurity, wars and violence. So in his opinion, the message of Arjuna 'faring well' is more appropriate.

Arjuna's contrary remarks should not be ignored. To support his statement, he takes the example of J. R. Oppenheimer, the physicist who developed the nuclear weapons. Sen firmly believes that simply 'faring forward' is not judicious in this era of violence. The best solution will be to judge the situation sensibly and then take the appropriate actions. Therefore, he supports Arjuna's decision of 'faring well' and not just forward.

Q 2. What are the three major issues Sen discusses here in relation to India's dialogic tradition?

Ans- The three issues that Sen discusses in relation to India's dialogic tradition are the issues of gender, caste and voice. There was a time when arguments and disputations were confined to some elite groups. It is also true that the contribution of some women scholars can't be ignored. Gargi, Maitreyi and Draupadi actively participated in argumentation. Sarojini Naidu and Nellie Sen Gupta are famous for their argumentative politics. Some poets like Kabir, Ravidas, Dadu, Mira Bai protested against the social barriers and inequality though they belonged to the weaker section of society. Thus, class, caste, gender, voice are no barriers in relation to India's dialogic tradition. He also states that these barriers have been broken on numerous occasions, even at times as early as 8th century BCE.

Q 3. Sen has sought here to dispel some misconceptions about democracy in India. What are these misconceptions?

Ans- According to the writer, democracy in India is a subject of persistent arguments which are very helpful for the development of democracy. But it is also true that two major misconceptions about democracy in India have crept in. These misconceptions are-

- (1) That the concept of democracy was a gift to India from the western world and India simply adopted and implemented democracy after its independence.
- (2) That democracy is the most suitable form of Government in India because of its history. So it is necessary that India should avoid both these misconceptions.

Q 4. How, according to Sen, has the tradition of public discussion and interactive reasoning helped the success of democracy in India?

Ans- Sen is of the opinion that democracy is closely and intimately related to public discussion and interactive reasoning which helped in the success of democracy in India. He has a firm belief that persistent arguments are an inherent part of public life in India. In India, there is no imposition of any singular perspective because it is an outcome of reasoning which introduces multiple perspectives.

Common people of every section of society participated in this democratic system so their opinion is an inherent structure of democracy. He also states that persistent arguments are an important part of the public life in India. Thus, the tradition of public discussion and interactive reasoning helped the success of democracy in India.

Q 5. Sen quotes Eliot's lines: 'Not fare well/But fare forward voyagers'. Distinguish between 'faring forward'

(Krishna's position in the Gita) and 'faring well' (the position that Sen advocates).

Ans- According to the author, Krishna has exhorted in the Gita, that Arjuna should not think of the fruit of action whatever it may be. But he should just fare forward and do his duty, which is to fight on the battlefield without thinking about the consequences of the battle.

But the author is of the opinion that a person should "fare well" not just "forward". He says so because in modern times, the circumstances have completely changed so we should be aware of the doubts and destructive consequences of our actions. So we should take any action after complete discussion.

Q 6. Sen draws a parallel between the moral dilemma in the Krishna Arjuna dialogue and J. R. Oppenheimer's response to the nuclear explosion in 1945. What is the basis for this?

Ans- There is a close resemblance between the Krishna-Arjuna dialogue and J. R. : Oppenheimer. Oppenheimer invented the weapons for mass murder which were used in Second World War of 1945. He was a great follower of Krishna. He was responsible for killing so many people. He did not repent for his action but the modern world is quite different.

In the contemporary world, we can't be blind to the consequences of our actions. Today we are facing different types of global problems. The most serious problem is terrorism which is a serious threat for security. Apart from that, growing poverty, confrontation, financial crisis, regional problems and nuclear power are some of the other threats. This is the reason why we can't neglect Arjuna's consequential doubts and follow Krishna's arguments of action.

Q 7. Maitreyi's remark 'what should I do with that by which I do not become immortal'—is a rhetorical questions cited to illustrate both the nature of the human predicament and the limitations of the material world. What is the connection that Sen draws between this and his concept of economic development?

Ans- According to the writer, Yajnavalkya, the scholar and teacher, told Maitreyi, his wife, that wealth is not powerful enough to help a person to achieve immortality. The author's concept regarding economic development is somewhat different. According to him, this issue concerns between income and achievement, between commodities we can buy and the actual capabilities we can enjoy and between our economic wealth and our ability to live as we would like.

While there is a connection between economic opulence and our ability to achieve what we value. He says that wealth or economic luxury is not as important as life and death. So we should ponder over it for a free and satisfied life.

Q 8. It is important to see that the Indian argumentative tradition has frequently crossed the barriers of gender, caste, class and community. List the examples cited by Sen to highlight this.

Ans- Amartya Sen is an eminent scholar who has put a number of examples to show that people of lower social strata worked hard to maintain the argumentative tradition of India. In Mahabharata, we find that it was Draupadi who was the motivating factor of the Battle of Mahabharata who made Yudhishthira ready to fight the war. She did so by her eloquent mocking dialogues. The dialogues of Bhriгу and Bhardavaja in the Mahabharata are on the heights of argumentative nature. Apart from it, the poets of the Hindu Bhakti Movement rose against the prevailing social barriers with their sharp arguments.

They were from the weakest section of society. Some of them were Kabir, Dadu, Ravidas, Sena and Meera Bai. Along with it, the argumentative tradition was given an eminent place by women scholars also. These women scholars contributed a lot to maintain the tradition. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman President of Indian National Congress who was elected in 1925 while Nellie Sen Gupta was second who was elected in 1933. Krishna Menon set a record of nine hours non-stop speech at the UNO. In our scriptures especially in the Upanishads, Gargi and Maitreyi participated in the arguing combat. They asked a lot of questions also. Rani Laxmi Bai, the queen of Jhansi, challenged British rule. Thus, it is evident that argumentative tradition has been continuing since long without any barrier of caste, creed, gender, class or community.

Q 9. Does Amartya Sen see argumentation as a positive or a negative value?

Ans- Amartya Sen is an eminent scholar. He always sees argumentation as a positive perspective. Arguments develop intellectual standards. Argumentation helped to put heterodoxy in Indian politics. It is also helpful to remove all the barriers of inequality from our society. Through argumentation, the opinion of the masses is put into action which helps in maintaining democracy in our

country. Argumentation is a fence to protect our country on the international stage. In this way, we can say that Sen firmly believes the importance of argumentation for proper functioning of democracy in India.

Q 10. How is the message of the Gita generally understood and portrayed? What change in interpretation does Sen suggest?

Ans- Gita is considered to be portrayed in a sense that we should do our duty without thinking about the results. It is an exhortation given by Krishna of faring forward. But Sen thinks something different. He suggests that along with Krishna's faring forward, Arjuna's faring well should also be considered in the present scenario. In the present time the world is quite different. It is full of violence, wars and terrorism. So he says that our attitude can't be indifferent to the consequences. Thus, Sen suggests that while putting our action, we should keep Arjuna's arguments in our mind.

Q 11. What are the twin pitfalls that should be avoided?

Ans- According to the author, there are twin pitfalls and we have to avoid them.

- (1) People of India should think that democracy is not just a gift of the Western world and India simply accepted it when it became independent.
- (2) People shouldn't assume that there is something unique in Indian history that makes the country completely suitable for democracy. We'll have to ponder over whether democracy is intimately connected with public discussion and interactive reasoning. And it is also true that tradition of public discussion exists across the world, not just in the west. And if this tradition is maintained and continued, democracy becomes easier to implement in the country and then it can be presented easily.

Q 12. What does Draupadi say in the sixth century version of 'Kirtarjuniya' by Bharvi?

Ans- In the sixth century version of 'Kirtarjuniya' by Bharvi, Draupadi says that it is not good for a woman to advise a king. In fact it is an insult of the king. But she is compelled to do so because of her own troubles. That's why she is ready to take such a step that is not good for a woman.

She further addresses the king and says that a king like him who is as brave as Indra himself and who has ruled the earth uninterruptedly for a long time but now he has thrown away the entire kingdom as an elephant who tears off the garland with his own trunk. She goes on saying that if he does not want to do heroic deeds and wants to live peacefully, she should throw away his royal dress and become a hermit and make offerings in the sacred fire.

Q 13. What is the importance of arguments according to the author?

Ans- According to the author, there was a time when people developed themselves through arguments. Even our women folk were also so strong that they could defeat men. Even today, the argumentative heritage of India is needed to peep into the impact of different influences

that have shaped India and its traditions. No doubt, the argumentative spirit helped in the development of democracy, intellectual and social history of India.

The author has presented positive notes praising the importance of arguments. The essay not only presents the list of the riches of India but challenges the world countries also who are dependent on the third world countries. It is also true that India is not the same as before. The argument seems to become extinct and acceptance has taken its place in the modern time.

Q 14. Who translated Gita into English? What was its effect?

Ans- Christopher Isherwood was extremely influenced with the Gita and he translated the Gita into English. This admiration for Gita and for Krishna's arguments in particular has been a lasting phenomenon in parts of European culture. It was widely praised by Wilhelm von Humboldt as 'the most beautiful perhaps the only true philosophical song existing in any known tongue'.

Q 15. What do you mean by secularism in India?

Ans- Secularism in India is peculiar. It is "no man should be interfered with on account of religion and anyone is free to a religion that pleases him." Thus, secularism in India gives place for Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, Jews, Christians, Muslims, Parsees, Sikhs and other communities. The origin of all these religions may be discussed from history.

Q 16. How can you say that democracy as public reasoning is not practiced in India?

Ans- The author says that Indian democracy is formed by the impact of the British. But it is also true that the definition of democracy is 'government by discussion' but unfortunately it was never practiced in India. People in India have lost their argumentative tradition and they accept all policies without questioning it because the privileged upper elite male community occupied the place of Britishers in Independent India and ruled it according to their desire.

Q 17. What is the importance of dialogue in the essay?

Ans- The author says that from the epics, the argumentative tradition is traced out from the argument of Krishna and Arjuna that is put into Bhagavad Gita. Both sides of the argument are given equal importance. The dialogues of Krishna and Arjuna are borrowed by European culture and certain famous personalities like J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Q 18. How does Sen explore the other side of women?

Ans- It is true that Sen has explored the unexplored side of women and presents them as critical, questioning the men and showing their intellectual side which is often neglected by scholars. He refers to Gargi questioning Yajnavalkya and Maitreyi questioning Yajnavalkya, her husband, on immortality through wealth acquisition. He also refers to Draupadi who instigates Yudhisthira to fight a battle against Kaurvas.

Q 19. What is the substantiality in arguments of Indians?

Ans- The writer refers to the dilemma when he quotes the names of Krishna and Arjuna. He says that Krishna's message on following the duty and Arjuna's message on considering the aftermath are put in the Bhagavad Gita. These are the scholars that bring the debate to discussion to show the extent to which those ethical issues are relevant even today though a long time has passed since then.

Q 20. What do you know about the loquaciousness of the Indians?

Ans- According to the writer, the magnificence of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata is displayed openly as the arguments and counter arguments that are found everywhere from that very time or period to the record of the conquest speech at the UN. It is an evidence of the loquaciousness of the Indians and their ability to speak and argue since time immemorial. Krishna Menon made a record of delivering the longest speech at the U.N half a century ago. It was a non-stop speech of nine hours.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1. Who is the author of the essay 'The Argumentative Indian'?**
 - a. Mark Twain
 - b. G.B.Shaw
 - c. Amartya Sen
 - d. D.H.Lawrence
- 2. When did Amartya Sen receive the Nobel Prize?**
 - a. 1998
 - b. 1978
 - c. 1990
 - d. 1970
- 3. For which subject was Amartya Sen awarded the Noble Prize?**
 - a. English
 - b. Economics
 - c. Peace
 - d. Physics
- 4. Who has made the record of the longest speech ever delivered at the United Nations?**
 - a. Krishna Menon
 - b. Antonia Fraser
 - c. Amartya Sen
 - d. J.Robert Oppenheimer
- 5. How long was Menon's non stop speech?**
 - a. ten hours
 - b. nine hours
 - c. eight hours
 - d. seven hours
- 6. Sen talks about Indians' loquaciousness. What does loquaciousness mean?**
 - a. eating a lot
 - b. sleeping a lot
 - c. talking a lot
 - d. reading a lot
- 7. The alone is about seven times as long as the Iliad and Odyssey put together.**
 - a. Gita
 - b. Puranas
 - c. Upanishads
 - d. Mahabharata

8. The famous Is one small section of the Mahabharata?
 a. Bhagavad Gita b. Puranas
 c. Upanishads d. Ramayana
9. The famous debate between Krishna and Arjuna occurs on the eve of the that is the central event in the Mahabharata.
 a. new year
 b. independence day
 c. great war
 d. Gandharava marriage
10. Who was Arjuna's charioteer?
 a. Krishna
 b. Rama
 c. Bhima
 d. Nakula
11. Bhagavad Gita focuses particularly on the removal of Doubts.
 a. Krishna's b. Arjuna's
 c. Pandavas' d. Kauravas'
12. Who translated Bhagavad Gita into English?
 a. T.S.Eliot
 b. Christopher Isherwood
 c. Amartya Sen
 d. J.Robert Oppenheimer
13. Eliot explains: 'Not fare well/But fare, voyagers'.
 a. Upward b. sideward
 c. backward d. forward
14. Who had developed the ultimate 'weapon of mass destruction' during the second world war?
 a. Antonio Fraser
 b. Christopher Isherwood
 c. T.S.Eliot
 d. J.Robert Oppenheimer
15. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress?
 a. Nellie Sengupta b. Sarojini Naidu
 c. Margaret Thatcher d. Indira Gandhi
16. Which women scholar does Brihadaranyaka Upanishad mention?
 a. Draupadi b. Maitreyi
 c. Gargi d. Menaka
17. Who was Yajnavalkya's wife?
 a. Maitreyi b. Gargi
 c. Lakshmi d. Kunti
18. Maitreyi remarks that wealth is useless as it cannot
 a. buy happiness b. enlighten us
 c. make us immortal d. give us good health
19. When orthodoxy became intolerable, Buddhism emerged as a new religion.
 a. Roman Catholic b. Aristocratic
 c. Brahminical d. Upper caste
20. Bhrgu says that caste division relates to differences in physical attributes of different human beings reflected in
 a. hair colour b. skin colour
 c. height d. race
21. According to Bhavishya Purana, 'Since members of all four castes are children of God, they all belong to the same
 a. race b. tribe
 c. genes d. caste
22. Kabir, the greatest of working class poets was a
 a. barber b. Weaver
 c. shoe-maker d. cotton-carder
23. Ravi-das was a-
 a. Weaver b. barber
 c. cotton-carder d. shoe-maker
24. Sen warns people of India to avoid taking democracy as of the Britishers.
 a. Symbol b. token
 c. gift d. none of the above
25. Democracy is connected with :
 a. public discussion b. interactive reasoning
 c. both (a) and (b) d. neither (a) nor (b)

ANSWER KEY

1.-c, 2.-a, 3.-b, 4.-a, 5.-b, 6.-c, 7.-d, 8.-a, 9.-c, 10.-a, 11.-b, 12.-b, 13.-d, 14.-d, 15.-b, 16.-c, 17.-a, 18.-c, 19.-c, 20.-b, 21.-d, 22.-b, 23.-d, 24.-c, 25.-c,

Q 1. What makes for the distinction between the various genres of fiction, 'a sports story', 'a Western story', 'a jungle story' and 'science fiction'?

