

Invocation

75 Words

Q.1 What is the message of the verse?

Ans. The Poem 'Invocation' is a work of translation from the Atharva ved by Dr. Abinash Chandra Bose. The poem appears in his book "Hymns from the Vedas" which is a book of selected translations from the Vedas. The poem depicts the ethics of Indian culture. It lays emphasis on the sense of collective living through mutual love and understanding. The poem gives a message of unity, peace & brotherhood among all the people in the world. The speaker invokes the gods Asvins to create a unity of hearts between the natives and the strangers. He wishes unity to pervade between these two kinds of people. He wishes them to get united in their opinions and intentions. The poem is relevant for its mass appeal of unity, love, peace, brotherhood & mutual cooperation.

Q.2 Why does the speaker not want the battle cry to be raised?

Ans. In this poem the speaker invokes the gods Asvins to create peace & brotherhood among all the people in the world. He wishes the natives & the foreigner to live untimely, forgetting all their differences. He wants them to be one in their opinions & intentions. He says that difference in opinions & intentions leads to misunderstanding which finally results in battles & war. He does not wish to hear the battle cry. According to him, battle cry is the symbol of destruction. It is a great curse to humanity. Many innocent people are killed in wars & many others suffer all their lives. Battles are fought between two groups or countries but human race has to pay the price of it. So the speaker wishes that god shouldn't punish mankind with anything like war. He just wants to hear the song of peace & harmony.

Q.3 How does the speaker wish to achieve concord.

Ans. The speaker in this poem is a native who wishes unity and peace to pervade between the natives and the foreigners. He wishes that all the people in the world may live in unity. He invokes the gods Asvins to establish peace, love & brotherhood between these two kinds of people. He wishes to achieve concord in two ways. He says that concord should be achieved first in opinions & then in intentions. If we get united in our opinions and intentions, there will be no differences to create misunderstanding in our hearts. He says that if we have the same opinion, we shall always think of living together, leaving all our disputes behind. When we have the same intention, we all shall work together for unity and progress of the world.

50-60 words

Q. Which are the 2 kinds of people referred in the verse.

Ans. The poem 'Invocation' has been translated from 'Atharvaved' & appears in the book 'Hymnes from the vedas' by Dr. Abinash Chandra Bose. The speaker wishes to achieve friendship and peace between kinds of people in the world. The two kinds of people referred to in the verse are the natives & the foreigners. The natives are our own people who live within the same country. The foreigners are those people who live in other countries and are unknown to us. The speaker wishes both kinds of people to get united in their hearts.

Q. "Let the day" what is implied in the lines.

Ans. The speaker doesn't want battle cry to be raised in these lines. He invokes gods Asvin not to punish the mankind with anything like war. He doesn't wish to hear the cry of innocent people getting killed in the battle field. He says that battles & wars bring only destruction for mankind. So he urges god not to create war among people. He doesn't wish to start the day hearing the battle cry.

Q.3 In how many ways is the unity sought?

Ans. The speaker prays to gods Asvins to create unity between the natives & the strangers. He seeks unity first among the natives and then between the natives and the strangers. He wants the two kinds of people to get united in their opinions & intention.

Q.4 Why does the speaker invoke the gods Asvins.

Ans. In this poem the speaker invokes the gods Asvins. He prays them to create unity between the two kinds of people that is the natives and the strangers. In Hindu mythology Asvins are dual gods who are joint by their bodies. They are two but considered as one. The poem lays emphasis on the unity of natives and strangers. The speaker wants them to live as one. The theme of the poem makes it relevant that the speaker invokes the gods Asvins for the unity of hearts between these 2 kinds of people.

02. The Diamond Necklace

G.P. Maupassant

Long answers :

Q. How would you rate Mathilde as an ambitious woman or as an honest woman.

Ans. Mathilde Loisel is the central character of the French story "The Diamond Necklace" written by Guy de Maupassant. Mathilde was a young lady of extraordinary beauty but unfortunately she was born in a family of limited means. She always thought herself born to enjoy all delicacies and lecheries of life. As there was no way for her to be known and wedded by any rich man. She let herself be married to an economical clerk working in the Ministry of Public instructions. Although she belonged to a poor class, she never accepted this fact of her life. She always had those bewildering dreams of a luxurious life with all the rich possessions. She always wanted to be pleased, to be sought after and to be envied. She was an ambitious woman who never realized the reality of her life. There was an element of showiness in her nature. She didn't want to go to ministerial ball because she had no decent dress or ornaments to wear. She didn't want to look poverty-stricken. She borrowed a diamond necklace from her friend in order to show herself off as an affluent woman. She even made her husband suffer because of her ambition. Only after the course of repayment of debt, she came to know the real hardship of life.

Q.2 What kind of husband was Hoisel?

Ans. Mr Hoisel was an economical clerk working in the ministry of Public instructions. He was a man of contentment who was thoroughly satisfied with his life. He was a loving and caring husband who always wanted to do his best to make his wife happy. He knew that his wife Mathilde liked to live a certain kind of life and so in order to provide her all the happiness, he brought an invitation to the ministerial ball. When his wife refused to go because she didn't have a nice dress to wear for such an occasion, he sacrificed his saving of 400 francs which he had kept aside to fulfill his only desire of purchasing a gun to enjoy shooting with his friends. It made him happy to see his wife enjoying the ball later when Mathilde lost the diamond necklace he went through all sorts of insects and humiliations to arrange the sum to replace the lost necklace. He knew that he had risked all his future but he never made any complaint. He worked in the office all day and took part-time jobs so that he could repay the debt. He was the man who suffered without any of his fault. He just paid the price of loving his wife too much.

Q.3 Do you think it was unfortunate for Mathilde to have married Hoisel? Why?

Ans. Mathilde was a charming and beautiful young lady who was married to Mr. Hoisel. Mathilde always longed to lead a luxurious life because she felt that her extraordinary beauty made her deserving to enjoy all delicacies and luxuries of life. Mr. Hoisel did not provide her that sort of life because he was just an economical clerk. So in this respect we can say that Mathilde was unfortunate to be married to Mr. Hoisel.

But we all know that material wealth doesn't bring real happiness in life. Mr Hoisel proved to be a great husband because he did everything which he would do to make his wife happy. Though he was just an ordinary clerk. Yet he engaged a servant to help his wife because she hated the household work. He wanted to please his wife so he brought an invitation card to the ministerial ball. Later in the story when Mathilde lost the diamond necklace, he had to suffer a lot to make arrangement of 36,000 francs needed to replace the lost necklace. He faced the black misery of life because of his wife but never made any complaint. It was actually fortunate for Mathilde to have married Hoisel who was such a loving & caring husband. No worldly possession of any kind was worth the love & care of Mr Hoisel.

Q.4 In what way Madame Forestier is different from Madame Loisel.

Ans. Madame Forestier was the intimate friend of Mathilde Loisel from school days. She was a rich lady. Mathilde used to visit her every now & then but gradually she stopped meeting her friend b'w'l the richness of Madame Forestier distressed her & she could not bear to see all those things of her friend which she always wished in her life. After a long time, she went to meet Madame Forestier again when she wanted some ornaments to wear at the Ministerial ball. Mathilde requested her friend to lend her some jewels with anxious doubts but Madame Forestier was kind enough to allow her friend to choose from many of her ornaments. She readily lent the diamond necklace to her. Although, Mathilde & Mrs. Forestier were close friends yet there were many differences in their behaviour, attitude & approach. On one hand, Mrs. Forestier was a kind, emotional & graceful lady with a helpful heart full of mercy & sympathy. On the other hand, Mathilde was a showy, untruthful & a self-centered woman who not only spoiled her life but also made her husband suffer.

II Short answers:-

Q.1 Was Mathilde dissatisfied with her life? What makes you think so?

Ans. Mathilde was dissatisfied with her life because she always felt herself born to enjoy all delicacies & luxuries of life. She knew that her extraordinary beauty made her deserving all richness in life. But unfortunately she belonged to a lower class & hence did not have those possessions which she always wished in her life. She valued expensive dresses, ornaments, royal palace & other such things the most in her life but, unfortunately couldn't get any of those things. She always aspired for rich possessions & felt made for them. She suffered ceaselessly & gave herself mental torture. It was her mental agony to be a poor woman.

Q.2 What things did Mathilde resent in her life.

Ans. Mathilde was a poor woman who wanted to live a luxurious life. She loved all those things which she did not have & felt made for them. She hated a life of poverty & didn't like whatever she had. The poverty of her dwelling & the bareness of walls, the shabby chairs & dirty curtains distressed her & made her to suffer endlessly. She hated the household work b'coz it spoiled her charm & beauty. She was passionate for expensive dresses, ornaments, long reception halls & all those things which she could never get in her life.

Q.3 On receiving the invitation to the ball, Mathilde wept why?

Ans. Mr. Loisel loved his wife? Wanted to see her happy. So, one day he brought an invitation to the Ministerial ball hoping that his wife would be overjoyed to receive that. But, when Mathilde received the invitation, she wept. Mr. Loisel couldn't understand the reason of her strange behaviour. Mathilde looked acrossed & told her husband that she didn't have any decent dress to wear at such an occasion. She was not concerned to wear anything else. So she refused to go to the Ministerial ball & even made a taunt to her husband to give the invitation card to someone whose wife was better equipped than her.

Q.4 Describe Mathilde's feelings while she was shifting through her friend's Jewellery.

Ans. Mathilde acted upon her husband's advice & went to Madame Forestier to borrow some ornaments to wear at the Ministerial ball. Madame Forestier brought her a large box full of ornaments. Mathilde was greatly surprised to see so many ornaments before her eyes. Those were the things which she always wished to have in her life. She wanted nothing but only those things & when she had so many of the ornaments before her, she couldn't make up her mind what to choose from them. She got totally confused & couldn't decide what she really wanted. In her anxiety she kept asking her friend if she had some more ornaments at last she found a diamond necklace to wear at the Ministerial ball.

Q.5 How did Mathilde fare at the ball.

Ans. Mathilde arranged an evening gown & a superb diamond necklace to wear at the Ministerial ball. She was eagerly waiting for the night of the ball. The night arrived and proved to be a great success for Madame Loisel. She was looking beautiful, elegant, graceful, smiling & filled with joy. She was prettier than any other woman present at the ball. All the men looked at her, asked her name and sought to be introduced. All the officers of the cabinet wanted to dance with her. Even the Minister remarked her beauty. Mathilde danced with rapture & enjoyed the ball thoroughly. It was the kind of life which she always wanted to live. It was the victory of her charm & beauty.

Q.6 Why did Mathilde not take a cab at the Minister's house & but took one on the quay.

Ans. The ball lasted till 4 O'clock in the Morning. Mathilde enjoyed the ball forgetting all her mental agony. Then she went to her husband to awake him. When Mr. Loisel tried to cover with a modest wrap which he had brought from home and which was going in contrast to the elegant ball dress, she realized this and quickly moved from there. She did not want to stay there any longer but she was afraid of losing her fame which she had earned before sometime. She even didn't take a cab at the Minister's house. Though she was shivering in cold yet she quickly went off that scene. Finally she took a cab on the quay where no one was watching her.

Q.7 What efforts did Loisel make to find that necklace.

Ans. When Mathilde reached home & found that she had lost her friend's diamond necklace, she was shattered. It was a thunderstruck not only for her but also for Mr. Loisel. They searched the necklace in the folds of the dress, in the wrap but did not find it. Mr. Loisel put on his clothes & went back on foot all the way to search. He came back at 4 in the morning without any fruitful result. The next day he went to the police headquarters, to the newspaper officers to offer a reward and to the cab companies. He searched at all those places where there was the least spark of hope. In the evening when he came back he got nothing but only disappointment.

Q.8 How did Loisel arrange the money for necklace.

Ans. When Mr. Loisel was unable to find the lost necklace for next 7 days, He told his wife that they had to consider to replace it. They searched the same necklace everywhere & finally found one at a shop. They could have it 36,000 francs after bargaining. Mr. Loisel had to make arrangement of such a huge sum. He processed 18,000 francs which his father had left for him. To arrange the remaining sum he had to undergo all sorts of insults and humiliations. He went to no. of money lenders and borrowed the sum at an extraordinary rate of interest. He signed one promissory note after another without knowing how he would meet them in future. He risked all his happiness of future & got himself ready to face the bleak misery of life.

Q.9 How did Mathilde & Loisel repay the cost of necklace.

Ans. The Loisel couple had to give up all their happiness & comfort in order to repay the cost of the necklace. They changed their lodging and rented an attic under a roof. They dismissed their servant so that they could save money at every possible end. Both had to play their part to repay the dreadful debt. Mathilde had to do all the household work herself without caring of her beauty & charm. She cleaned the greasy utensils, washed the dirty clothes & fetched water everyday. She went to market & bargained with no. of people to save every single coin. On the other hand Mr. Loisel worked all day in the office & then took part time jobs like making tradesmen's account & copying manuscript for whatever money he could get. This troublesome life lasted 10 years & then they paid everything.

Q.10 What change did the ordeal of repaying bring about in Mathilde.

Ans. The troublesome life of Loisel couple lasted for 10 years. They faced a hardship of life & managed their affairs with great difficulty. The span of 10 years changed Mathilde drastically. She no longer remained an elegant & charming lady. She had become a woman of her class – hard, rough & strong. Now she didn't care of her looks & beauty. She did all household works with untidy hair, rough & red hands and common dressup of poor class. She started to look old now. Her elegance, charm & beauty vanished in the hardship of life.

