

Biyani's Think Tank

Concept based notes

English

BA-I

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Biyani's
Group of **Girls' Colleges**

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Preface

I am glad to present this book, especially designed to serve the needs of the students. The book has been written keeping in mind the general weakness in understanding the fundamental concepts of the topics. The book is self-explanatory and adopts the “Teach Yourself” style. It is based on question-answer pattern. The language of book is quite easy and understandable based on scientific approach.

Any further improvement in the contents of the book by making corrections, omission and inclusion is keen to be achieved based on suggestions from the readers for which the author shall be obliged.

I acknowledge special thanks to Mr. Rajeev Biyani, *Chairman* & Dr. Sanjay Biyani, *Director (Acad.)* Biyani Group of Colleges, who are the backbones and main concept provider and also have been constant source of motivation throughout this endeavour. They played an active role in coordinating the various stages of this endeavour and spearheaded the publishing work.

I look forward to receiving valuable suggestions from professors of various educational institutions, other faculty members and students for improvement of the quality of the book. The reader may feel free to send in their comments and suggestions to the under mentioned address.

Author

Syllabus

Paper II Prose and Fiction

Max. Marks :100 Duration : 3 hrs. Min Pass Marks : 36

Pattern of the Question Paper

All five questions are compulsory and carry equal marks. In Question No. 1 the candidate will be required to attempt 10 out of 15 questions of 2 marks each, giving one line answers to each. In Question No. 2, a candidate will be required to attempt 10 out of 15 questions of 2 marks each, giving 3-4 lines answers, the other 3 questions will be essay type questions of 20 marks each, one from each section with internal choice.

Section A

The following essays from *English Prose Selection* (OUP) ed. Dr. S.S. Deo et. al.:

J.H. Newman	:	A Gentleman
R.L. Stevenson	:	EL Dorado
B. Russell	:	Machine and Emotions
M.K. Gandhi	:	Fearlessness
S. Radhakrishnan	:	Democracy
H. Belloc	:	On Educational Reform
J.L. Nehru	:	Animals in Prison

Section B

- The following short stories from the collection *Popular Short Stories* edited by Board of Editors (O.U.P.):

R. Tagore	:	Living or Dead ?
H.H. Munro (Saki)	:	The Open Window
R.K. Narayan	:	The Gateman's Gift
Katherine Mansfield	:	A cup of Tea
E. Hemingway	:	Old Man at the Bridge
2. George Orwell	:	Animal Farm

Section C

The following Units from *English At The Workplace* eds. Sawhney, Panja and Verma (Macmillan)

Unit 2	:	Language and Culture
Unit 6	:	From Pictures to Prose
Unit 7	:	Writing with a Purpose.
Unit 9	:	Talking on the Telephone.

Recommended Reading :

Vandana R. Singh. *The Written Word* (OUP)

A cup of tea

1. Who is the author of the story 'A cup of Tea'?

Ans. Katherine Mansfield.

2. Whom did Katherine Mansfield marry?

Ans. Katherine Mansfield got married to John Middleton Murray the famous critic.

3. Why Rosemary did not like lilac?

Ans. Rosemary did not like lilac because she thought them to be shapeless.

4. Which shop did Rosemary go on an winter afternoon?

Ans. Rosemary went to an antique shop in Curzon street which she liked very much.

5. ".....he rolled a tiny square of blue velvet and pressed it o the glass counter."What was this tiny square of velvet?

Ans. The tiny square of velvet was a little box.

6. What was the price of the box?

Ans. The price of the box was 28 guineas.

7. What did the beggar girl want from Rosemary ?

Ans. The Beggar girl wanted the price of a cup of tea.

8. Who was the little girl and what was her name?

Ans. The little girl was a destitute who didn't have money to even buy a cup of tea and her name was Miss Smith.

9. Who was Philip?

Ans. Philip was Rosemary's Husband.

10. "You are not taking me to the police station?" she stammered. Why did the girl fear that she might take her to the police station?

Ans. The girl could not believe that a rich lady like Rosemary can take someone like her home for a cup of tea. She doubted that she is taking her to the police station.

11. Why did she go to her writing room? What did she do there?

Ans. Rosemary fell was filled with envy when Philip called the beggar girl pretty. She decided to part ways with the girl. To satisfy her guilt she went in to take some money so that she may not send the girl empty handed.

Short Answer Type question

1. Why is the title of the story appropriate?

Ans. The title of the story is appropriate because the whole plot revolves around a cup of tea. It was just for a cup of tea that compelled the girl to talk to Ms. Rosemary Fell. It was for a cup of tea that led Rosemary to take the poor girl home, indirectly lighting a passion of desire within Rosemary to help her and eventually the destiny of the girl was decided after a cup of tea.

2. What caused Mrs. Fell to change her attitudes towards Miss Smith in the end?

Ans. Like most of the rich women of the world Rosemary Fell also had a desire to be a fairy Godmother to some lonely creature in the world. With that desire she brought Miss Smith to her home who was warmly welcomed at her home. But few favourable comments made by her husband about Ms. Smith's physical beauty filled her with envy and changed her mind.

3. When do you think Rosemary begins to change her attitude towards the girl?

Ans. Rosemary Fell always wanted to fulfil those great things that she has learnt from books and plays. Rosemary begins to change her attitude towards life when she heard a few favourable comments of her husband about the physical beauty of the girl.

4. Write a short note on Katherine Mansfield as a short story writer?

Ans. Katherine Mansfield is a master story teller. She has a vivid ability to transform a mundane subject as a cup of tea into a serious plot. She has a distinct ability to bring out the intrinsic qualities of person onto surface.

5. What do you mean by Psychological realism in modern short stories?

Ans. Psychological realism is a work of prose –fiction which place more than the usual amount of emphasis on interior characterization and on motives, circumstances that develop external actions.

6. What is your opinion of the character of Rosemary?

Ans. In the story “A cup of tea” Rosemary Fell is portrayed as very complex character. She is portrayed as a protagonist who seems happy and good on surface but within her she is just like any other woman suffering from envy and pain.

A). Rosemary Fell-rich and spoiled:

The story portrays Rosemary as a rich lady not just rich rather she is comfortably rich, someone who is fascinated by the riches of this world. When the normal gentry went to Bond Street, Rosemary went to London for a normal shopping. Her parties were exquisite which explicated her pomp and show .If she went to a flower shop she would buy all the flowers from there. The reputation about her spend thriftiness were so widespread that people felt happy to serve her.

B). Rosemary the fairy Godmother:

Rosemary is also portrayed as a woman who wanted to be the epitome of kindness. She wanted to take home the girl who seemed like a battered creature. She wanted to help her to find the good things of the world. She wanted to be a sole care taker of the girl.