Ans- Science fiction is a literary form. It is known through the background. It is an influence which in no case is inferior to any literary form. In the present essay, the author has made a distinction between various genres of fiction which are 'a sports story', 'a Western story', 'a jungle story' and 'science fiction'. In this regard, the author says, "Science fiction is a literary universe of no mean size because science fiction is what it is, not through its content but through its background."

According to the author, a 'sports story' must contain an athletic or competitive activity which becomes an integral part of the story. A western story is weaved around the life of a cowboy who wanders in the American West. In 'Jungle story', the author depicts the dangers of a forested tropical wilderness. Science fiction necessarily displays different components such as interplanetary travel and extraterrestrial creatures as a part of the plot.

Thus, the author has presented the characteristics in each type of fiction but what really distinguishes it from other genres of fiction is its background, while other genres are differentiated on the basis of their content. He makes it clear that if any of these genres contains a different background of society which is different from ours, it becomes science fiction. Thus, the author makes perfect science fiction.

Q 2. How does Asimov establish that John Campbell was wrong in his opinion that it is not possible for a science fiction mystery to be fair to a reader in the same way as a classical mystery is?

Ans- The author refers to John W. Campbell who was a great science fiction editor. He was of the opinion that the domain of science fiction is limitless. But he failed in regard to science fiction mystery. Asimov claims that John Campbell was wrong in his opinion.

The author says that in Campbell's opinion, it is not possible for a science fiction mystery to be presented before the reader in the same way as a classical mystery. He considered it a very tough and almost impossible task. He quotes the example of Sherlock Holmes' classical mystery. Sherlock Holmes was a detective. He was gifted with extraordinary abilities of sight to keep pace with the plot yet it remained fair to the readers. He expresses his opinion that such plots were fair in classical mysteries. And if they were suitable in classical mysteries, they are suitable for scientific mysteries also because the reader is quite unaware of these mysteries. So the writer is able to pen down a science fiction mystery. It would be quite appropriate to put such science fiction mystery before the readers.

Q 3. What are the pitfalls that the writer of science fiction mystery must guard against?

Ans- The pitfalls that the writer of science fiction mystery,

must guard against are the following-

- (i) To start writing science fiction without the least knowledge of laws, assumptions and dictums of science. Asimov refers here to John Dickson Carr who has dared to write science fiction while his works reveal that he does not know the difference between CO₂ and CO.
- (ii) To assemble the events and people without proper scrutiny and scientific observation.
- (iii) To give place to myths and legends in the subject matter of science fiction.
- (iv) To abandon an application of mind and scientific rules and laws.

Q 4. What is the parallel drawn between myths and legends of the past and science fiction?

Ans- The ancient myths and legends are full of stories of human beings with supernatural powers. There are the legendary heroes who control situations, those ancient pieces of magic still fascinate us today, those crystal balls, into which one can see things that are happening many miles away, and magic shells that can allow us to hear the whisperings of humans many miles away.

In science fiction we have hypotheses that are often built up on the same principle which is superstitious beliefs and imaginary beliefs. The goals of these ancient stories are the same as those of modern science fiction. These are the parallel drawn between myths and legends of the past and science fiction that connect each other.

Q 5. What gives science fiction its validity?

Ans- In this essay the author indicates the validity of science fiction by stating that the difference is that the ancient myths and legends fulfill those needs and meet those goals against the background of a Universe that is controlled by gods and demons that can, in turn, be controlled by magical formulas either in the form of enchantments to coerce, or prayers to cajole. Science fiction, on the other hand, fulfills those needs against the background of a Universe that is controlled by impersonal and answerable laws of nature, which can, in turn, be controlled by an understanding of their nature. In a narrow sense, only science fiction is valid for today since, as far as we can tell, the Universe does follow the dictates of the laws of nature and is not at the mercy of gods and demons. This shows that law and nature validates science fiction.

Q 6. Which literary works does the author have in mind when he refers to 'Open Sesame' or the concept of winged horses or flying carpets?

Ans- The ancient myths and legends are full of stories of human beings with supernatural powers. In prescientific times, it was the priest, magician, wizard, shaman who filled the function of the scientist today. It was the priest and others who were perceived as having the secret of controlling the Universe and it was advances in the knowledge of magical formulas that could enhance

power. The literary works the author has in mind when he refers the following are:

'Open Sesame'-Alibaba and Forty Thieves

'winged-horses'-Panchatantra

'Flying-carpets'- One Thousand Tales of Arabian Nights

Q 7. What is the general thinking of human beings about gods?

Ans- It is the general thinking of human beings about gods that they have control over natural phenomena. Even they have control over natural activities. So they are considered to be superhuman, super animal or super combinations of human and animals. It is a true fact that no one contradicts gods and supernatural elements.

But it is also a fact that human beings have a deep rooted faith in their existence. If some natural activities become disastrous and against human beings, we think that gods are angry and they are taking revenge. And if the events are in the favour of human beings and helpful, we consider the gods to be kind and well wishers. This is the reason why human beings always try to persuade the gods to win favour. If human beings fail to pursue gods, it is thought that someone has offended gods and they are angry.

Q 8. Who did the work of a scientist in the pre scientific times and how?

Ans- The author is very clear in this regard that in the pre-scientific times, the priest, magician, wizard or shaman were the people who did the work of a scientist. The people believed the priest to be the controller of the whole universe. They could do whatever they lived with their supernatural powers.

There are so many myths and legends in which human beings are so powerful enough that they could control even winged horses or flying carpets. In a magical crystal ball, human beings used to see the happenings from miles away. They could even hear the whispering sounds though the ball, The seven league boots were powerful enough to transport you several miles. In pre pre-scientific era, there are so many legends in which we experience human and animal characteristics in a single unit.

Q 9. How is the role of supernatural powers being played nowadays?

Ans- The author says that earlier, gods and demons were the supernatural agents who performed the supernatural activities. Nowadays, the role of all those old stories is played by science fiction. But there is a difference between the activities. In the olden days, the myths and legends were controlled by gods and demons in the form of prayers or enchantments. It was believed that these prayers won favour of these supernatural powers.

On the other hand, science fiction fulfills those needs with the help of unanswerable laws of nature. Science fiction is dependent on deep imagination. In the modern context, science fiction is valid. It is not dependent on the mercy of gods or demons. Modern generations do not have any interest in the duel of Achilles and Hector with spears and shields. Today, people enjoy adventurous stories of exciting science fiction.

Q 10. What are the views of John W. Campbell about writing science fiction?

Ans- John W. Campbell was an eminent science fiction writer. He was of the opinion that science fiction is not free. It has countless boundaries and domains in all societies, past, future, probable, improbable, realistic or fantastic. He clearly accepts that writing a science fiction mystery is full of troubles and difficulties. It needs a great imaginative power.

What we require most is a rational idea, mode of modification and estimate of it. Apart from that, it is also true that science fiction mysteries are difficult but not impossible. He advises setting science fiction mysteries in the future. And the society must be of some different types in comparison to our own society. It should be clearly depicted what can be done and what can't be done in it.

Q 11. When did science fiction come into existence?

Ans- According to the author, science fiction came into existence during the last two centuries. It could happen only when people began to think about the real meaning of science fiction, that it is a science and technology that is able to differentiate between present and past or present and future. It was the time when people began to wonder about science fiction.

Q 12. What is pre-historic period of science fiction?

Ans- According to the writer, the scientific and technological changes came into existence after the Industrial Revolution in 1800. After only this time, science fiction could be written. The era before real science fiction is called the prehistoric period of science fiction. By now, the people began to think that science was the key for exploration and understanding the universe.

Q 13. What is the opinion of people now about science?

Ans- Now, people have a positive thinking about science. They have a clear vision and opinion that science is the main factor of development. Human beings have always been curious about the mystery of nature. And this curiosity has always helped human beings to invent new things every time. People also hope that with the help of science, they will be able to understand the laws of nature and enhance human powers.

Q 14. What is the difference between content and background of the story?

Ans- The author clearly depicts the difference between content and background. In a 'sports story' competitive activity and athletic nature are its content. In a 'western story', we have the life of a nomadic cowboy of the American west in the 19th century as a part of content. We can take the content of any of these stories and place it against a background that involves a society significantly different from our own. But if we add something and not allow it to change the nature of the story, it becomes science fiction.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q 15. Give two examples to show how a story becomes science fiction.

Ans- The author gives so many examples to prove his point. He says that in a western story, take a fish boy in place of a cowboy with his dolphin, mackerel or cod; it still remains the western story but turns into a science fiction. In the same way, if we take a forest of a different planet with a different environment, there are dangers in vegetation and atmosphere. This will remain a jungle story along with a science fiction.

Q 16. What do you know about the Napoleonic war of 1812?

Ans- The Napoleonic war of 1812 was fought between the United States and the United Kingdom and Ireland and its dependent colonies in North America and Native Americans allies. In the story, the author wants to know whether people will take interest in the story of this battle because our warships are no longer made of wood and are no longer equipped with sails.

Q 17. Why does the poet claim that only science fiction is valid today?

Ans- According to the author, only science fiction is valid for today. So far as he can understand the claim, he explains the reason behind it. He says that now the mental attitude of the people has been changed and they think that now the universe does follow the dictates of the laws of nature. It is not dependent on the mercy of gods and demons for its smooth functioning.

Q 18. What are the similarities between ancient stories and that of science fiction?

Ans- There is a great similarity between the ancient stories and that of science fiction. Both of them depict the life that is quite unknown to us. We can only imagine about the unknown world. It also fulfills our emotional needs which are also the same. These emotional needs arouse a curiosity in the human heart and they need the satisfaction of the longing for wonder.

Q 19. Why does the author say that writing a science fiction mystery is difficult?

Ans- The author Isaac Asimov says that writing a science fiction mystery is difficult because it requires some knowledge of natural sciences like Physics, Chemistry, Biology, etc. It should be correctly defined otherwise the context would become ridiculous. He refers to his science fictions- 'The Caves of Steel' and 'The Naked Sun'- to explain that such a style can be adopted while writing science fiction.

Q 20. What is the difference between the pre-scientific universe and the universe of scientific fiction?

Ans- The difference between the pre-scientific universe and the universe of scientific fiction is that the ancient myths and legends fulfill those needs and those goals against the background of a universe that is controlled by Gods and demons who can, in turn, be controlled by magical formulas. Science fiction on the other hand fulfills those needs against the background of a universe that is controlled by impersonal and answerable laws of nature, which can in turn be controlled by and an understanding of their nature.

- Who is the writer of the essay 'On Science Fiction'?**
 - G.B.Shaw
 - Isaac Asimov
 - Virginia Woolf
 - D.H.Lawrence
- Into how many parts is the essay divided?**
 - two
 - three
 - four
 - five
- The first part is called**
 - The Prescientific Universe
 - The Prehistoric Universe
 - The Post Scientific Universe
 - The Posthistoric Universe
- The second part is called**
 - The World of Science Fiction
 - The Universe of Science Fiction
 - The World of Child Fiction
 - The Universe of Child Fiction
- Asimov points that true science is a creature of the last Centuries.**
 - two
 - three
 - four
 - five
- People get the idea that it is science and technology that produce the**
 - Present
 - past
 - future
 - none of the above
- Science fiction was written after**
 - French Revolution
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Black Death
 - Spanish Flu
- Through science, people can make use of of nature to control the environment and enhance human powers.**
 - gifts
 - miracles
 - laws
 - none of the above
- Earlier the gods were pictured as**
 - whimsical
 - unpredictable
 - both (a) and (b)
 - neither (a) and (b)
- The ancient myths and legends are full of stories of human beings with**
 - gold
 - wings
 - horns
 - supernormal powers
- What is the meaning of aeronavigation?**
 - travelling in an aeroplane
 - swim or swing in the air
 - navigating the sea
 - none of the above

12. **Asimov compares the crystal ball, into which one can see things that are happening many miles away to a modern day**
- a. computer b. television
c. telephone d. internet
13. **Which fairytale does 'Open sesame' refer to?**
- a. Cinderella
b. Alladin and the Magic Lamp
c. Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves
d. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs
14. **The man-horse is called**
- a. Satyr b. Sphinx
c. Harpy d. Centaur
15. **The man-goat is called**
- a. Satyr b. Sphinx
c. Harpy d. Gorgon
16. **The woman lion is called**
- a. Harpy b. Satyr
c. Sphinx d. Gorgon
17. **The woman-hawk is called**
- a. Harpy b. Gryphon
c. Sphinx d. Satyr
18. **The eagle lion is called**
- a. Sphinx b. Gryphon
c. Centaur d. Harpy
19. **The snake woman is called**
- a. Gorgon b. Centaur
c. Sphinxd. Harpy
20. **The goal of ancient stories and modern science fiction are same-**
- a. the depiction of life as we don't know it
b. to fear nature and its laws
c. to entertain us
d. all of the above
21. **As per science fiction the is not at the mercy of gods and demons.**
- a. ocean b. mountains
c. world d. universe
22. **What does Q-rays in the chapter mean?**
- a. gamma rays b. sun rays
c. the suspicious point d. none of the above
23. **Does some basic knowledge of natural science is required to write science fiction?**
- a. yes b. no
c. maybe d. none of the above
24. **What happens when a writer of science fiction does not have basic knowledge of Science?**
- a. His books are not published
b. The situation becomes ridiculous.

- c. He cannot write good sci-fi.
d. all of the above

25. **Name the book/books whose style can be followed to write science fiction.**

- a. The Caves of Steel b. The Naked Sun
c. both (a) and (b) d. neither (a) and (b)

ANSWER KEY

1.-b, 2.-a, 3.-a, 4.-b, 5.-a, 6.-c, 7.-b, 8.-c, 9.-c, 10.-d, 11.-b, 12.-b, 13.-c, 14.-d, 15.-a, 16.-c, 17.-a, 18.-b, 19.-a, 20.-a, 21.-d, 22.-c, 23.-a, 24.-b, 25.-c

Q 1. Why does something so ordinary and commonplace as giving water to a wayfarer become so significant to Prakriti?