03. Goodbye party for Miss Pushpa T.S.

Nissim Ezekiel

Q. What features of 'Babu English' are suggested in poem give illustrations.

Ans. Goodbye party for Miss Pushpa T.S. is a humorous poem of 42 lines written by the famous Indian poet Nissim Ezekiel. This poem appears in his book 'Very Indian Poems' in Indian English. This poem is written in typical Indian English popularly known as Babu English. The poet has tried to Indianise the English language at the creative level. This English is different from the classical British English. It is deviated from the rules of grammar and syntax. It is because it is the form of British English created by the intermediate level non native speakers of English. In this poem the speaker delivers a speech in honour of Miss Pushpa T.S. who is going abroad to improve her prospects in life. We can notice no. of deviations from the rules of grammar in the speaker's address. Excessive use of continuous tense, omission of articles, inappropriate use of adverbs & adjectives & word to word translation method bring humour in this poem. There are no of cases where we can notice the continuous use of verbs of perception like 'she is feeling', 'I am always appreciating', 'I am not remembering. These deviation create laughter in the poem. Similarly, omission of articles e.g. (a) very high family. (a) renowned aduocate, (the) most popular lady, is completely is different from the standard English. Use and positioning of adverbs & adjectives are also noticeable in this poem. Examples like 'only external sweetness', 'now which place' illustrate the deviations of Babu English. The inconsistencies of life & language are the matters of humour in this poem.

Q.2 Give the central idea of poem.

Ans. The Poem 'Goodbye party for Miss Pushpa T.S.' has been composed by the Sahitya Academy award winner poet Nissiom Ezekiel. This poem is included in his book 'Very Indian Poems in Indian English'. It is an attempt to Indianise the English language at the creative level. The poet calls this Indian English as Babu English. This typical English was created and used by the people of clerk grade who were not highly qualified but needed to use English for office works. This Babu English is deviation from the British educated English in terms of rules of grammar and syntax. The poem is an address given by the speaker at a farewell party in honour of Miss Pushpa T.S. who is going to some foreign country to improve her prospects in life. The speaker shares his work experience with all his colleagues. He says that Miss Pushpa is a polite, helpful lady who never denied to help anyone. She belongs to a good family and has a jolly nature. She always keeps a smile on her face. This entire speech of the speaker is given in Babu English & We can notice deviations like excessive use of continuous tense, omission of articles, inappropriate use of adverbs & adjectives and word-to-word translation through out the poem. These deviations create humour in this poem.

Q. What qualities of Miss Pushpa T.S. are equitant from the speakers address.

Ans. The speaker in this poem delivers a speech in honour of Miss Pushpa T.S. because she is departing to some foreign country to improve her prospects in life. He appreciates Miss Pushpa for many of her qualities. He says that Miss Pushpa has a jolly nature & she always keeps a smile on her face. She belongs to a reputed family and possesses a sweet nature. The speaker admires her for her helping spirit. He says that she is always ready to help her colleagues. Whenever the speaker or any other colleague asks for help, she never denies. She always says yes for any work. So the speaker wishes her a happy journey & a good future.

Q.2 What was Miss Pushpa T.S. popular with?

Ans. The speaker appreciates the good spirit of Miss Pushpa because she is very helpful in nature. All her colleagues appreciate Miss Pushpa for her good qualities. The speaker says that she is popular with all her officemates. All the men & ladies admire her for her helping spirit.

Q.3 What does the speaker mention about Miss Pushpa doing in the end.

Ans. A farewell party has been arranged in honour of Miss Pushpa because she is departing to some foreign country to improve her prospects in life. The speaker addresses all his officemates and appreciates Miss Pushpa for many of her qualities. In the end of this speech he wishes her a happy journey. Then he invites other speakers to come forward. After that Miss Pushpa will do the summing up she will come forward to give everyone vote of thanks.

Q.4 In what ways does Miss Pushpa show her good spirit.

Ans. The speaker appreciates Miss Pushpa for her good spirit in his speech. He says that she always shows her good spirit by her helping nature. She is very helpful to all her colleagues. Whenever somebody asks her for any kind of help, she is always ready to do that. The speaker says that she never refused to help anybody whenever she was asked to anything.

Q. What inspires laughter in the poem.

Ans. The poem Goodbye party for Miss. Pushpa T.S. has been written by the prominent Indian poet in English Nissim Ezekiel. This is a humorous poem in which the poet has used typical Indian English popularly known as Babu English. This Babu English inspires laughter in this poem. The poet has used humour in highlighting the problem that come in the way of assimilating foreign language. There are no deviations in Babu English from the rules of Grammar and syntax of British Educated English. These deviations like excessive use of progressive tenses inappropriate use of adverbs & adjectives & omission of articles are common in Babu English. These deviations inspire laughter in the Poem.

04. Dream Children : A Reverie

Long Answers.

Q. Justify the statement that “Dream Children : A Reverie” is lyric in Prose.

Ans. Dream children : A Reverie is an autobiographical essay written by Charles Lamb who is famous as the ‘Prince of English Essayists’. This essay is an outburst of emotions of Charles Lamb. He lived a very pathetic life because all his dear ones left him one after another forever. He missed them throughout his life. Lamb wrote this essay when he was nearing fifty.

The death of his elder brother John Lamb was fresh and heavy on his mind. Along with this pain, He also had other sufferings which he bore all his life. He puts all his emotions in this essay. Every word of this essay tells the pain & suffering of Charles Lamb. This essay is known as ‘A lyric in Prose’. The writer has used the most refined language full of his personal sentiments. A strong flow of emotions can be seen throughout the essay. It gives this essay the status of a lyric. The essay shows expressions of the writer in full fledge just like a poem. The writer succeeds in demonstrating his emotions in his words. The family and children which he dearly wanted in his life but could not get them is perfectly depicted in this essay. So this essay is truly a lyric in prose.

Q. In Dream children- A Reverie Lamb has woven fiction round certain facts of his life. Illustrate this statement this statement from the essay.

Ans. The essay Dream children – A Reverie is a master piece written by Charles Lamb. This is an autobiographical essay in which the writer tells his dream children the real stories of his life. Lamb has woven fiction around certain facts of his life in this essay. In real life Lamb was deprived of his family & children. At fifty he dearly wanted his family & children with whom he could spend some happy time. But it was the tragedy of his life that he had no one to share his joy and sorrow. So his agitated mind creates his dream children John & Alice. He tells them all the memories of his children when he spent time with his grandmother and elder brother. Whatever he tells them are all the real facts of his life. It is his reverie in which he wishes to spend sometime with his children who do not exist in real life. The narration is written in such an agreeable manner that the reader believes that everything is happening in real. The writer expresses all his emotions by his words.

Q.3 Discuss the element of pathos in the essay “Dream Children : A reverie”.

Ans. Dream children : A reverie is one of the finest essays written by Charles Lamb. In this autobiographical essay, the writer tells his dream children the memories of his childhood and his near and dear ones. This essay is an outburst of emotions that we can feel throughout the essay. It becomes clear that the death of John Lamb, the elder brother of Charles was fresh and heavy on his mind. The essay is full of element of pathos. The writer becomes emotional when he tells his dream children about his grandmother, elder brother & his beloved whom he could not marry. He missed them so much and felt all alone in the world without them. His deepening loneliness tortured him and made him suffer all the time. He wanted his family & children but they were denied to him in actual life. All these strands of his life go to make the present essay so memorable. There is a strong flow of current of emotions which make the reader feel sympathy for Charles Lamb. We can understand the pain hidden behind his words. This essay is full of such elements which arise sympathy for the writer.

Q.4 Write a summary of essay “Dream Children : A Reverie”.

Ans. Charles Lamb who is known as The Prince of English Essayists is the writer of this memorable essay. This autobiographical essay is counted as one of the finest essays in English literature. Lamb was nearing so when he wrote this fine essay. The death of his elder brother was fresh and heavy on his mind at that time. He lived a very tragic life & suffered loneliness all his life. He lost his parents soon after his birth and was brought up by his grandmother Mrs. Field. Lamb was influenced in his childhood by his grandmother but she also left him very soon. He had a disappointing love affair with a girl named Ann Simmons in his youth but unfortunately he could not marry her and remain a bachelor all his life. Even his sister was subject to the fits of madness. All these strands of his life make this essay so memorable. He wanted to get rid of his deepening loneliness but he couldn't overcome his pain all his life. So his

agitated mind created his dream children John & Alice whom he tells the real stories of his life. He dearly wanted his family & children and watches them in his reverie. He tells them the fond memories of his childhood when he spent some wonderful time at the great house in Norfolk. He tells his dream children about his grandmother, who was loved and respected by everyone because she was a good & religious lady. He also tells them his association with his elder brother John Lamb. He missed him dearly after his death. At the end of his reverie, he realizes that there is no one with him and he is bound to live alone.

There is an underneath flow of emotions behind the words of Charles Lamb. This essay has been entitled "Dream Children – A Reverie" which is the most suitable title because it depicts the emotions of a man who was left all alone and had no one to share his feeling. So in his reverie he creates his dream children & tells them everything about his life. The title truly reflects the mood of the essay.

Short Answer.

Q.1 Write a character sketch of Lamb's grandmother.

Ans. Lamb's grandmother was a housekeeper of the great house in Norfolk. Lamb was influenced in his childhood by his grandmother. She was a good and religious lady who was beloved and respected by everybody. She had a great spirit which enabled her to take care of the great house in the most dignified manner till her death she was often called the mistress of the great house though, she was just a caretaker there. She loved all her grandchildren and often invited them to spend their holidays in the great house. She was esteemed the best dancer in her youth. Everyone believed that she knew psalter and the testament by heart. When she died, people from far distance came to attend her funeral to show their respect towards her.

Q.2 What sort of person was John Lamb? How did Lamb admire him.

Ans. John Lamb was the elder brother of Charles Lamb. He was loved the most by his grandmother. He was a handsome and spirited youth. Who never liked to be confined within the boundaries of the great house or the garden. He liked to do adventurous things. He used to mount the most mettlesome horse and go to the country side. He liked to run a race with the hunters in the woods. Charles admired his elder brother and said that he was the king to the rest of children he took a great care of his younger brother. In childhood when Charles became a lame-footed boy, he carried him over his shoulders for miles. The writer was closely associated with his elder brother and missed him a lot after his death.

Q.3 What are the similarities between Alice the mother and Alice the daughter.

Ans. Charles Lamb sees his dream children John & Alice in his reverie. His dream daughter Alice was the mirror image of her mother. Many similarities have been shown between Alice the daughter and Alice the mother. The daughter also had the same tender look on her face like her mother. The writer finds the eyes and the bright hair of the daughter just like the mother. He could not make any difference between their eyes. It appeared to him as if Alice the mother was peeping through the eyes of Alice the daughter. He considered Alice the daughter as the reincarnation (rebirth) of Alice the mother.

Q.5 Describe the cremation of Grandmother Field?

Ans. Grandmother Mrs. Field was beloved and respected by everybody who knew her because she was considered a pious, great & religious lady. When she died, her funeral was attended by poor and rich alike. People from far distances came to pay their homage in honour of Mrs. Field. Everyone wanted to give his tribute to the lady who knew psalter and the testament by heart.

Q.5 Describe how Lamb used to move about in the garden.

Ans. Charles Lamb was always excited to go to the great house in his holidays. He loved to spend his time roaming in the empty rooms of the great house. In particular he liked to move about in the spacious garden of that house. He could spend hours there in his busy/idle diversions. There were many fruit trees in the garden and children were forbidden to pluck fruits but Charles was not interested in them.

In fact, he liked doing some other activities like running around yew trees, laying on the grass, taking smell of the garden and basking in the orangry. His most favourite part in the garden was the little pond where he sat for hours watching the activities of fish.

Q.6 Who did grandmother field love the best among the lamb brother and why?

Ans. The writer says that grandmother field was very kind and loved all her grandchildren kyt in particular she loved. John Lamb the most. It was because he was a handsome and spirited youth. He didn't spend his time in wandering in the lone house or the garden but he liked to do some adventures like riding a horse or running a race with the hunters. He was a king to the rest of the children. Everyone admired him for his helping and courageous nature but the grand mother loved and admired him the most.

Q.7 Why does Lamb say that grandmother Field was not the owner of the house 'yet in some respect she might be said to be the mister of it too'?

Ans. Grandmother Mrs.s Field was the caretaker of the great house in Norfolk. She look atmost care of the great house even when the royal family moved to anew and more fashionable house. She looked after it in a way as if it belonged to her. She was very loyal towards her responsibilities and maintained the dignity of the house till her death. Many people respected her for the dedication and loyalty. Though she wasn't the real mistress of the house yet she was called the mistress of it too.

05. Our Casuarinas Trees

Long answers.

Q.1 How does the poetess compare the creeper to a huge python? What character of the tree has been highlighted.

Ans. The Poem 'Our casuarinas Tree' has been composed by Toru Dutt. In this poem the poetess compares the creeper which is climbing up the casuarinas tree to a huge python. The creeper winds around the trunk of the tree and trees to reach its highest point. The poetess admires the tree for its courage in the cattle of its survival against the creeper. The creeper is like a huge python which winds around its prey to kill it. The creeper also gives deep cuts in the old and rough trunk of the tree. No other could live in such a

situation but the casuarinas displays great courage against the creeper. It comes victorious. In this struggle & maintains its dignity and glory. The red flowers are hung in dusters as a mark of its victory. Birds and bees gather there all day making it a lively place. The poetess says that when it grows dark, a song of victory of the tree is resounded in the garden.

Q.2 What does the poetess see when she opens her casement at dawn?

Ans. The poem 'Our Casuarina Tree' is an objective description of the Banyan tree which stood in the house garden of the poetess. She says that when she opens her window early morning, her eyes feel glad to see the Casuarina tree. Mostly in winter she sees a grey baboon sitting on the highest branch like a statue watching the sunrise. Its young ones leap and play on the lower branches. The kokilas welcome the day in their melodious voice. The half awoken cows make their way to the grassland. The poetess sees the long shadow of the giant tree casting on the broad water tank. The beautiful water lilies bloom in the tank and look like white snow. The poetess feels soothed to see such a beautiful morning.

Q.3 For what reasons is the Casuarina tree dear to the poetess?

Ans. 'Our Casuarina Tree' is a well known poem written by the Indian description of the casuarina tree. The poetess admires the tree for many of its qualities. She says that the tree is very huge and symbolizes dignity & glory but it is not dear to her because of its magnificence. She loves the tree because she had played beneath it with her brother & sister who are more in the world now. She recalls her memories of childhood when she spent the most memorable and happy time with her brother and sister. She loved them with intensity and had a deep affection for them. The tree is dear to her for their sakes. She humanizes the tree and believes that the tree shares her sorrow. Through a long mournful dirge like murmur. She could feel the lament of the tree for her brother and sister. The tree seems to be an integral part of her memory whenever she remembers her lost brother & sister the image of the tree also appears in her memory so the casuarina tree is so dear to the poetess.