C).Rosemary the feminist:

Throughout the story there is an undercurrent of feminism

1). She considers the girl who almost looked like a beggar as her sister and does not mind the class that she herself belonged. She feels that the less fortunate women can expect from Fortunate ones.

She touches the girl forgetting everything class, richness and poverty, only thing she remember is that both are women.

D).Rosemary the epitome of jealousy

Everything changes when Mr. Philip calls Ms. Smith pretty, infuriating the jealousy within her. She doesn't like it at all. Her dreams were shattered when Philip told her that Ms. Smith is pretty A streak of female jealousy aroused in her. She tactfully asked Ms.

Smith to leave the house. The comments of her husband aroused such feelings in her that she repeats the word pretty again and again.



The Open Window

1. Who is the author of the 'An Open window'?

Ans. H.H Munro

2. What is the pen name of H.H. Munro?

Ans. Saki.

3. Where did Mrs Sappelton's husband and brothers go?

Ans. They went for duck hunting.

4. What is the name of Mrs. Sappelton's niece in the story?

Ans. Vera

5. Where was Nuttles' sister staying?

Ans. She was staying in a rectory.

6. Who is Ronnie?

Ans. Ronnie is the younger brother of Mrs. Sappelton.

1. Why did Nuttel's sister give letters of introduction to Framton?

Ans. Framton was suffering from a nerve problem and was advised to migrate to a country side. Nuttel's sister was apprehensive that he would not befriend anyone in the strange place and aggravate his problem by moping. Therefore she gave letters of introduction to Framton so that he may not feel lonely while he is in a distant land and may make new friends.

2. What is your first impression of Mrs Sappelton's niece?

Ans. Mr. Sappelton's niece seemed to be a nice and well mannered girl of fifteen. She was friendly and social as she welcomed Mr. Framton home and asked him to wait till her aunt comes.

3. Why did the niece speak of Mrs Sappleton's tragedy as having occurred three years earlier?

Ans. Vera came to know from Mr. Framton that his sister stayed at the place before four years. She wanted to give a touch of reality to the cooked up story behind Mrs. Sappleton's insane behaviour, about which his sister was unaware.

4. 'To Framton it was all purely horrible,' why?

Ans. Mr. Framton was not at all aware of the ability of Ms Vera to cook up stories. It was all purely horrible for Mr. Framton to first meet an insane woman still waiting for her husband and brother who were dead. The horror in the story was raised when Mrs Sappelton heard more about the shooting of ducks and birds.

5. Why did Framton grasp wildly at his stick and run away?

Ans. When he saw the three figures coming from the open window he was scared to death, he thought that the dead people are coming back. His doctor had advised him not to get into anything that would give him mental excitement.

6. Sketch the character of Mrs Sappelton.

Ans. Most of the things that we know about the character of Mrs. Sappelton comes from the cooked up story of Vera which is not true. Mrs Sappelton didn't mind getting friendly with people whom she is meeting the first time, as she talks openly with Mr. Framton about her home and the other issues. She talks openly about the scarcity of the ducks and the other things.

She loved her husband and brothers, though she was talking to Mr. Framton, her eyes were always in the direction of the window.

7. Discuss the suitability of the title "the open window"?

Ans. The story is aptly titled as "the open window" because the whole setting of the story is around an open window .The main conversation starts with a reason behind the open window .Vera starts her conversation with a question detailing the reasons behind the open window on an October afternoon. Then the she narrated the horrific incident how his uncle and others went out of this open window and never came back.

She explains that her insane aunt still keeps this window open because she thinks that one day they will come in through this open window.

All throughout the time when Mrs. Sappelton was talking to Mr Framton her eyes were always on the open window, nailing the importance of the open window.

The story reaches the brim of excitement when Mr. Sappelton and others come in from the open window .Thus the Open window become the point around which the whole story is moving.

8. In your own word write why the story is frightening?

Ans. The setting of the story is of a country side where people go to get away from the nerve problem, which itself gives us ideas of a remote and lonely place. The story is frightening in itself because it talks about the tragic death of three people who went out for hunting and were engulfed in the treacherous piece of bog and never came back.

Their bodies were not found builds to the pertaining horror.

Horrific emotions are aroused when Vera described the shocked state of aunty, how she is still waiting for her husband and other to return home thought it's been three years.

Mrs Sappelton herself talks about the killing of birds and ducks and also the scarcity of birds.

Horror reached to its brim when the readers can feel the horror of Mr. Framton when he saw the dead people coming back through the window.

Living or dead

I. Who was Sardarsankar?

Ans. He was the zemindar of Ranihat.

II. Why did Kadambani foster the child?

Ans. Kadambani fostered the child because the child's mother was sick.

III. Which month did Kadamabani die?

Ans. Kadamabani die in the month of Sraban.

IV. Wher did Kadambani go after her death?

Ans. She went to her friend's house.

V. What is the name of Jogmaya's husband?

Ans. Sripati

VI. Why was Kadambani sent to be burnt without ceremony?

Ans. Kadambani was sent to be burnt without ceremony because Sardarsankar feared the harassment by police

1. Why does the author describe Kadamabini as "a lonely soul in the world"?

Ans. The author describes Kadambani as a lonely soul in the world because she had no one in her life that she could call as her own. She was a widow and didn't have children. All of her kinsmen died one after the other therefore she didn't have parents nor brothers or sisters. The only friend she had was Jogmaya whom she hasn't met for long.

2. How did kadambani die?

Ans. After a haul of death Kadamabani returned back to life. She decided to go to her friend Jogmaya whom she hasn't met after her childhood. But Jogmaya was not ready to accept

her .Then at last she went to her in laws house who were so scared that they refused to accept her as alive .Out of shock, despair and pain she jumped into the well and died.

3. Where the people take her for cremation?

Ans. The four people took her to the cremation ground of Ranihat far from the village. There was a tank near the river for the performance of the funeral rights.

4. What did the people find when they came back to the dark room?

Ans. When they came to the dark room there was neither body nor any signs of animal dragging the body away. The bed was empty where the body was laid, outside the house there were fresh footprints of a lady.

5. What did Kadambani think when she came back to her senses?

Ans. When Kadamabn came back to her sense she thought about those events that had just passed before she became unconscious .She considered it absurd to go back to her father in law's house so she decided to meet her friend Jogmaya whom she hasn't met for a long time.

6. 'love cannot prove its claim by any document which society accepts and does not wish to prove it ;it merely worships with double passion it slifes uncertain treasure '.Amplify this statement with reference to kadambinis love for Saradasankar's son.

Ans. Kadambani was a widow who had no one in this world to call her own. Her husband and kinsmen were dead. But she loved the son of Sardasankar; she loved him more than anything in the world. She has no right to love him as he was not her son but her love cannot be proven by any documents. Even when she fainted with chest pain she called for the boy.The very first words that came to her mouth was to bring the boy to her. In the dying moments and during the most painful moment a glass of water or medicine was not her desire rather she desired for the boy whom she loved like anything.

