Chapter-1

Patriotism

Q.1 Answer the following question in about 100 words.

Q.1 What happens to a person who returns home from a foreign land?

Ans. The return of a person from a foreign land is a matter of great joy. It is his lose and attraction to his native land that brings him home. He feels proud and proudly declares that 'This is my home, my native land'. All the time. He feels delight of his filling cow for nation. People welcome him with all prices and pleasures. He is given honour, name and fame. He becomes an ideal man and makes his country great. Such a person becomes a role model. The nations feels proud to have such a patriotic son of the soil.

Q.2 What does the poet mean by for him no minstrel raptures swell.

Ans. The poet in this poem deals with the theme of patriotism. He feels that a man who loves his country is great. He is the real son of the soil. The poet hardly believes that there would be anyone who has no love for his native land. There is perhaps no one whose soul is dead at the feeling of his land. A person with such a feeling to love for nation is worthy of our praise and honour.

Whenever he returns home often wondering from foreign lands, he is welcomed warmly. But the man with no such feeling is a bad name for the nation and he does not close any praise and pleasure. No minstrel tries to praise him or honour him.

Q.3 What are the attributes of a patriot? Can he die unwept, unhonoured 8 unsung? If no, why?

Ans. A patriot deserves all kinds of praise and affection. He is given high respect by his countrymen. If he comes back from foreign countries, he is worthy of reputation. If he comes back with no patriotic feeling of his own nation, he is almost dead. Even after his original death, no one pays tribute by weeping & minstrel but a man of patriotic feeling the people of entire nation remember his death. Poets admire him through their poem and say that a patriotic person never dies with death of ignominy.

Q.4 Write a more to justify the title of the poem.

Ans. The poem “Patriotism” deals with the similar theme of patriotism. The poet talks about the man who has cow or his native land. Such a man gets praise and position everywhere minstrels honour him with all pleasure. Even after his death he is remembers, for even, His death becomes a national mourning. The poet also says about the person who has no patriotic feeling for his nation, such a man does not deserve anything. Despite his power and position, he lives, unknown & dies unnoticed, no one weeps for him. As the poem only present the expects of patriotism, the title become appropriate.

Q.5 Write a Summary of the Poem Patriotism.

Ans. This poem deals with the theme of patriotism. The poet, sir Walter Scott says that there is hardly any man or person with a soul so dead who does not say that ‘this is my own, my native land’. There is hardly any one who dopes not feel proud & pleasure after returning from a foreign land to his own land. The poet says if there is any mark him, well for he close not deserve any praise. He may be a man with high title or name with boundless possession and high wishes but in real is the wretch or poor and selfish person. He lose all his comfort and will die quite unnoticed. He is a doubly dying man. The poet concludes that the person who does not love his country will die a death of ignominy.

Chapter-2

What the moon saw

Q.1 Write the summary of “First evening”.

The moon told a story of a hindoo girl on the first evening to the painter. The moon was gliding in the Indian sky, when it saw a young beautiful girl in the thick forest making her way towards the bank of Ganga. The girl was as beautiful an eve. She was light Gazelle and with great charm. She was beautiful according to the moon, the moon was surprised and did not understand why she came to that place in dark night. She had a lighted lamp in her hand and struggled through the thorny bushes which turned her finger were blooded. She came there with the faith, if the frame of the lamp survive, her love would be alive. Her beloved’s life was in some kind of danger and she believed that his life saved. She felt happy when she found the lamp struggling in the wind and yet the flame did not expire. The uttered a cry of joy believing that her low scurvies.

Q. Write a summary of “Second Evening”.

The moon told the painter what it saw on the second evening. The moon looked down upon a courtyard which was surrounded by houses forms their sides. The moon saw a hen and its clever chicken in that courtyard. The little girl came scolded her. The next evening, the moon again saw the little girl creeping the hens house quietly. When the hen and her eleven chickens, again saw the girl, they were fearful. There was the same disordered again like the last evening. The girls father again scolded her more roughly. The little girl had tears in her blue eyes & told her father innocently that she had only came there to make apology & pardon to hen & its little chickens because she had frightened them the previous evening. When the father heard the confession of the little girl, his anger vanished all of a sudden. He kissed the girl on forehead and moon was happy to see that.

Answer these question in about 100-150 words.
Q.1 Write a character sketch of the hindoo girl (‘first evening’) a highlighting.

Ans. A) The moon presents the cry charming picture of a hindoo girl. She is extra ordinary beautiful likes an eve. She is delicate graceful & appears with a flast.

B) Her Love

She is deeply in love with her betrothed. The intensity of love is very much distinct that her finger are burnt. The spackled snake lying beside her but she does not care for her.

C) Her fear about the life of her betrothed

As she is a typical girl of Hindustan & has all the fears about the life span. As per believe and wish & pray for the long life of her betrothed by keeping a lamp burning of float our flowing water. The burning of flame symbolizes the span of life.

2) Write a character sketch of the little girl (“Second Evening”) highlighting.

a) Her act of frightening the hen and the chickens;

The moon see the courtyard a hen with her 11 chickens. A pretty little girl is running and jumping around. The hen feels frightened and insecure so she tries to protect the chickens by spreading her wings over them.

b) Her entering stealthily in the hen house again.

The next evening the moon sees the girl again entering into hens apartment creeping silently. The pushes the bolt back & slip into the apartment of the hen. The hen again become frightened and she begins to run with fear in order to save & its chickens. The father again come & cry roughly scolds the girl.

c) Her explanation that she did not event to frighten the birds.

In fact, the girl has no intention to disturb the hen. Instead she had come there to beg apology for the frightening act. She wants to love the hen & its chickens.

d) Her father’s change in attitude towards her.

The explanation puts a deep import on the fathers mind. He also feels sorry for his swlding the girl our her forehead.

Chapter-3

My mother

Q.1 Answer the following question in 30 to 40 words.

1. In what way were the parents of the writer reverse of each other?

Ans. The writer buys that his parents ever reverse of each other. In appearance, temperament and outlook. The writer’s mother was thin & lean whereas his father was healthy and strong. The mothers face was full of expression or responsive but the father never allowed his emotions to come on his face. Mother was always vivid and easily excited (high strung) but on the other hand father was a composed man (rude).

2. Describe the author’s mother face in your words.

Ans. The writer says that his mother was neither why beautiful no very plain. She had oval face which was broad in its upper half but it quickly moving always and growing narrow in the couch part. Her eyes were large & liquids and her nose was regular and prominent. Her lips were also well cut or even shaped. But, according to writer her chin was the real weakness of her face which was not witty enough to support the upper half of the face.