Ans- Chandalika is a drama comprising of two acts composed by Rabindranath Tagore. It was Mukti Dhara originally which means free current that had spoked in the heart of Prakriti. She is a Chandalika, a maid from the lowest section of society considered as untouchable in ancient India. Anand, the renowned disciple of Lord Buddha once came to a well and asked Prakriti to give him water. She explained her caste but Anand assured her of being like other women of the upper caste. Now Prakriti is awakened and enlightened. Therefore, something so ordinary and commonplace as giving water to a wayfarer becomes so significant to Prakriti.

Q 2. Why is the girl named Prakriti in the play? What are the images in the play that relate to this theme?

Ans- The play is centred around the role of Prakriti. Prakriti is playing the part of a Chandalika, a low caste untouchable who is moved by the humanity of Ananda the monk. Prakriti is termed as 'Nature'. Prakriti depicts the natural desire of a woman who is awed by the humane virtues.

She realises that she has been unjustly treated by society. She was considered 'unclean' and 'untouchable' throughout her life. When she realises her personality, she gathers new courage and fills herself with new thoughts that she is also a part of this society as all other persons are. She is the central figure of the play. The theme of the play is water which is nature.

It has the quality to wash and clean all the dirt and unwanted things. It symbolises that Prakriti washes away the unjust and tyranny of the society by serving water to the monk. In the magic mirror, she sees a great upheaval in nature. It happens because of some disturbance in her nature, and finally she experiences some ugly aspects of Nature.

She yearns for the monk and for this purpose, she forces her mother to put the monk under a spell to bring him to her. There are dark clouds, heavy storms, lightning and thunder. These are natural images which help to form the theme of the drama. When she goes against nature by calling the monk, she has to pay a heavy price for it. Thus, the girl is rightly named as Prakriti.

Q 3. How does the churning of emotions bring about self-realisation in Prakriti even if at the cost of her mother's life?

Ans- Yes, I think the churning of emotions brings about self realisation in Prakriti even if at the cost of her mother's life. Churning of emotions takes place in varied ways within Prakriti. She first assumes her meeting with the monk as a new birth. When the churning becomes beyond tolerance she persuades her mother to cast

a spell on the monk. Her mother appears to be a gentle lady and tells her not to disturb the monk in his meditation. She compels her mother to cast a spell on Ananda. After many days Ananda, under the influence of the spell, comes to Prakriti in anxiety. Prakriti regrets this moment and apologises to him. She scatters the paraphernalia of magic to pieces and her mother dies.

Q 4. How does the mirror reflect the turmoil experienced by the monk as a result of the working of the spell?

Ans- The mirror was given to Prakriti by her mother for her to look into it and find out where the monk had reached as a result of the spells. Apart from the location, the author portrays the mirror as an indicator of personal happiness, devoutness and humanity within a person. As the mother's spell grew stronger, Ananda the monk was losing his spirituality and was succumbing to the evils of lust. The mirror was able to describe this change of personality of the monk throughout the narration of the play. Towards the end, the once radiant and inspiring aura of the devout Buddhist monk is transformed into an uncharismatic and deceitful human depicted by a defeated personality.

Q 5. What is the role of the mother in Prakriti's self-realisation? What are her hopes and fears for her daughter?

Ans- Prakriti's mother was aware of the consequence of casting the evil spell on the monk. She knew that the spell would change the divine monk into an earthly being with no conscience or truthfulness. Moreover, the powerful spell she cast upon the monk would take a toll on her life as well. When Prakriti realises that she has destroyed the purity of the monk to drag him to her, she feels sorry for her action. Her mother asks her to look into the mirror. When Prakriti peeps into the mirror, she realises her mistake. Prakriti's self realisation comes out but she has to pay a heavy price for it.

Her mother dies in the process of undoing the spell. She hopes that her daughter will have a happy life after marriage. She persuades her daughter to be with the king's son but she wants to be with the monk. She knows well the adamant nature of her daughter but wants to make her happy. She warns her daughter against the negative consequences. Thus, on every step, she has hopes as well as fears for her daughter. She continuously works for the self realisation of her daughter.

Q 6. 'Acceptance of one's fate is easy. Questioning the imbalance of the human social order is tumultuous.' Discuss with reference to the play.

Ans- The play 'Chandalika' deals with several themes like human nature, inequality, self realisation. Prakriti is a girl who was born in a family of the so called lower caste of Chandals. As she belongs to a lower caste,

she continuously faces the caste discrimination. She is considered to be 'untouchable' and 'unclean'. She faces the ill treatment of upper caste people. But when a Buddhist monk comes to her and asks for water from her, her life is completely changed.

When Anand tells her that she deserves equal rights in society. She comes to her senses and begins to question the imbalance of society and religious order. She raises her voice against the prevailing social system. She declares that she is no longer a Chandalini. Questioning the imbalance brought the self realisation of her worth and imparted in her a sense of equality. If she accepted her lot as an 'untouchable', her life would have passed as an touchable. She adopts a difficult path for social balance. Prakriti chooses to go against the social order and in doing so she puts at risk the life of her mother and the devoutness of Ananda the monk. Thus, we can say that "acceptance of one's fate is easy. Questioning the imbalance of the human social order is tumultuous."

Q 7. How does Prakriti's mother react when she hears of Prakriti's encounter with the monk?

Ans- When Prakriti goes to fetch water, she encounters a monk who asks for some water from the well to quench her thirst. Prakriti returns and tells her mother about her meeting with the monk. She tells her mother that she is greatly impressed with the monk because of his philosophy of indiscrimination. She confesses that she has fallen in love with him. She becomes crazy to offer herself to the monk. Hearing this, her mother gets angry and rebukes her. Her mother clearly tells her that it is not wise for her to develop such worldly feelings for a monk. She reminds her that they belong to a lower caste of chandals. Their caste does not get any honour because they are considered as untouchables. Her mother warns her that if she continues to develop the relationship with the monk, she will have to pay a heavy price for it. She advises Prakriti to forget the monk and accept the reality of her status in society.

Q 8. Will Prakriti resign herself to her lot?

Ans- Prakriti is not a conventional girl who obeys her parents and society without any protest. She remains determined whatever she decides. Once when she decides to get the monk, she tries to find him at any cost. For this purpose, she forces her mother to cast her spell though she has to pay a heavy price for it. She declares that no one should be recognized by his or her birth. She asserts that she is not a chandal any more. She wants to change her lot. To prove her authenticity, she says that plenty of royal blood is found in slaves and plenty of chandals are born in Brahmin families. She becomes ready to fight against her lot. Thus, we can say that Prakriti will not resign herself to her lot.

Q 9. Will the spell work? What will happen when Ananda is made to come?

Ans- The spell of the mother is a very ancient one which never fails and nothing is beyond her power of magic. This is why she is quite optimistic about the functioning of the spell. That's why she clearly declares that when she exercises her magic. Ananda will come running to Prakriti. But she tells Prakriti that once the spell is exercised, it will be impossible for her to undo it.

She asks her daughter to look into the mirror where she finds storm clouds with darkness. Thunder and darkness may also happen but he will be compelled to come with the effect of the spell. Her mother's words are proved to be true when everything of it happens and Prakriti is horrified and asks her mother to stop and undo the spell. In the process of undoing the spell, the mother dies. Ananda comes in a very sad state of mind but returns as soon as the spell is undone. Thus, the spell of the mother works.

Q 10. How does mother scold Prakriti when she does not return home in time?

Ans- While scolding Prakriti, the mother says that the sun is blistering and producing fire on the earth. It is so hot that no one can put his feet on the earth. The morning water is drawn a long time back and the other girls in the village have all taken their pots home. The crows on the Amlaki branches are gasping for heat. The Vaisakh sun is roasting everything. The mother inquired Prakriti whether she was doing penance in the burning sun like Uma.

Q 11. What does the wayfarer ask Prakriti? What does she reply?

Ans- When Prakriti was at the well, the wayfarer came and asked for some water as he was thirsty. As Prakriti belongs to a lower caste of chandals, she does not have courage to give water to the wayfarer. She tells him that she cannot give water to him because of her lower caste as she is considered to be an untouchable by the society. She does not get an equal status in society.

Q 12. What is the new birth for Prakriti?

Ans- When the wayfarer comes to Prakriti and asks for water, Prakriti denies him because of her low caste. At this the wayfarer invokes her for her self realisation. He says that her caste was not true. He says that the black clouds of Sravana do not change their nature even if they shower on the chandals. So she should not humiliate herself. This self realisation is a new birth for Prakriti.

Q 13. What allusion does the wayfarer take from the Ramayana?

Ans- When the wayfarer comes to Prakriti and asks water to quench his thirst, Prakriti refuses because of her low caste of chandals. At this the wayfarer encourages her to give water and says that no water is unclean. He says that Janaki also bathed in such water as this at the beginning of her forest exile and that Guhak, the chandal drew water for her.

Q 14. How does the mother ask Prakriti to be more practical and not to be so curious?

Ans- The mother asks Prakriti to be more practical and warns her that men's words are meant only to be heard, not to be practised. The filth into which an evil fate has cast her is a wall of mud that no spade in the world can break through. She tells Prakriti that she is unclean and should not taint the outside world with her unclean presence. To stray anywhere beyond its limits is to trespass.

Q 15. Why does the mother ask Prakriti to go to the king's son? What is Prakriti's reply?

Ans- The mother asks Prakriti to go to the king's son because he was charmed by her beauty when he saw her once while deer-hunting.. Prakriti replies that she would not go to him because he had forgotten everything. He even forgot that she was a human being. He saw nothing except the beast (Chandalika) whom he wanted to bind in chains of gold.

Q 16. What does Prakriti reply when her mother asks her if she respects religion?

Ans- When the mother asks her if she respects the religion, Prakriti replies that she has no answer for it. She clarifies that she respects the person who respects her. If a religion which insults human beings on behalf of caste or creed, is a false religion. She says that everyone is united to make her conform to a creed that blinds and gags. She clearly says that she is not afraid of anybody and asks her mother to cast the spell.

Q 17. Why does Prakriti protest against her mother when her mother says that her dreams are shattered?

Ans- Prakriti protests her mother because she has a cry of desire day by day and she bears the burden of shame moment by moment. This feeling is like a prisoned bird in her heart that is beating its wings to get freedom. She does not call it a dream. She thinks that the burden of her caste has sunk its teeth into her tender heart and it will not lose its grip. She feels no joy, no sorrow, no earthly burden. Since she does not have dreams then how they can be shattered.

Q 18. What instructions does mother give to Prakriti to look into the mirror? What does Prakriti see in the mirror?

Ans- The mother chants her spell to call the monk. She asks Prakriti not to fear because calling the monk was not beyond her powers. She tells Prakriti that she will give her (Prakriti) a magic mirror. She will take the mirror in her hands and then she will have to dance. His shadow will fall on the mirror and in it, she will see what happens to him. Prakriti sees the storm clouds in the mirror and Ananda in great agony.

Q 19. What warnings does the mother give to Prakriti for chanting the spell?

Ans- The mother is an expert in ancient magic. But she knows the dangers of exercising the magic. So, she asks Prakriti to think about it once again before her mother casts the spell. She will have to endure till the end until the spell reaches its height. It may even cost the life of the mother if it is undone. She warns that this fire will not die out until everything is burnt to ashes.

Q 20. How does Prakriti want to call the Bhikshu at her home?

Ans- When her mother says she will call the Bhikshu by requesting him, Prakriti says that this is not a proper way to call him. She says that she will send her call into his soul. She is longing to unite with him. She feels a pain in her heart. And is doubtful whether he will mingle himself with her in the same way as the holy Ganga

mingles with the black water of the holy Jamuna. She feels music springing in her inner self. She thinks that the Bhikshu has left behind him a word of hope. Now nothing in the world would give her solace except her union with Ananda. She thinks that one pitcher of water is not sufficient to quench the thirst of the whole earth. She is determined to call Ananda even through magic.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who is the author of the drama 'Chandalika'?**
 - Girish Karnad
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Mahesh Dattani
 - G.B. Shaw
- When was Tagore awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature?**
 - 1931
 - 1924
 - 1935
 - 1921
- Originally the play was known as**
 - Atma Mukti
 - Muktibodh
 - Mukti Dhara
 - none of the above
- The drama is divided into Acts.**
 - two
 - three
 - four
 - five
- Who is the Chandalika in the play?**
 - Suman
 - Prakriti
 - Chaya
 - Manjula
- What is the name of the Buddhist monk?**
 - Ishwaran
 - Pramod
 - Ananda
 - Shyama
- The first act begins withof mother and Prakriti.**
 - collocation
 - duel
 - quarrel
 - retrospection
- Prakriti met Ananda at ain the village.**
 - monastery
 - fair
 - well
 - school
- Ananda asked for**
 - love
 - food
 - water
 - rest
- Prakriti belonged to a/an caste.**
 - high
 - aristocratic
 - Noble
 - low
- Did Prakriti give water to the monk to quench his thirst?**
 - yes
 - no
 - maybe
 - none of the above

12. **The mother asked Prakriti about her:**
 a. class performance
 b. friend's health
 c. absence from her room
 d. none of the above
13. **According to Ananda, self-humiliation is a sin, worse than**
 a. cheating b. self-murder
 c. arrogance d. adultery
14. **What was Prakriti doing at the well when the monk arrived?**
 a. drinking water b. bathing
 c. washing clothes d. washing a calf
15. **Which part of the day was it when the monk came to the well?**
 a. morning b. evening
 c. afternoon d. noon
16. **What does Prakriti insist her mother do?**
 a. buy her a new dress
 b. to continue her education
 c. cast a spell on the monk
 d. allow her to meet her father
17. **According to Prakriti "A religion that insults is a religion."**
 a. fake b. true
 c. false d. God's
18. **Why did the mother agree to chant the spell?**
 a. She was greedy.
 b. She couldn't see Prakriti suffering.
 c. The head monk had bribed her.
 d. None of the above
19. **The second Act begins after the passage of days.**
 a. 10 b. 20
 c. 25 d. 15
20. **When the second act begins what is Prakriti doing?**
 a. She is looking at the mirror.
 b. She is weeping.
 c. She is waiting for Ananda at the well.
 d. She is dressing for Ananda.
21. **Whose image is reflected in the mirror?**
 a. Prakriti's
 b. Ananda's
 c. Mother's
 d. The mirror does not reflect anything
22. **If the mother undo her spell, she will**
 a. be blessed b. die
 c. earn a lot of money d. lose Prakriti

23. **In the second Act the monks had gone to the monastery in**
 a. Magadh b. Bodhgaya
 c. Nalanda d. Vaishali
24. **The month mentioned in the second act is**
 a. Asadha b. Jyaistha
 c. Kartika d. Magha
25. **What happens at the end of the play?**
 a. The mother dies.
 b. Prakriti repents
 c. Prakriti falls at Ananda's feet.
 d. All of the above

ANSWER KEY

1.-b, 2.-a, 3.-c, 4.-a, 5.-b, 6.-c, 7.-a, 8.-c, 9.-c, 10.-d, 11.-a, 12.-c, 13.-b, 14.-d, 15.-d, 16.-c, 17.-c, 18.-b, 19.-d, 20.-a, 21.-b, 22.-b, 23.-d, 24.-a, 25.-d

Q 1. How genuine is the love that Manjula expresses for her sister?