Q.4 (Short) Who exhales a dirge like murmur and for what reason.

Ans. The poetess expresses her grief on the death of her brother & sister whom she had lost at the very young age. The poetess has animated the Casuarina tree and feels that it exhales a dirge like murmur because it also wants to share her sorrow. The tree was also very dear to her brother & sister and it could not bear their death like the poetess. So through a long mournful dirge like murmur, the tree appears to share the sorrow of the poetess.

Q.5 Explain 'Unknown, yet well known to the eye of faith' with reference to the poem.

Ans. The poetess feels that someone is singing a dirge like murmur in the said memory of her brother and sister. Initially she could not understand who shares her sorrow but then she realizes that it is the lament of the tree for her brother & sister. At first this lament was unknown to her but then she feels that it is the tree who is sharing her sorrow. She believes that the tree also misses her brother & sister as much as she does so, the lament of the tree is well known to the eye of faith. This lament of the tree is very intense and becomes the record of the pain of human race.

Q.6 How does the poetess propose to sanctify her association with the tree & Why?

Ans. In the poem 'Our Casuarina tree' the poetess Toru Dutt expresses her admiration for the Casuarina tree. She proposes to sanctify her association with the tree saying that it is her soul mate with whom she could share her joy & sorrow. She shares a close relationship with the tree because she used to play under this tree with her brother & sister who died at a very early age. They were dearer to her than her life & she believes that the tree also loved them very much. It is her faith that the tree shares her sorrow through a long dirge like murmur. The tree becomes an integral part of her memory so the tree is also very dear to her.

Q.7 How does the poetess bless the tree?

Ans. The poetess feels indebted towards the tree because it shares her sorrow and gives her all the sweet memories of her childhood. She remembers the time when she used to play with her brother and sister beneath this tree. She is grateful to the tree for all those memories which it has provided her. She also wants to do something in return, She blesses the tree by composing a verse in its honour which will confer immortality upon it. She wants to defend the tree from oblivion's curse. She hopes that the tree will continue to survive even when her days are done. Her love would defend it from the curses of mortality.

Long Questions:-

Q.4 How intense and heart-felt is the tree's mourning for Abju & Aru.

Ans. The poetess Toru Dutt personifies the casuarina tree in this poem & considers it her only soul mate with whom she could share her joy & sorrow. She says that she played under the tree with her brother Abju & sister Aru who are no more in the world now. The tree was also their companion of childhood. The tree seems to share her sorrow singing a lament for Abju and Aru. The lament of the tree is very intense and heart-felt. She could feel the lament of the tree all the time. She compares it with the sea barking on the shingle beach. Even when she went to foreign countries many hundred miles away from her home, she could hear the lament of the tree in the silence of night. The tree reminds her all the beautiful memories of childhood.

Q.5 The last stanza expresses the affection & kinship of the poetess with the tree. How does she express it.

Ans. The casuarina tree is very dear to the poetess. She expresses her affection & kinship with the tree. She says that the tree has given her all the sweet memories of her childhood. The tree is the only one with whom she could share her joy & sorrow. The tree was also very dear to Abju & Aru who are now resting in the eternal heavenly sleep. The poetess says that every time she hears the lament of the tree, the noble image of it appears in her mind. She feels indebted to the tree for all the sweet memories of her childhood. So, she wants to compose a poem in its honour and hopes that her poem will confer immortality upon the tree. In her poem the tree will survive forever.

Q.6 What according to the poetess are the great curses of mortal existence.

Ans. The poetess Toru Dutt feels indebted towards the tree for the very reason that she had played under the tree with her brother & sister who are no more in the world now. So she prays for the immortality of the tree. She wants to compose a poem in its honour and feels confident that her love would defend it from the oblivion curse. Everything on the earth is cursed to die and be forgotten. She says that there are many curses of mortal existence. Nothing is going to survive forever. These curses like fear, trembling, hope, death, skeleton & time ensure that everything has to come to an end she is afraid that the tree will also perish one day. She wants to defend it from this curse of mortal existence. The tree may not survive physically but it will always remain alive in her poems.

Q.7 Write the summary of the poem highlighting its theme.

Ans. The poem "Our Casuarina Tree" has been composed by the famous Indian poetess Toru Dutt. In spite of her premature death she did a great work in English literature. This poem is included among her famous works.

The Poem 'our casuarina tree' is an objective description of the tree which stood in the house garden of the poetess. She records her own impression of the tree at the different times of the day. The tree reminds her of her lost brother & sister with whom she used to play under the tree. The tree shares her joy and sorrow. All her childhood memories are associated with the tree. She personifies the tree and feels that it shares her sorrow through a long mournful dirge like murmur. This lament of the tree is very intense and she could hear it in distant lands. In the silence of night. A music rose in her & she could see the noble image of the tree and her childhood memories in her native land. So she wants to confer immortality upon the tree. She is confident that her love would defend the tree from oblivion curse. The theme of the Poem is a sense of awe, respect, affection & personal affinity of the poetess towards the tree. She expresses her affection & kinship with the tree.

Q.9 How has the casuarina tree been personified in the Poem.

Ans. Personification is a poetic device in which a non-living thing is presented as a living thing in the poem. In this poem the poetess admires the casuarina tree. There is a sense of respect, affection & personal affinity of the poetess towards the tree for the reason that she had played beneath it with her brother and sister who are no more in the world now. She personifies the casuarina and considers it her only solace with whom she could share her joy and sorrow. The tree reminds her of her childhood memories. She feels that not only she but the tree is also affected by the death of her brother Abju & sister Aru. The tree seems to share her sorrow through a long mournful dirge like murmur. It is singing a lament. In sad memory of Abju and Aru. The lament of the tree is so intense and heart-felt that the poetess could hear it in distant lands. She believes that the tree has given her all those sweet memories of her childhood. When she enjoyed with her brother & sister under it. The tree has been presented as a living in the poem.

Q.10 'The poem is an Ode & elegy. In spirit & tone Explain.

Ans. The Poem 'Our casuarinas tree' written by Toru Dutt is a combination of an ode & an elegy. The poem is an ode in form and elegy in spirit and tone. An ode is an address to some noble through idea abstraction or duty. It is a song of admiration. The poet expresses its admiration towards the subject of the poem. An ode is lyrical & dignified in form & exalted in thought, language & style of such a poem are refined. This poem is an ode because the poetess admires the casuarinas tree for the reason that it is an integral part of her childhood memories. She shows her love & affection towards the tree.

On the other hand an elegy is a song of mourning on the death of some relative, friend or benefactor. The poet expresses his sadness in such a poem. There is a scope for philosophy. The dominating tone of an elegy are emotion and grief. In this poem the poetess expresses her grief at the premature death of her brother & sister. She also expresses her view on the death saying that one day everything include her will perish but she hopes for the immortality of the tree from the oblivions curse. So this spirit of poem is of elegy.

Short answers.

Q.1 How is the creeper climbing up the tree?

Ans. The poetess says that creeper is climbing up the tree winding it around its trunk and tries to reach its summit. She compares the creeper to a huge python & says that as a python winds around its prey to choke its breath, in the same way the creeper also climbs up the tree. It gives the tree wound like cuts in its trunk. No other tree could survive in the grave of the creeper but the casuarinas fights bravely & maintains its survival with dignity.

Q.2 How does giant tree wear the scarf.

Ans. The casuarinas tree struggles for its survival & fights gallantly against the creeper. This is the struggle of its existence. The poetess says that no other tree could live in such a situation but casuarinas tree comes out a winner. The poetess says that the giant wears the scarf. It means that it maintains its dignity & glory. The red flowers hanging on the branches are shown as a mark of its victory against creeper.

If the well goes Dry.

Albert Gore

Q.1 Write the chemical composition of the human body. In what way is the human body similar to Earth.

Ans. The Article 'If the well goes Dry' has been written by the former Vice President of America Mr. Albert Gore. The writer throws light on the significance of fresh water for all forms of life including human being on the Earth. There is a great coincidence in the chemical combination of the human body & the Earth. Both are mostly made up of water. Human beings are made up of more than those 3 dozen elements which have also made this Earth. Our tissues & membranes, our brains & hearts, Our sweat & tears mainly consist of water, Human body is 23% carbon, 2.6% Nitrogen 1.4% Calcium, 1.1% phosphorus with tiny amount of other elements. But above all we are 61% oxygen and 10% hydrogen fused together to make water. So water is the base of formation of human body as well as the Earth. Both can't exist without water.

Q.2 How does global warming affect the climate pattern?

Ans. Since the industrial revolution the relationship of man to the Earth has changed drastically. We have caused profound damage to the ecosystem of the Earth. The average temperature of the Earth is rising which is known as global warming. This increasing temperature of the Earth is responsible for making the climate pattern unstable. The ocean water maintains the climate pattern by distributing temperature from equator to the polar regions & back again. The huge ocean currents play a vital role in maintaining the difference between hot & cold on this earth. This equilibrium of hot & cold keeps the climate pattern stable. But as the difference between hot & cold is getting narrower because of global warming, the climate pattern also becomes unstable. The health of our planet depends on our maintaining a complex balance of interrelated system. A warmer temperature speeds up the hydrological cycle resulting in an increase of the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere. Which magnifies the green house effect. If the temperature difference between hot & cold gets smaller, the ocean currents may slow down or seek a new equilibrium. If this circulatory pattern will also change.

Q. How does rising sea level threaten fresh water supply?

Ans. Global warming causes the oceans to rise in their levels. It raises the sea levels mainly in 2 ways. Higher average temperatures result in the melting of glaciers, the ice being discharged into the oceans from the ice caps of Antarctica & Greenland raises the sea levels. The other way in which global warming raises the sea levels is thermal expansion. Higher temperature increases the warmth of ocean water which in turn increases its volume. Where the sea levels rise, it becomes the cause of the loss of low lying coastal areas including the underground aquifers on which the coastal cities depend for their fresh water need. Some major cities of the world rely on fresh water aquifers for drinking water. These aquifers actually float on salt water. The rising sea would push the water table up to the surface & becomes a threat to these fresh water supplies. These cities would be among the first populated area to be flooded out.

Q. Describe the effects of deforestation on the system.

Ans. The tropical rain forests play a significant role in maintaining the balance of ecosystem. After the industrial revolution these forests have been cut down on a large scale to meet the commercial needs of man. The widespread deforestation has put an adverse effect on the ecosystem. The destruction of forest affects the hydrological cycle in a given area. These forests are so important because they store more fresh water than all the lakes on the earth. These forests not only attract the rain clouds but also produce their own rain clouds. When a forest is cut down, air brings less moisture which results in dry areas. The root system of a forest holds the soil. The canopy of the trees catches the rainfall. But when there are no root systems or canopies to protect the surface, the top layer of the soil is washed away by heavy rainfall. The nearby water sources are often silted with the top soil & gradually become clogged. The capacity of water sources to drain the flood water is impaired and the flooding along the river banks becomes even worse. In this way deforestation adversely affects the ecosystem of the earth.

Q. Describe the effect of population growth on the global water system.

Ans. The rapid population growth is a major threat to the global water system. This problem is most keenly & tragically felt in the countries of the third world. Most of the developing & underdeveloped countries face the pressure of rapid population growth. In many parts of the world, ground water is being extracted from aquifers at a very high rate it is beyond the ability of nature to refill or recharge these aquifers. As these underground aquifers are out of sight, we keep extracting water from them without any precaution and thought for the future. We only come to know about the loss of these aquifers, when they dry up or the ground above them begins to sink or subside. In most of the heavily populated area of the world. The fresh water supplies are felt first then the number of people suffer.

Answer in 150 words.

(i) **Man is having the path of his own doom? How**

Ans. The article 'If the well goes dry' written by Albert Gore throws light on the problem of fresh water around the world. The author says that man very well knows the significance of water for his existence. No form of life on the Earth including human being can exist without water. Hardly .01% of the total water available on the Earth is suitable for direct consumption. This water is distributed very unevenly on the Earth. The population of the earth is also distributed on the same pattern because man settled those places only where fresh water was available easily. The interrelated system of the earth always maintained the complex balance of the ecosystem which continued to supply fresh water on the Earth. But after industrial revolution the dramatic change in our relation to earth has cost a profound damage to the global water system. We have exploited the nature to our commercial profit without thinking for the future. Although man is supposed to be the most intelligent creature on the earth who can sense his good or bad yet he was blind fooled himself to fulfill his commercial requirements. This zeal of material gain has proved to be a total damage to the environment. We have cut down forest without thinking that they are so vital for the health of this planet. We emit poisonous gases and toxic substances which pollute the water & soil. We are running a blind race of materialism which has no end. So it has rightly even been said that man is having the path of his own doom.

(ii) Recount & explain the 5 strategic threats to the global water system, as described by Al Gore?

Ans. The article "if the well goes dry" has been written by Al Gore. He counts the five strategic threats to the global water system in this article. If these five threats are not encountered properly then there will be no life on the earth. These five threats to the global water system are redistribution of fresh water supply, the rise of sea level resulting in the loss of low lying coastal area, widespread deforestation, contamination of water resources & pressure of rapid population growth. The first threat to the global water system is redistribution of fresh water supply. The climate pattern of the earth is getting unstable because of increasing average temperature of the earth. The difference between hot & cold is getting smaller which is changing the way water is transferred from the equator to the poles & back again. If this continues, then fresh water supplies will be redistributed which can prove to be a great threat to the population.

Global warming affects the climate of the Earth & the climate of the earth and raises the sea levels in several ways. Melting of glaciers & thermal expansion are the two main ways in which the level of the sea is rising constantly. The rising sea level pushes the water table up & becomes the cause of flood along the coastal area. This also becomes a loss of aquifers & low lying rivers in these coastal areas.

Widespread deforestation is the next major threat to the global water system. The tropical rain forest stores more water than the lakes on earth. They are so important for us because they not only attract the rain clouds but also produce them. If there will be no forest, the air will bring less moisture & the rain will taper off in coming years.