3. How will an average Indian mother react to an accident with her child.

Ans. The written believes that his mother was very different in approach and temperament from an average Indian mother. According to him, any average Indian mother panick of an accident with her child. The first thing she will do is to give a loud scream and cry. The will react well in such a manner and began to knock her head on the floor by way of mourning assuming the child was already dead.

4. How did the writers mother react to a mishap with him.

Ans. The writes says that his mother always react in a different manner than an average Indian mother. In case of any mishap with her children, she might get worried at first because of her natural way. But then she used to compose horsef quickly, she would think logically and try finding some help. The never liked the hypen exhibition of emotion. If the writer gave any such expression disproportionate to his infury, His mother would give him a scolding.

Q.5 What faults of character did the mother dislike.

Ans. The writers mother had conviction for moral leavels. She disliked certain faults of character. The faults she disliked most were false hood, dishonesty, moral disregards and manners. She always hoted a lies, a
dishonest, a selfish and a mean person. She never wanted her children to have these faults in their character.

Q.6 What is meant by the expression a sharp and biting tongue? How did the author's mother react to his sharp & biting tongue.

Ans. The writer, Nirad C. Chaudhuri uses the expression sharp and biting tongue to describe his out of spoken nature. He says that she could not keep silence whenever she observe anything as or injustice. She reacted very sharply in such situations. Even she such heard and rought wards to express in anger. She always scolded to writer to keep potienen because she believed that one who mardle witty remarks had a bad character.

Answer the following question in about 150 words each.

Q.1 Narrate in short the physical features of the writer's mother.

Ans. The writer, Nirad C. Chaudhuri says that the appearance of his mother were deceptive. Her face did not show the intense of moral conviction. Her face suggested that she was a vivid and highstrong woman who could get panic very easily. But she had great strength to compose her voice very quickly. Although she always had the inner strength which unable her to take the right side firmly. She never behave lighter than an average Indian mother in case of some panic & some mishap happening. She looked emotional and week by her books on face but she was capable of managing things with almost every situation.

Q.2 How were the appearances of the mother deceptive.

Ans. The mother appearance was deceptive. The first place vertical wrinkles between her eyebrows which was normally believed to be a sign of being thoughtful. But the mother was not intellectual because she was argumentive and devastatingly logical. She always appeared to be in a thoughtful wood. Secondly, her face never indicated the immense strength of her moral conviction. No one could ever judge or gives from the face that she was almost fanatic our the questions of right & wrong. She was always intolerant of demonstration or exhibitions out she was never too much emotional. Still she had controlled the situation at her own.

Q.3 Prove by giving an example how the mother latest tacit acceptance of advantage.

Ans. Authors mother always valued moral valves a regards in her life. She always counted her children to have good manners and normality in lip. She always hated the tacit acceptance of advantage. She did not like her children to take advantage of situation for their benefit. He gives an examples in this regard. He says that whenever mother asked then to take a portion after dividing a sweet or some other dish, they always requested to mother to divide it herself. Because the children knew that if by the chance one of them picked a biggest price, she would look at him with a mean smile to make a shamed all at times. So, they wanted the mother to do this work (as sharing).

Q.5 Give a general impression of the writer's mother as you gather from the lesson.

Ans. The writer's mother was a unique character. He was a complete contrast from her husband. She suffered from her appearance, temperament & outlook. Her face was responsive which that of the father was impassive. She was not at all beautiful. Her face had some remarkable features which gave an impression of unslumbering alertness and inexhaustible animation. No body had even called such a face of simple and honest goodness.

She was intolerant of demonstration but she had known how to control ones emotions. She was never so panicy as usually as an average Indian mother became. She never looked falsehood, dishonesty, moral regards and manners. She never liked bad manner, she had discipline her children perfectly.

Q.5 Write a short note on Good Manners.

Ans. Good manners makes the man attractive. A person of good manners becomes friend of his colleges very easily. Everybody gives respect to him. A his personality becomes so attractive that every people becomes friend. The person with good manners have ideal thinking. He has clean mind without an bad thought. He can even anones heart easily. Everybody will low his nature & behavior. He will be given a great respect among his friends. Collegues & society. Good Manners includes. Discipline, unselfishness, good behavior good thinking, politeness & many more A person of good manners has the capacity to achieve his aim very easily.

A mannered person gives respect to all people as a result he also get the same.

Chapter-4

Answer the question in two or three sentence.

Q.1 Who is the 'I' in the poem and what does he do throughout the poem.

Ans. The poem 'the brook' is narrated in the first person by the small brook. Here in poem the brook speak about its journey throughout the poem. It moves ahead making various movements to meet the brimming river.

Q.2 Identify the places that the brook travels through. Make a list of the items.

Ans. The brook travels through 30 hills, 50 bridges, 2-throps, Philips farm, many firds and fallows, many lawns and grassy plots etc.

Q.3 Where does the brook flow to and what happens in the end.

Ans. The brook travels through lawns and grassy plots etc. The brook travels through 30 hills, 50 bridges, 2-throps, Philips farm, many firds and fallows, many lawns and grassy plots etc. The brook travels through 30 hills, 50 bridges, 2-throps, Philips farm, many firds and fallows, many lawns and grassy plots etc.
The brook, who is the narrator of the poem, speaks of his journey. The brook flows to meet the mighty river which is its final destination. It flows from various places and closes hills, villages, bridges and plains to meet the river. In the end, it reaches place where it meets the brimming river.

**Explain the following.**

a) For men may come & man may go. But I go on forever.

Ans. Generation after generation come and die but the brook continues to flow for ever. It means that men may come and go but the world goes on as forever.

b) I chatter .......................... On the boys.

Ans. The brook is a small stream. It creates heavy noise when it passes over the stony ways. When it flows in the circular movement of water, its noise is lost or reduced. But when it strikes in the pebbles it produces a high pitched sound by expressing happiness.

c) What is the poet referring to when he says, river.

Ans. The poet explains the movement of the brook which now on and on to join the brimming river. All over its way it crosses and meets with many foamy flakes, silver water break, golden gravel etc. It takes them all with its flow and gives them a larger meaning to their existence.

d) I wind about.......................... graying.

Ans. The poet explaining the movement of the brook, says that it twists itself in and out with a blossom sailing and keeps itself moving on. Here and there it faces the lusty trout and grayling. The poet means to say that there are many temptation and hurdles in life which may deviate us from our goals.

Write a summary of the poem ‘the brook’.