She was the foster mother of the child because she had no one and the child's mother was not keeping well, she decides to take care of her. She had no one to love in this world and her beaming love found a vent through this child. The child was everything for her .Even after she came back to life the passion did not become less, the child whom she loved first came to her mind first. She didn't have the courage to go and see the boy .Then, at last her destiny took her to the child. The child didn't forget her ,he was unwell from the

day he came to know about the sudden demise of Kdamabini .He cried and wept for aunty all the more.

As soon as she went to him, he leaped out of her sick bed and wanted to run to Kadambini. But so called dead Kadambani could not prove her love as she was forbidden from coming near to him.

Old man at the Bridge

1. Where did the narrator expect the approaching battle to take place?

Ans. The narrator expected the approaching battle to take place in the outskirts of San Carlos.

2. How many animals had the old man left behind?

Ans. The Old man had left behind two goats , a cat and four pairs of pigeons .

3. Why did the old man leave San Carlos?

Ans. A battle was expected to take place at any time at the outskirts of San Carlos so the Old man was forced by the army to leave San Carlos.

4. How far was the river from St. Carlos?

Ans. San Carlos was around twelve kilometres from the river.

5. “It is better not to think about others”, what does the old man mean by ‘others’?

Ans. By ‘others’ he meant animals other than cat i.e two goats and four pair of pigeons.

6. Why the enemy planes were not flying ?

Ans. The enemy planes were not flying because sky was not clear .

7. What did the old man fear would harm his animals ?

Ans . The old man feared that the heavy bombing by the enemy soldiers would harm his animals.

8. How are the people helped to cross the pontoon bridge?

Ans. The soldiers helped the people by pushing the spokes of the wheels drawn by the mules.

9. Why did the narrator cross the bridge ?

Ans. It was the duty of the narrator to cross the bridge, explore the bridgehead and examine the advancement of the enemy soldiers.

10. Why was the old Man asked to leave San Carlos?

Ans. The old man was asked to leave San Carlos because of Heavy bombing and artillery

11. What animals did the old man take care of ?

Ans. The old man was taking care of two goats, a cat and four pairs of pigeons.

12. Why couldn't the old man go any further?

Ans. The Old man couldn't any further because he was very tired.

13. Write a brief note on the devastating effects of war?

Or

How does modern war make man completely helpless?

Ans. The old man under the bridge is a satire depicting the situation of the refugees displaced by the Spanish civil war (1936-39). The story describes the pain and agony of a common man who has nothing to do with the technicalities of modern politics or war.

The old man under the bridge gives us a vague imprint of the war and the atrocities of war on the human beings.

1. **Destruction of Natural beauty:** The beautiful country side of Spain looked more like an African country of Ebro-Delta, all covered with mud and dust. There was chaos everywhere; people along with their animals were moving far and wide. The country people were covered in mud ankle deep.

2. **Atrocities on children, women and Old**

Weapons of mass destruction are a common feature in today's war thousands of people are killed within a click of a second. The problem becomes enormous when we the women and children are involved. The women children and the old suffer the most. In the

story though the others were able to walk and cross the bridge, the old man was too tired to do so .

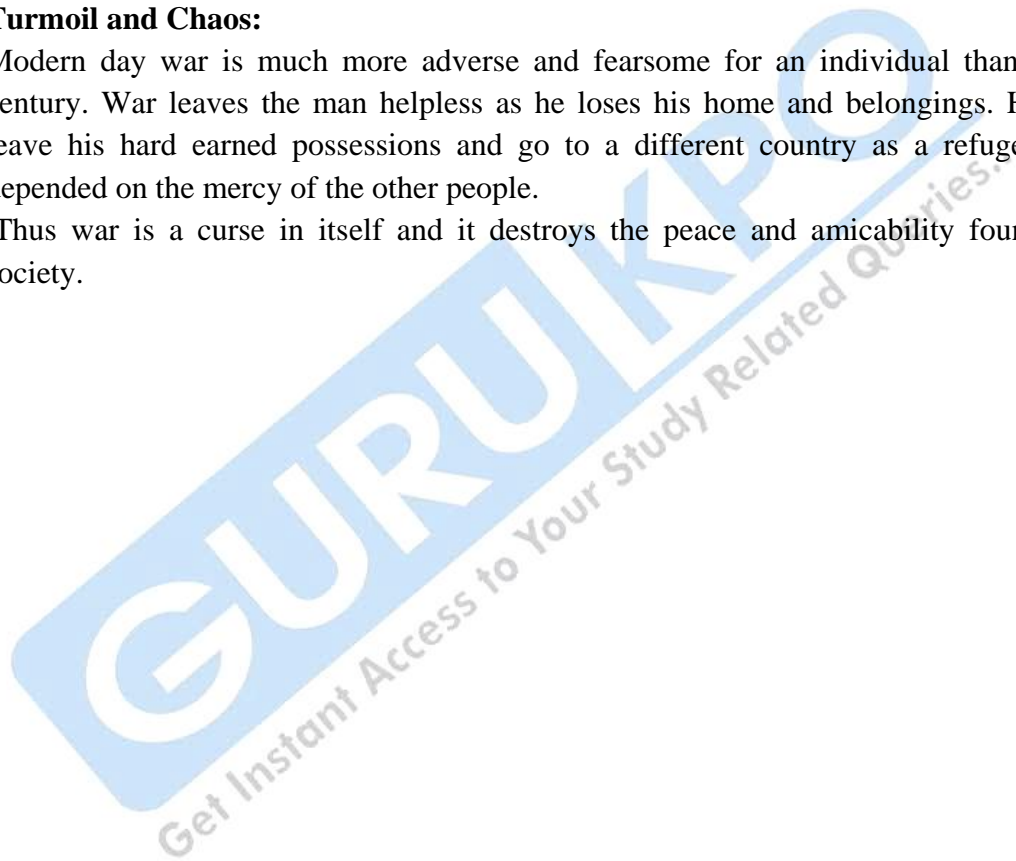
3. Pain of leaving the dear ones:

The pain the old man was unbearable in the story all throughout the story he talks about the animals, whom he had left behind. The writer uses these animals as the e prototype of the weak and helpless. Thousands of soldiers and civilians are killed in the war. In some of the families these soldiers are the only earning members and their sudden death leaves the family at the point of begging for the basic amenities of life.

4. Turmoil and Chaos:

Modern day war is much more adverse and fearsome for an individual than the past century. War leaves the man helpless as he loses his home and belongings. He has to leave his hard earned possessions and go to a different country as a refugee totally depended on the mercy of the other people.