Contamination of the water resources because of chemical pollutants from the industries is another threat to the fresh water supplies. This problem is more severe in developing & underdeveloped countries. The effects of water pollution are seen in these countries in the form of high death rates from water born disease like cholera, typhoid, diarrhea, dysentery & many more. The sources of fresh water get contaminated by harmful virus & bacteria.

Short Answers.

Q.1 Why does water carry spiritual significance in most religions.

Ans. All major religions in the world consider water to be of spiritual significance. It is considered in all the religions that the human body is made up of water & earth. Human beings knew the importance of water for their existence. All the great civilizations started on the banks of great rivers. Water is considered a pious thing which is needed in all religious rituals. It is a way in which we assert that nothing is more important than water for the existence of life on the Earth. This is the reason of the spiritual significance of water in all the major religions.

Q.2 What is the resemblance between the pattern of human civilization & those of distribution of fresh water?

Ans. The writer Albert Gore says that only .01% of the total water on the Earth is suitable for direct consumption & within our cannons reach. But this fresh water is distributed very unevenly in the world. There is a great resemblance between the patterns of human civilization & those of the distribution of fresh water. Human civilization started at those places where water is available in plenty. At all such places where there is sufficient supply of fresh water. We can find dense population. Man knew that life was not possible at those places where there was no water. So he settled at such places only where he found fresh water.

Q.3 What drives cold ocean streams from the poles towards the equator.

Ans. The climate pattern of the Earth remains stable by the ocean water which helps to maintain the global equilibrium by constantly pushing toward a more even distribution of temperature. When the ocean water flows from the tropics to the polar regions, it transfers heat from the equator to the poles in huge currents. When this warm ocean water hits the cold polar winds between Greenland & Iceland, the evaporation accelerates leaving behind much saltier sea water which becomes denser & heavier. This rapidly pulling water sinks to the bottom at a great speed and forms a deep current which is very powerful. This ocean current drives the cold stream from poles toward the equator.

Q.4 Write 2 ways in which global warming raises the sea level.

Ans. Global warming is causing severe damage to the environment in several ways. It raises the sea level mainly in 2 ways. Due to an increase in the average temperatures of the Earth, the glaciers and icebergs on the poles of Antarctica and Greenland are melting fast. The ice being discharged into the oceans from these icecaps raises the sea levels. Another way in which the sea level is rising is known as thermal expansion. As the increasing temperature heats up the oceans water, its volume also expands. These are the two ways in which the sea levels are raised.

Q.5 What causes the average hurricane to be more powerful? How?

Ans. Warming oceans not only disturb the climate pattern of the Earth but they are also responsible for the arrival of powerful hurricanes from the sea to the land. Warming oceans are likely to cause the average hurricane to be more powerful because the depth & warmth of the ocean's top layer is the single important factor in determining the speed of a hurricane's winds. As this top layer of the oceans is warming because of higher average temperatures, more powerful hurricanes are striking the coastal areas causing great damage.

Q.6 How do forests produce rain clouds.

Ans. It is a well known fact that forests play a significant role in bringing rain to the Earth. There is a symbiosis between forests & rain clouds. The tropical rain forests produce their own rain clouds because of evapotranspiration. After an immediate rainfall on a rain forest, a fine mist begins to float back into the sky which increases the humidity in the air & causes more rainfall. In this way it continues to rain for a long duration in a rain forest.

Q.7 How do the forests attract rain.

Ans. The tropical rain forests are considered very vital in maintaining the complex balance of the interrelated systems on the Earth. They not only produce rain clouds but also attract them in a specific manner. These forests produce gases called terpenes and small amounts of a compound called dimethyl sulphide, it floats into the atmosphere as a gas, undergoes oxidation & are transformed into aerosols of sulphate particles around which the droplets of rain water form. In this way the forests attract the rain clouds.

Q.8 Described the effect of chemical pollutants on mankind.

Ans. Contamination of water sources has become a great threat to the fresh water supplies. The chemical pollutants are largely responsible for the contamination of fresh water. After the industrial revolution the fresh water sources have been contaminated on a large scale because the industries dump their chemical waste & other untreated sewage directly into the fresh water sources. The fresh water gets infected by harmful virus & bacteria & causes many water born diseases resulting in high death rates. Specially in the countries of third world billions of people do not have safe drinking water & proper sanitation facilities. They are at a risk of having their water contaminated.

Q.9 What do the solutions of fresh water problem we desalinization plants & towing of glacier are soon unfeasible ?

Ans. Many people think that fresh water problem can be solved by desalinization plants and schemes to pull icebergs & glaciers from the polar regions to the populous tropics. But the writer says that these solutions are impractical & can't be brought down to the grounds of reality in near future. The technology to desalinize the ocean water is very expensive. The enormous energy & CO₂ costs evolved in converting ocean water into fresh water are so much that people in the third world can't afford such water. Similarly towing of glaciers is also not possible because of geographical reasons.

Q. What should we do to solve the problem of shwates .

Ans. The solutions to solve water problem like desalinization plants & towing of glaciers seem unfeasible & impractical at present. So, instead of becoming over optimist, we should loss our common sense. We need to understand the complex balance of the ecosystem. We should realize that rains bring us trees & flowers but the drought bring gapping cracks in the world. The fresh water sources like rivers & lakes sustain us. Every form of life can exist only till, these lakes & rirns flow through the veins of the earth & into our own. So we must make sure that they should flow back out as pure as they come. If we keep exploiting the nature without thinking for the future, the earth will become a lonely planet without any life on it.

7. A Prayer for My Daughter

Q.4 What is meant by the line, may she hidden tree? Explain.

Ans. The poet wishes qualities like courtesy & natural gladness for his daughter so that she can survive with dignity and self respect in the world of anarchic conditions. He wishes his daughter to flourish like a hidden tree in a forest. He says that as a tree flourishes in a forest hiding from all the obstacles, he wants his daughter to grow in a healthy & steadily manner avoiding all the evils of the world.

Q.5 What are the evil effects of 'hatred in mind'?

Ans. The poet considers hatred in mind as the chief of all evils. He says that if the mind is dominated by hatred, we lose our natural kindness & heart-revealing intimacy. Hatred takes a place of natural gladness & we are unable to find a true friend in life for ourselves. If there is hatred in mind, all our virtues get unaided & we suffer in our life. He remembers Maud Gonne whose mind was dominated by hatred which made her to suffer severely in her life. The poet says that if there is no hatred in mind, any sort of misfortune cannot destroy the joy of life.

Q.6 Explain the symbol 'Horn of plenty'?

Ans. In Greek culture, the horn of a goat has been placed among the stars which is believed to be a symbol of prosperity & joy. The poet considers courtesy & good manners as the real horn of plenty in life because they give the real & eternal happiness in life. He believes that if physical beauty is not accompanied by courtesy & good manners, the horn of plenty is undone. Women like Maud Gonne who was gifted extraordinary beauty but lacked virtues of character, exchange their horn of plenty with misfortune.

Q.7 What qualities grow when the mind is without hatred.

Ans. The poet considers hatred as the worst of all evils. He says that if the mind is without any hatred, the soul recovers fundamental innocence which leads us to a life of custom, ceremony, prosperity & happiness. If there is no hatred in mind, no misfortune can destroy the joy of life. A mind without hatred removes off evils itself & learns that virtues are self-delighting and self-appeasing. It does not matter then if all the world may be hostile or roaring misfortune may come, we shall still live happily.

Q.8 Why does the poet want his daughter to have a life of custom & ceremony?

Ans. The poet solicits for his daughter a life of beauty accompanied by natural kindness and heart-revealing intimacy. He wishes his daughter to have qualities like soothing beauty, courtesy & natural gladness which may lead her to a life of custom & ceremony. He wants to have such a life for his daughter because real and eternal happiness is found in such an aristocratic family in which custom and ceremony are valued the most. He says that innocence and beauty of heart and soul are born where custom and ceremony are valued. He says that ceremony is a way to happiness & custom is like a spreading laurel tree which shelters others.

Q.9 Explain the legend of Helen & Paris.

Ans. In Greek legends, Helen was the daughter of Zeus and Hera. She was extraordinarily beautiful and proud of her beauty. She was given in marriage to Menelaus, the king of Sparta. But she was not satisfied with her life and eloped with the prince of Troy, Paris. It caused a 10-year war which resulted in the destruction of the legendary kingdom of Troy & the Greeks both. The poet has used the beauty of Helen as a symbol of destructive beauty.

Q.10 Who is 'The Great Queen' in the Poem? Explain the Myth.

Ans. The Great Queen has been referred to the Roman goddess Venus. In Roman mythology Venus is considered as the goddess of beauty and love. She is said to have sprung from sea foam and to have been found floating on a lotus. Being proud of her beauty, she was given in marriage to Hephaestus, the lame & ugly-looking ironsmith of God. Not being satisfied with her husband, she made love with Paris secretly but her deed was revealed & she was put to shame for her unfaithfulness. In the Poem Venus is used as a symbol of showing off vain glory & false love.

Long Answers.

Q. Why is the poet so much worried about the future of his new-born daughter?

Ans. The Poem 'A Poem for my daughter' has been written by the Irish poet William Butler Yeats. The poem is the worried expression of a father who is concerned for the safety of his new-born daughter. He is worried because anarchic conditions are prevailing everywhere in the society. The poet says that these anarchic conditions have made the world a place where it is difficult to live with dignity & self-respect. He could see bloodshed, violence, war & immortality everywhere around him. He feels as if there is no obstacles of the storm of this anarchic condition. He considers it to be the end of the Christian era of piety & charity & the advent of a

new barbaric age. So he is worried how his daughter will survive in such a world. He wants a protective shed of virtues for his daughter. So that she can face any storm in her life, He believes that one needs to have strong character full of virtues and charities to live with self respect.

Q.2 In the Poem 'A prayer for my daughter' nature in both its aspects – wild & Explain.

Ans. In the Poem 'A prayer for my daughter' the poet has used nature to form the background of the Poem. Nature serves as a background in both its aspects – wild & joyous. The poet uses the wild & destructive aspect of nature to show the anarchic conditions that are prevailing in the world. The terms like storm, sea wind, flood express the worry of the poet for the safety of his new born daughter. He says that the storm outside also reflects in his mind. He feels that the anarchic conditions, represented by the wild & destructive aspect of nature, will end the age of piety and innocence. In the new barbaric age, he wants a protective shield for his daughter to 'survive with dignity & self respect. Here, he uses the joyous aspect of nature to describe the virtues that he wants for his daughter. The terms like gregory's wood, flourishing hiddentree, song of the linnet bird & the evergreen. Laurel tree have been used to describe the virtues which the poet wants his daughter to acquire. The joyous aspect of nature express the real & eternal happiness in this poem.

Q.3 What sort of beauty does the poet solicit for his daughter? What did Helen & Venues meet with for being excessively beautiful.

Ans. The poet who is a father of a new born daughter looks worried her safety. He is worried about the anarchic condition the blood shed, war, violence & immortality prevailing around him. He wishes to have a protective shield of virtues for his daughter. Being a father he wants his daughter to be granted beauty but not bewitching beauty. He wants his daughter to have beauty of heart & soul. He doesn't want extra ordinary or bewitching beauty that can distract & disturb others & bring sin in their minds. He doesn't wish his daughter to consider beauty the ultimate end of life. He does not want her to lose her natural kindness & heart revealing intimacy. He says that if beauty is not accomplished by virtues and courtesy, it always proves fatal & destructive. He remembers Maud gonne who was an extraordinarily beautiful lady but lacked virtues & character. She ignored the true love of the poet & suffered at the end. The poet also cites examples of Helen & venus from legends to show that beauty without moral values and courtesy brings only distraction & suffering life. He says that Helen & venus met with her misfortune and shame being excessively beautiful so he doesn't want his daughter to follow the path of Maud gonne, Helen & Venus.

Q. Why does the poet want his daughter to be free from intellectual hatred & opinionated mind?

Ans. The poet considers intellectual hatred as the worst of all evils which gives rise to opinionated mind. So he wants his daughter to be free from opinionated mind & intellectual hatred is the worst of all evils. It gives rise to opinionated mind. He says that one has hatred in mind, he cannot judge the things impartially. Intellectual hatred blinds us & we can not think fairly. We start forming prepositions about others. But preconceptions always cause misfortune. He remembers how Maud Gonne could not recognize the true love of the poet & opted old Macbride as a life partner. She valued the wealth of Macbride more than the virtues & character of the poet. She had biased opinions for him & could not see his true heart full of love for her. She exchanged her joy with sorrow herself. The poet also suffered the loss of his love & doesn't want his daughter to follow Maud Gonne so he wants her to be free from intellectual hatred & opinionated mind.

Q. Narrate how the storm outside is reflected in the poet's mind?

Ans. The poem 'A prayer for my Daughter' by W.B. Yeats expresses concern for his new born daughter in the backdrop of real world's anarchic condition. There is an upheaval outside & within the poet's mind. There is a storm outside bred on the Atlantic which also reflects in his mind, The destructive forces of nature such as storm, sea wind & flood symbolize the poet's concern regarding blood shed war & violence around the world. He is worried because of devaluation of morality. He feels that there is no end to this anarchic conditions & So his mind is full of gloom for the safety of his daughter.

Q. What do the words the future years had come symbolize in the poem.

Ans. The poet is worried because he can see an upheaval everywhere in the world. He feels that the storm which symbolizes the anarchic conditions prevailing in the world has no abstracts. There is so much of destruction & immorality around him that his agitated mind feels that the future years had come. It appears to him the end of the age of purity & innocence & arrival of a new barbaric age. He foresees the evil force of coming years in present. He can see the existence of the evil forces all around him. Even the innocence of the sea appears murderous to him.

Q. What is the poet's opinion about overmuch beauty? Does he want his daughter to possess it.

Ans. The poet says that beauty without virtues is of no worth and causes only misfortune. He says that extraordinary beauty distracts anyone's eye & becomes the reason of sin in mind. If someone has overmuch beauty, she considers it a sufficient end of life & ignores moral values. The person loses his natural kindness & heart-revealing intimacy that help to choose a true friend in life so he does not want his daughter to possess such beauty & suffer in her life like Maud Gonne.