Ans. The poem ‘the brook’ has been written by the famous English poet “Aefred tennyson”. He was a great nature poet and this poem is one of the most famous works. In this poem, the poem speaks about the journey of a small brook which later join a mighty river at the end. In the poem itself is the speaker it described its journey from its origin and merge in the brimming river. The brook says that it comes from the homes of birds like coot and horn. In the initial state of the journey, it rushes down the hill making a lot of noise, it crosses several hills, villages, bridges and a small town. It shows different moods, when it flows ahead. It moves on the cultivated and uncultivated land and draws everything then come across its journey. It takes several fishes, flowers and bubbles with it. It feels delighted when the dancing sunblams makes it water look like silver. The golden gravels also makes the brook delighted at least. It reaches the place where it meets a mighty river. The journey of the brook is external that continuous flow for ever. The brook comments on the brevity of human life. The careless flow of the brook gives message to move ahead without worry about the difficulties of life. The poem is remarkable for its harmony of sound and movement.

Q. What is the message conveyed in the poem ‘the brook’.

Ans. The poem written by the famous English poet ‘Alfred Tennyson’. He speak about the unending journey of a small brook. The brook, who is the narrator in the poem tells about its journey from origin to end. It shows different movements during its journey and also shows its careless flow. If give the message that many hurdles or difficulties come in our way, when we now ahead but we should not care for them. Life is the name of moving ahead till we get our goal. We should only care for final destination. The human life is very brief and we should not waste our time in unnecessary worries of life. The brook gives the message that the hurdles cannot stop in our journey if we are determined to move ahead.

**Chapter - 5**

Answer the question in two or three sentence.

Q.1 ‘The scale of the damage at Nagasaki drained the blood from my heart then, and does so now when I speak of it’.

Ans. The writer is extremely shocked to see the damage at Nagasaki. It is still haunting & tells the pain & suffering from the words that “The blood from my hart is drained”.

Q.2 Wars are neither made nor unmade by weapons, it is the other way about, the weapons grow out of the wars.

Ans. The writer means to say that wars are not the result of weapons. There are in fact, the choice of the human being which put the nation at war. The wars creates necessity of weapons.

Q.3 We do not change the worked by what we wish but how we act.

Ans. In this lines, the writer says to try to correlate our responsibility in the making of the world. Merely, wishes cannot change the world, we need to act for it.

Q.4 The scientist in this work is the servant of the nation, and he must not distract to it, even about his own discoveries.

Ans. The helplessness of the scientists has been highlighted. Scientists are employed towards for the nation by the Govt. or other agencies. So, they cannot even explain their own discoveries with all details.
Q.5 “I believe that nations can choose wisely, and democracy can prove its power, if scientists are willing to become teachers to them”.

Ans. The writer ‘highlighting the intelligence & capability of the scientists. He also says that everything can be set properly and democracy can prove to be real if scientists become teachers.

(B) Answer the following questions in brief (30 to 40 words).

Q.1 What forced the allies scientists to invent an atomic bomb.

Ans. Before the second world war, there were rumourous that the Germans were on the age of making secret weapons. The allied scientist were in constant fear that the Germany’s secret weapon might be an atomic bomb. The news that Germany had forbidden the export of uranium from the mines of eachoslovakia which she had annexed and also added to their far. They thought that an atomic bomb to give hitler’s instant victory in war. The whole world would be slave and all are in the disolation situation. So, these fear forced the allies scientists to invent an atomic bomb.

Q.2 Why according to the writer, did the Nazis lose the race to invent the atomic bomb.

Ans. There was a race to invent the atomic bomb between the allied countries and Germany. Though, Nozis were bading the race, they lost it because they made fundamental mistakes in their research. The German scientists thought that the fast chain reaction was not possible. They had done pittyful research and they were not enough unconventional ideas in German as an atomic project. Even if the younger scientists tried to give some ideas, their seniors rejected those ideas.

Q.3 How did the allies scientists react to the information that the atomic bomb they had invented to defeat Germany was still intended to be used?

Ans. The atomic bomb was invented to defeat Germany in II world war but before it could be used, Germany had already lost or were defeated 8 litre was dead. So, when the information came that the atomic bomb was still intended to be used against Japanese, The allied scientists were shocked 8 could not understand why such decision had been taken.

Q.4 Why is the writer against the people who say that the scientists should not invent or discover sources of fearsome power.

Ans. Many people say that the scientists should not invent or discover deadly weapons. But the writer is against of such people because the scientists do not take such research by their own willingness. The national forces their scientists to invent or discover sources of fearsome power in the name of their defence. Scientist are not free to follow their consciences. They have to such research because their nation needs their knowledge, it does not matter whether they like it or not.

Q.5 What freedom does the writer demand from the society for the scientist.

Ans. The article the dilemma of the scientist has been written by J. Bronowski. The writer says that the scientists are after made silent in the name of loyalty, official responsibility towards nation but according to him it is not a pleasant situation. The scientists are often blamed of their invention of the fearsome power but this is injustice towards them because they are forces to make such invention. The writer demands freedom for the scientists. He says that there should be a free world where scientists are allowed to speak freely in their believes and views. They should be free to put their opinion before society. They should guide the society about their research. We should let them to follow their conscience, it should be left on them whether they want to associate themselves with that research because “All knowledge is global today and we should not divide it by narrow domestic walls”.

Chapter 6

Q.1 Write the summary of the poem ‘Cherrytrei’.

Ans. The poem ‘cherry trees’ has been written by famous poet ‘Ruskin bond’. He is the poet of nature and his poem describe his love for nature. The poet says that when he was a child, he planted a cherry seed in his garden. He wanted to tree of his own, he watered it once but also forget about it. The poet says that cherry have a way of growing and does not require any special care or attention. The poet got spurred to see a little cherry plant in the garden. A little cherry plant was looking like a child soon at was lost in the tall grass and faced many difficulties in growing up. The leaves, the Grasscutten scythe cut the plan, split it apart, a monsoon disease dripped up the thin stem of the cherry plant but time 8 rain made a miracle and the cherry tree survived.

When the poet came back from Kashmir after a season, he was delighted to see a full grown cherry tree in his house garden. He could not believe to see the berries hanging from branches. In the next season there were pink 8 delighted cherry flowers all over the cherry tree. He feels great joy in the company of nature, blue blind sky, birds, bees sucking flower, Juice or nector stars in lap of nature. He is thereful to cherry tree fro his joy.

A. On the basis of the reading of the poem answer it.

Q. What difficulties did the cherry trees face in growing up.

Ans. The cherry trees has to face many difficulties in his young days. It was lost in tall grass 7 its leaves were eaten by goats. The grass cutter split it apart with his scythe. Its stem was dried up by the monsoon disease.
Q.2 What is miracle? How was it caused by time & rain.
Ans. The miracle is something that is thought to be done by some divine or supernatural power. Here, time & rain caused the growth & bloom of the cherry tree despite all its difficulties.

Q.3 What does the poet refer to in ‘five month child’?
Ans. The poet refers to the cherry tree as five months child.

Ans. Its arms are stand for the branches of the tree.

Q.5 Mention two things that the poet saw when he was trying to look at the sky through the leaves of the cherry trees.
(i) The finches which flew & flitted.
(ii) Bees who is drank the nector of blooms.