Ans- Malini, Manjula's sister, suffered from meningomyelocele which reduced her existence to misery. However, Manjula had nursed her sister throughout as she confessed that she was childless and Malini, became her child. Her novel, *The River Has No Memories* is about her sister and solely dedicated to her. The author tells us how she was tender to her and watched helplessly as she moved towards death. Though there had been instances where Manjula felt ignored by her parents while Malini became "the apple of their eye", yet she understood the graveness and the need of the situation. Manjula's love for her sister is really genuine.

Q 2. The sister does not appear in the play but is central to it. What picture of her is built in your mind from references in the play?

Ans- Manjula Nayak's bestselling book features her real-life sister, Malini, who was a victim of meningomyelocele which made her undertake a series of operations, reducing her existence to misery. We find some glimpses of Malini of how she was more intelligent, more attractive and vivacious than the author herself and a very sensitive person. Even Pramod, Manjula's husband, loves her more than Manjula's herself.

Because of her sister's brilliance, Manjula lives in her shadow. Manjula confesses about the intelligence of her sister. Manjula publishes her novel which is entirely based on Malini's ideas which gives her name, fame and money. Manjula becomes so popular that she does not need to write another novel. In this way, the playwright has developed the character of Malini to her highest point.

Q 3. When the image says- "Her illness was unfortunate. But because of it, she got the best of everything."

- (i) What is the nature of Manjula's reply?
- (ii) How can it be related to what follows in the play?

Ans- (i) Manjula was highly defensive on her part after hearing "Her illness was unfortunate. But because of it, she got the best of everything." She retaliated back by saying that Malini never demanded anything. However, we can trace a stench of insecurity in Manjula as she fumbles for words and ends up defining her sister as "the apple of their eye". She understood that her sister needed to be the priority to her parents but somehow couldn't accept it fully. But it is also true that Manjula resents Malini's wit and intellect. She envies her sister. Manjula could not get the facilities which her sister attained. Somewhere, Manjula is caught up in a comparative analysis between Malini and herself.

- (ii) Malini is forced by circumstances to live with her elder and married sister Manjula because she is physically challenged and her parents have died.

Pramod, Manjula's husband, loves her deeply and after her death, goes to America. Manjula tries to portray her sister as the dependent who is living in her shadows. But the reality is not as Manjula shows it.

Manjula herself spends her life in the shadow of Malini because she was extremely intelligent. Malini receives all the attention for her wit and wisdom not for her disabilities which is gradually unfolded to the readers. In this way, the statement serves the purpose of the events that are unfolded later in the play. The noble cause taken by Manjula for her sister is turned into complete failure.

Q 4. What are the issues that the playwright satirises through this TV monologue of a celebrity?

Ans- The playwright is an eminent personality of Indian literature. He has put many facets of life in the play. Apart from that, he satirises false traditions. He satirises the conservative traits of Indian society where a writer is supposed to write in Indian languages. English writing should be discarded. When she used to write in Kannada, she was always in want of money but as soon as she started writing in English, she received a huge amount only as advance. Another issue that the playwright satirises is the truth behind the media. The statements that Manjula makes on screen presents a picture which is in stark contrast to the dark realities of her life. Then we come in contact with the issue of mutual relationship with our near and dear ones. Manjula Nayak fabricates when she mentions her love for her younger sister. Thus, the playwright presents the false rosy pictures in the play.

Q 5. 'Broken Images' takes up a debate that has grown steadily since 1947 the politics of language in Indian literary culture, specifically in relation to modern Indian languages and English. Discuss.

Ans- When India became free in 1947, it was a general perception that the importance of English would come to an end but now the importance of English has increased immensely. So, Girish Karnad has raised the issue once again. The politics of language in Indian literary culture is in full swing now. The playwright has put the same issue by portraying the harsh reality of Indian mindset through Manjula, the protagonist. The playwright observes that Indian people feel free walking space in the sophisticated society if one writes in English. Malini expresses her views in English while Manjula does not.

English is so popular amongst Indians that Manjula puts such a story and aggressive character in her novel that it has been able to make differences in the lives of Indians. English creates jealousy among the sisters and brings up class struggle almost like the haves and have nots. English has always scored over all Indian languages. While the truth is that true values can be expressed only in Indian languages-writers write in English only for monetary purposes. The debate goes

on to further highlights how English conforms only to the Elitist and minor fragment of the Indian population whereas the southern and eastern part of the country feel that designating Hindi with the title of "link" language would fall as a liability to those who do not speak Hindi at all. On the contrary, English, being a widespread and diasporic language, is at least comprehensible to a large section of the nation. Besides, each state has its own linguistic minority groups and the use of an official language in those areas is again a major controversy.

Q 6. The play deals with a Kannada woman writer who unexpectedly produces an international bestseller in English.

- (i) **Can a writer be a truly bilingual practitioner?**
- (ii) **Does writing in an 'other tongue' amount to betrayal of the mother tongue?**

Ans- (i) The playwright does not consider that any certain language is fit to express emotions. Writing is an expression of emotions so it does not depend on the language. Manjula Nayak clearly says that she wrote the novel in English because it burst out in English. It is true that a writer should have vast knowledge of his subject. A writer can write in any foreign language as well as he is able to express his ideas in that particular language. Expression has no limits in writing. Language is simply a medium through which the writer's emotions are expressed. Therefore, a writer can certainly be a bilingual practitioner.

(ii) This question is often asked whether writing in 'other' language amounts to betrayal of the mother tongue. But it is not so. Karnad has made it clear in the initial monologue of the play. If a writer is bilingual and writes in both languages, it is his ability not a betrayal. No doubt, writers should give preference to their mother tongue but their writing in English is not wrong from any perspective. A writer writes in both languages according to his target audience. Sometimes writers write in English from the point of view of monetary benefits. It is not wrong. So writing in English or any other foreign language is not a crime.

Q 7. Why do you think the playwright has used the technique of the image in the play?

Ans- The image of Manjula Nayak has been depicted by the playwright in the play. The playwright uses this technique because through her image, he manifests psychological repressed guilt of Manjula over the years. There have been harsh realities in her life and the playwright depicts them through her image. There is a strong confrontation between the image and Manjula.

The image asks so many questions like a person that reflect what is hidden deep within the heart of Manjula. Her resentment towards Malini, parental neglect, a loveless marriage and finally a career which was not truly hers, all seem to confront her through her image. Images reveal towards the best type of self evolution. Thus, the technique plays an important role to find out innerself of Manjula.

Q 8. The play is called a monologue. Why is it made to turn dialogic?

Ans- The play consists of only one character. The other character that converse with her is her own image. Thus, we find a single character in the play. For this reason, the play is called a monologue. Manjula Nayak and her image are put together in a long discussion through dialogues. The playwright has wisely chosen this conversational style because he wants to make the play create a stronger impact on the audience.

A monologue may not express one's thoughts and self contemplation as strongly as one can express through dialogues. So, he has made it dialogic. It is also considered that a monologue with dialogues becomes more self-explanatory and interesting. So, the playwright has used this technique.

Q 9. What is the posture the celebrity adopts when the camera is on and when it is off?

Ans- The playwright has put many facets of Manjula Nayak through a lot of postures both on screen and off-screen. When the play opens, Manjula Nayak is very confident and in a very positive frame of mind. On screen, she shows herself a successful writer. She is enjoying the glory of name, fame and money through her first successful novel.

She seems to be very comfortable with the technique of broadcasting. She is standing on a tall pedestal of her pride. But as soon as she is off-screen, there is a sea change in her behaviour. When her image comes before her to ask questions, she begins to lose her confidence. She becomes aghast and fearful. The playwright very skillfully has presented the hypocrisy of the media through the depiction. Thus, she changes completely till the end what she was in the beginning.

Q 10. In which language does Manjula write?

Ans- Manjula is the protagonist in the play. She is a famous writer. She has a job of teaching but apart from her teaching she is fond of writing. As she is of Kannada origin so apparently, she writes in Kannada but she doesn't get sufficient money by writing in her native language. So she switches towards English to write. Her first novel in English became extremely successful.

Q 11. What is the image in reality?

Ans- When the announcer asks Manjula to come on the stage and address the audience, she is quite confident. He compares her with many other eminent writers but he appreciates her first novel, 'The River Has No Memories' as superior to their writings. Manjula addresses the audience confidently and wants to go from the stage but her image on the screen does not let her go. Thus, the image is Manjula's own conscience.

Q 12. What method did Pramod adopt to convey his feelings?

Ans- When Manjula moved to Bangalore, she came into contact with Pramod. He didn't know how to convey his feelings. So, he wrote a letter to Lucy, a close friend of Manjula, about Manjula. He also wrote a letter to Manjula about Lucy. When Lucy found the letter, she

became furious and tore the letter into pieces but Manjula felt sorry for him. Thus, they came closer and tied into the wedding.

Q 13. What is Manjula accused of?

Ans- Manjula is a Kannada writer. Kannada is her mother tongue. So she is comfortable writing in Kannada. But it is also true that she does not earn sufficient money by writing in her native language. So she turns towards writing in English which gives her not only name and fame but receives huge amounts as royalty. That's why she is accused of writing in English for foreign readers.

Q 14. Who do you think is the real character in Manjula's novel?

Ans- Manjula has a younger sister who is physically challenged. She is beautiful as well as intelligent. Manjula writes in Kannada language but she is not satisfied. It is her sister Malini who speaks English and Manjula learns English from her. She is so sweet that even Pramod, Manjula's husband, loves her and after her death, goes to America. Thus, Malini is the real character in Manjula's novel.

Q 15. Which illness Malini is suffering from?

Ans- Malini, the younger sister of Manjula, is physically challenged. She is suffering from an illness called meningomyelocoele. Because of this illness her body below her waist was damaged. It is a nervous system illness which has made her lower part dysfunctional while the upper part of her body is perfectly normal. She spent her entire life confined to the wheelchair.

Q 16. "You have managed to upset a lot of people?" Who said this and why?

Ans- These words are uttered by the image of Manjula. The image appreciates her for her speech. Manjula delivered a very marvellous speech when the telefilm was to be broadcast. This telefilm was based on the novel of Manjula entitled The River Has No Memories. When she completed her speech, her image greeted her with complaints and said these words.

Q 17. Which days were the happiest days in Manjula's life?

Ans- Manjula was a very active girl. When she completed her college studies, she wanted a decent job. For this purpose she migrated to Bangalore with her parents. She lived there with her parents. Pramod also came into her life there and they got married. It was the time when she had everything-her parents, a good job, a caring husband. Thus, these were the happiest days in her life.

Q 18. Write a short note on the appropriateness of the title 'Broken Images'.

Ans- Girish Karnad has given the play the title 'Broken Images' which conveys the two meanings of the play. The title appropriately reconciles with the theme of the play. The whole play is written in the dialogue form between Manjula, a famous English novelist and her own self image. During their conversation, the image poses many questions to Manjula Nayak and Manjula Nayak replies the questions.

The image asks questions which are related to Manjula's personal life as well as her career at writing. Through this technique, Manjula opens her heart clearly before her readers or audiences that she could not do directly. The reference of Malini informs the audience that Malini is the main character and the novel is based on her. Thus, the title 'Broken Images' is quite suitable, appropriate and true.

Q 19. The childhood of Manjula was a neglected one. What can you say about it?

Ans- Undoubtedly, Manjula faced so many phases in her life. She spent a neglected childhood. She could not get proper love and care from her parents though she was an active girl. The main reason for her neglect was that her younger sister Malini was a physically challenged girl. She was more intelligent and beautiful than Manjula, her elder sister. Manjula shows her indifference towards this neglect yet it comes again and again on the surface.

Malini had been suffering from a disease called meningomyelocoele which is a disease of the nervous system. So, she had to remain in her wheelchair because she could not even move. Manjula's parents left her with her grandparents and kept Malini along with them. They lived at Koramangala. Thus, Manjula had to lead a neglected life.

Q 20. How does Manjula Nayak criticise Indian Television studios?

Ans- Manjula Nayak is quite perfect in TV programs but at this time when she is to deliver her speech, she is not satisfied with the technical aspect of the studio. She comments on this aspect saying that Indian Television studios are noisy in comparison to the studios of London and Toronto.

A number of men and women continuously keep running. They shout orders to one another. Big lights can be seen everywhere which cause too much light in Indian Television studios, a number of headphones and cameras can be seen lying scattered here and there. This is the picture in Manjula's mind about the Indian Television studios.

Q 21. Discuss the motive of Girish Karnad behind writing Broken Images, a soap opera form of T.V. stage drama.