8. The Beggar

Q.1 Why was Lushkou, the beggar compelled to beg?

Ans. Lushkou, the beggar was compelled to beg because he was expelled from a Russian musical band because of his drunkenness. He was a lazy & pampered man who did not want to do any work. So, he took to begging & lying to get money. He used to tell false stories to others & gain their sympathy to demand money. He found begging and lying to get money easier than working.

Q.2 Why did the beggar get a merciless scolding?

Ans. The beggar, who used to tell others false stories to get money, one day met a lawyer Skvortov. He told him that he was a village school master & lost his job before a year. He had to face a difficult time & now he had found a new job. But he did not have any means to go to his work place. So he demanded some money from Skvortov. The lawyer remembered that the same man told him some other story fast day before to get money. He realized that the beggar was trying to cheat him. So he gave the beggar a merciless scolding. Skvortov was angry because the beggar showed his helplessness & tried to cheat him. He tried to blackmail him emotionally to gain his sympathy.

Q.3 'I cannot get on without lying' said the beggar why did he say so.

Ans. When the beggar got a merciless scolding because of his lying & cheating he tried to defend. He said that he couldn't get on without lying as he was forced by his circumstances to tell lies. He said that if he had told the truth that he had been expelled from

the Russian choir for drunkenness, no one would have given him money. He would have died of hunger & cold. He tried to justify his act of lying by showing his helplessness. It made Skvortsov more angry.

Q.4 How did the beggar defend his act of begging?

Ans. Skvortsov was indignant at the beggar and gave him a merciless scolding. The beggar defended his act of begging saying that he had no other way but to beg to get money. He said that if the people had come to know the truth about him, they would not have given him anything. He acted shamelessly & showed his disinclination to work. He gave silly excuses to defend his act of begging.

Q.5 As soon as the beggar was offered a job, he refused it & made excuses. What were the excuses.

Ans. The beggar was lazy, pampered & disinclined to work. So he made excuses not to do any work and defended his act of begging shamelessly. Whenever he was offered any job, he refused it & made excuses. He said that he was late to be a shopman because one had to begin at a young age. Then he said that no one would take him as a house servant because he was not of that class. He also said that he had no experience of working in a factory. As for a trade was concerned he knew nothing.

Q.6 The author said that the beggar has been taken at his words. Do you agree.

Ans. Whenever the beggar was offered any job, he made excuses which frustrated Skvortsov. When the beggar was asked to cut wood, he replied that he would not mind to do that but where he would get the job because the regular wood cutters were out of work. Skvortsov was irritated & himself offered him to cut wood. Now the beggar couldn't deny because he was taken at his words. He went to the wood shed not because he really wanted to earn money but because he was trapped in his own words.

Q.7 Write a character sketch of Skvortsov, the lawyer.

Ans. Skvortsov is an important character of this story. He was a lawyer in Peterburg. He became indignant at the beggar because he tried to cheat him telling false stories. His deceitful behaviour assaulted upon compassion & charity of Skvortsov. The lawyer loved & prized in himself certain virtues like kindness, a feeling heart & sympathy for the unhappy. So he gave the beggar a merciless scolding & threatened him to hand him over to the police. But when his anger passed he felt sympathy for the beggar & gave him the job of cutting wood. It shows that Skvortsov really wanted to help the beggar.

Q.8 Olga behaved with the beggar very differently. Was her behaviour real?

Ans. When the beggar told Skvortsov that he was thankful to Olga because she had really saved him & changed his life completely, Skvortsov was really surprised. Though the cook Olga behaved very rudely with the beggar, her behaviour was not real. Her words were hard but she really wanted to change the beggar's life. She cursed him for being a drunkard & disinclined to work but at the same time did his work so that he could get money. There was a kind & sympathetic heart behind her hard face. She really wanted to make the beggar ashamed of himself. So, she behaved in such a manner.

Q.9 Did Skvortsov really succeed in reforming the beggar? Give reason.

Ans. Skvortsov was proud that he had brought a change in the beggar & put him on the path of honesty. He was happy that his words had put great impact on the beggar. He took all the credit of reforming the beggar & felt happy about it. Undoubtedly, Skvortsov really wanted to help the beggar & his life but his concern was more in his words his attitude. His intentions were noble, but he just limited himself to his words. He prouder him the job of wood cutting & thought that he had done his work. He did not think how the lazy and pampered beggar would transform into a hard worker. He thought that only his words & good intentions were enough to bring about a change in the beggar. But the beggar changed because of the attitude of cook Olga & not because of Skvortsov's words.

Q. "It was the attitude not the words that brought about a change in the beggar" Explain.

Ans. The story 'The Beggar' written by "Anton Chekhov" gives the message that attitude is more important than the words to bring about a change. In the story Lushkov who worked in a musical band was turned out of it because of his drunkenness Skvortsov, a lawyer a lawyer wanted to bring him on the path of honesty. He gave the beggar a merciless scolding for his laziness & disinclination to work & also offered him the job of cutting wood. Later on when the beggar gave up drinking & started working hard, Skvortsov

took all the credit of reforming the beggar himself but it was the attitude of & not the words that brought about a change in the beggar. Olga the cook really showed that attitude which not only made the beggar ashamed of his laziness but also forced him to work. When Lushkou saw that Olga did all his work so that he could get money, he felt ashamed of himself. Olga cursed him & behaved very rudely but she wanted him to leave begging & lying. She cried for him & chopped wood for him. This made the beggar realize his fault & he started working himself.

After APPLE Picking (Robert Frost)

Q. Give the central idea of the Poem "After Apple Picking" & Justify the title.

Ans. The poem 'After Apple Picking' has been taken from the collection of Poems "North of Boston" written by Robert Frost. This is a well-known American Poem on Man's encounter with the natural world probing the dilemma of his existence. The poet who is an apple picker gives his reflections on boredom & drudgery in the aftermath of the task of picking apples. He says that he worked hard & got a bumper crop. He thought that he would enjoy his life but his excess work has taken away all the joy of his life. The work-weary apple picker is unable to enjoy his life in the culture of excessive work for increasing material gain to no end.

The poet has entitled this poem 'After Apple Picking' which is the most suitable title. The title shows the uneasiness, boredom & drudgery of the apple picker after the unending task of picking apple. The title throws light on the mood & intensity of the poem commenting on modern civilization of material gain.

Q. The poet has achieved a bumper crop at the cost of considerable physical & mental.

Ans. The poet Robert Frost who is an apple picker in the poem is desirous of getting a bumper crop. So he exhausted himself physically & mentally. He worked hard & hoped that his labourious efforts would result into a great harvest. His hard work paid off & he got a great harvest. In beginning he was very happy & picked the apples cheerfully. He held them dearly & didn't let them fall. But there was no end of his task of picking apples. He made all the efforts but it seemed that there was no end of his work. Gradually, he lost his interest in his work. He said that he was tired of picking apples. The winter season also arrived but there was uneasiness in him because even after doing so much work, a lot of work was left to be done. He wants to enjoy the beauty of life & closeness of nature but his work does not allow him to do so. The poem gives the message that there is no end of material gain & it takes away the peace & joy of life.

Q.3 Why can't the poet submerge his strangeness from his sight?

Ans. The poet is a work-weary apple picker who is unable to enjoy his life because of his unending work. He also wants to enjoy his sleep but he says that he can not rub the strangeness from his sight. Whenever he looks through a pane of glass, he feels uncomfortable & uneasy because he can see a lot of work which is still to be done. He is tired of his work & wants to take rest.

Q.4 What is implied by the phrase, 'just some human sleep'?

Ans. The poet is tired of his enormous work. Which does not let him to take rest. He feels as if there is no worth of his hard work because it has taken away the peace & joy of his life. The arrival of winter season indicates that is the time to rest & enjoy but under the work of apple picker makes him uncomfortable. He has lost the rest of day sleep of night because of his tedious work. He thinks of wood chuck who enjoys. Long sleep, he also wants to have such sleep but knows that it is not possible for him. So, he hopes to have just some human sleep.

Q.5 What does the repeated reference to sleep in the poem imply.

Ans. There is repeated reference to 'sleep' in the poem 'After - Apple picking'. The poet wants to say that he has lost the joy of his life because of his excessive work. He himself despaired of such work & then found that it is worthless because it has taken away the

comfort and beauty of life. His work made him overtired and he has lost all his interest in his work. The repeated reference to sleep implies that the poet wants to run away from his work and enjoy his life. He wants rest in his mind & body in company of nature.

Chapter 10

On Umbrella Morals

Short Answers –

Q.1 What does the author say about ‘Umbrella Morals’ ?

Ans. The essay ‘on umbrella morals’ written by the British author A.G. Gardiner is a satire in which the author comments on certain people’s odd habit of picking things belonging to others. The author calls such people having umbrella conscience. He says that such a man is not a robber or a pick pocket but he is thoroughly an honest man who allows his honesty the benefit of the doubt. Such a man does no crime but picks others Umbrella or forgets to return a book. Then he befools his conscience saying that it has been done by mistake. In this way, he plays the game of hide-&-seek with his own conscience. The author calls such a man without a bolt who seems unspotted from the world.

Q.2 ‘It is not enough to be found out by others’ Discuss.

Ans. The author A.G. Gardiner taunts on certain people’s habit of picking others things. He says that such people even though pick things belonging to others yet, they consider themselves thoroughly honest. They consider their act of picking others things just a mistake. They befool themselves in the name of a mistake. Such people don’t look at the thing until they are far away from the place. Then they give an expression of surprise as if the act has been done unintentionally. The author says that it is not enough to be found out by others. But we refuse to be found out by ourselves. He meant to say that we are not honest even to ourselves, let alone others we keep playing the game of hide-&-seek with our own conscience.

Q.3 Describe how & why did the author return the Umbrella.

Ans. The author says that it may be possible that sometimes things are exchanged by mistake only. He remembers an incident in which he was involved in exchange of an umbrella of a politician. Once he was invited to dine with some politicians. As it was the summer time he did not have the need to carry his umbrella for next few days then one day he discovered a splendid umbrella with a gold band and a gold fassel in the umbrella stand of his house. He was terrified to see that umbrella because it did not belong to him. Luckily, the name of a politician was engraved upon it. The author quickly wrote a letter to that politician and apologized for his mistake. He dispatched the umbrella along with the letter. Even the politician was very nice about it. And he took all the blame himself. In this way the author was saved from the shame of exchanging other’s umbrella.

Long Answers

Q.1 Justify the title 'On Umbrella Morals' or write a critical summary on it.

Ans. The essay 'On Umbrella Morals' is a satire written by A.G. Gardiner. In this essay, the author after losing his umbrella, pulls his thoughts & emotions towards serious things like morals & conscience. He feels unhappy that many people forget to return books taken from others or a library such people even do not hesitate from picking other people's umbrellas and hats. The author really feels annoyed at such behaviour of certain people. He says that such people keep befooling themselves that they are honest people. They become so immoral that they don't feel any shame in picking things to others. The author has entitled this essay 'On umbrella Morals' because losing of his umbrella leads him to think about morals & conscience.

Q.2 What has the author to say about morals concerning books.

Ans. As for as books are concerned, the author says that people do not follow any morals in taking books from others or a library. He is very annoyed that many people forget to return books of others. It is common all over the world and even some reputable people don't think about morals concerning books. He gives the example of a famous divine & literary critic whose library was sold after his death. The library had a great collection of rare books, all borrowed from others or libraries. Finally the author says that it is hard to part with a book that one has come to love.

Q.3 Why does the author say that picking other's hat is unpardonable.

Ans. The author considers picking of other people's hats as unpardonable because a hat is associated with someone's prestige or reputation. He says that picking of a very personal thing like hat goes outside that dim borderland of conscience where honesty and dishonesty dissemble. It is difficult to accept that someone can put a strange hat on without being aware of the fact. It can't be done even by mistake. Yet, It is done so often.

Q.4 What does the author mean by 'play hide & seek'?

Ans. The author says that people, who pick things belonging to others, play hide & seek with their conscience. Such people keep befooling themselves than their act of picking other's thing is a matter of mistake only. They give this excuse that it was not done deliberately. They are not ready to accept the truth even at their hearts. In this way they deceive their conscience & play hide - & - seek with it.

11. My Father Travels.

Q.1 Give the central idea of the poem & comment on its mood?

Ans. The poem 'My Father Travels' has been written by the prolific Indian writer Dilip Chitre. This is a touching poem highlighting the ironies of modern civilization. The poet shows the face of dehumanised Urban world in this poem. By mean of an old man, he throws light on the crumbling traditional value system & human relationships. In this poem an old man, who represents the entire older generation, is thoroughly ignored on the part of his children. When he gets back home from his day's work, he hopes to spend some good time with his children. He shows the eagerness to go back home & be with his family but all his hopes turn into despair everyday. His children don't find time to share with him. The old man finds himself alone in his own family. The poet says that we have separated our parents from the family & left them to live all alone. The poem calls for concern for the older generation on the part of the younger generation.

Q.2 Why does the poet refer to the father 'thinking of nomads entering narrow pass'?

Ans. In the poem 'My father travels' the poet Dilip Chitre depicts the image of an old man who is thoroughly ignored on the part of his children & family. The poet says that the old man works all day & goes back home by the late evening train. He is in a hurry to get back home because he hopes that his children will spend sometime with him. But as usual his hopes do not get fulfill. He is treated very badly in his own Family. The poet refers to the father thinking of homads entering a sub continent through a narrow pass because the old man is hurt by the behaviour of his children in his own family. He thinks as if uncivilized people have entered the civilized world secretly. The poet refers to the attitude and approach of the younger generation which does not give the older generation the due respect. They are left alone and forced to live with their loneliness in the last part of their lives.

Q. What light does the poem throw on the declike of social values?

Ans. 'My father Travels' is a touching poem by Dilip Chitre which highlights the ironies of modern civilization. The poem throws light on the decline of social values. The poet says that our traditional value system & culture is crumbling in modern civilization. The nuclear families have taken the place of joint families. Children don't want to live with their parents. The old people, who sacrifice their joy and happiness for the future of their children do not get love and respect which they deserve. The human relationships which are losing its worth also add woes of the poet. In the poem the father, who represents the entire older generation suffers at the hands of his children. He is left alone with his loneliness and no one in the family is ready to share time with him. The poem captures the predicament of this aged man in a dehumanized urban world. It is hurting to see the old people being ignored by their own children. The poem calls for concern for the older generation as well as the age old values according to our cultural priorities.