Q.6 What is the poet trying to say in the expression cherries have a way of growing.
Ans. The poet says that cherries have a way of growing because cherry is a tree and hence a natural object. Nature has its own way to protect its world. So, despite all hurdle. The cherry tree grows & blooms. There is no power which can stop the process of nature. Because in the above lines poet means that he forget about the cherry seed which he had placed in his garden, after watered it once but still he found a cherry plant which grew without his car.

Chapter - 7

Mercy - Williams shakespeare

A. Summary of ‘Mercy’.
The summary of poem ‘Mercy’ has been written by William shakespeare, has been extractes from the comedy. The merchant of venics. The poet says that mercy is the greatest human virtue also says that mercy is not a force or strained because it comes to earth like a drop of gentle rain of heaven. It is not a worldly power simplest but it glorifies also the giver & the taker, So it is twice blessed. It is mightier than crown & throned of the king. It is a virtue that make a king better than his crown. The poet compares mercy with the septer of the king says that the scepter is the symbol of worldly power with force fear and authority. But mercy is about this worldly power because it leaves in heart of the king. It is symbolized to God himself on earth when mercy combine with justice in the worldly power to divins grace. This poem shows the value of mercy in our life.

Comprehension.
(A) (i) But mercy is above this sceptired away. Explain.
⇒ It is above the scaper way because its is enthrones in the heart of the king.
(ii) Why does the poet believe that ‘earthly power then show likest God’ when mercy season justice?
⇒ The poet so because it appears to be god when it administers justice.
(iii) His scepter shows the force of temporal power the attribute to are & majesty.
   a) What is an attributes to are & majestly?
   ⇒ An attribute to are and majesty is forces or strained.
   b) What does show the force of temporal power.
   ⇒ The scepter shows the force of temporal power.
(iv) It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven.
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest. It blesseth him that gives, & him that takes.
   a) What is mercy compared to in the above lines.
   ⇒ Mercy is comporal to in the above lines with gentle rain which comes from heaven.
   b) How is mercy twice blest.
   ⇒ Mercy is twice blest to the given & the taken.

(B) Write answer to the following questions in two or three sentences each.
(i) What is the quality of mercy.
⇒ The quality of mercy is the super divine power. It is not forced.
   Or
In this poem many qualities of mercy have been counted. It is gentle rain which comes from heaven, it is not forced, it is twice blessed. It is mightier that any other worldly power, it lives in the heart of king. It makes all the earthly power book like divine, When it combines with justice.
(ii) What makes mercy twice blessed?
On the one hand mercy falls upon the giver as a gift of god and on the other it obliges the taker.

Or

Mercy is the greatest human virtue & it is twice blessed. It glorifies the given & the taken alike. The taken is benefitted by compassion & when he helps a needy. Mercy raises the position of given to a new height.

(iii) What does qualify a monarch more mercy or a throne? Why?

➢ It is mercy which qualifies monarch more. A monarch by showing mercy can win the hearts of his subject.

Or

Mercy is considered the greatest human virtue because it qualifies the king more than his throne. The crown or scepter of the king only shows his worldly power which is not eternal but mercy lives in the heart of kings & makes them better human beings. They feel sympathy, compassion for others, it generates love, respect and dignity of the king.

(iv) What does the scepter show?

➢ It shows the force of temporal power.

(v) What is an attribute of God himself?

➢ It is mercy itself.

(vi) What happens when mercy is temporal with justice?

➢ Mercy is temereol with justices, it becomes divine.

(C) Write answers to the following questions in about 150 words.

(i) How does mercy bless the giver and the taker alike?

➢ Mercy is an extract from Set IV, Scene 1 of the merchant of venici: a famous Shakespearean comedy. In these lines, Portia, the protagonist of the play pleads with shylock the value of mercy. Mercy is in the drops as a gentle rain from heaven. It is a mightiest of all the powers, it is greater than the crown of monarch. It is above all the fears, it is an attitude to God himself. As a human virtue, mercy not only transcends the worldly power, but also becomes divine grace when combined with justice. It glorifies the giver and the taker alike.

Chapter - 8

III. Answer the following questions in there or four sentences.

(i) Write about the rules bacon advocates concerning the rules for study?

➢ The essay of studies has been written by the famous essay its taneis bacon. In this essay the out her tells us about the way how books should be studied. He says that certain rules should be followed whiles doing books reading. Books help in a way but excess indulgence in books is not good. Books reading should not be done to find arguments. Books are also not to be believed blindly & take things for granted. But, books should really be considered to weigh different arguments to support to some ideas, it is equally important to make a choice of type a books to be read. Some books are read only in parts. Other A books to be read only in parts but not seriously & some books to be read with almost attention.

Q.2 How can studies cure mental deficiencies.

Bacon safe that –

“A physical disease has medicines & exercise to cure. Books are there to cure mental deficiency”. Different type of books are helpful in curing different mental diseases. Someone whose attention gets diverted should study mathematics. One who is unable to find difference should study the sciences. If someone attempts the same things again & again without success, he should study the lawyers cases. In this way every mental deficiencies have some cure.

Q.3 Discuss the value of different types of studies.

The author says that different type of studies serve different purpose. Various types of studies have their own values. He says that history make a man wise, poem & other literature bring intellectual thought in mind. Mathematics help in getting concentration & refined opinions. Natural philosophy makes a person thoughtful. Moral education bring seriousness in nature. Study also brings satisfaction & perfection in life. They give forth direction too much at large. So the author says that they serve for delight, for ornament & for ability.

Q.4 What does Bacon mean by, “Studies pass into & influence manners”.

Bacon with these expression highlights on the value of studying in the essay “of studies”. He says that education forms the base of one's life. Books reading is an important & integral part of man's life. Study distinguish the main from of talent & trait of a human being. They give perfection & depth. He also says that study pass into an influence manner. He means that great & serious books put a lot of impact on our thoughts, action & manners. They primary form the logic & the principle of our life. The great books should be studies with almost attention & diligence because they influence our manners.
Summary of the essay ‘of studies’.

The essay ‘of studies’, written by Francis Bacon, was published in 1625. In this essay, Bacon says that studies serve for delight, ornament, and ability. These are the three chief uses of studies. He says that the people who are educated can only execute their decision in the best manner. Books are helpful in perfecting our nature. Study itself is perfected by experience. Books reading is such an important and integral part of life that makes a man wise and brings ability to judge. He also says that the crafty and selfish men condemn studies, simple men admire them but only the wise men use them. He also tells us about the way books should be studied, excess indulgence in books is not good. Books should not be studied to find argument but to weight different argument in support of some ideas.