Thus war is a curse in itself and it destroys the peace and amicability found in the society.



The Gateman's Gift

1. Why was Govind Singh's Sanity doubted?

Ans. The sanity of Govind Singh was doubted because he was moving around with a sealed envelope asking everyone about the content of the envelope. He did not agree to the idea of opening the envelope and reading out the content by himself.

2. After the war service Govind Singh was recommended for which post?

Ans. After the war service Govind Singh was recommended for the post of watchman at Englandia's.

3. Which Hobby did Govind Singh discover after retirement?

Ans. After retirement Govind discovered a very strange hobby of making clay models with the help of clay and wood powder.

4. What letter did Govind Singh receive?

Ans. Govind Singh received a registered letter from Englandia's addressed in his name.

5. What was the masterpiece of Govind Singh?

Ans. The master piece of Govind Singh was a clay model of his office frontage. It vividly portrayed him in the front of the office, his master coming out of the car. The model created such a sensation in the office that the whole work was halted for half an hour.

6. Why was he upset when he received a registered letter?

Ans. Govind Singh was upset when he received a registered letter from the postman because according to him only lawyers sent registered letters. He also assumed that probably the people at the office might have cancelled his pension as the clay model created unwanted sensation and halted the smooth working in the office.

Animal Farm

Short Answer Questions

1. Why the Old Major is called the animals?

Ans. The old major called the animals to tell them about the exploitation of animals at the hands of Jones.

2. Name the song which was given to the animals in the animal farm by the Old Major?

Ans. Beast of England

3. Who was the animal who usually talked about the sugar candy mountain?

Ans. Moses the Raven

4. Why did the pigs decide to supervise the works of the other animals?

Ans. The pigs decided to supervise the works of the other animals because they claimed that they possessed brain.

5. What did Napoleon do after the exit of Snowball?

Ans. After the exit of snowball, Napoleon took complete charge of the farm.

6. Who did the work of Propaganda?

Ans. Squealer did the work of Propaganda.

7. On whom the responsibility of the destruction of wind mill was thrown upon?

Ans. The responsibility of the destruction of the windmill was thrown upon Snowball.

8. Who broke the news that Boxer was sent to the Butcher's house and not to the hospital?

Ans. Benjamin

9. Napoleon is a symbolic character of which historical figure?
Ans. Stalin
10. Snowball stand for which historical figure?
Ans. Trotsky
11. Who did old major represent?
Ans. Karl Marx
12. Who did Napoleon became at the end of the Novel?
Ans. Tyrant
13. In the Battle of the cowshed the honor of Animal Hero first class and Animal hero second class were attained by whom?
Ans. Snowball and Boxer
14. When did Boxer fall ?
Ans. Boxer fell when he went to pull a load of stone down the wind mill.
15. Where was wounded boxer sent?
Ans The wounded boxer was sent to the butcher's shop.
16. Which was the new song sung by the animal
Ans. Four led good two legs better
17. Where was George Orwell born?
Ans. George Orwell was born in Mothihari, a town of Bengal in India.
18. When was George Orwell Born?
Ans. George Orwell was born in 1903.
19. When did George Orwell pass away?
Ans. George Orwell passed away on 23rd January 1950.

20. Who is Napoleon?

Ans Napoleon is a boar.

21. Animal farm is a remarkable political satire on the policies of which historical figure?

Ans. Stalin

22. The wind mill represents-

Ans. First five year plan of the Russian Government

23. Benjamin stands for –

Ans. Intellectual class

24. Napoleon and Snowball disagreed on the question of-

Ans. Windmill

25. In the last meeting Napoleon ordered:

Ans. To dismiss traditions

1. Discuss the Old major's Dream and how he inspired the animals to revolt?

Ans Old major is introduced by the author in the very beginning of the novel; he is one of the most impressive characters in the story, an old white boar who wins prize in an exhibition under the name "Willingdon beauty". Old major is the most aged animal in the farm and earns a great reputation in the farm. He in detail explains the treacherous acts of the human beings on the animals of the farm. According to him animals are mere puppets in the hands of men. He proves that no animal in England is free; the life of animal is full of misery and slavery. The animals work hard to produce food and other items that make men's life luxurious in return the animals go to bed half stomach. When an animal ceases to produce goods that a man needs he (animal) is killed, as he is no more useful. After detailing about the cruelty on animals, Old major inspires them for a rebellion. He talks to them about his dream, the dream of prosperity on the farm, the animals becoming the owner of their own life. He talks about the ways through which they can also become like men but at the same time warns them not to imitate the actions of human beings. He

suggests that the animals should not live in a house and sleep on a bed. He suggests that no animal should wear clothes, nor drink alcohol, smoke tobacco or touch money or engage in trade. The aim was to propagate that all animals are equal therefore they should not kill any animal. He opines that man is the only enemy and the duty of the animals is to defeat them. After this he gives an anthem to the animals 'beasts of England'. The song depicts their glorious future. It also created a revolutionary fervor in them.

Old major leaves an everlasting impression on all the animals. They never forget the statement of old Major that "the life of an animal is misery and slavery, this is the plain truth". They feel a great pleasure to sing the song "Beasts of England". The thoughts of the major are turned into a system known as 'Animalism'. The principles of Animalism become the only subject about which they think, talk and held meetings.

Thus old major is one of the main characters of the novel. He died in the first chapter but his spirit continues to live in the entire novel as the most ideal character that possesses very strong leadership qualities.

Q-2 "Power Corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely" Explain this statement in reference to the statement.

Ans. George Orwell's Animal farm is a justification of the statement "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely". The revolution which was filled with noble ideals and hope in the beginning, succumbed to the wishes and whims of the few who wanted to use the power for their own good. The whole revolution was to end tyranny and the forces of corruption on Manor Farm but ultimately the powerful few who came to power after the revolution themselves became the most corrupted and tyrant of all.

1. Existence of Ideals after the Revolution

Just three days after his long speech, old major dies. Animals are greatly shocked, Snowball and Napoleon are entrusted with the work of collection of the speech of Major. Later, the revolution takes place and Jones is expelled from the farm and animals enjoy freedom and peace. Snowball puts the thoughts of the old major into a system known as Animalism. They come out with seven principles that each animal need to follow. The animals accept all the commandments with good faith. Snowball the visionary leader forms committees to bring prosperity to the animals.

2. Decline of the Ideals

Soon after the rebellion, the ideals started to fall like decks of cards. The pigs started to delineate animals and reserved milk and apples for themselves they explained that pigs use their brain so milk and apples are for the pigs so that they may think properly. They started to sleep on beds the argument was that they need proper comfort as they worked like men and if they are not given proper rest the work on the farm will come to an end. Time and again the pigs threatened the animals of the coming of Jones which none of the animals wanted to happen. The pigs kept themselves free of all manual labor and enjoyed their time.