Q. What does 'yellow' stand for in the line standing among Light?

Ans. The poet has used many symbols to describe the pathetic condition of the older generation represented by an old man. He says that the old man is standing among silent commuters in the yellow light. The word 'yellow' stands for frightened people in depressive mood. The old man is frightened because of the treatment which he gets in his family by his children. He has lost faith in relations. The word expresses agony and fear of the old man.

Q.2 Why does the father hurry on.

Ans. The father who is going back home by the late evening train shows his eagerness to reach home. He hurries on after getting down the train. He crosses the railway line and enters the lane. He is in a hurry because he wants to spend sometime with his family. He wants to be with his children sharing joy & sorrow of his life. He hopes that his children will give him time from their busy lives.

Q.3 Why does the father tremble at the sink.

Ans. The father is maltreated in his own family by his children. They are not ready to share their lives with the old man. He is alone in his own family. When he goes to the toilet to relax himself, he ponders about his separation from his own family. He finds the relations worthless for which he sacrificed all his life. This makes him so depressed that when he comes out, he trembles at the sink.

Q. Why does the poet call the children sullen.

Ans. The poet depicts the image of an old man in this poem who actually represents the older generation. The poet says that the old man lives a pathetic life because his children ignore him & he is left alone in his house. The poet calls such children sullen because they are disapproving & bad tempered. They have no feelings & sentiments towards their father. They don't find time to share with him. The old man, being ignored reads a book & listens to the static on the radio, passes his time. The children are not ready to speak to him.

Q.5 What does the poet suggest through the line – A few droplets cling the graying hair on his wrist.

Ans. The old man is broken at heart because his children misbehave with him & do not spend time with him. He finds the relations worthless & trembles at the sink. The cold water runs over brown hands & a few droplets cling the graying hair on his wrist. The poet here suggests that the relations of the old man have scattered like the water droplets. The word cold is used to show that there is no warmth left in his relations. His life is in dismay in his own family with his own children.

12. Youth & the tasks Ahead

Q. Describe in brief all the four dimensions in which our youth must equip themselves.

Ans. The article 'youth & the task ahead' written by Dr. Karan Singh is an address to the youth of India in which the author urges them to develop physical, intellectual, patriotic & spiritual qualities to fulfil their responsibilities towards the nation. The first dimension is physical. The author says that we need a young generation that is physically strong to build a great democracy & defend it from enemies. We need youth with muscles of iron & nerves of steel to work in this tough competition age. The second dimension is intellectual. The age of science & technology requires our youth to be intellectually for more alert & competent than their predecessors. The youth must aim for academic ability of the highest order to serve the nation effectively. Patriotism is the third

dimension. The author refers to that sense of patriotism which goes beyond all narrow mindedness & favourism the feeling of patriotism aerates a deep urge for national unity & progress which is enough to eradicate corruption & other antihational feeling. The last dimension is spiritual. The author says that this quality distinguishes human beings from other form of life on the earth. It brings fearlessness & dynamism in our character where by we can overcome all difficulties. It is that golden thread of unity which keeps us united. The author wants the youth of India to train themselves in these qualities.

Q.2 What does the author expect from those who belong to the post independent era.

Ans. The author says that all those people who are born in the post independence era should not fall into the error of taking our freedom for granted. He says that our predecessors sacrificed their lives to make the country free from foreign rule but the maintenance and strengthening of freedom is rather more difficult & effort needing ask their its attainment. As the youth of any country is its greatest asset, they should take the responsibility to defend the freedom. We need such young men & women who must be deeply committed to the task of safe guarding this great nation. The youth of this nation must have their full faith in the ideals of secularism & democracy. They should work to strengthen our national integrity & our capacity to resist aggression. The author expects the youth of India to come forward & take responsibility to make India the world leader.

Q. How acc to Dr. Karan Singh can the youth repay their debt to society.

Ans. The author Dr. Karan Singh addresses the youth of this nation & urges them to equip themselves in some qualities to serve the nation in an effective manner. He says that we live in a highly competitive age of science & technology & cannot afford the luxury of mediocrity. If we have to make our country developed we need to be intellectually for more alert & competent in today's age. In a country like India where a large no of children do not get the opportunity to receive even primary education, those who are going to schools, colleges & universities form an elite group. It is debt of society upon them. So they must repay this debt by not wasting a single moment of academic life in fruitless & meaningless pursuits. They should only aim at academic ability of the highest order so that they may serve the nation effectively in their respective fields.

Q. How can NCC help in making youth physically strong.

Ans. The author Dr. Karan Singh lays emphasis on the significance of physical fitness & strength for youth in this tough competitive age. He says that today we need youth with muscles of iron & nerves of steel. To achieve physical fitness & strength, our youth must undertake physical training & develop physical fitness to the maximum extent possible. Not only those who are planning to join the defence forces need physical fitness & strength but also others who plan to make their career in different fields must acquire physical ability. In this context national cadet corp (NCC) & Other physical fitness schemes are playing a significant role in making our youth physically strong. The govt. keeps provision in Budget for fitness programmes. These organizations not only train our youth in physical fitness but also instill discipline & team spirit in them. So the author advises the youth to avail these opportunities.

Q.5 The author says 'there done'? What task he want?

Ans. The author says that after achieving freedom our country has made progress in different fields but there is much to be done. He urges the youth of India to participate in accomplishing many task for the development of our nation. He says that the tasks like strengthening civil defence measure establishment of a network of nursing, first aid & blood bank, the welfare of our brave security forces are to be done. The youth must utilize their energy in maintaining communal harmony & developing economic condition of the nation. The young generation has to eradicate evils like poverty, illiteracy, corruption & unemployment from our nation for the achievement of all these tasks, the author urges the youth of India to participate in the task of Nation building.

Q.6 Why does the author youth to be physically & intetecutally strong.

Ans. The author says that the maintenance & strengthening of freedom is more difficult task then its achievement. So the author wants our youth to be physically strong so that they can serve the nation in the most effective manner. The author urges the youth to be physically & intellectually strong because this tough competitive age requires our youth to be fit & strong. Moreover the level of knowledge has reached very high in this fast changing nuclear age. So in order to be efficient & competent, our youth needs to be well trained in physical & intellectual qualities.

Q. What should the youth do to become intellectually fit.

Ans. The author says that in this age of science & technology, we cannot afford the luxury of mediocrity if we want to make progress in order to stand proud in today's competitive world. The youth needs to be intellectually competent & able to compete in their respective fields. For this they should aim at academic ability of the highest order. They must focus on achieving distinction in their respective fields of study. They must not waste a single moment of academic life in fruitless & meaningless pursuits.

Q.3 What does the author mean by Patriotism.

Ans. The author wants the youth of this nation to equip themselves in the quarter of patriotism. He does not give the routine meaning of patriotism but says that it is that deeper sense which goes beyond all narrow mindedness & favouritism. The real patriotism instills idealism in our youth which is needed to remove corruption & other social evils from our country. Patriotism creates a deep urge for national unity & progress in our youth.

Q.4 Why is it necessary for our youth to be spiritually strong.

Ans. The author Dr. Karan Singh says that spirituality is that quality which distinguishes human beings from the other forms of life on the earth. It brings fearlessness & dynamism in our character. It helps us to overcome all difficulties. The author says that it is necessary for our youth to be spiritually strong so that they can defend our unity & national integrity. He says that the youth must have firm belief on the golden thread of unity which runs through all the religions & from which we all ultimately derive power & sustenance. It raises the dignity of the individual & gives us the courage to fight for our freedom & integrity with undying courage & wisdom without hatred.

Q.5 What according to the writer are the things for strengthening the country.

Ans. The author says that in order to strengthen our freedom & democracy & defend it from aggressors, our youth must equip themselves in four dimensions VIZ (namely) physical, intellectual, patriotic & spiritual. The youth constitutes an immense reservoir of strength which should be properly utilized to make a great nation. We need ability, capacity & commitment of our youth for the task of safeguarding this great nation founded on the ideals of secularism & democracy. We need to eradicate the evils like communalism, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment & many more to strengthen our nation. The whole process of economic development & reconstruction must be speeded up. If we have to forge our nation ahead, we must participate in the task of nation building.

On his being Arrived at the age of 23.

Q.1 Describe Milton's feelings on his having arrived at 23.

Ans. The poem 'On his being arrived at the age of 23' by John Milton is a devotional sonnet. It is written in an autobiographical mode and contains the poet's reflections on his late maturing. In this poem the poet blames time for stealing away his youth without repining his poetic talent. He regrets that time is a thief which has stolen his 23 years in a hurry. He has not got enough opportunity to ripen his poetic talent. He feels that he has not attained maturity yet. Though his outer appearance shows that he has arrived to manhood yet there is inward immaturity in him. He feels that if he had got some more time to bring maturity in himself he would have been very happy. But then he realizes that it is the decision of God for him & he ought not to have any regrets against it. He believes that whatever God does is only justified for us. There is no conflict between man's desire & God's will. He asserts his complete faith in God & wishes to be guided by the divine will.

Q.4 Analyse the poem as a Petrarchan sonnet?

Ans. John Milton's poem on his being arrived at the age of 23 is a devotion sonnet which shows the assertion of faith of the poet in God. The dominating passion of the poet's is to justify the ways of God to man & write in praise of God, this poem is an example of the true Petrarchan sonnet. A sonnet is a short poem of 14 lines expressing one single thought or emotion at a time. It is also called an Italian or Petrarchan sonnet because it was originated in Italy in the 14th century by the poet Francesco Petrarch. This form of sonnet is divided into two parts i.e. the octave (Stanza of 8 lines) & the sestet (Stanza of 6 lines). The first part makes a statement or raises a question. While the second part shows answer to it. The rhyme scheme of Petrarchan sonnet is (abba abba cde dce). John Milton's poem is a true example of this Petrarchan form of sonnet. In the first part the poet questions the decisions of God to bring his manhood so hastily but in the II part he realizes that he should not have any doubt or regret in the decision of God. He uses the sonnet form to produce a personal utterance that combines dignity of tone, flexibility of movement & mastery of structure.

B) Short Ans.

Q.1 What has time stolen from the poet.

Ans. In this poem the poet John Milton expresses his regrets on attaining his manhood he blames time for stealing away 23 yrs, of age. He says that time has stolen his youth without giving him ample opportunity to ripen his poetic talent. He says that time has stolen on his wings the youth of life.

Q.2 What deceives the truth.

Ans. The poet is disappointed that he did not get enough time to bring maturity in himself. He says that time has stolen his youth & now he stands at his manhood but he says that his appearance deceives the truth. His appearance outwardly shows that he is matured now, which is not true. He admits that he is still immature in terms of his poetic talent, there is no flower of maturity in his late spring.

Q.3 What will be the strictest measure.

Ans. The poet puts up a question against the decision of God of giving him his manhood so early. He says that he would have been very happy if he had got some more time to ripen his poetic talent. But then he realizes that it is the ultimate decision of God which can not be questioned in any way. It does not matter whether he considers it less or more or sooner slow, but the decision of God will be in the strictest measure.

Q.4 How does the poet console himself.

Ans. When the poet attains his manhood, he regrets against God's decision of not giving him enough time to attain maturity. But then he realizes that whatever God does is only good for us. We should have firm faith in his decision & should never object against it. He consoles himself that it is the will of heaven & he should obey it without any regret or doubt.

Q.5 What passes by in a hurry in the poet's life?

Ans. The poet blames time in his poem because it is the unnoticed thief which has stolen his 23 years in a hurry way. He is disappointed that time has taken away his youth on its wings & now he stands at the ages of maturity. The 23 yrs. of his life passes by in a hurry.

Q.6 What is approaching the poet fast.

Ans. The poet considers him a thief which has stolen the time in a hurry. The 23 yrs of the poet's life have gone & now his manhood is approaching him fast. His outer appearance shows that the sign of maturity come but he is not happy with that because he feels that he has not attended inward maturity yet.

Q.7 Explain 'That some more Spirit endwith.

Ans. This poem by John Milton is written in an autobiographical mood & contains his reflections on his late maturing. Initially he regrets that he has not enough time to attend an inward maturity. He utters the line (that some more timely happy spirits endwith). Here he wishes that he would have been very happy if he had got some more time to ripen his poetic talent has steal in the process of attending maturity.

Lesson – 14

Albert Einstein at school

Q.1 What is Einstein's was not ready to learn facts because in his opinion learning facts was not the real aim of education. Einstein's theory of Education states that ideas matter the most and not the facts. The real education should lay emphasis on development of logical & reasoning power. There is no point in learning facts because it does not help in improving the potential IQ in anyway. One can always look up in the book to know the facts.

Q.2 Why has the school being described as a hateful place.

Ans. In this extract it has been told that Albert hated his school & didn't want to go to that hateful place. School was a hateful place to him because he was forced to learn facts all the time. The system demanded him to learn the things without knowing or understanding

them. When he wasn't ready to learn he was given punishment almost everyday & was considered a disgrace to school. So it became unbearable for him to go to school.

Q.3 Why did Einstein think that he would never pass the exam.

Ans. Einstein was nervous about his school & did not want to go to that hateful place. But he knew that his father would not allow him to leave the school unless he passed the exam for school diploma. It was his biggest worry that he thought that he could never pass the exam. He was never interested in learning facts but he was forced to learn the things in order to pass the exam. Whenever he showed his disinclination & unwillingness to learn, he was considered a lazy & disgraceful student. Albert thought that it was not possible for him to learn like a parrot & reproduce it exam. So he could not see anyway in which he could pass the exam for school diploma.

Q. Why was Albert adamant on meeting a doctor.

Ans. Albert thought that he was wasting his time at school because he could not learn to pass the exam. One day he thought of an idea to leave the school & even his father would not force him to go back to that hateful place. He thought that if a doctor certified him that he could have over breakdown because of school & it was necessary for him to stay away from school, he would be able to go back to Milan. In that case no one would force him to go back to school. So he was adamant on meeting a doctor and requested his friend to find out one for him.