There are some rules which should be followed a studies. Some books are to be read only in parts, some others to be read but only in parts, some others to be read but not seriously, and some books should be read with utmost attention. The essayist says that studies serve various purposes. They help in improving different aspects of life. Studies pass into and influence our manner. As every physical disease has some cure and exercise in some way mental deficiencies can be cured with the help of studies.

Lesson – 9

To a Skylark

(A) Write explanations of the following lines:

1. Pourrest they full heart.
   A. In profuse strains of unpremeditated art.
   The poet highlights the musical note of the skylark which it pours with its full heart. Its song is spontaneous overflow of its heart.

2. Singing hymns unbidden,
till the world is wrought
   To sympathy with hopes & fears it heeded our.
   In this line P.B. Shelley compares a bird with the poet. He says that it keeps on singing its prayer to god unbidden till the world is transformed to sympathy shedding all its hoop & fears.

3. Leach me half the gladness that they brain must know; such harmonious madness from my lips would flow, the world should listen then as I am listening now.
   The poet asks the bird to teach him attract half of the gladness that its mind gets clean from all fears & darkness. The poet wishes to sing the harmonious madness of the bird from his our lips so that the whole world may listen & enjoys its as the poet is listening & enjoying now.

4. We look before & after & pains for what is not our sincere laughter with some pair is fraught, out severest songs are there that till of saddest thought.
   In these lines P.B. Shelley says that, soul it was the coverage which enabled him to stand from against all the justice & joyful time without getting any fear to come in his life. He are tells us about a skylark & a host (poet) from a Hindi poems convey the same meaning because both of them are in pain & in joy in the sources of real happiness because pain makes ones feel, the real meaning of life.

(B) Answer these questions briefly:

(i) Why is Shelley not able to define the skylark? How does the skylark exceed the capacity of human language to describe its qualities or the qualities of its song?
   P.B. Shelley finds himself unable to define the skylark exactly. It is because the skylark is not seen. It is carefree & cheerful bird without any physical frame. Its spontaneous draftlow of song creates mystics in the mind of the poet. Its sing pervades the entire universe. Unlike human being it is never sad. In this sense, the poet is unable to understand the spirit of skylark so he surpasses us.

(ii) Why does the poet use the similes in place of direct definitions? Do they adequately describe the skylark?
   In place of direct definition, the poet uses the similes, like “blith spirit” & unbodied joy” these similes exactly suitable to the skylark because it sings spontaneously. It is above all the cares & fears. It is hardly disable, still it is invisible to the whole world.

(iii) What prevents the poet from singing like the skylard? Why is the skylark’s song better than even the best productions of human genius, language, & emotions?
   The poet feels that he cannot sing like skylark because being a human he is full of voices like hate, pride & fear which prevent him to compete with skylark. It is a human nature that we look to the post & future, feel sad for what we have not. The bird is above all these feelings.

(iv) Why does the poet call the skylark’s song “unpremeditated art”?
   The poet calls the skylarks song “Unpremeditated art” because it flows spontaneously with varying mood. It has a tremendous kind of joy & freedom which is not possible with a pre plant art.

(v) Why does the poet compare that skylark’s flight to an unbodied joy?
The skylark’s melodious note resounds & echoes in the whole earth & air. But the bird is not visible anywhere as it flies higher & higher till its presence is felt somewhere nearby. So the poet calls its flight as an unembodied joy.

Why does the poet compare the loud voice of the bird with rain? Why is the skylark’s song called “rain of melody”?

As the musical notes of the bird seem to be falling direct from heaven spontaneously & sweet in the whole atmosphere, so the poet feels it is like rain. The melody of skylark pours joy & natural freedom, there is no shadow of sadness war it. So, the poet calls it “rain of melody”.

What does the poet ask the bird to teach him?

The poet asks the bird to teach attah half of the gladness that the bird’s brain possesses. The poet has a wish to immortalize the bird’s song & make the world feel the joy & the bird pours as the poet imagines & enjoys.

What does the poet mean about the mortals?

The poet is no ways feels human beings to be the greatest of the bird. Is is because we have become a prey to voices like hate pride & fear. We look forward & backward & full sad for what we have not. The bird is free from all this voices & it is greater than us.

Chapter 10

(B) Answer these questions in 30-40 words.

(a) How did Gandhi subject himself to self examination?

Gandhi subjected himself to rigorous self examination. He would ask himself often during the day of he had said or done or thought anything which was unworthy. And if in the course of that examination, he discovered some fault, some lapse on his part, he prayed to the almighty that he would be saved in future from similar lapses.

(b) Do you find some difference between self examination and self condemnation? If Yes, how?

Self examination & self condemnation are the two aspects of the same points but still there is some difference between the two terms.

(i) Self examination:- Self examination is the way to transformation through analyzing or testing one’s own character. It is a positive attitude and a process of knowing yourself about your faults of your character.

(ii) Self condemnation:- Self condemnation is a negative attitude. One condemns oneself for what one does. It does not mean that it would bring any change in one’s character. It is the process of criticizing ourselves for our goodness.

(c) What kind of courage did Gandhi possess?

Gandhiji possessed a remarkable quality of courage. In Gandhi’s case, courage does not mean physical courage or strength. But it means the courage of soul which help one to defend one’s opinion in the face of overwhelming odds. No matter in the whole world stood against Gandhiji. This courage of soul strengthened him to fight against any difficulty of life.

(d) Write a story not on Gandhi’s universal significance.

All the virtues of Gandhi earned him the name & the fame all over the world. He is not only remembered in India for his greatness but in the whole world he is known as a great soul. He was one of the rare personalities who achieved a unique universal significance. It was his virtue, courage, moral strength & other sublime qualities that made him universal by regarded as a great soul.

(e) Explain ‘piety’. Who according to the author, is a man of piety?

‘Piety’ is a divine quality. It is not an acquired quality but it rises from the innermost depth of our heart. When one has trouble & difficulties and anxious questions appear in one’s mind & one does not know to which way to turn, one becomes a man of piety because at this hour he finds answers to his prayer to god.

(c) Answer these question in 150-word each.

(a) On what virtues does the greatness of Gandhi rest?

Mahatma Gandhi is universally admired as a man of great soul. There lesson was written by V.S. Srivasa Sastri. First, he tells us Gandhi’s qualities of self examination his completely selflessness, his forgiveness, his inner courage & his piety. He says that it is on account of this virtues that Gandhi is known as the mahatma, a great soul & revered as the father of our nation.

(i) Self examination:- It was first of his great qualities. He subjected himself to rigorous self examination. So, he used to critic himself or any other faults in his action, he called himself “a sinner”.

(ii) Selflessness:- Gandhi’s selflessness was also very rare. He was the man who devoted all his life for the welfare of his countrymen. He always considered his property time & life for other. He only got happiness in giving away everything to others.