Ans- The motive of Girish Karnad behind writing 'Broken Images', a soap opera form of T.V. staged drama is that it weaves in issues like the hegemony of English over Indian languages and the hollowness of media which bestows greatness on a work that lay unnoticed in its original language but when translated into English becomes the toast of the global literary world. The central character Manjula, now the successful Kannada turned English writer has a handicapped, wheelchair bound sister, Malini. But it is disabled Malini who turns out to be a really healthy and whole person. It is Malini who not only wins the love of Manjula's husband Pramod, but is far more centred and happy than her caretaker sister, Manjula.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Who is the writer of the play 'Broken Images'?**
 - a. Rabindranath Tagore
 - b. Girish Karnad
 - c. GB Shaw
 - d. Mahesh Dattani
2. **Girish Karnad was the recipient of-**
 - a. Padma Shri
 - b. Padma Bhushan
 - c. Jnanpith award
 - d. All of the above
3. **Which writer has been quoted at the beginning of the play?**
 - a. T.S. Eliot
 - b. W.B. Yeats
 - c. Rabindranath Tagore
 - d. None of the above
4. **The play starts in a**
 - a. market
 - b. theatre
 - c. television studio
 - d. mansion
5. **Who is the protagonist of the play?**
 - a. Malini
 - b. Pramod
 - c. Manjula
 - d. the announcer
7. **Manjula was a**
 - a. English lecturer
 - b. Kannada short story writer
 - c. English novelist
 - d. All of the above
8. **Who is Manjula's younger sister?**
 - a. Rekha
 - b. Sulekha
 - c. Malini
 - d. Madhu
9. **Name the English novel written by Manjula.**
 - a. The Rose and the Thorn
 - b. The River has no Memories
 - c. The Sacred River of South India
 - d. My Little Sister
10. **According to a pandit, "For Indian writers, English is a medium of" ."**
 - a. Honesty
 - b. Dishonesty
 - c. Loyalty
 - d. Disloyalty
11. **A response is good. But a meaningful response is better.' This is a/an proverb.**
 - a. English
 - b. Hindi
 - c. Kannada
 - d. Malayalam
12. **Who is physically challenged in the play?**
 - a. Manjula
 - b. Malini
 - c. Pramod
 - d. the announcer
13. **What is a cardinal sin that Manjula talks about?**
 - a. marrying Pramod
 - b. neglecting Malini
 - c. writing a novel in English
 - d. none of the above
14. **In the later half of the novel we find Manjula talking to**
 - a. Malini
 - b. her own image
 - c. Pramod
 - d. the announcer
15. **Where did Manjula's parents live?**
 - a. Koramangala
 - b. Varthur
 - c. Lingarajpuram
 - d. Narayanpura
16. **With whom Manjula spent her childhood?**
 - a. her father
 - b. her mother
 - c. her grandparents
 - d. all of the above
17. **What was the first question asked to Manjula?**
 - a. Why did she write in English?
 - b. Why did she write in Kannada?
 - c. Why did she come to Bangalore?
 - d. None of the above
18. **The novel 'The River has No Memories' is based on the life of-**
 - a. Manjula
 - b. Pramod
 - c. Malini
 - d. Manjula's mother
19. **Who was Pramod's and Manjula's common friend ?**
 - a. Malini
 - b. Girish
 - c. Cathy
 - d. Lucy
20. **Who is the software wizard in the drama and has moved to Los Angeles?**
 - a. Pramod
 - b. Manjula
 - c. Malini
 - d. none of the above
21. **In the play, was Pramod faithful to Manjula?**
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. maybe
 - d. none of the above
22. **In which language does Manjula write?**
 - a. Kannada
 - b. Hindi
 - c. Tamil
 - d. Malayalam
23. **The image in the play actually is _____ .**
 - a. Pramod, Manjula's husband
 - b. announcer of studio
 - c. Manjula's conscience
 - d. Malini

24. How did Pramod convey his feelings for Manjula?

- a. by writing a letter
- b. direct proposal
- c. through a friend
- d. on telephone

25. Pramod worked as _____ .

- a. a banker
- b. a chartered Accountant
- c. an actor
- d. a software engineer

ANSWER KEY

1.-b, 2.-d, 3.-a, 4.-c, 5.-c, 6.-a, 7.-d, 8.-c, 9.-b, 10.-b, 11.-c,
12.-b, 13.-c, 14.-b, 15.-a, 16.-c, 17.-a, 18.-c, 19.-d, 20.-a,
21.-b, 22.-a, 23.-c, 24.-a, 25.-d

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A Tiger for Malgudi

-R.K. Narayan

Q 1 What are the views of the Master about violence?

Ans- According to the master, every creature born on this earth has some potential store of violence. Aggressiveness is consistent all his life from birth to death which is subdued if forced and expands when he gets such an environment. But existence of violence cannot be everlasting. Sooner or later it has to go, if not through wisdom, definitely through decrepitude that comes when one grows old. The demon, the tyrant or the tormentor in history, if he ever survives to experience senility, becomes helpless and dependent. One has to change according to the situation

Q 2 How can a person keep his mind steady?

Ans- According to the rules of yoga a person can keep his mind steady. One should look down to one's nose and nothing beyond. He should keep his head bowed and cast his eyes down and make no sound, whatever may be reaction around.

Q 3 What did people say about the Master?

Ans- Everyone in the crowd was surprised to see the tiger, calmly walking by the side of the hermit. There was a difference in opinion about the Master. Somebody said that the hermit must have come from the Himalayas, and he had heard that there were many extraordinary souls residing in the ice-caves, capable of travelling any distance at will, and able to control anything by their yogic powers.

Q 4 What was the notion of the Tiger about God? Why?

Ans- The Tiger's notion about God was that God must be an enormous tiger, spanning the earth and the sky, with claws that could hook on the clouds, and teeth that could grind the mountains. The tiger had such a notion because it is said that God made man in his own image. Similarly, the tiger would also be the image of God and may God be a super Tiger.

Q 5 How did the woman come to know that the Master was her husband?

Ans- The woman came to know that the Master was her husband as her neighbour's child also used to study in the same school where Raja took shelter. And he was there when the hermit tamed the tiger and freed the school from the tiger. Her neighbour had told that the hermit has a habit of rubbing his finger across his brow while thinking. This habit of the hermit was peculiar which her husband only had.

Q 6 Whom did the Master preach about Gita? Write a comment.

Ans- The Master/hermit preached to the Chairman of the 'Save Tiger Committee' about Gita. The Master advocates that everyone is equal before law therefore

no one has the right to murder anyone. Life is controlled by the great power, each individual has counted breaths bestowed by the power. Moreover he emphasised on the teachings of Gita and quoted, "I am life and death. I'm the killer and the killed. Those enemies you see before you Arjuna are already dead, whether you aim your arrows at them or not".

Q 7 Why did the Master not want the tiger to look anywhere except his path?

Ans- The Master did not want the tiger to look anywhere except his path because human beings are timid creatures and would be panicked. Looking at the people would distract Raja and would lose its peace of mind. And the tiger's look would excite the people as town people are likely to get excited.

Q 8 What was the purpose of the woman's visit to the Master?

Ans- The woman was the wife of the master. He had left home not out of anger but out of some change in his inner being. Now, the woman wants her husband to return home. She is ready to accept as he is. She wishes to lead a happy life with him and the kids.

Q 9 Write a note on the character -sketch of the Master as discussed in the text.

Ans- The Master is a fascinating character in the novel. In his early life, the Master, like any ordinary person, studies in a college, gets a job, marries, begets children, prospers, and becomes respectable. But, one day, like the Buddha, he leaves everything behind, and renounces the world because of an inner compulsion. He attains the spiritual level of a Sanyasi. He attains serenity and wisdom through Yoga and meditation. The Master recognizes a gentle soul in Raja and helps the latter to transform himself from the subhuman level to the philosophical level. He is a very humble man who advises people to prostrate only before God. The Master's words are always full of wisdom. When he realised that his death was approaching, he handed Raja to the zoo authorities so that Raja could spend his rest of life peacefully and happily among children.

Q 10 Write a character sketch of the Tiger.

Ans- The title of the novel refers to the tiger, Raja. The narrator of the story is the tiger, and the novel is based on the story of his life. So we can say that Raja, the tiger, is the protagonist of the novel. During his early life, Raja has fear of none, strikes terror in others, and considers himself "the Lord of the Jungle". He always expects the other animals to show respect to him and to withdraw from his path. Thus, the youthful vigour, pride, and carefree behaviour of Raja are described in his early years of his life.

Youthful Raja comes across a tigress one day. He fiercely fights with her first, loves her later and begets a litter of four cubs. Raja lives happily with his family making a cave his home till the day the tigress and the cubs are shot dead by human beings. After losing his family, Raja strays into human habitation and carries out regular raids for cattle till the day he is captured by Captain, the proprietor of the Grand Malgudi Circus. The intelligent tiger learns the tricks of the circus and becomes its main attraction. The tiger, thus wins the admiration of Captain.

Later, Madan, a film producer, plans to make a film on Raja and Captain agrees to lend the tiger for the shooting of the film. On the film set when the pain inflicted by the electric metal gadget becomes unbearable, the loyal tiger kills the Captain in an act of self defence. Later he surrenders himself to the hermit and follows him like a disciple. The hermit in turn, does not allow the people to call the tiger "a brute", treats him as an equal and takes him out of Malgudi. Raja calls him "my Master". Having recognized a kindred soul in Raja, the Master discusses spiritual concepts like God, Karma, etc, with him and gives discourses on the Bhagavad Gita. The presence of the hermit and the discourses on philosophical matters transform the tiger slowly. After Raja becomes old, the Master hands him to the authorities of a zoo. The Master before taking leave predicts that Raja will make hundreds of visitors to the zoo happy.

Q 11 How did Captain become the owner of the whole circus?

Ans- Dadhaji gave the Captain all his knowledge and skill in training animals as well as his business methods. As time passed Dadhaji began to depend on Captain. He had become old and weak to manage things. So he made the Captain his working partner. After his death, Captain became the owner of the entire circus, with all its property, assets and animals. He shifted the circus to his hometown, Malgudi and named it Grand Malgudi Circus.

Q 12 How does the hermit emerge as the hero of the novel A Tiger for Malgudi?

Ans- Generally the hero of a story is the one whose presence is felt throughout the story. Thus, in a first glance we see that it is the tiger who can be the hero because all the incidents of the story revolve around him. The hero is one who faces the situations boldly and never deviates from the right path. He is a model for all and gains our sympathy. Analysing these facts we find that the hermit emerges as the hero of this story. In his early life he does his duties as a family person. It is his inner urge for spirituality which drives him to leave his home and worldly pleasure. He becomes a spiritual man and leads a life of penance in the forest. He limits all his needs. He protects the tiger from the cruel hands of people and does not care for the insulting words of the people. He calms down the wild nature of the tiger and awakens his inner soul. He educates the tiger about human nature and divinity. He arranges a comfortable zoo life for the tiger in his old age. He consoles the troubled heart of the tiger by saying that they would again meet in some other life. Thus, the hermit is the hero of the novel.

Q 13 How did Raja pass the next few days and nights after the death of his family?

Ans- After the death of his family Raja was in great fury and was not at ease. He spent his nights restlessly, on the first night he kept watching the dead bodies of his cubs and the tigress, hiding near the village. He wanted to take revenge and tried to enter the village but couldn't do so. But on the second night he became successful in catching an animal of the village and appeased his hunger. Later on the villagers realised that he had lost an animal and also saw the blood stains. Raja changed his strategy. He chose a smaller animal from the herd returning to the village in the evening. He did not stay at one place and kept moving along the mountain ranges. He found that below the mountain ranges were human habitations and in the evenings the cattle were driven back. He could repeat his tactics. He lay in wait, seized the last one and vanished. This way he passed the next few days and nights.

Q 14 How did the Raja follow the hermit and his directions?

Ans- The hermit entered the headmaster's room where the tiger was lying. Raja subdued in front of the hermit. The hermit said to the tiger that it was not safe for him to go out alone. He would take him out and would go to a safe place. The tiger must remember that human beings would panic when they would see the tiger. But he must not look at them. He must keep his head bowed and eyes down and make no sort of sound, whatever might be the reaction of the people. They are likely to get excited, but he must not notice them. He opened the door and asked the tiger to keep close to him. This way, the tiger followed the hermit and his instructions. They passed through the town and many villages on the way. The tiger did not look at anything except the path.

Q 15 What was the daily routine of the tiger in the forest when he was in the company of the hermit?

Ans- Through the day the tiger lay across the entrance of his shelter while the hermit sat with his eyes shut in prayer. In the evening he would open his eyes and enlighten the tiger with many things about life, existence and death. The tiger felt his knowledge was increasing. He mentioned the word God many times. Then the keenness of his hunger was also gone. He slipped away into the jungle only when he felt that he was very hungry. He killed a little animal that was just sufficient enough to satisfy his hunger of the moment. He could starve for many days, but he felt nobler for it.

Q 16 What did the tiger do after he had killed the Captain and where did he reach before sleeping?

Ans- After killing the Captain, the tiger got up to move freely for the first time. The people fled to save themselves leaving everything. The tiger moved off some distance from the cage. Then Jaggu suddenly ran and entered the cage and pulled down the door. The tiger entered Market Road. People ran for their lives at the sight of the tiger. Some street dogs were inviting death when they were barking madly. He rested for a moment at the door of Anand Bhavan on Market Road. The schools were being closed and children were running out happily. They were shouting and laughing. The tiger felt that he

should also join them. So he started moving after them. They ran back to school and the tiger also followed them. The children were shut in the school hall and he saw an open door of a room, so he went there. It was the headmaster's room. The headmaster jumped on the table and reached into an attic for safety. The tiger walked in and sat on the cool floor. He put his head under the large desk and was going to sleep. Someone locked the door from outside.

Q 17 What solution did the hermit give to the tiger for passing his last days of old age?

Ans- The hermit told the tiger that he was becoming old. Some five years of his life were left. It would not be proper to suffer starvation or kill other creatures or get killed by hunters in old age. The hermit further said that the time for attaining his samadhi was near. He would not like to leave him alone. He said that a man would come to take his charge. He was the head of a zoo in the town, so the tiger would spend the rest of his time in the zoo. He would be safe in a cage. He would be given food and they would open the door of the cage so that he might freely move about in an open air enclosure and they would look after him. The hermit gave this solution to the tiger so that he could pass his old age comfortably.

Q 18 Attempt a character sketch of the Captain.

Ans- The Captain was from Abu Lane in Malgudi. Through his hard work he rose to the ownership of the Grand Malgudi Circus. He is diligent, persevering and innovative. He is meticulous in attending to the needs of every animal and is efficient in managing the circus troupe consisting of hundreds of men, women, and animals. Though he is strict during the training period, he has deep concern for his animals and regulates the hours of work and rest for them. The Captain has special consideration for Raja as the animal is the main attraction of the circus. He is overpowered by greed for money. While the film shooting is on, he uses an electric weapon to subdue Raja and gets killed by him. It is not that the Captain is entirely devoid of feelings but his feelings are subordinated to his business interest. His greed for money finally brings him death.

Q 19 Discuss the satire in A Tiger for Malgudi.

Ans- Satire is the art of diminishing a subject by making it appear ridiculous. In R.K. Narayan's work, satire occurs in a certain character, situation or passage of commentary on some aspects of human nature. Human Beings think that they are superior and animals are inferior. But the tiger Raja passes the satirical comment on human nature. According to him, tigers only kill when they are hungry unlike human beings who slaughter one another without purpose or hunger. In the school scene, the Chairman of the local chapter of the Save Tiger Project does not initially allow Mr. Alphonse to shoot the tiger. But after accepting a substantial bribe from Mr. Alphonse declares the tiger a man-eater and gives written permission to the latter to shoot the animal. Thus, Narayan's satire is mild and not bitter.

Q 20. Discuss the ironic elements in, 'A Tiger for Malgudi.'

Ans- Irony is a statement in which the literal meaning of a word or statement is the opposite of the intended. Dramatic irony involves a situation in which the audience shares with the author the knowledge of which the character concerned is ignorant. In the novel when Captain proposes a trapeze act through a ring of fire, Rita his wife opposes it and says that she is not prepared to spare any of her girls or set fire to herself just to please her fancy. She is not an orthodox wife preparing for sati. Ironically, Rita commits suicide (Sati) after her husband's death.