Q. There is nothing to wonder..... yourself.

What did Mr. Koch actually mean.

Ans. After getting the medical certificate, when Albert went to his Maths teacher to get a written reference so that he could get admission in an Italian college, Mr. Koch, the mathematic teacher surprised him saying that he already knew that Albert was going to leave. Albert was wondered at the statement of Mr. Koch. Later on, he came to know that he was expelled from the school. Mr Koch knew the decision of the head teacher & he already knew that Albert was going to leave.

Q. Why was the head teacher not ready to have Einstein.

Ans. Albert Einstein did all the hard work to get a medical certificate so that he could leave the school but his efforts went in vain b'coz the school had already decided to expel him. The head teacher was not ready to have Einstein in school b'coz he said that Albert's work was terrible & his presence in the classroom made it impossible for the teachers to teach and other students to learn. The head teacher also accused Albert of being in constant rebellion. He said that no serious work could be done in his presence. So it was decided to expel him from the school.

Q. Give a brief sketch of Albert Einstein.

Ans. Albert Einstein was very different from others right from his school days. As a student, he could not relate himself to the education system that was followed in his school in Munich. His school only focused on learning facts b'coz acc to him it was of no use in developing ideas & reasoning power. He was a rational. His interest was in the books of science in the town. School had become such a hateful place for Einstein that he wanted to leave it as soon as possible. He wanted to get admission in an Italian college to study higher Mathematics. There was a frank honesty in his behaviour.

Lesson – 15

To Autumn (John Keats)

Q.1 Prove that 'To Autumn' is a song of ripeness?

Ans. The poem ode 'To Autumn' has been written by master of word pictures, John Keats. This poem is remarkable for its appeal to the sense, its word pictures & imagery. The poet presents season of Autumn as a season of mist & mellow fruitfulness. It is a song of ripeness & abundance. The poet says that autumn brings fresh & juicy fruits in abundance. It along with its close friend sun plans to load the cottage trees with abundant fruits. The warmth of the sun ripens the fruit & fills sweetness to their core. All the fruit & flowers grow in such a large quality that the branches of the trees bend down by weight. The poet says that ripeness reaches to its maximum in this season.

Q.2 What are the two friends Autumn & warm sun.

Ans. The poet 'John Keats' presents a sensuous picture of autumn in this poem. He calls autumn a close friend of the warming sun. The poet says that both the friends plan to load & bless the trees with fresh & fruity juice. There are grape vines & old apple trees around the cottages in the field. Autumn & the warm sun conspire to bless the trees with abundant fruits which bend their branches. Both the friends fill sweet her to core of fruits. The fruits become juicy & sweet. Autumn & the sun bring gourd, hazel fruit & abundant flowers. They set the budding so much that the bees think that warm days will never come to an end. Their beehives get overbrimmed with sweet honey.

Q. What are the four images of personification.

Ans. The poet John Keats has personified the season of autumn in this ode. He presents vivid images of autumn in this poem. Autumn has been picturized in four different images VIZ harvester, reaper, gleaner & cider-maker. The poet sees autumn as a harvester who is sitting carelessly on a granary floor & his hair is gently lifted by the winnowing wind. In the next image, autumn is seen as a reaper (crop cutter) who gets tired after cutting half of the crop strip & sits at the furrow. The fume of poppies makes him intoxicated & he falls asleep. Then Autumn is shown as a gleaner who carries the bundle of corn on his head & uncrosses the brook carefully on his way back to his cottage. Lastly the poet sees the autumn as a cider maker who is standing by a cider press & watches the last drops of juice being extracted from fruits. The poet beautifully creates the pen pictures of autumn in four different images.

Q. "Thou.....too" what objects does the poet find Autumn's music in.

Ans. The poet presents autumn as a symphony of sound saying that not only spring but autumn has its own music. He says that it is not the time to think about the songs of spring because autumn is served by its own music by various objects of nature. He says that when it gets dark, the small gnats sing in a painful chorus along the river side. There are willow trees on the bank of the river which sway as the light breeze lives on. The music of autumn is audible when the trees sway & the small gnats sing. The poet listens to the music of autumn in the loud bleat of lambs from the hilly bourn. The sound of autumn is audible in singing of hedge crickets. A robin bird sitting on the fence of a garden produces its trebling voice & the swallow birds flying in the sky twitter which make the music of autumn. The poet says that all these objects of nature produce the music of autumn.

Q. Keats is a master of word pictures. Explain some of word – pictures from poem.

Ans. The poem to autumn is the last of 'John Keats' five great odes. This poem is a great example of word picture & imagery. Keats is known as the master of word pictures. In this ode he presents beautiful images of the season of Autumn. He presents autumn as a season of mist & mellow fruitfulness. The projection & cottages with vines & old apple trees around them creates beautiful pictures in readers mind. The poet shows various colours of autumn which appeal to our eyes. The second stanza depicts four images of autumn as a harvester, reaper, gleaner & cider maker. The poet imagines autumn doing rest or some work in these forms. Then Keats describes a beautiful evening of autumn which creates lovely pictures & appeal to the sense of perception. This poem truly establishes Keats as the master of word pictures.

Q. What is an ode? Compare 'To Autumn' with 'Our Casuarina Tree'.

Ans. An ode is a song of admiration in which the poet expresses his emotions towards the subject matter of the poem. An ode is always an address to some noble thought, idea or deity. It is a serious, noble & dignified form of lyrical composition in a regular stanza form. It is always elevated in tone & refined in language & style.

The poem 'Our casuarinas Tree' by Toru Dutt & 'To Autumn' by John Keats are good examples of this form of poetry. Although both the poems are odes, yet they carry certain differences. The poem by Toru Dutt is not a pure ode. In fact, it is a combination of an ode & an elegy. The poetess admires the casuarinas tree because of her brother & sister who are no more in the world. There is personal affinity of the poetess towards the casuarinas tree. On the other hand, the ode 'To Autumn' expresses true admiration of John Keats towards the season of Autumn. The tone here is somewhat more elevated & dignified. The poet admires the season & presents it as a season of fresh & juicy fruits, flowers for the bees & success for the farmers.

Short Answers.

Q.1 What Autumn plans to do with the cottage trees.

Ans. In this poem the poet John Keats considers the season of Autumn as a season of mist & mellow fruitfulness. He personifies Autumn & says that it brings fresh & juicy fruits in abundance. Autumn plans to load & bless the grape vines around the cottages with juicy fruits. It bends the old apple trees with abundant apples. It also fills ripeness & sweetness to the core of these fruits.

Q.2 Why does Autumn intend to 'set budding' the late summer flowers.

Ans. Autumn is a season of ripeness & abundance. The Season intends to set budding more & more which later becomes flowers for the bees. The flowers bloom in such a great abundance that the bees think that warm days will never to an end. The bees suck the nectar of flowers to make honey. Their hives are overbrimmed of honey & get the flowers keep coming endlessly.

Q.3 How are the honeycombs after the summer.

Ans. Autumn and the sun intend to set budding more & more which later becomes flowers with the arrival of summer days. The bees suck nectar of these flowers to make honey. The flowers keep blooming in such a large quantity that the honeycombs get overbrimmed with sweet honey. The bees get tired of collecting juice of flowers & make honey. They feel that the summer days will never come to an end.

Q. How can Autumn be seen as a harvester?

Ans. The poet has personified Autumn in this poem. He sees Autumn as a harvester. The poet says that Autumn as a harvester is sitting carelessly on a granary floor. He has done his work & feels quite relaxed. His mind is without any worry & there is a look of contentment over his face. The winnowing wind gently lifts his hair.

Q. How does the poet describe the crop culture?

Ans. The second image of Autumn seen in the poem is of a crop culture. The crop cutter reaps the strip of crop & does all the hard work. He gets tired after cutting half of the strip & sits on the furrow to take some rest. The gentle breeze & fume of poppies make him intoxicated & he feels sleepy. He falls asleep while his hook is kept there. He has still to cut the next swath.

Q. What is the cider maker doing.

Ans. The last image of personification of the autumn season is the cider maker. The poet describes the cider maker standing by the cider press. There is a patient look on his face as he watches the last drops of juice being extracted from fruits. He is satisfied that his hard work has borne success.

Q. Describe the scene of earth at sunset.

Ans. The poem 'To Autumn' by John Keats is rich in pictorial quality. The poet describes the scene of the earth at sunset. He says that a day of autumn gently comes to an end as the sun swiftly moves to the horizon. There are barred clouds in the sky everywhere. The twilight colours of the sun touch the stubble plains in the bare corn fields. The poet feels a little sad at this moment.

Q. Where do the small gnats sing from & how does.

Ans. After the sun sets & darkness spreads all over, the poet listens to the music of Autumn. He says that the small gnats along the riverside sing in chorus in their wailful voice. When the wind lives or dies & the willow trees sway, the poet can listen to the music of Autumn. This music is clearly Audible & reaches the poet.

Q. Do you find a reminder become happy.

Ans. The poet feels sad when the day of Autumn comes to an end. He expresses his sadness in the wailful choir of the small gnats. But then he realizes that all the good things come to an end at some time & So the day of Autumn has reached its destination. Later on he overcomes the sad moment & becomes happy because he realizes the were of nature & expresses his faith in this philosophy. He feels contented hearing the music of Autumn.

Q. How does the poet address Autumn.

Ans. The poet John Keats address Autumn in this poem & considers it a season of mist & mellow fruitfulness. He says that Autumn is the close friend of warming sun & plans to load & Idess the trees with sweet & juicy fruits. It is the season which bears abundant Fruits & flowers. It is the season of joy & contentment for all specially farmers. The Poet personifies the season & presents it as a harvestor, reaper, gleaner, & cidemaker.

16. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Q.1 How did Netaji act in the foll situations.

(i) When he had to meet somebody.

Ans. When Netaji had to meet somebody, he would do all the preparations before hand. He would learn all about the person & his problems before the interview. The result of such a meeting was that the person would go back happily & satisfied that the supreme commander knew him closely. It created a personal bond between Netaji & his men.

(ii) In making the best use of the abilities of him men.

Ans. Netaji was gifted with the ability of judging the character of a man. This quality enabled him to put the right man at the right place at the right time and on the right job. The result was that he was able to device the best of his men's ability. Many of his subordinates thought that he had made them heroes out of nothing.

Q.2 Narrate the episode which surprised the author at the accuracy of Netaji's power of Judgement.

Ans. The chapter 'Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose' is an extract from colonel G.S.Dhillon's autobiography in which the author throws light on the character & qualities of Subhash Chandra Bose. He says that Netaji had remarkable power of observation which enables him to predict an eventuality correctly. He cites an example in this context. He remembers an incident when he was posted some 500km away from Rangoon to watch out some post & defend them from enemies. Netaji wrote a small note to the author in reply of his earlier letter in which the author expected the enemy at a particular point But Netaji advised him to watch at a certain other point. He gave a six figured map reference. Although Netaji was in Rangoon at a far distance from the author, his prediction was accurate because the author was facing the enemy at that point this incident narrates Netaji's power of prediction.

Q. Write a short not on Netaji is military foresight.

Ans. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had many qualities of generalship. One of his great qualities was his military foresightness. The author gives an example of Netaji's Military foresight. The annual session of INA was held at Tripure in Jabalpur in March 1939. Netaji proposed that the congress should at once send an ultimatum to the British Govt. demanding complete independence within six months. A warning of nationwide struggle was also to be given in that proposal Netaji's proposal was based on situations of Europe at that time. Netaji predicted that the second world war would break out within 6 months & hence the British Govt. would not be able to face the strong revolution in that situation but the proposal was apposed by the rightiest leaders of congress. Netajis plan was beyond the understanding of those congress leaders. Netajis guess was accurate & the war broke out in sept.1939.

Q. How did the Indian People in British react when INA Trials of three INA heroes began.

Ans. The war between the INA & British Army ended with the defeat of the INA. The INA fromuine commanders were arrested & the trial of the 3 frontline commanders col. G.S. Dhillon, P.K. Sehgal & Shah Nawaz Khan started on 5th Nov. 1945. The British Officers thought that the Indian People specially the solders would appreciate the British action against the INA officers. But they were shocked because as soon as the first INA trial started in Red fort, disturbances broke out in hahore, Lukhnow, Calcutta & many other parts of the country. Hundreds of demonstrators were injured & many were killed in police firing but people demanded to stop the INA trials and release the INA officer Even there were revolts in the royal Indian Navy & the Royal Indian Air Force. The British Officers understood that the days of British rule in India were close to their end.

Q. Write a note on Secular character of Netaji?

Ans. Col. G.S.Dhillon records many great virtues of Netaji Subhash Chadnra Bose in this extract. He says that one of the great qualities in Netaji's character was his secularism. He says that Netaji was a true secularist. All his subordinate knew quiet well that they would get absolute Justice from him & his Govt. There would never be any difference on the basis of religion, caste or birth area under Netajis command . The provisional govt. of Azad Hind also ensured complete justice & liberty for the citizens of India irrespective of their religion caste or any other basis. The proclamation of provisional govt. of Azad Hind guaranteed religious liberty, equal rights & opportunities to all its citizens.

Q. There is Raj Prove the truth of the statement.

Ans. There is a contraction in the statement 'Netajis power of general ship turned the defeat of INA into the defeat of British Raj'. This statement of col. G.S. Dhillon is true to its best. He wants to say that though the INA lost the war against the British Indian Army yet Netajis tactful planning of war ultimately transformed this defeat into the defeat of the British Raj. When Netaji ordered his soldiers to be in the batterfied even in the face of sure defeat, Noone inducing the soldiers & enemy Officers understood Netajis strategy. Netaji had a secret plan behind his order. When the Indian soldiers of the British Indian Army saw that the soldiers of the INA were fighting irrespective of their poor strength & poorer equipments just for the freedom of their motherland, they felt ashmed. They felt sympathy for the INA soliers. It created a psychological revolution. The war ended with the end of Slavish mentality of the Indian soldiers.