(iii) Forgiveness:- The other remarkable feature of Gandhi was the quality of forgiveness what applies to tolerance, characterable, dealing & thought towards other. “Gandhi preached forgive thine enemies”.

(vi) Why does the poet compare the loud voice of the bird with rain? Why is the skylark’s song called “rain of melody”?

(vii) What does the poet ask the bird to teach him?

(viii) What does the poet mean about the mortals?
(iv) **Inner courage**: He had immense courage. The courage which he practiced was not physical but it was the courage of soul. These courage of soul helped him to defend his opinion in the face of overwhelming odd.

(v) **His piety**: There is one other quality of Gandhi is the quality of piety. It is the very crown of his character because he often puts it first. He had no fear to stand against any justice because he always stood for truth & a complete faith to God.

(c) **Forgiveness is divine, Prove it on the bais of your steedy.**

- The writer has explained the virtue of forgiveness in detail. Forgiveness that is ‘Kshama’ as called by our ancients stands for tolerance, charitable dealing & thought towards other. If one contemplates others sins or their failing or lapses behavior, one thinks of how to forget & forgive. Gandhi had a different opinion for it. He doesn’t mind this act with our kins or close relatives. He says to other ‘forgive our enemies’ or forgive thin enemies. Thought it appears to be very easy but it is so difficult that only a few succeed in this attempt because forgiveness is a divine quality.

(d) **Differentiate between ‘physical courage’ & courage of the sow. What does Gandhi stands for?**

- Physical courage & the courage of the soul are two different virtues. Physical & courage means body strength, robustness which makes one able to fight or resist against one’s enemies. But a courageous man is necessarily he who against two or three antagonist in the foot filled caries the ball through into the goal. On the other hand, the courage of soul is one that helps one defend one’s opinion but a physical courage a man against the truth & non violence & always damage himself, the property & the other man. This is the real courage of the soul rather than the physical courage. Gandhi had a tremendous kind of such courage.

Lesson -11

**The model Millionaire**

(c) Write answers to the following questions in two on three sentences.

(1) Height Erskine remained poor. What professional he adopted but could not success?

- Hughie Erskine was unemployed. He attempted all sorts of job. First, he tried stock exchange for six months then as tea merchant for a little longer and then he attempted selling the dry sherry (evine).

(2) Describe the appearance of the beggar man as he stood in the studio of Alan Trevor?

- The beggar man was standing on a raised platform in the corner of the room or studio. He was a wizened old man & his face like wrinkled parchment. He had the most piteous exposition.

(3) Describe how & through whom Hughie got ten thousand pounds.

- In Trevor’s studio Hughie was very much sympathized with the old beggar and gave him the only sovereign, He had in his pocket. The beggar was really Baron Hausbery, one of the richest man of Europe. Baron invested the sovereign of Hughie which earned an interest per month. Thus, it could earn 10,000 pound which Baron presented to Hughie as his wedding gift.

(E) Write answer in about 150-200 words each.

(4) Write a character sketch of Baron Hausberge highlighting.

- Baron hausbery is ‘very important character in the story the model millionaire. He is one of the richest persons of Europe. He has the capacity to buy the whole London without overdrawing his bank account. The greatness of his character lies in the fact that he is very much humble. He is a great friend of Alan trevor. He buys are the paintings of trevor & gives him commission as advance. He does so to cooperate his friend.

2. His desire to be painted as a beggar.

- Once Baron wishes to get himself painted as a beggar in rags. He asked trevor to do & pays the commission as advance a month ago. For this, he wears the râys. He pays full attention & follows all instructions of the painter while being portrayed.

3. His conduct as a model for a painter.

- Despite being a millionaire, he is humble. When Hughie pities him & gives a sovereign to him as his token help thinking him to be a poor beggar, he accepts it with all his nobility.

4. His compassion and help for Hughie Erskine.

- After Hughie Erskine lecues the painters studio, Barons get all personal details above Hughie and plans to repay his sovereign with great interest. He is sympathized with Hughie Erskine and feels all compassion for him. After a few days, he sends his messenger to Hughie Erskine with a sealed envelope. On the envelope, it is returned, “a wedding gift to Hughie Erskine & laura merton from a beggar”. Inside the envelope there is a cheque for ten thousand pound. It shows his greatness and generosity.

5. Write a character sketch of Hughie Erskine highlighting.

1) His appearance.
Hughie Erskine is a Central Character in the story, the model millionaire. He is an extremely good looking young man. He has crisp brown hair, dear cut profile & eyes. He is equally popular among man and woman.

2). His professional and monetary conditions.

- Hughie has every accomplishment except that of making money. He has inherited cleverly sword & History of peninsular war, in 5 volumes. He lives on 200 a year which his old aunt has allowed. He has tried everything from stock-exchange to tea merchant & selling dry sherry. Ultimately, he become jobless. He is a delightful, ineffectual young man with a perfect profile & no profession.

3) His attitude to money.

- Hughie Erskine become jobless still he does not care for money. He offers the beggar, the only sovereign he had in his pocket shows his reckless nature or careless attitude towards money.

4) His low for Laura.

- He becomes pathetic when he falls in louse with Laura Merton who is the daughter of a retired colonel. Laura also adores him and her father is also very fond of him but he has a conditions for allowing him to marry. He has asked Hughie Erskine to brings 10 thousands pounds of his own. Only after that he would allow him to marry with Laura.

5) His good luck.

- Hughie's luck takes about turn when he meets an old beggar as model in the studio of the friend Alan Trevor, who is a painter. The beggar looks pathetic or miserable. Hughie offers him the only sovereign which he has in his pocket. Actually the beggar is one of the richest man of Europe. He is impressed with his generosity & thanks to repay him for that. So, he collect three information about Hughie Erskine from Trevor. He feels compassion for him. After a few days, he sends an envelope with a cheque for 10 thousand pound as a wedding present to Hughie. Hughie gets married to Laura.

(F) Briefly explain the following statements from the text.

(i) Romance is the privileges of the rich, not the profession of the unemployed.

- Through this line, the writer presents the reality of life. Rich men is capable of providing all comforts & privileges of life to his beloved. So, Romance comes in his life automatically. But an unemployed person cannot do so because he has to seek a job first only then he would get recognition. So it is clearly highlighted in the story.

(ii) It is better to have a permanent income then to be fascinating.

- Through this line, the writer suggested that one cannot live in fascination. Life has some requirements which we have to fulfill. For this purpose one needs to have a permanent and regular income. Otherwise he cannot lives a comfortable life. So, these words written by author is correct to be fascinating & permanent income.

(iii) I assure you that there are moments when set almost attains the dignity of manual labour.

- In this lines the Trevor, a painter, signifies human involvements in the work of Art. He says that almost every time manual labour counts most & proves to be dignified.