There is another ironic situation on the film set. Captain initially refuses to use the electric metal gadget on the tiger whom he loves. But the same Captain, being overcome by greed for money, uses the electric gadget on the tiger and gets killed.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who is the author of the Novel 'A Tiger For Malgudi'?**
 - R. K. Narayan
 - Girish Karnad
 - R. N. Tagore
 - Arundhati Roy
- 'A Tiger For Malgudi' is written in-**
 - Second person Narration
 - First person Narration
 - Third person Narration
 - None of these
- The story of 'A Tiger For Malgudi' is told/narrated by-**
 - Jaggu
 - Trainer
 - Madan
 - A tiger
- The Novel 'A Tiger For Malgudi' is set in the fictional town of-**
 - Varkala
 - Udupi
 - Malgudi
 - Hampi
- Where did Raja lived his youth life?**
 - Periyar Jungle
 - Nagarhole Jungle
 - Gavi forest
 - Mempi Jungle
- The tiger was named-**
 - Raja
 - Mada
 - Jaggu
 - Alphonse
- How many cubs did Raja have?**
 - Two
 - Four
 - Five
 - Six
- Raja was imprisoned by the captain in-**
 - A net
 - A room
 - a cell
 - A cage
- Where did Captain take the tiger?**
 - To the zoo
 - To his house
 - To the circus
 - To the school

10. Which trick was against Raja's nature as a predator?
- To share a dish of milk with a goat
 - To share a dish of milk with a dog
 - To share a dish of milk with a cat
 - To share a dish of milk with a cow
11. What was the name of Captain's wife?
- Mala
 - Sita
 - Rita
 - Gita
12. Who was the most light-hearted and the happiest animal in the circus?
- Donkey
 - Monkey
 - Hippopotamus
 - Giraffe
13. Name the circus, where the captain worked initially.
- Gemini Circus
 - Rambo Malgudi Circus
 - Grand Dadhaji Circus
 - Grand Irish Circus
14. Who was the head of the trapeze team?
- Captain
 - Rita
 - Jaggu
 - Madan
15. What happened that gave the tiger a chance to nip off the goat's head?
- An audience entered the ring
 - Rita lost her grip on the trapeze
 - An audience fell off the top rung of a gallery
 - Fire broke in the tent
16. Who was Madan?
- Owner of the circus
 - Head of the trapeze team
 - A trainer of the circus
 - Cine-Director and Producer
17. Madan, a film director, came to captain asking to feature Raja in a-
- Song
 - Play
 - Film
 - Circus
18. Who was to stage a fake fight with Raja?
- Jaggu
 - Alphonse
 - Madan
 - Master
19. What was the full name of Madan the film-maker?
- Madhusudan
 - Mohan
 - Madhukar
 - Madhushyam
20. Where did Raja fall asleep?
- In cafes
 - In classroom
 - In headmaster's office
 - None of these
21. Who was the master of Raja?
- A trainer
 - A hermit
 - A film-maker
 - An actor
22. Where did Raja live with the master?
- In a house
 - In a school
 - In a forest
 - In a cave
23. Who was Alphonse?
- A hermit
 - An actor
 - A hunter
 - A trainer
24. Who was the woman who came to the master and demanded to return home?
- Master's wife
 - Captain's wife
 - Master's sister
 - None of these
25. Finally, Raja the tiger went to live in-
- A circus
 - A zoo
 - A cave
 - A school
26. Where did the Master live with his tiger?
- In a forest
 - In a school
 - In a cave
 - In a circus
27. Who was eager to shoot the tiger?
- Madan
 - Master
 - Alphonse
 - Rita
28. Who was the lady who visited the Master?
- Rita
 - Master's wife
 - Raja's wife
 - Madan's wife
29. Who was the Chief Executive of the circus?
- Alphonse
 - Anand
 - Captain
 - Madan
30. What was the name given to the circus by the Captain?
- Grand Irish Circus
 - Grand Dadhaji Circus
 - Grand Malgudi Circus
 - Grand Poona Circus

ANSWER KEY

1.-a, 2.-b, 3.-d, 4.-c, 5.-d, 6.-a, 7.-b, 8.-d, 9.-c, 10.-a, 11.-c, 12.-b, 13.-d, 14.-b, 15.-c, 16.-d, 17.-c, 18.-a, 19.-a, 20.-c, 21.-b, 22.-d, 23.-c, 24.-a, 25.-a, 26.-c, 27.-c, 28.-b, 29.-b, 30.-c,

The Financial Expert

-R.K. Narayan

Q-1 Write a character sketch of Margayya.

Ans- Margayya had been named after enchanting God Krishna by his parents but the people did not know his real name and called him Margayya. 'Marg' meant the way and 'Ayya' meant the man who showed the way. Margayya and his elder brother were living and sharing their ancestral house in Vinayaka Street. He was married to Meenakshi and had a son named Balu. He was blindly obsessed with money.

Margayya was running a roadside counter opposite to the Co-operative Bank in Malgudi. He used to charge a fee for writing loan application forms on behalf of illiterate and ignorant villagers who came to take loans from the bank. He abandoned the business and entered into an agreement with Madan Lal. The book 'Domestic Harmony' was printed in partnership. Then he launched an attractive deposit scheme and accepted millions of rupees as deposits on interest at the rate of 20% annual interest. Whereas the bank gives only 3% annual interest.

He neglects his wife and child. Balu turns into a spoiled child and runs away from the house. We can say that Margayya knows how to mint money. He is an expert financial manager. But he fails miserably as father and husband. He sits on a mountain of wealth but life slips from his hands and lands him to the place where he had started.

Q 2. The Financial Expert is the story of the rise and fall of Margayya. Discuss.

Ans- The Financial Expert is the story of the rise and fall of Margayya. It is his obsession with money that takes him to a great height and ultimately brings about his downfall. The story of his rise and fall is in five phases.

In the first phase, Margayya acts as the financial advisor to the farmers. He charges a modest fee for writing loan application forms on behalf of illiterate villagers who come to take loans from the bank. In the second phase Margayya becomes the prosperous publisher of the book 'Domestic Harmony' in collaboration with the printer, Mr. Lal. He earns a lot of money through the sale of the book and within a short period he becomes well-known for his riches.

In the third phase, Margayya becomes 'financial advisor' and money lender to the farmers, with his own office in Market Road. He does this after selling his copyright of Domestic Harmony to Madan Lal. In the fourth phase, he becomes the financial wizard who receives deposits and 20% interest with the help of Dr. Pal. His son Balu is married to Brinda, daughter of a rich tea estate owner.

In the fifth phase, Margayya loses everything on account of the quarrel with Dr. Pal. He not only files an FIR against him but also spreads rumour that Margayya's financial position is weak. People come to Margayya to have their money withdrawn. Margayya declares himself an insolvent. He returns to where he had started.

Q 3. Discuss the role of Dr. Pal in The Financial Expert.

Ans- Dr. Pal plays a significant role in the life of Margayya and his family. In fact, he is responsible for making and marring Margayya's fortune. Margayya is charmed by his personality. Dr. Pal has written a book named 'Domestic Harmony'. He gladly gives the book to Margayya for twenty five rupees. Margayya gets into a fifty-fifty partnership with the printer, Madan Lal. The book is published and he earns a lot of money through the sales of the book.

Then Margayya starts his banking business with the help of Dr. Pal as his agent. At his advice the rich merchants of Malgudi deposit all the money with Margayya. He earns a lot of money from his deposit-cum-interest scheme. When Balu settles in his new house with his wife Brinda, Dr. Pal becomes a regular visitor. He made Balu eat, drink, gamble and enjoy the company of prostitutes. He instigates Balu to demand his share of the ancestral property from his father. Margayya beats him up. Dr. Pal lodged an FIR with the police. Next day, he spreads rumours among Margayya's clients that their money is not safe with him. The clients take back all their money, making Margayya bankrupt. Thus, Dr. Pal brings about Margayya's ruin.

Q 4. Attempt a character-sketch if Balu.

Ans- Balu is the only child of his parents Margayya and Meenakshi. He is born after twelve years of their marriage. But his father is always busy with his financial affairs. He does not come back home in time to spend a few moments of leisure with his son. His mother is busy with the domestic chores. Balu grows neglected in his early childhood. He turns into a stubborn and obstinate child because of the utter neglect by his parents. He runs away with his father's account book and throws it into the gutter. Balu hates books, studies, teachers and schools. He has failed in the tenth standard examination despite tuition given at home. His father shouts at him and the boy runs away to freedom in Madras. After he returns to Malgudi, he is married to Brinda only to be corrected.

Balu comes under the evil influence of Dr. Pal. He indulges himself in drinking, gambling and smoking. He remains away from home till midnight. He demands the share of his property in a threatening way. Balu is aimless. He has no achievements except his father's unbound wealth that too he loses towards the end.

Q 5. Write a note on Margayya's attempt at educating his son.

Ans- When the book 'Domestic Harmony' was published, Margayya's days changed. He became rich. Balu had become six years old. Margayya was very keen about the education of his son. He took him to the Town's Elementary School and admitted him there. He made it a grand show. He took the young boy in a decorated motor car with pipes and drums through the Market Road; he walked in front of the car with a few people.

Next day they celebrated the schooling ceremony of his son and so the family of his brother too graced the occasion. Balu was not performing well in the school and at the end of the term he returned home with his progress card marked zero. Margayya decided to take charge of the school and became its secretary. Now Balu has a special standing in the school, Margayya provided all the facilities to the boy for studying. He even puts a framed picture of Goddess Saraswati in his study room. But Balu fails to pass the S.S.L.C. examination. Thus, all efforts of Margayya to educate his son goes in vain.

Q 6. Attempt a character-sketch of Meenakshi in the novel The Financial Expert.

Ans- Meenakshi, the wife of Margayya, is a lovable character. She is a typical Indian housewife in a middle class family. She represents the loving, faithful, submissive and practical middle class women of India. Her home is all her world to her. Her sole duty is to look after her son and her husband.

Meenakshi is a devoted and faithful wife. Her husband often scolds her but she remains calm and silent. Even when Margayya has enough money he does not employ any servant and Meenakshi continues to do all the household work herself. When Balu runs away to Madras she sheds tears constantly, eats very little and asks her husband to go out in search of the son. It is she who forces her husband to go to Madras and find him. Meenakshi is a practical woman. She knows that money is important in life but it is not everything. She is satisfied with what she was given and does not crave for more. In short, Meenakshi is a typical homely, Indian housewife. Her field of activity is confined to the four walls of her house. She suffers a lot in her life without any complaint.

Q 7. How was Balu's School Ceremony organised by Margayya?

Ans- When Balu was six years old, he was admitted to Town Elementary School. He was taken to the school in a decorated motor with pipe and drums through the Market Road. Margayya, his elder brother and some rich people of the city were walking in front of the car. The traffic was held up for half an hour when Balu's admission procession was passing. Margayya's brother presented young Balu with a silver box. Margayya asked his son to prostrate himself before his uncle and receive his blessing.

Q 8. What was Margayya's interest in Dr. Pal?

Ans- Margayya meets Dr. Pal, when he goes to a pond beyond Sarayu river to get a red lotus for his puja. Dr. Pal helps Margayya to get the red lotus. Margayya thanks him for his service. They become good friends. Dr Pal says that he writes books. He shows Margayya his book 'Domestic Harmony'. Margayya feels interested in the contents of the book.

Q 9. Why does Margayya's Red Book have special importance for him?

Ans- The red book has great importance for Margayya. It contains all the details of the loans given by him to many of his clients and they cannot deny the return evidence.

It's impossible for him to carry business without it. He makes all his efforts and within fifteen days, manages to collect two hundred from his clients.

Q 10. How does Margayya feel at the loss of his Red Account Book?

Ans- While writing accounts in his red book, Balu was in his lap. Balu refuses to leave him. He promises to leave his father only if he buys him a white elephant toy just then. Margayya becomes angry, Balu kicks away the register and the ink pot. He picks up the red book, runs away and throws it in the flowing gutter. Margayya's blood boils and slaps him in front of everyone. Margayya tries to search for the lost book with a stick in hand. But all in vain. He feels desperate at the loss of the red book and goes back home.

Q 11. Write a few sentences on Brinda, the wife of Balu.

Ans- Brinda is Balu's young wife. She belongs to a rich family of landed aristocracy. She is made to live separately immediately after her marriage. Brinda has not tasted the love and affection of her father-in-law and mother-in-law. In the end Brinda discloses to her father-in-law Balu's behaviour. She is a suffering wife like her mother-in-law. She did not get any marital happiness from Balu.

Q 12. What details do you get about Margayya's ancestry ?

Ans- Margayya belongs to a very low caste. There was a time when his father's grandfather and his brothers were corpse-bearers. Whenever an animal died they were called to carry the corpse. After some years they acquired a piece of land and became agriculturalists. In Malgudi Margayya now lives in Vinayaka Street at house number 14-D and has collected a lot of wealth. Margayya and his brother share their ancestral house. It is a single home situated on the fringe of the cremation ground.

Q 13. How was a suitable match for Balu traced?

Ans- Balu has grown up but he wastes his time, money and health on drinking and smoking. Margayya plans to marry Balu off so that his life becomes regular and he becomes responsible. There were hundreds of marriage proposals but he was looking for some girl with a suitable status. Finally he selects Brinda, the daughter of a rich tea estate owner of Memphi. He bribes the astrologer who declares Brinda to be suitable for Balu.

Q 14. Describe the role of Arul Doss in the play.

Ans- Arul Doss is the head peon of the Co-operative Bank at Malgudi. Margayya calls him the worst blackguard under the sun. Arun Doss plays an active role in throwing out Margayya from his workplace. Arul instigates the bank secretary to punish Margayya. He collects all the forms from the tin box of Margayya under the instructions of the Secretary. He feels proud while doing so.

Q 15. How can you say that Murti the school teacher is a helpless person?

Ans- Murti is an arithmetic and English teacher at the school where Balu studies. He has the reputation of a great teacher and strict disciplinarian. Margayya engages him

as Balu's tutor to teach him and tell him to use cane fearlessly. He gets ten rupees a month for home tuition in addition to twenty rupees a month from the school job. Murti tries to keep Balu happy. He gave him gifts of pencils, rubbers, sweets and solved all his aims. Murti is a helpless teacher and he performs his duty as a formality without his heart in it.

Q 16. Write down the duties entrusted to Shastri, the Accountant of Margayya?

Ans- Sastri is Margayya's accountant. He is a retired government servant. He is honest and sincere in his work. Margayya is a hard task master and he does not like Shastri to waste a minute in the office. He has a very difficult and tight schedule in the office. He has to write down the mortgage that are left with him by the villagers who come to Margayya for financial help. He gets fifty rupees a month. He does not ask his master to raise his salary for fear of losing his job. Sastri suffers for his master without a word of complaint.