3. **Beginning of the Tyranny**

But all was not clam and quiet as it seemed on surface, By means of sheer cunningness, Napoleon succeeds in driving away Snowball from the farm. He lets loose the dogs on Snowball. Thus he became the tyrant master of the farm with his nine sturdy dogs becoming an instrument of torture. He abolishes Sunday meeting in which important discussions on animal's welfare took place. He branded Snowball a traitor and an agent of Mr. Jones from the beginning. He reduced the rations of the animals. He also established trade relations with human beings. When the hens objected to the sale of their eggs he persecuted them. There were gross atrocities and the animals were brutally killed for having so-called association with Snowball. "The beasts of England" that gave relief to the animals was banned.

4. **Decline of all Ideals.**

Napoleon casts all the principles of Animalism to the winds. All the seven commandments were modified to suit the whims and wishes of the tyrant pigs. Like Jones he also becomes habitual to bloodshed and justified it by amending the command "no animal shall kill another animal without cause". The principle of equality was thwarted by propagating that all animal are equal but some are more equal than others. The pigs started drinking wine and also started producing beer in the farm. Sunday morning meeting was abolished; animals were banned of referring each other as comrades. The name Animal farm was changed to Manor Farm.

5. **Message of the Novelist :**

The novelist takes us to the story of how ideas of revolution are forgotten and soon the organization will bound to become corrupt .How the desire to become powerful corrupts the mind of people and once they come to the power they become completely corrupt. He

believes that human spirit should be free and allowed to move as it desires rather than bounding it in the clutches of ideals which cannot sustain for long.



Essays

A Gentleman

1. Name the author of the essay, 'A Gentleman'?

Ans. John Henry Newman

2. Name the title of the book from which the essay 'A Gentleman' has been taken?

Ans. The Idea of University

3. How does a gentleman behave when he is engaged in controversy?

Ans. A gentleman always avoids those things that may inflict pain, if at all he is involved in controversy, he will behave politely and present his arguments clearly.

4. Why does Newman consider a gentleman with an easy chair or a good fire?

Ans. Newman compares a gentleman to an easy chair or a good fire because as an easy chair and fire removes the fatigue and cold in the same way, he is always occupied in removing the barriers that stops an unconscious free flow of action.

5. How does a gentleman behave when he is engaged in controversy?

Ans. When a gentleman is engaged in controversy he makes sure that he is not prominent in the conversation. He is never wearisome. He is never mean or little in his disputes. His disciplined intellect preserves him from the showing discourtesy to the less educated minds. He does not miss the point in the other persons argument. He doesn't waste his strength on trifles. Neither does he leave his advisory with the question more involved than finding it.

6. What does a true gentleman avoid?

Ans. He avoids whatever may cause a jar or jolt in the minds of those with whom he is associated. He avoids all clashing of opinions and feelings that would hurt the other person. He keeps himself away from all restrained or suspicious feelings. He removes all glooms and resentment. His great concern is to make at their ease and at home.

7. Why is a gentleman 'a friend of religious toleration'?

Ans. A gentleman is a friend of religious of toleration because he would be too profound and large minded to ridicule religion or to act against it. He is wise to be a dogmatist or fanatic in his infidelity. He respects poetry and devotion .He supports institution of religion as venerable, beautiful or useful though he doesn't agree to it.

8. Why does Newman consider a gentleman with an easy chair or a good fire?

Ans. Newman compares a gentleman to an easy chair or a good fire because as an easy chair and fire removes the fatigue and cold in the same way, he is always occupied in removing the barriers that stops an unconscious free flow of action.

1. Describe the various characteristics of a gentleman as discussed by Newman?

Ans. (Please write the Introduction from the Book)

a. He makes everyone comfortable:

A gentleman is not involved in anything that inflicts pain to the other person. He is merely involved in removing the hindrances that stops the free flow of actions and views. He is involved in giving comfort and warmth to all around him.

b. He never hurts the Other Person: He is not involved in hurting the other person. He carefully avoids those situations that may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is associated. His main concern is to make everyone at their ease and home. He is gentle towards the distant, tender towards the bashful and merciful toward the absurd. He can remember names of the persons to whom he is speaking.

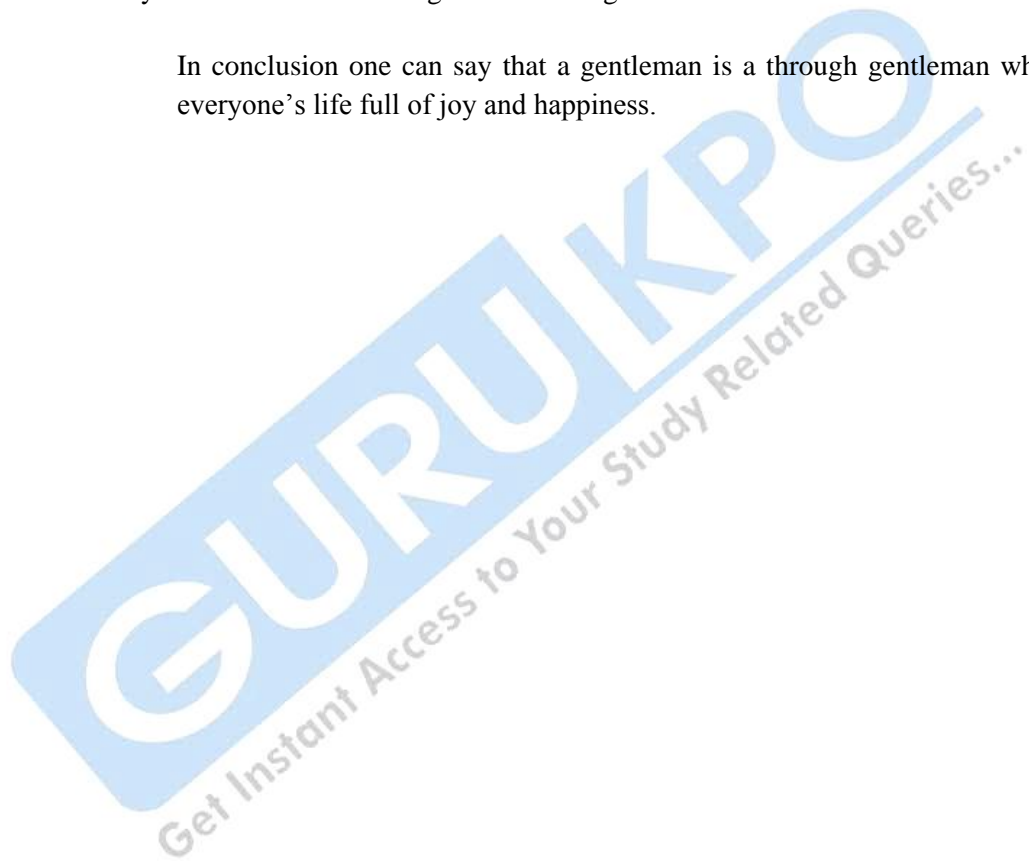
c. He is always soft spoken: A gentleman is never prominent while he is in conversation with the other person. He is never speaks of himself until forced by the other person. He does not entertain slander or gossip .He is never mean or little in his disputes and does not take unfair advantage of other person. He never mistakes sharp sayings for an argument. He considers everyone as a friend and takes care for every week and vulnerable.

d. Patience while in argument: He is patient, forbearing, and resigned, on philosophical principles. If he engages in controversy of any kind , his disciplined intellect preserve him from

the blundering discourtesy of better , though , less educated minds who like blunt weapons tear and hack instead of cutting clean .