Q. In What respect can Netaji's Provisional govt of Azad Hind be called the forerunner of our govt. today ?

Ans. Netaji's Provisional Govt. of Azad Hind can be called the forerunner of our govt. today because today's govt. also follows many features & promises which were there in the proclamation of the provisional govt. of Azad Hind. One of the key features in the proclamation of Azad Hind provisional govt. was secularism. Netaji's provisional govt. guaranteed the religious liberty of the citizens of India. It also promised to give equal rights & opportunities to all the citizens irrespective of any religion caste, or birth place. It also promised not to discriminate people on any basis. Today's govt. also promises to follow all these features which have been mentioned in our constitution. So it can be said that Netaji's provisional govt. was the forerunner of present day govt.

Q. Make a general assessment of Netaji as :-

(a) A man of brave but kind heart.

Ans. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was a born leader who shared a personal bond with all his men. He was a man of brave but kind heart. He had a compassionate nature. He always cared for the honour, welfare & comfort of his soldiers. He had a very kind heart. He was never known to punish anybody. His way of dealing with the defaulters was full of mercy. He always gave a defaulter an advice so that the defaulter could improve himself.

b) A man of keen insight & foresight.

Ans. Netaji had remarkable qualities of generalship. His foresight & ability to judge the character of a man could easily surpass any other professional general. He could put the right man at the right place at the right time & on the right job. He was able to derive the best of his men similarly, his power of observation & prediction enabled him to do such tactful planning in war that resulted in the defeat of the British rule in India.

Q. What did General Seizo Arisue inform Rash Bihari Bose and what was Rash Bihari's reaction?

Ans. When the INA was going through crisis, General Seizo Arisue, second-in-command of the Japanese Imperial Army called Rash Bihari Bose & informed him about Netaji's arrival to take supreme generalship of the INA from him. He wanted to know what was going in Rash Bihari's mind. Rash Bihari Bose replied that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was a born leader of leaders. He was glad & said that it was an honour for him to take over the generalship from him.

Q.2 Narrate the Author's meeting.

Ans. In 1974 the author Col. G.S. Dhillon visited Japan. He met General Fujiwara there. One day when both were passing along General Tojo's house reminiscing the war days. The author asked General Fujiwara about Prime Minister Tojo's opinion about Netaji. General Fujiwara said that Prime Minister Tojo considered Netaji the man of the century. He was greatly impressed by Netaji's inborn abilities of leadership.

Q.3 How did Netaji give expression to his compassion for his men.

Ans. The author says that Netaji had a compassionate nature which always reflected in his attitude towards his men. Netaji not only cared for the honour, welfare & comfort of his soldiers but also respected their feelings. He always overwhelmed his men with his concern for them, individually & collectively. Once he sent a pair of boots to a soldier with instruction in the regimental commander to see personally that it fitted the man & report back to him. He also helped his staff officers to wash hands by pouring water & offered his own towel to scrub hands.

Q. How did Netaji's love & appreciation bring a change in his men.

Ans. Netaji had a compassionate nature & he was very loving & caring towards the honour, welfare & comfort of his soldiers. He always respected their feelings. He shared a personal bond with his men & always stood with them in their difficulties. He gave spontaneous feelings which came out of his heart to all his men. He shed tears on hearing about their difficulties. This made his men feel happy, proud & lucky to do and die under his command. It was this relationship which kept up the morale of his men in spite of all difficulties & deficiencies.

Q. What was Netaji's firm about the freedom of India & what did the British Officers think about that.

Ans. Even when the INA was losing in the battle field against the British Indian Army, Netaji kept saying that there was no power on earth that would keep India enslaved. India would be free very soon.

The enemy officers used to mock at the statement of Netaji because they thought that it was illusory and a face saving device.

19. The last Ride Together

Q.1 The speaker considers his fate better than others?

Ans. The poem 'Last ride together' by Robert Browning is a dramatic monologue. It is a poem of the sublimation of unrequited love in a state of noblest resignation to the order of fate. The speaker in this poem is reflected in his love and considers that it was written in his fate and was bound to happen. Still there is no regret or disappointment in his tone. He considers his fate better than those of others because he gets a chance to ride with his beloved for one last time. He feels glad that his last wish was at least fulfilled. This last ride makes him to experience heavenly bliss in company of his beloved. His soul touches new heights of spirituality during the last ride. He says that many people die with most of their wishes unfulfilled but he finds the fulfillment of all his desires in the last ride together with his beloved. So his fate is better than those of others.

Q. The speaker in the poem says to the poet (You) sing, riding's a ploy, for me, I ride?

Ans. The speaker compares his achievement with that of a poet & says that a poet is more skilful in this art. He has the talent of composing beautiful poems. He gives words to thoughts. He can express in rhyme what we can only think. But even after giving so many years of his life to his art, poet can't say that he has achieved what is best for men. A poet can only hope all his life to achieve his dream. Most of the time his dreams (desires) remain in his poems only. They do not reach to their fulfillment. The lover considers his achieved greater than of the poet because he actually enjoys his fulfillment of desire in his dream (ride) . He says that a poet can only hope his ride (desire) to come true but he (the lover) is more lucky as he actually enjoys his ride.

Q. To the man of fine How does he prove achievement ?

Ans. The speaker compares his achievement with that of a musician & says that the musician dedicated all his life & grows old to create his best music. At the end of his life he has nothing but only his musical notes for which he gets praise from his friends. The speaker says that undoubtedly the music of his Opera is deep & impressive but then when we talk of music, all know how soon the likings of people get changed. The people who praise the musical notes, soon change their likings of people get changed. The people who praise the musical notes, soon change their likings & move to some other piece of music. Even the best of music does not remain eternal. The speaker says that he also gave his youth to his love but could not get it. All that for which his life meant, fail. Still he feels glad that he gets the fulfillment of his desire in the last ride with his beloved. For him the joy of his ride is greater than any other achievement & there is nothing that he can wish for. So his achievement is greater than that of a musician.

Q. How will you explain concept.

Ans. The speaker says that no one knows what is good for us. The fate of all people is like a rolled manuscript which is unknown. People aspire so much in life but hardly get fulfillment of their aspiration. The speaker fails to achieve the love of his beloved but this failure is a blessing in disguise. He finds the fulfillment of all his aspirations in the last ride together with his beloved. He experiences all the joy of world in this last ride. He feels elated like a god in company of his beloved. He says that he can die blissfully as he knows that the glory garland of his achievement will be with him even after his death. The degree of optimism reaches to a new height when he says that the world may end tonight & this moment will turn into eternity. In this way he and his beloved will be together for eternity.

Q. Discuss 'The last Ride together' as a dramatic monologue.

Ans. The poem 'the last Ride together' is a dramatic monologue written by the great English poet Robert Browning. The poet is widely acclaimed for dramatic monologues. This is a kind of poem in which the speaker is supposed to address some unknown listeners. In his address, the speaker reveals his life or some important incidents of his life. The reader, by the address of the speaker, comes to know about his life. The speaker also expresses the philosophy of his life in this process. This form of poetry is perfected in English by Robert Browning. This poem 'the last ride together' is a perfect example of Browning's class. He handles the poem to perfection. In the poem a lover after being rejected in love by his beloved, claims only past memories of his love. His only wish is to go on a last ride with his beloved. When he is given the consent of the last ride, he feels elated like a god. He gets spiritual experiences during his last ride. He feels as if he has achieved all desires & nothing is left for him to achieve in this life. The speaker also gives his philosophy of past & present in his address.

Q. Discuss in detail Browning as a poet of love.

Ans. The poem written by Robert Browning seems to be a philosophical poem but it is more of a love poem which establishes Browning as a poet of love. Poem is very intense in emotions & feelings. It expresses the love of the speaker with greater intensity. When the speaker is rejected in love, he does not feel disheartened but his heart rises up to bless his beloved in pride & thankfulness. He does not have any expectations from her but only claims the past memories of his love & the last ride with her. When he gets the consent of last ride, he feels as if he gets back his life. Is love for his beloved is such that he feels elated like a god in her company. The love of speaker is wonderfully expressed in the lines .

“So, one day more am I defied

Who knows but the world may end tonight”

In these lines the speaker hopes that the world may come to an end tonight so that the moment of his last ride will be eternal. The expression of love can intensely felt in this poem. So Browning can truly be called as a poet of love”.

Q. What degree of optimism is revealed in poem.

Ans. The poem by Robert Browning is just not a love poem but it also reveals the philosophy of optimism. The poem gives the message that it is always better to live in present than the hopeful past. The poet through the address of the lover expresses his philosophy of life revealing greater degree of optimism. He says that all people work hard in their lives but only few get fulfillment of their desires but it does not mean that one should become a pacifist & lose all hopes in life. One should always try to find the fulfillment of

his desires in present. One should realise that the past however is hopeful has gone & will not come again. So rather than living in past with a grief of unfulfilled desires, it is always better to be in present & enjoy the present achievement.

Q. What thoughts pass through the speaker's mind when he and his beloved were riding.

Ans. The lower touches new height of spirituality during his ride with his beloved. He experiences heavenly bliss in company of his beloved. He feels dazzled at his achievement & could see his beloved also going through all sorts of emotions. When he & his beloved ride together he thinks that the world may end tonight. In this way the moment of this last ride would turn into eternity. He would enjoy eternal happiness in life.

Q. How does the speaker find his fulfillment in present.

Ans. The speaker who is rejected in love by his beloved does not lose his heart & says that all work hard but only few get success. He is not the only one who failed in his achievement. He left the hopeful past behind & finds his contentment in present. He says that he hoped that his beloved would love him but it didn't happen. He considers a hope of past that is already left behind. At present he enjoys the ride with his beloved which is the greatest achievement for him. He feels as if his spirit flew & he got new experiences of life. There is nothing more for him to achieve now.

Q. How does the statement 'Who know for us?' reveals?

Ans. The speaker in this poem expresses his firm faith in fate. He says that no one knows what is good or bad for us. The future is unseen & a secret for all of us. We only hope that we wish to achieve may be their in our dousing. In the poem the speaker after being rejected in love says that it was written in his fate & was bound to happen. So he does not feel regret at his rejection.

Q. Why does the speaker consider the earth a favoured place.

Ans. The speaker is glad to get the company of his beloved & feels elated like a god. The last ride with his beloved give him new spiritual experience & his spirit touches never before height. He finds the fulfillment of all his desires during his last ride. He feels that nothing is left for him to achieve in this life. He considers the Earth a favoured place in comparison to heaven because here on the Earth only he has found all his contentment, fulfillment & buses. There is no wish left in him for any heaven. He has experienced heavenly bliss right here on the earth.

Q. Explain the significance of the expression.

Ans. The lover is dazzled at his achievement & can't hope to get anything better than the joy of his last ride with his beloved. He says that everyone hopes to get that achievement with which they can die blissfully. For him the ride is the glorious moment of his life & this glory garland would remain with him even after his death. This last ride is the fulfillment of all his physical & divine wishes.

18. The Abominable Snowman

Q.1 What analogy has the author used for proving the existence of the Snowman?

Ans. Almost all the evidences that have been collected to prove the existence of the snowman consists of only footprints. But the author says that footprints should also be considered important evidence. He says that if finger prints can hang a man, there is no reason why footprints should not be considered important.

Q.2 Why did the author want to start his enquiry with Mt. Everest.

Ans. The author wanted to start his inquiry about the existence of the snowman with Mt. Everest. He said that it was fitting that the starting point of the inquiry should be Mt. Everest because its summit had not been conquered till then. The Himalayan region was itself quite mysterious for a long time & strange things had happened there very often.

Q. How did Mr. Kaulback react when people suggest that footprints could be those of Gaint Panda?

Ans. In 1936, when Mr. Ronald Kaulback reported having seen five tracks of footmarks & published his report in 'The Times', many people suggested that the foot prints could be those of the Giant panda or snow Bear. Mr. Kaulback reacted that he was ashamed that he had not thought of it himself. He considered the people's suggestion a righteous one. But then he also added with the hint of sarcasm that he had never heard of pandas in those parts.

Q. How did Mr. Tombazi happen to see Snowman.

Ans. In 1925, Mr. A.N. Tombazi made a tour in Sikkim. When he was some 10 miles from the Zemu Gap, he was called by his porters from his tent. They showed him a mysterious figure which was standing like a human being. It was walking upright & trying to uproot some bushes. It showed dark against snow, wore no clothing. After sometime disappeared behind some bushes. Mr. Tombazi found the footprints which were similar to those of a man.

Q. Describe H.W. Tilman's sighting of tracks in Sikkim.

Ans. The author Major Harold William Tilman also found mysterious tracks in Sikkim. The author describes his tour & says that he with his 2 sherpas was crossing the Zemu Gap at 1900 ft height. They were between Kancheganga and Simvu. The weather was thick & the author saw a single line of foot steps, which was definitely not many days old. The sherpas & the author followed the footprints but the tracks disappeared on some rocks on Simvu site. The author reached Darjeeling & made enquiries. He was informed that no party had been out there recently. The author was surprised to know that the last visit to those parts had been made a long time ago.

Q. Why did Arjuna asked Krishna to place the charit between the two Armies.

Ans. Arjuna asked Krishna to take his chariot between the two armies because he wanted to look at the people closely who had assembled there to fight with him. He wanted to see all those faces against whom he had to start a battle.

Q. What made Arjuna lose his nerve.

Ans. When Arjuna's chariot was placed between the two armies so that he could have a close look at all those people whom he had to fight, he got nervous. He found all his near & dear ones on both the sides. He found four generations of his own people intend on fighting to the finish. The actual sight of all his relatives standing there ready to fight had a devastating impact on Arjuna's mind. So he lost his nerve & there was a deep anguish in his heart.

Q. What does the geeta now here deal with & Why?

Ans. The Geeta was preached by lord Krishna before Arjuna in the battle field. Since ages the Geeta keeps inspiring generation for their sense of beauty. It teaches us to overcome all the worldly attachments which come between the fulfillment of our duties. It teaches us to follow our duty without making any favourism. The Geeta teaches us to believe in only 'Karma' & 'Swadharna'. If anything stands between us & our swadharna, Geeta tries to remove such delusions.