Q 17. Why does the secretary of the Co-operative Bank become against Margayya?

Ans- Margayya gets his business under the banyan tree in front of the Co-operative Bank. Arul Doss, the peon, provokes the secretary to throw Margayya from his working place. He first sends Arul to call Margayya in the bank premises. Margayya answers him rudely. The secretary comes and charges Margayya with illegally possessing loan applications. Arul snatches the form. He through Doss warns Margayya to put in jail if he is found working in that place.

Q 18. How did the police inspector help Margayya in searching Balu?

Ans- Margayya meets the Police Inspector in a train on his way to Madras. He tells him that he is going to Madras in search of his son Balu. The Police Inspector was very kind, friendly and cooperative. He examines the postcard and finds out that it has been posted from Park Town. He tells Margayya the happy news that his son is not dead. Then he takes Margayya to the house of the rich man who wrote the postcard bearing the fake news of his son's death. He also takes Margayya to the theatre where he finds his son alive.

Q 19. Who is Madan Lal and how does he help Margayya in his business?

Ans- Madan Lal is a businessman from Bombay settled in Malgudi. He seems to be an honest businessman with the work of printing. He gives due welcome to Margayya who comes to him to talk about the publication of Dr. Pal's book. He looks at the manuscript most patiently before committing anything.

Madan Lal is very hospitable towards his clients and he invites Margayya to have lunch with him in the restaurant. Margayya is highly impressed by his hospitality. After seeing the entire manuscript Madan Lal declares to seek the opinion of his lawyer. Margayya doesn't come forward to spend anything on the production of the book. Even then, Madan Lal agrees to pay Margayya a share in the profits. The title of the book is changed to "Domestic Harmony". The book proves to be a roaring

success. Margayya earns a lot from the sale of this book.

Q 20. How can you say that Meenakshi is a silent sufferer in the house?

Ans- Luxmi is Margayya's wife. Her real name is Meenakshi. She is a tortured woman. She has lived in misery all her life. Meenakshi works like a beast. She never complains because her husband is a mad bull. She is sad at her husband's plan to become a millionaire overnight. She begs from neighbours her daily necessities. Her son Balu acts like a mischievous monkey, still she pampers him. She has no female companion. She cannot share her grief with her sister-in-law though they are sharing the same house, as the brothers are hostile to each other.

Even when Margayya becomes rich and prosperous she lives in terror. She has no peace of mind when Margayya is a worker under the banyan tree and when he is a rich man she is still the same. In short, we can say that Meenakshi is a typically tame, tolerant, meek, self-surrendering and patient Indian housewife. She always obeys, never contradicts and bears everything calmly. Thus, Meenakshi is a silent sufferer in the house.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who is the author of the novel 'The Financial Expert'?**
 - R.K.Narayan
 - Mulk Raj Anand
 - Rajaroo
 - Anita Desai
- R.K.Narayan was awarded**
 - Sahitya Akadami Award
 - Padma Bhushan
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
- The fictional town where the story takes place is**
 - Erode
 - Salem
 - Malgudi
 - Hosahalli
- Who is the protagonist of the novel 'The Financial Expert'?**
 - Margayya
 - Dr. Pal
 - Balu
 - Brinda
- The novel is divided into parts.**
 - two
 - three
 - four
 - five
- Margayya was named after enchanting God**
 - Vishnu
 - Shiva
 - Krishna
 - Ram
- The proudest building in Malgudi is**
 - Margayya's house
 - Central Cooperative Mortgage Bank
 - Government School

- d. Malgudi's theatre
8. **Who is the financial wizard in the novel?**
 a. Margayya b. Balu
 c. Dr. Pal d. Madan Lal
9. **Where is Margayya's ancestral house?**
 a. Angappa Street b. Vinayaka Street
 c. Narayana Street d. Sirdi Street
10. **Who was Margayya's wife?**
 a. Meenakshi b. Brinda
 c. Lakshmi d. Ratna
11. **Who was Arul Doss?**
 a. publisher b. bank peon
 c. writer d. Margayya's son
12. **Margayya wrote all the accounts of his clients in the Book.**
 a. orange b. yellow
 c. green d. red
13. **What is the name of Margayya's son?**
 a. Balu b. Shashtri
 c. Madan d. Murti
14. **The priest narrated to Margayya the story of From The Mahabharata.**
 a. Krishna b. Dronacharya
 c. Arjun d. Kuber
15. **The priest advised Margayya to worship Goddess**
 a. Durga b. Kali
 c. Lakshmi d. Saraswati
16. **Balu threw the red book in the**
 a. gutter b. river
 c. fire d. pond
17. **Margayya went to the bank of the Saryu to collect**
 a. fishes b. shells
 c. red lotus d. all of the above
18. **Whom did Margayya meet near the river?**
 a. Madan Lal b. Dr. Pal
 c. Murti d. Shashtri
19. **Why Dr. Pal used to come near the river?**
 a. to get red lotus
 b. for fishing
 c. for boating
 d. to write books in a peaceful environment
20. **Who helped Margayya to get the red lotus?**
 a. Meenakshi b. Balu
 c. Dr. Pal d. Brinda
21. **Margayya became rich after :**
 a. he robbed the bank
 b. the publication of the book
 c. he won a lottery
 d. Brinda brought a lot of dowry
22. **At what age Balu was sent to school?**
 a. six years b. five years
 c. four years d. three years
23. **What happened on the first day when Balu was sent to school?**
 a. the motor car was decorated
 b. pipes were blown and drums were beaten
 c. the traffic was held for half an hour
 d. all of the above
24. **Who was Balu's tutor?**
 a. Mr. Shashtri b. Mr. Murti
 c. Dr. Pal d. Madan Lal
25. **After failing his exam Balu ran to**
 a. Madras b. Calcutta
 c. Mysore d. Hyderabad
26. **Which character in the novel was responsible for making and marring Margayya's fortune?**
 a. Madan Lal b. Balu
 c. Dr. Pal d. Brinda

ANSWER KEY

1.-a, 2.-b, 3.-c, 4.-a, 5.-d, 6.-c, 7.-b, 8.-a, 9.-b, 10.-a, 11.-b, 12.-d, 13.-a, 14.-d, 15.-c, 16.-a, 17.-c, 18.-b, 19.-d, 20.-c, 21.-b, 22.-a, 23.-d, 24.-a, 25.-a, 26.-c,

Jharkhand Academic Council
ANNUAL INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION - 2023

Elective English
SOLVED PAPER

Multiple Choice Questions

Total Time : 3 Hours 20 minute

Full Marks : _____

INSTRUCTION:

1. Carefully fill up the necessary particulars on the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. Put your full signature on the OMR Answer Sheet in the space provided.
3. There are 35 Multiple Choice Questions in this Part.
4. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.
5. There is no negative marking for any wrong answer.
6. Use the page given at the end of question booklet for Rough Work. Do not do any Rough Work on the OMR Answer Sheet.
7. Read all the instructions provided on page 2 of the OMR Answer Sheet carefully and do accordingly.
8. Four options are given for each question. You have to darken duly the most suitable answer on your OMR Answer Sheet. Use only Blue or Black Ball-Point Pen. The use of Pencil is not allowed.
9. Adhere to the instructions provided in the OMR Answer Sheet very carefully otherwise your OMR Answer Sheet will be treated as invalid and it will not be evaluated.

Read the following poem and answer the questions from 1-5

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made:
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honeybee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.
And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping
slow
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evenings full of the linnet's wings.
I will arise and go now, for always night and day
I hear the lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

1. **Where does the poet long to go?**
 1. Innisfree
 2. London
 3. Switzerland
 4. Brazil
2. **What sort of a house will the poet build?**
 1. Cement and bricks
 2. Clay and wood
 3. Wood and cement
 4. Clay and bricks

3. **What does the poet hope to get there?**
 1. Wealth
 2. Fame
 3. Peace
 4. Friends
4. **Who else will live with the poet there?**
 1. Poet's father
 2. Poet's mother
 3. Poet's friend
 4. All alone
5. **What is the best thing about the place the poet wants to go?**
 1. It is a big city.
 2. It is a place of many big industries
 3. It has many places of historical interest
 4. It is a place of great natural beauty.

Choose the correct indirect speech for the given speech from Q.6-10.

6. **She said, "I can play cricket".**
 1. She said that she could play cricket.
 2. She said that she can play cricket.
 3. She says that he could play cricket.
 4. She said that she can play cricket.
7. **He says, "I am busy".**
 1. He said that he was busy
 2. He said that he is busy
 3. He says that he is busy
 4. He says that he was busy
8. **He said, "May you live long!"**
 1. He said to me that he might live long.
 2. He told me that he might live long.
 3. He prayed that I might live long.
 4. He prayed that he might live long.
9. **He said, "The earth is round".**
 1. He said that the earth was round.
 2. He said the earth was round.
 3. He said that the earth is round.
 4. He said the earth is round.
10. **The guard asked, "Who are you?"**
 1. The guard asked who he was.
 2. The guard asked that who he was.
 3. The guard ask that who he was.
 4. The guard asked who I was.

In each sentence given below, there is an error with the verb printed in bold. Find out the appropriate verb in each case from Q.11-15.

11. I **am feeling** that Sunita is very kind to me.

1. feel
2. feels
3. was feeling
4. had felt

12. He **just posted** the letter.

1. is just posting
2. posts
3. had just posted
4. has just posted

13. He **goes** to college by bus today.

1. had gone
2. is going
3. go
4. will have gone

14. Here **is coming** my brother.

1. comes
2. come
3. not coming
4. can come

15. She never **get up** early in the morning

1. is getting up
2. had get up
3. gets up
4. will have got up

Choose the correct option from Q.16-40

16. What will the poet 'read to thee' in the poem 'A Lecture upon the Shadow'?

1. A Lecture on love
2. A Lecture on nature's beauty
3. A Lecture on moral values
4. A lecture on human beings

17. What do the virtues- 'Mercy, Pity, Peace and love' represent?

1. God
2. Human beings
3. Devil
4. None of these

18. The poet has described the swans as _____ creatures.

1. brilliant
2. mysterious
3. Beautiful
4. all of the above

19. In the poem 'Trees', the trees are compared to _____.

1. Sun
2. tassles
3. flags
4. cloud

20. Where was Kubla Khan's capital situated?

1. Beijing
2. Xanadu
3. Rome
4. Mesopotamia

21. Which metal is mentioned in the poem, Time And Time Again?

1. Bronze
2. Iron
3. Steel
4. Copper

22. Which types of slavery are mentioned in the essay 'Freedom'?

1. Natural Slavery
2. Unnatural Slavery
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

23. The mark was a small round mark, _____ upon the white wall.

1. Black
2. Blue
3. Red
4. Yellow

24. How old was the author when he got his first film projector?

1. Twenty years
2. Sixteen years
3. Thirteen years
4. Ten years

25. According to Lawrence, _____ is better than the parson, scientist, philosopher etc.

1. Doctor
2. Teacher
3. Poet
4. Novelist

26. Who has made the record of the longest speech ever delivered at the United Nations?

1. Krishna Menon
2. Antonia Fraser
3. Amartya Sen
4. J. Robert Oppenheimer

27. The ancient myths and legends are full of stories of human beings with _____.

1. gold
2. wings
3. horns
4. supernormal powers

28. Frau Frieda advised the narrator to leave and not come back to Vienna for _____ years

1. five
2. three
3. two
4. four

29. Eveline was in love with _____

1. Harry
2. Ernest
3. Frank
4. Keogh

30. Where did Dr Margolin meet Raizel after a very long period of time?

1. At a wedding
2. At a birthday party
3. At a funeral
4. None of the above

31. Why did Captain Hagberd come to Colebrook?

1. In search of his son
2. In search of his father
3. In search of his brother
4. In search of his uncle

32. Which temple is Tao Ying taking her son to?

1. Shiva temple
2. Buddha temple
3. Durga temple
4. None of the above

33. In which language does Manjula write?

1. Kannada
2. Hindi
3. Tamil
4. Malayalam

- 34. Who is Manjula's younger sister?**
 1. Rekha 2. Sulekha
 3. Malini 4. Madhu
- 35. Prakriti met Ananda at a _____ in the village.**
 1. monastery 2. fair
 3. well 4. school
- 36. Ananda asked for _____.**
 1. love 2. food
 3. water 4. rest
- 37. The shooting of the 'Virgin Spring' was going on in the month of _____.**
 1. January 2. February
 3. April 4. May
- 38. How was the weather in Dalarna during the film's shooting?**
 1. Hot 2. Cold
 3. Pleasant 4. Very hot
- 39. What are amazing according to the author, Lawrence?**
 1. All things that are dead
 2. All things that are alive
 3. Life after death
 4. Souls
- 40. What was the age of Kamala Das' great-grandmother when she died?**
 1. Eighty-six 2. Eighty-seven
 3. Eighty-eight 4. Eighty-nine

ANSWER KEY							
Q. No.	Ans	Q. no.	Ans	Q. no.	Ans	Q. no.	Ans
1	1	11	1	21	1	31	1
2	2	12	4	22	3	32	2
3	3	13	2	23	1	33	1
4	4	14	1	24	4	34	3
5	4	15	3	25	4	35	3
6	1	16	1	26	1	36	3
7	3	17	2	27	4	37	4
8	3	18	4	28	1	38	2
9	3	19	2	29	3	39	2
10	4	20	2	30	1	40	1

Jharkhand Academic Council
ANNUAL INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION - 2023

Elective English
SOLVED PAPER

SUBJECTIVE BASED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SECTION – A

Read the following passage and answer any five questions from 1-7. 2x5=10

Many strange creatures are found in world of mythology. Here are descriptions of a few. The Centaurs of Greek Mythology are creatures that are part human and part horse. They are usually portrayed with the torso and head of a human, and the body of a horse. They are supposed to be angry fierce creatures.

The unicorn is a mythical creature usually depicted with the body of a horse, but with a single, usually spiral, horn growing out of its forehead. The unicorn is found in all world legends.

In Greek Mythology, the Minotaur was a creature that was part man and part bull. It lived at the centre of the Labyrinth, which was an elaborate maze-like construction built by king Minos of Crete especially for the Minotaur. Pegasus is a flying horse from Greek and Roman Mythology. It is generally pictured as white, sometimes with golden wings.

The phoenix is a mythical, sacred firebird with beautiful golden and red plumage. It is found in ancient Phoenician Mythology and in myths derived from it. At the end of its life cycle, the phoenix builds itself a nest of cinnamon twigs that it then ignites; both the nest and bird burn fiercely and are reduced to ashes, from which a new, young phoenix arises.

A mermaid is a legendary sea creature with the head and torso of a human female, and the tail of a fish. Various cultures throughout the world have similar figure.