- e. **Religious toleration:** He is a friend of religious toleration and that not only because his philosophy has taught him to look on all form of faith with an impartial eye. **If** a gentleman is an unbeliever he will still be too profound and large minded to ridicule religion or to act against it. He is too wise to be a dogmatist, he supports institutions of religion as venerable, beautiful or useful to which he does not agree with. He honors the ministers of religion and it contents him to decline its mysteries without attacking or denouncing them.

In conclusion one can say that a gentleman is a through gentleman who makes everyone's life full of joy and happiness.



Fearlessness

1. What is the sine qua non for the other noble qualities? What is mean by “sine qua non”?

Ans. “Sine qua non” means indispensable condition. Fearlessness is he sine qua non for all the noble qualities.

2. What are the external fears according to Gandhiji?

Ans. According to Gandhiji the external fears are fear of disease, bodily injury and death, of dispossession, loss of ones near and dear ones, of losing reputation or giving offence to others and so on.

3. “Internal fear we must always fear”. What are these internal fears and why we should be afraid of them?

Ans. The internal fear present within a man is animal passion, anger etc. These are the unseen enemies. They are the traitors of the camp when we conquer the internal foes within us or fears within us the external fear will cease of their own accord.

4. “All fear is the baseless fabric of our own vision”. Comment on this statement of Gandhiji?

Ans. According to Gandhiji all the fear revolves around one’s own body and the fear will disappear as soon as one gets rid of the attachment to the body. All fear is a baseless creation of our vision, when we shake off our lives from the attachment of wealth, family and body then our relationship with soul will improve. We should have the perspective that all that is found in the world is not ours rather it belongs to God. We have to change our attitude towards world, things and relationships. We are not the owners of the things that we see around us rather we are the trustees. If God is the owner of everything and if we are just the trustees then we should not fear anything as he will give us the power to take care of the things that he has provided us.

E.L. Dorado

1. Who was Carlyle?

Ans. Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) was an English Historian.

2. Why did Alexander the Great wept bitterly?

Ans. Alexander the Great wept bitterly because he had no more worlds to subdue.

9. Which is that only wish on the Earth which can be perfectly attained?

Ans. Death is the only wish which could be perfectly attained on this earth.

10. How does desire and curiosity makes world and enchanted place?

Ans. Desire and curiosity are the two eyes through which we see the world in the most enchanted colors.

11. What is the significance of the title El-Dorado?

Ans. Stevenson expounds the principle of “moving ahead” in life to live a happy and prosperous life. He opines that to live an active and happy life, one should press on forward because stagnation brings unhappiness

On an Educational Reform

1. Why the author does suggest that there should be reform in education?

Ans. The author suggests that there should be reform in the education because the world has changed from what it was before. Principles of truthfulness, justice, loyalty do not have any value in itself. So with the changing world a new subject should be added to the school curriculum. As we are living in the world of materialism and the sole aim of the people is to earn money by hook or crook, 'fraud' should be treated as the master subject.

2. Why is Fraud so important?

Ans. Fraud is important it is the only means through which one can achieve success in this corrupt world. Today's world respects those who are wealthy, education and competence lay flat before people who have money therefore it is very important to educate oneself in the matters of forgery.

3. Why does author says that one should think of economy when he or she lies?

Ans. The author opines that one should think of economy when he or she lies because what is a use of telling like about one's own grandeur or the wealth that of their family or personal acquaintance with great men or of the personal bravery if it does not fetch some money in your pocket. One should tell a lie only if it brings money.

4. What are the simpler forms of cheating?

Ans. The simpler forms of cheating are giving a verbal assurance which can be contradicted later by documents.

Democracy

1. What was Lord Bryce's opinion about democracy?

Ans. Lord Bryce doubted the practicality of democracy except in small countries like Switzerland and Scandinavia

2. "We welcomed democracy as a release from autocratic rule, but are not satisfied with its working". Why does Dr. Radha Krishnan say so?

Ans. India was under the British rule for a long time and was excited to be released of the autocratic rule but sooner it was found that government is a technical art and the ablest man or capable man has no say in the day to day working of democracy.

3. "The discussion is unreal, the debate is unnecessary, and the democracy is only a name." What does this comment show about the author's attitude toward democracy?

Ans. The author has lost his faith in the spirit of democracy as he finds that in most of the countries democracy is not working.

4. Democracy in its actual working is anti-democratic?

2. Ans. The main aim of democracy is to give an individual what belongs to him i.e. an individual occupies the most important place in a democratic structure. But in the recent years with the rise of materialism there is no value of individuality. Democracy has become the game play of the selected few, who know the art and the technicalities of democratic working therefore democracy has in reality become anti-democratic.

3. **Discuss S. Radhakrishnan in his essay "Democracy".**

Or

"Democracy in its actual workings is anti-democratic": Discuss.

Ans. S. Radhakrishnan (1888-1975) was an educationist, philosopher and statesman was a scholar of eminence. He gave learned discourses on Indian philosophy at Manchester College, Oxford and Spalding as a Professor of eastern Religions and Ethics at Oxford. He rose to be the president of India. In his essay "Democracy", S. Radhakrishnan opines that Democracy in its actual working is anti-democratic. He puts forward the following arguments for the same.

a). **The failure of democracy:** S. Radhakrishnan opines that the democracy has failed in almost all the major countries of the world. It has broken down in Italy, Spain and Russia .Even there are threats of revolution in the southern American countries and Africa where popular government.

b). **Democracy as a Technical Art:** Radhakrishnan opines that democracy in its working is not acceptable. It has become a technical art, which is learnt and possessed by only few. Only people who are skilled in this technical art can be the rulers of the nation. It stops the most able men from ruling the nation. It seems as in the name of democracy some mysterious caucus is ruling the state in the background. The elected representatives are useless tools in the hands of this machinery. The votes of the members not influence by their convictions or the arguments in the assembly.