(iv) He could buy all London tomorrow without overrawing his account.

- This lines highlights the character of Baron Hausberg. He is one of the richest man in Europe. He has the capacity to buy the Whole London without overwriting his account. Still he is very noble.

(5) Millionaire are rare enough low model millionaire an saver still.

- This line highlights the rare quality of Baron Hausberg. Trevor, while speaking on the occasion of wedding breakfast tells that millionaires are very rare but still rarer those who combine a models.

Chapter- 12

The Frog & the Nightingales

Q.1 Write the Summary of the poem.

- The poem ‘The frog & the nightingale’ has been written by Vikram Seth. The poem brings out the irony of a situation where a talented person lives in a constant owe and fear of the most crude uneducated, unsecupulous, unsophisticated cunning person. In the poem, the frog who lived in a bingle boy, tortured the other animals with his hoarse voice. The creatures could not do anything but tolerate the suffering from dusk to down. One day, the nightingales came there and attracted all the creatures with her divine voice. She got admiration of all the other birds & animals. The frog took her as a threat to its supremacy. Being cunning, he presented himself as a weed learned musician before the nightingale. The innocent bird could not realize the truth & was happy to see in his guidance. The frog exploited the nightingale & charged shillings from the other creatures who come to listen her song. The frog was also jealous of the talent of nightings & made a conspiracy to being her talent to end. He forced her to sing songs
according to his instruction. The nightingale was terrified and lost all her natural talent. The frog held her responsible for the failure.

One day, the nightingale being terrified to foil, burst a vein & died. The frog subsided or removed the nightingale his ways. The poem show that the cunning person for his vested interest imposed himself herself to the great dismay of the talent & or loss to the ignorant audience. The poem is a comment on the commercialism & consumerism of the modern times when everything is weighed against how much it can fetch in monetary terms, how people pand to fashion & trends without judging the things to be their merit.

Lesson – 13

Peace

Q.1 Write the summary of the Poem ‘Peace’?

=> The poem ‘Peace’ has been written by the great philosopher & preacher Swami Vivekanand. Peace is a spiritual poem, signifying the ultimate need of life. The poet talk about the innerself or human spirit in this poem. He says that ‘Ons innerself’ is the power which is different from any worldly power. It is a state of our existence that inspires us to rep above worldly limitations & appreciate real power, joy, beauty & knowledge. It is the only light in darkness & the shade in dazzling or sparkling light. It is beyond any worldly joy or sorrow. Nothing is more pious than our innerself. The poet calls it unseen beauty, unsung song and unknown knowledge. It can only be experienced very strongly. Swami Vivekanand describes everlasting qualities of human spirit signifying it to be the ultimate and of everything. It is the final destination and the goal of life and its only name of peace.

(A)

(i) Behold it comes ............... what is implied by it?

=> ‘It implies the eternal peace.

(ii) What does the poet mean by ‘eternal dear unmournia.

=> By this expression, the poet mean the death which has not been mourned for it being salvation & eternity.

(iii) Explain the following lines.

It is sweet rest in music;

& pressure in sound ant;

⇒ In these lines, the poet signifies peace in the sense that it is a rest for rejuvenation to restore to youth during music and power during a pious art. Such a rest gives a new gain of energy.

(B)

1) What is the goal of life?

=> The goal of life is Solution.

Or

The poem peace is all about the innerself or the human spirit. The poet says that innerself is the ultimate need of life. It is the goal of life for which we all strive & all the worldly things.

2) Where does the spirit return to?

=> The spirit return to eternity.

Or

The poet says that our innerself transcends all the worldly powers is the final destination of life. It is unexpired, unfelt, unseen & unknown power, beauty & knowledge. After completing its journey return to the same place from where it comes because men’s heart is a permanent living place.

3) What sort of joy or sorrow does the poet refer to?

=> The poet refers to the joy never spoke and the sorrow never felt.

Or

The poet points to the evercasting human spirit. He says that it is beyond any worldly joy or sorrow. It is the really joy which never spoke & the real sorrow which never felt.

4) What is that joins the night & the next day.

=> Peace is that joins the night and the next day.

5) What element is present in silence amides two fits of passion.

⇒ Eternal peace is present in silence amidst two fits of passion.
6) Give the central idea of the poem ‘peai’?

=> The central idea of the poem peaci is to attain real eternal solution and peace of mind. Spirit is immortal. In this poem, the poet shows that the real joy never spoke & the real sorrow never felt because spirit return to eternity and peace joins the night & next day.

C) 1) Why does the poet say that it is a death b/w two livsi.

=> The poet is highly philosophical in this poem. Here, he highlights the ultimate peace of life. As all pervading force, it maintains the harmony needed to energize the human spirit. It is a state of our existence that inspires us to rise above worldly limitations and appreciate real power, joy, beauty & knowledge. The poet believes in the life after death that is the life of eternity of spirit. He says that peace is there i.e. death which can be said to be just an internal or pause which one takes to rejuvenate one’s strength & vigorous. It is the element which one has to begin a new life with more enthusiasm. It is a divine bless.

Chapter – 14

1) Answer the following questions.

(i) Why did the laywer give Gillion the money.

=> The lawyer gave Gillian the money because it was the share of the will of his uncle who died.

(ii) Why did Gillion call the amount of one thousand doleous a confoundedly awkward amount?

=> Gillian called it so because he thought it to be a very little to spend. Moreover, he had to submit an account of it.

(iii) Who bestowed the amount upon Gillion ?

=> Gillian’s uncle had bestowed the amount upon Gillion.

(iv) Why did Gillian go to the club.

=> Gillian went to the club to hunt for old Bryson.

(v) Bryson was requested; which sentence in the story shows this quality of Bryson.

=> The sentence “When he saw Gillian approaching he sighed” shows the quality of Bryson.

(vi) What did Gillian consider as a joks in his uncle’s will?

=> Gillian considered the fact to be a joke in uncle’s will. It was that his uncle was worth half a million dollar but he had left only a thousand dollars for Gillian.

(vii) What did old Gillian bestow upon Miss Hayden.

=> Gillian bestowed his share of amount upon Miss Hayden.

(viii) What would Gillian have done if his uncle had bestowed upon him a seal ring and ten dollars.

=> Had his uncle bestowed upon Gillian a seal ring & ten dollars, he would have enjoyed life never better than now with two bottles of brut and tripped the water with the ring. He would have kept all his business off.

(ix) Why did Gillian want to spend the money as one go.

=> Gillian wanted to spend the money at one go because he had to maintain an account and he hated totaling or iteming.

(x) What did the lawyer tell Gillian when he submitted his account.

=> The lawyer told that his account would be examined as per the will of old Gillian and if found to be prudent wise and unselfish, they would give him 50 thousand dollars additional gift amount.