1. How are centaurs portrayed?

Ans: Centaurs are generally portrayed with the torso the head of a human, and the body of a horse.

2. Where do we find unicorn?

Ans: Unicorn is a mythical creature and we can find them in all world legends.

3. Where do we find minotaur?

Ans: Minotaur was a creature that was part man and part bull. We can find them at the centre of the Labyrinth. Built by King of Minos of Crete especially built for the minotaur.

4. What is a Pegasus?

Ans: Pegasus is a flying horse from Greek and Roman Mythology. They are pictured as white with golden wings.

5. How does new young arise?

Ans: At the end of the life cycle of phoenix, it builds itself a nest of cinnamon twigs and ignites; both the nest and the bird burn fiercely and is turned to ashes, from which a new, young phoenix arises.

6. What type of creature is mermaid?

Ans: A mermaid is a legendary sea creature with the head and torso of a human female, and the tail of a fish.

7. What does 'Plumage' mean?

Ans: Bird's feathers

SECTION – B

Answer any two of the following. 5x2=10

8. You have witnessed a road accident where there is a loss of three lives. As a press reporter, write a report for publication. Sign as Rahul/Rashmi.

A Road Accident

Ranchi: 20th March, 2023. (Rahul/Rashmi). Ranchi is no more a safe city. Road accidents have become a regular feature of city's life, a horrible road accident took away two innocent lives yesterday. An auto collided with an oil tanker coming from opposite direction. The auto driver lost control of the speeding vehicle. The driver of the tanker tried to take a sharp turn but failed to save the situation. There was a head-on collision. The auto was toppled over. A young boy of 17 years and the driver died on the spot. Other five passengers were saved with minor injuries. The patrolling vehicle arrived earliest and the injured were taken to the nearest hospital.

9. Write a composition on 'Impact of Cinema in our Life'.

Impact of Cinema in our Life

Cinema has become a popular source of entertainment. It has replaced the sports which used to be important entertainment once. Large numbers of movies are produced each year, worldwide. People watch these movies largely. Cinema has both positive and negative impact in our life. Positively, it is a good source to know the diverse cultures, economic structures, political implications and enhancing the understanding of the world around us. Cinemas have significant influence in the minds of the youth. They entertain, inspire and promote social awareness and cultural understanding. Cinema also show bad things like alcohol, smoking etc. which has negative impact in the society. It is also responsible for promoting vulgarity. Today's youth try to copy the stunts being shown in the cinemas thereby injuring themselves. It also provokes to accept ideas like a criminal attempted to murder, to hit a person in cruel way or to do the things using violent ways. Cinemas has variety of emotions in it so we have to be selective in watching the movies.

10. Write an essay on 'Importance of the Internet' or 'My Favourite Leader'.

Importance of the Internet

In this era, we cannot imagine life without internet. It has become an important tool and the prominent resource that is being used by almost every person across the globe. It connects millions of computers, webpages, websites, and servers. Internet is a widespread interconnected network of computers and electronic devices which creates a communication medium to share and get information online. We can access all the applications, websites, social media apps and many more services only if our device is connected to the internet. The internet nowadays is considered the fastest medium for sending and receiving information. It has kept the people connected to each other from far and distant places. It provides a good platform to connect and interact with others in society with help of different social medias.

Internet has made the life easy and fast. Within seconds we can do transactions from our bank account to others. Some of the important usages of internet are- best communication medium, online business, online jobs, cashless transactions, education, entertainment (listen music, play games, watch movies and web series, listen to podcasts, youtube etc.), GPS Tracking and google maps etc. at the same time ,internet has drawbacks too. Time wastage, bad impact on health, cybercrimes, bad effects on children, bullying and spreading negativity are the some of the wrong uses of internet.

My Favourite Leader

My favourite leader is Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, an inspirational figure for the society. He was an Indian aerospace scientist, author and politician. He was born into a middle-class Tamil family in the island town of Rameshwaram in the erstwhile Madras state. His father Jainulabdeen was a boatowner and his mother Ashimma was a housewife. He dreamt to be Air Force pilot and his father expected him to become Collector but he became a rocket engineer.

He is counted among the greatest scientist of the 21st century. Top of that he was the 11th President of India and served his country. His contribution as a scientist and as a President it was beyond compare. He made several contributions to the field of Indian Defence, owing to which he earned the title of the 'Missile Man of India'. He joined the Defence Research Organisation and developed a prototype hovercraft. After that he worked at Indian Space Research Organisation. He contributed significantly to the development of long-range missile systems Agni and Prithvi. He played a pivotal role in India's nuclear test in Pokharan in 1998. He led many defence projects. As a President he made his mission to inspire children and the young generations to pursue their dreams in science and technology. His long-term goal was to make India a superpower, as he wrote in his book "India 2020".

Dr.APJ Abdul Kalam dedicated his life to the service of the country. He ignited the spirits of the entire nation to perform their best. He still continues to be an inspirational personality.

SECTION – C

Answer any five of the following questions in about 50 words. 3x5=15

11. Which art form is film-making closest to? What is the reason for the similarity?

Ans: According to the author, music is essential for film-making. Music is closest to film-making. He claims that there is no art form that has so much in common with

film as music and its impressive rhythm. If there is no music in the film, it will become only a dead product of a factory. No film can be successful without the rhythm of music. Music directly affects our body, mind and soul. The author recalls that he has always been a music lover since his childhood. Music has been a source of delight and recreation for him. Thus, he proves that music is the closest form to film making.

12. What aspects of Indian society and history get highlighted in the poem, Blood?

Ans: The poem portrays the concept of joint families in India. Children used to stay with their grandparents. They used to play under the open sky drawing birds and animals on the sands. People were very religious and worshiped Lord Shiva and snake gods. Children were very attached to their grandparents. The elders of the family used to educate the children about their tradition and culture. The elderly people had a strong affinity towards their houses and property. The three-hundred-year-old house is a rich heritage. Thus, the great grandmother and the house both highlight the great rich Indian society and history.

13. How did Tao Ying's son influence the way she led her life?

Ans: Tao Ying came from a low income family and worked as a blue collar worker. There was no surplus money, but still, she led her life as an example for her son to follow. Her approach was gentle and she changed her ways to set a good standard for Xiao Ye, going very far to preserve her respect that her son had for her.

14. What, according to Bergman, is the relationship between a film-maker and his audience?

Ans: Bergman advocates the free relationship between film-maker and his audience. He thinks that a film-maker and his audience have equal rights and importance and so are the critics and reviewers also. He thinks that the audience has the right to comment about the film as he sees it. They should interpret the film according to their own mind. The author does not want to interpret his work to others. He does not want to prompt the critics what to think. He wants his audience either to be attracted or repelled. He clearly thinks that a film is made to create a reaction. That is why he openly admits that if the audience does not react one way or another, it is an indifferent work which is worthless.

15. What is the conflict in the poet's conscience in the poem 'Blood'?

Ans: There is a conflict in the poet's conscience. She had promised her grandmother that she would repair and renovate her crumbling house which was three hundred years old. But when she grew old, she realised that to earn money was a very difficult feat. Though she wanted to repair the house, she could not fulfil her promise. She confesses that people can call her callous or selfish but they cannot blame her blood. She had the oldest blood in the world. She could see the old house crumbling into bits in front of her own eyes.

16. What is the contrast between the liveliness of the swans and human life?

Ans: Yeats is fascinated by the swans. He admires the beautiful birds referring to them as "brilliant creatures". The poet seems to be jealous of the swans. The heart of the swans has not grown old. By commenting on the "unworn swans", the speaker is comparing the liveliness of the swans to his own life. The beauty, youth, love and loyalty of the swans do not change with the passage of time. While all these qualities or virtues change in human life with the passage of time. With our growing age, our energy and enthusiasm decreases.

17. What is the simple truth that eludes the philosopher or the scientist?

Ans: According to the author, novels are the real thing in life. Neither a philosopher nor a scientist sees life as a whole. The philosopher talks about Paradise and his thoughts matter. He considers thought to be life. A scientist takes each body part as a living being and considers the man as dead. He considers each body part equally important, not the whole. In this way, both of them fail to see the truth that life is a whole and no part of life can be able to define life completely.

SECTION – D

Note: Answer either Group-A or Group-B

Group-A

Answer any one of the following questions. 5x1=5

18. Margayya himself was the cause of the ruin. Do you agree? Give reasons.

Ans: The Financial Expert is the story of the rise and fall of Margayya. It is his obsession with money that takes him to a great height and ultimately brings his downfall. The story of his rise in fall is in five phases.

In the first phase, Margayya acts as the financial advisor to the farmers. He charges a modest fee for writing loan application forms on behalf of illiterate villagers who come to take loans from the bank. In the second phase Margayya becomes the prosperous publisher of the book 'Domestic Harmony' in collaboration with the publisher, Mr. Lal. He earns a lot of money through the sales of the book and within a short period he becomes well-known for his riches

In the third phase, Margayya becomes financial advisor and money lender to the farmers, with his own office in Market Road. He does this after selling his copyright of Domestic Harmony to Madan Lal. In the fourth phase, he becomes the financial wizard who receives deposits and 20% interest with the help of Dr. Pal. His son Balu is married to Brinda, daughter of a rich tea estate owner

In the fifth phase, Margayya loses everything on account of the quarrel with Dr. Pal. He not only files an FIR against him but also spreads rumour that Margayya's financial position is weak. People come to Margayya to have their money withdrawn. Margayya declares himself

an insolvent. He returns to where he had started. Thus, Margayya himself was the cause of the ruin.

19. Who is Madan Lal and how does he help Margayya in his business?

Ans: Madan Lal is a businessman from Bombay settled in Malgudi. He seems to be an honest businessman with the work of printing. He gives due welcome to Margayya who comes to him to talk about the publication of Dr. Pal's book. He looks at the manuscript most patiently before committing anything.

Madan Lal is very hospitable towards his clients and he invites Margayya to have lunch with him in the restaurant. Margayya is highly impressed by his hospitality. After seeing the entire manuscript Madan Lal declares to seek the opinion of his lawyer, Margayya doesn't come forward to spend anything on the production of the book. Even then, Madan Lal agrees to pay Margayya a share in the profits. The title of the book is changed to "Domestic Harmony". The book proves to be a roaring success. Margayya earns a lot from the sale of this book.

Group-B

Answer any one of the following questions. 5x1=5

20. What happened after Raja came out of the circus?

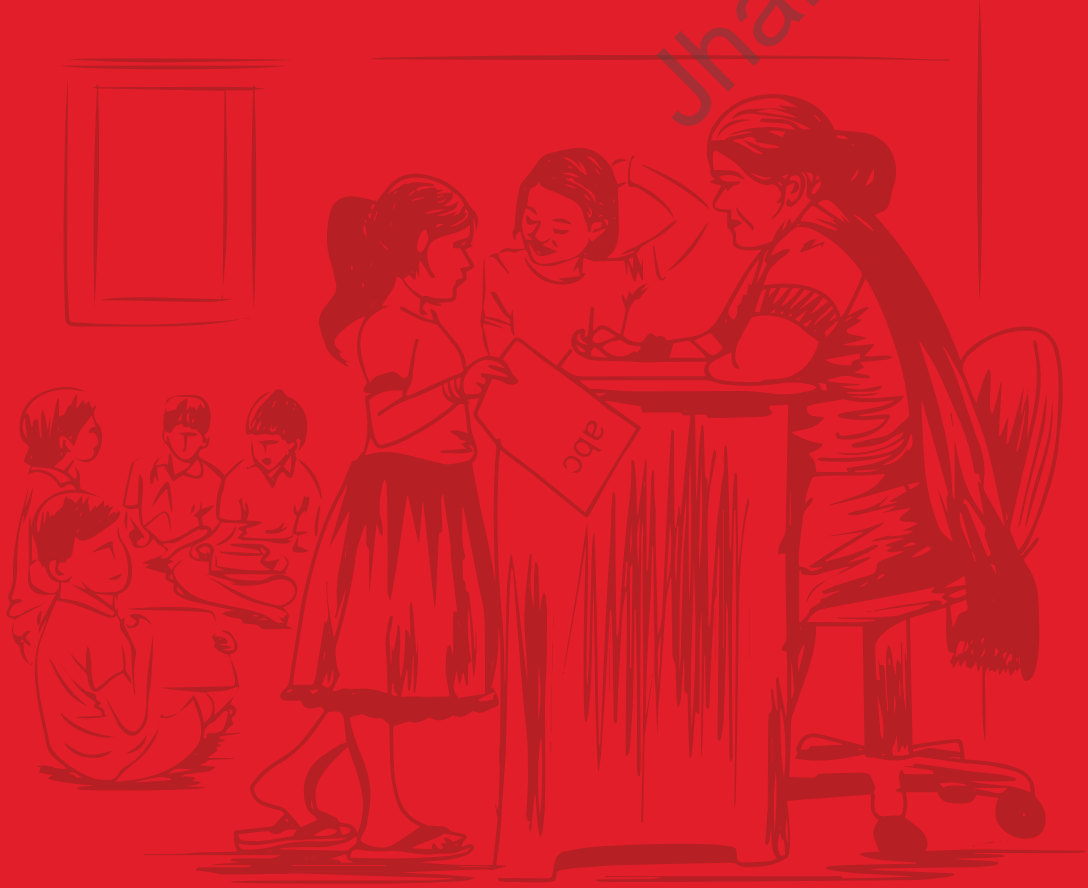
Ans: After Raja came out of the circus, he entered Market Road. People ran for their lives at the sight of the tiger. Some street dogs were inviting death when they were barking madly.

He rested for a moment at the door of Anand Bhavan on Market Road. The schools were being closed and children were running out happily. They were shouting and laughing. Raja felt that he should also join them. So, he started moving after them. They ran back to school and Raja also followed them.

The children were shut in the school hall and he saw an open door of a room, so he went there. It was the headmaster's room. The headmaster jumped on the table and reached into an attic for safety. Raja walked in and sat on the cool floor. He put his head under the large desk and was going to sleep. Someone locked the door from outside.

21. Describe the irony in 'A Tiger for Malgudi'.

Ans: Irony is a statement in which the literal meaning of a word or statement is the opposite of the intended. Dramatic irony involves a situation in which the audience shares with the author the knowledge of which the character concerned is ignorant. In the novel when Captain proposes a trapeze act through a ring of fire, Rita his wife opposes it and says that she is not prepared to spare any of her girls or set fire to herself just to please her fancy. She is not an orthodox wife preparing for sati. Ironically, Rita commits suicide (Sati) after her husband's death. There is another ironic situation on the film set. Captain initially refuses to use the electric metal gadget on the tiger whom he loves. But the same Captain, being overcome by greed for money, uses the electric gadget on the tiger and gets killed.



झारखण्ड शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, राँची
Jharkhand Council of Educational Research and Training, Ranchi