C). **Uncultured tastes of Democracy:** Democracy has become confused with ignorance, lack of discipline and low taste. Newspapers are full of these rubbish and useless events. Most of the people in our democracy read mainly about murders and divorces, dance-halls and police courts i.e. we are cultured superficially.

d). **Education and Democracy:** Though education is one of the means through which we can strengthen democracy but most of the education centers are not improving the level of culture. It is easy to get into a college but it is difficult to get educated. We are taught to read but we are not trained to think. The students are taught in bits and in pieces without deep down knowledge that would change the thought process.

e).**Democracy as Ant-Democratic:** The democracy in its working has become anti-democratic the people who are learned do not speak and step with an average mind. Uncriticized mass impulses, class resentment and crowd emotion have taken the place of authority and tradition. The mass is the most important and there is no importance to the thoughts of the educated few. The general effects of democracy have not been favorable to the freedom of the individual. There is no liberty of action or freedom of conscience. There is no respect to the individuality of a person which is the essence of democracy.

F). **Democracy and Economic Inequality:** Democracy is unsuccessful till there is no economic equality in the country. Economic Inequality is deep rooted in country. How can we talk about liberty and equality until we become economically equal?

Thus democracy in reality is anti-democratic and does not exclusively contain all the features of a democratic nation.

Machines and Emotions

1. Why did the nineteenth century in the west consider itself superior to its predecessors?

Ans. The nineteenth century in the west considered itself superior to its predecessors due to its mechanical progress.

2. Who represented a purely sentimental and essentially reactionary opposition to the machinery?

Ans. The disciples of Rousseau, the lake poets represented purely sentimental and essentially reactionary opposition to machinery.

3. What arguments does the master of machines give in support of machines?

Ans. The masters of the machines argue that with the advent of machines people can buy more good than what their forefathers could have therefore they are happier than their forefathers.

4. What is the normal assumption in the minds of people regarding the possession of national commodities?

Ans. The normal assumption regarding material possessions in the minds of people is that the more possessions one has happier he is.

5. What are the two things which machines deprive us?

Ans. Spontaneity and Variety

6. Why the ferocity of modern war is attributed to machines?

Ans. The ferocity of modern war is attributed to machines because they help us to have larger armies. They facilitate a cheap press that glorifies the baser passions of men. They also stop the anarchic spontaneous side of the human nature producing discontent which finds vent through war.

7. What according to Russell is the adequate method of dealing with our anarchic instincts?

Ans. According to Russell the adequate method of dealing with our anarchic instincts is to find the least harmful way of satisfying them.



Animals in Prison

1. From which book of Jawahar Lal Nehru has he essay 'Animal in Prison, been taken?

Ans. The essay 'Animal in Prison is taken form Nehru's 'An Autobiography'.

2. Which season was a far longer one in Dehradun than in the plains below?

Ans. Spring

3. Which animal did horrify Nehru most?

Ans. Centipedes horrified Nehru the most.

4. Which animals were not welcomed by Jawhar Lal Nehru?

Ans. The snakes, centipedes and scorpions were not welcomed by Nehru.

5. What aspect of Nehru's personality is revealed from the following excerpt?

Ans. Lot of subtle aspects of Nehru's personality is revealed from the following excerpt. The excerpt reveals the quality of endurance that is found in the personality of Pundit Jahwar Lal Nehru. The four walls of jail could not kill the spirit of contentment found in the life of this giant personality. No remorse feeling could be seen in the life of Nehru, he was contended with the facilities that were provided to him by the jail authorities. The joy of finding goodness in every small bit of life can also be seen from the life of Nehru.

4. What light does 'Animal in Prison' throw on Nehru's life and Personality?

Ans. Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru(1889-1964) was born in Allahabad on 14 November 1889 .He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College , Cambridge . He played a leading role in India's freedom movement and spent a number of years in jail. The essay 'Animals in Prison' talks about the gentlemanly and soft side of Nehru's personality. By reading the essay one could definitely say that Nehru was a soft and kind hearted man. Rabindranath Tagore rightly opined that the writing of Nehruji brings out the man who is greater than the words he has written.

a. He possessed an Undefeated Spirit:

Nehruji was in an unsuitable place, where he never wanted to be. His education and Knowledge demanded him to be somewhere else. He deserved to be in a place of honor but now he was in a prison. He was not in prison for the crime of his own but for the sake of the country. But all things did not deter the undefeated spirit in Nehruji. He was happy and found meaning in everything that he saw in the prison.

- b. **He was man full of love and Patience:** though the prison life was full of boredom and frustration. But Panditji never showed that frustration on the little creatures that were around him. His cell was full of different insects and creatures but he was never upset with them. He was never worried about them and never bothered them. The Kind nature Panditji was very evident by the way he took care of the deserted bitch and the puppies in goal, even in the night he used to get up to take care of them.
- c. **His patience and endurance in the prison:** All throughout his years in the prison, many times he was bitten by the hornets and the wasps. Sometimes snakes and scorpions got into his prison for safety but he was never revengeful rather he endured everything with patience and love. This shows the character of this great man.
- d. **His love and admiration for the Nature:** Panditji was keen observer of the nature around him. He spent hours and hours watching the beautiful scenes outside the prison walls. He was fascinated by the tantrums of the nature. He was amazed by the falling and then the blossoming out the leaves.
- e. **He was a man of Prudence and Farsightedness:** For him everything in life had a meaning and he talked about the animals that were used as symbols of different countries, he opined that these animals showed the character of that particular country. That is the reason why he wanted all the Indians to be lovable and considerate as cow is the symbol of India.
- f. **Epitome of Non Violence and Forbearance:** He loved even the scorpions and the snakes. No feeling of repulsion was there in his mind though these creatures could be harmful for him. All throughout his stay in the goal he never took violence as a weapon against these animals.

It is truly said that the test of the greatness of a man is in the time of trouble and adversities. Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru's stay in the goal marks the greatness of a great man.

Section -c

1. What do you mean by code mixing?

Ans. When a word or part of one language is combined with a word or part of a word of another language it is called code mixing.

2. What do you mean by code switching?

Ans. When we alternate between two languages –utter some sentences in the mother tongue and then switch to some sentence in English we are code switching.

3. When do we say that some knows a language?

Ans. We can say some one knows a language when a learner knows how to use the resources of grammar to send meaningful messages in real life situation.

4. What are the different types of essays?

Ans. Different essays are as follows:

1. Expository: Writing which explains something or interprets someone or something.
2. Narrative: Writing which tells a story or describes a succession of events.
3. Descriptive: Writing about the way persons, animals or things appear.
4. Argumentative: writing which aims at persuading and convincing the reader by appealing his or her mind .

Few Key Words

Alliteration: repetition of speech sounds in sequence either at the beginning of a word or of a word or for a stress syllable within a word. Alliteration is used for special stylistic effect to create a special atmosphere, rhythms or sound, the term is usually applied to consonants. When the sound is a vowel the term used is assonance.

Ballad: a narrative poem Ballad was a term originally used for folk narrative compositions. They had a refrain or a couplet or a verse which was repeated at frequent intervals. Even when the verse was written by a single author it was a subject to change on account of oral transmission , The subject matter of most of the ballads was tragic, It was either the story of a ,lover who did not return , or a family feud , or a ,love triangle. Scottish ballads dealt with theme of border feuds and vendetta. Wordsworth and Coleridge by publishing: "Lyrical Ballads" conferred on them the status of author identifiable poetry

Blank Verse: the term is used for unrhymed verse consisting of Iambic pentameter. Most playwrights who use the verse form use blank verse form for poetic drama. It is closest to a spoken Speech. Shakespeare and other Elizabethan dramatist used it. Milton and Wordsworth also have use blank verse for their epics.

Dramatic Monologue: the poem has a persona who is not to be identified with the poet. This persona is the speaker; there is an assumed listener –that is the speaker is addressing the poem to someone who does not intervene at the level of a speech. The dramatic quality is related to the a) conflict depicted in the situation, B) the character of the speaker as revealed through this situation

and, c) the impersonal nature of the monologue. It is to be contrasted with the subjective element in the lyric. The tightness of the structure adds to the dramatic quality. Robert Browning is well known for the psychological situations he presents through his dramatic monologues.

Elegy: A poem of mourning; it laments the loss of a person or persons, the death of some beloved friend or patron. Because of subject matter an elegy is solemn and meditative. Famous elegies are Milton's "Lycidas" Shelley's "Adonais" and Tennyson's "In Memoriam". Grays elegy written in a country churchyard is written in memory of ordinary people whose heroic acts have found no fame and the poet mourns the passing away of the these noble and simple people .

Epithet: is a word indicating an adjective. Sometimes an adjective is used as a noun to indicate its representational quality. Homeric epithets are often compound word like 'fleet footed' and 'bolt hurling'. transferred epithet is a term used when the quality is transferred to another object for instance 'dancing rocks' where it is clear that the rocks do not dance but the waves which move and convey the impression of movement or whispering leaves where the leaves do not whisper but the breeze whispers as it passed through them .

Hyperbole: is a figure of speech indicating exaggeration. It means a bold overstatement or a tot tall talk.

Lyric use for a song which can be sung to music . The word derives its origin from the musical instrument 'lyre'. It is increasingly used for any fairly short poem which need not have any narrative continuity but expresses an emotion or a feeling .Lyrics are often intense and emotional The poet may be expressing a personal memory, or musing in solitude or recollecting some past experience . Hence it may be autobiographical. A lyric can be an expression of happiness as well as sorrow.

Metaphor: a word used for transferring the quality of one object to another without the use of comparisons, for instance ‘the ship of life’ or ‘the winter of discontent’. The comparison is implied and fully transferred. The image is the ‘vehicle’ and idea is the ‘tenor’ according to I.A. Richards. It is different from a simile where the comparison is directly stated

Ode: is a name given to a long lyric poem. An ode often begins with an invocation. It is in the form of an address, generally dignified and elaborate in stanzaic structure. The subject matter is also serious. Pindaric ode takes its name from Greek poet Pindar who modeled his odes on the songs of Chorus in Greek drama. The Romantic poets wrote many odes. Dryden’s “Ode to St Cecilia” is a very well-known ode.

Pastoral: derive its name from pastor, a shepherd. It pertains to the shepherd and the care of flocks but is widely used in relation to rural life which is close to nature and has idyllic quality about it. Nature is identified with innocence and the golden period in the life of mankind. Pastoral element can be found in drama, as in ‘as you like it, in the life shepherds and shepherdesses in the forest of Arden. Spenser’s The Shepherd’s calendar and Sidney’s Arcadia are also pastoral poem. “Pastoral refers to quality of life the ethos and the environment presented and not the form like lyric or dramatic. It also does not refer tragedy or comedy.

Personification: the term applies to the act of conferring a human status on inanimate or abstract qualities often indicated in poetry through capitalization. Milton writes ‘Nods and Becks’ in L Allegro; Pope and Dryden use personification in abundance as do the pre romantics.

Simile: a stated comparison between two distinctly different things where one outstanding quality is the point of similarity.

Sonnet: a poem of fourteen lines. The challenge of writing a sonnet lies in the fact that it has to be written in the limited number of line and prescribed metrical pattern. The idea has to be introduced, developed and concluded with this limit.

The sonnets are of two kinds the Petrarchan sonnet and Shakespearian. The Petrarchan sonnet is also known as an Italian sonnet. It has two main parts the octave and the sestet, respectively consisting of eight and six lines.

The Shakespearian sonnet is also known as the English sonnet has three stanzas of four lines each and a concluding couplet. The meter is iambic pentameter.

Stanza: A word used for rhymed verse and the pattern they follow. Stanzas can be varying lengths but they constitute a pattern through repetition.

Plot: plot signifies the plan or design of a play, poem or work of fiction. The pattern of events, situations and characters is so arranged that the curiosity of the reader is roused and interest sustained. Plot is the selected version of events in a certain order and not necessarily the actual sequence of events in a story

It was Aristotle who first discussed plot in his poetics. He calls it the imitation of the action, as well as 'the arrangements of incidents' According to him a plot should be whole, with a beginning, middle and an end. It should also have unity of action, time and place.

According to E.M. Forster (1879-1970) the distinguished novelist, who wrote aspect of the Novel, a story is told in a time sequence but plot has causality that is when we add cause or reason to a narrative of events, we get a plot. 'The king died and then the queen died' is a story. 'The king died and then the queen died of grief' is plot.

There are many varieties of plot forms –tightly knit to loosely episodic. In general most plots show some processes of change or tension in which the character is caught up which is resolved into an end.

Character/Characterization: characters are individuals who live in the fictional world created by the writer. They may be men, women or children. A character is thus the fictional representation of a person, having a distinct personality with likes and dislikes, whims and fancies, moral qualities and motivations. In short a character has typical disposition just like a real living human being. He reveals his temperament through what he says and what he

does. A character is also revealed through the remarks of the author or those of characters in the story. A character is also revealed or may remain stable or unchanged from his disposition from the beginning to the end. The author must give consistence to a character that is the character should not change suddenly or act contrary to his basic nature.

Irony: Irony is a humorous way of perceiving an inconsistency. It is an oblique mode of expression in which an apparently straightforward statement or event actually



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