3) Answer the following questions in there a following sentences.

(i) Was Gillian satisfied with the amount his uncle bestowed upon him? Justify you answer by quote the sentence from the text.

=> As per lawyer tolman, Gillian’s uncle had bestowed to him thousand dollars in his will. Gillian was not at all satisfied with the amount. The following incidence justify this.

1) It is such a confoundedly awkward amount he explained generally.

2) What can a man possibly do with a thousand dollars.
How did Bryson's reaction when Gillian told him about one thousand dollars?

When Gillian told Bryson about one thousand dollars, he showed as much interest as a bee hours in a vinegar cruet. The author is very evitty and ridiculous in his assessment of Bryson.

Why did Gillian call his uncle the fairy godmother?

Gillian called his uncle 'the fairy godmother, as he thinks his uncle had a lot nearly half a million dollars but only half a million dollars but he gave only one thousand dollars of it to Gillian without assessing his status and need. He was not realistic in his approach.

How did Gillian react to Bryson's suggestion for spending the money?

Gillian did not like the idea of Bryson about spending the amount left by his uncle. He told old Bryson that he would be liked by people if he would not moralise. He also reacted that Bryson had suppressed him.

Why did Gillian go to the theatre? Why was he disappointed there.

Gillian went to Golungbine theatre to meet miss Lotta louriere who deal in diamond pendant. He event there to see whether he could find any suitable prospect to spend the amount in one diamond pendant. He was disappointed as there was no such scope.

What did Gillian tell miss Hayden before giving have one thousand dollars.

Before giving one thousand dollars to miss hayden, Gillian told her that Tolman had found an amendment to the will of the old Gillian in which he had willed one thousand dollars to her. Tolman had sent him to hand it over to him.

When Gillian submitted his account of expenditure, colman said to him that as per the will of the old a Gillian, the account was to be examined. If it was found justified & unselfish, he would get another 50 thousand dollars. Gillian was aware that his account was not justified in that sense. So, he took the account are envelope & tore it. Moreover, he wanted to get rid of any amount which required totaling as itemizing account of expenditure.

Answer these questions in 150 words.

Why did Bryson suggest Gillian to spend one thousand dollars?

In this story, Gillian got one thousand dollars from his uncle who had died. But uncle said put a condition that Gillian had to submit a detailed account of that expenditure of the amount. Gillian was poor in account, he thought to consent old Bryson. Old Bryson was a peculiar man. He suggested many ways to spend this amount he total that with one thousand dollars, one could buy a happy home, send one’s wife to soult, one could buy pure milk for a hundred babies one thousand dollars could also serve the purpose of educating an ambitious boy. One could move to New Hampshire & live respectfully for two years & lecture one’s audience. He also advised him to go to miss lotta lauriere who was a diamond pendant dealer. His ideas were ridiculous so Gillian did not follow them.

What type of man was young Gillian?

Young Gillian was a unique character. He was a man of free will & cauless life. He does not care for money. Even his uncle’s one thousand dollars has not much importance for him. He does not like keeping account of his expense. So his uncle had willed to given him the amount only if he submitted the detailed account of expenditure. He consult old Bryson for his suggestion, on his expenses. Finally, he gives the entire amount to miss Hayden, word of his uncle, old Gillian. Because he is full of emotions & feels compassion of miss Hyden. Inspite of miss Hayden’s dislike for himself, he again & again express his love for her.

How did Gillian feel about miss Hayden? What acts of his suggest what he feels for her?

Gillian is a man of feel of love & compassion for others. He leads a care free life & does not care for money. When he comes to know from Tolman that miss Hayden has got the seal ring & 10 dollars only, he feels sympathy for her. Actually, he loves her. He consult old Bryson for his suggestion, on his expenses. Finally, he gives the entire amount to miss Hayden, word of his uncle, old Gillian. Because he is full of emotions & feels compassion of miss Hayden. Inspite of miss Hayden’s dislike for himself, he again & again express his love for her.

Chapter – 15

What incident proud to be a turnover point in the life of sister Nivedita?

The search for truth proud to be a turning point in the life of sister nivedita.

What type of Politics she was interested in?

She was interested in aggressive type of politics.
(iii) What was her purpose in taking up a lecture tour of India.

=> She went on a lecture tour to India to rouse the nation’s consciousness of the people.

(iv) Whom did she inspire to revise the ideals of Indian art.

=> She inspired Abindranath Tagore to revise the ideals of Indian art.

(v) Which one is supposed to be her best known book?

=> ‘The Monster as I saw Him’ is supposed to be her best known book.

(vi) Whom did she blame for the ruined economy of India?

=> She blamed British imperialism for the ruined economy of India.

(B) (i) Write a short note on the early education of Sister Nivedita.

=> Sister Nivedita got her education at Halifax College, run by a chapter of the Congregationalist church. She took up teaching work in 1884 at Keswich, in 1886 at Wrexham & in 1889 at Chester. She was greatly influenced by the ‘New education’ method of Pestalozzi & Froebel.

(2) What factors made Sister Nivedita a centre of a great educational movement.

=> Sister Nivedita’s great intellectual gifts made her well known in the high society of London. Even Huxley had very much impressed by her intellect. Gradually, she became the centre of a great educational & movement.

(3) How did Swami Vivekananda’s preaching bring about a change in the career of Sister Nivedita.

=> Sister Nivedita was greatly impressed by Vivekananda’s preachings which he gave in London. She immediately took a decision & offered her lifelong services in search of truth & for that left for India. She came to Calcutta on 28th January where she was initiated into Brahmacharya & was given the name of Nivedita by Swami Vivekanand on 28th March 1898.

(4) The author says ‘She was a strong supporter of Women’s education. She advocated for schools in the same way as they were for the boys. She has tremendous faith in them. She wanted them to have better education but she also asked them not to give their own ideals & practices. She strongly believed that one’s the of women of India awoke, the country would be great again.

(5) When was the named Sister Nivedita & by whom?

=> Sister Nivedita was very much impressed by Swami Vivekanand’s views. She offered her lifelong services in search of truth & left for India. She came to Calcutta on 28th January where she was initiated into Brahmacharya & was given the name of Nivedita by Swami Vivekanand on 28th March 1898.

(6) What did Sister Nivedita do for the upliftment of Indian women?

=> Sister Nivedita did a lot for the upliftment of Indian women. She has tremendous faith in them. She wanted better education for them so she started kinder garten school for Hindu girls in November 1898. She inspired them in many ways. She asked them not to give up their own ideals & practices because she found them shyness and returning, but gentle, proud & dignified.

(7) Give Sister Nivedita’s Views on Swadeshi Movement?

=> Sister Nivedita took action part in India’s struggle for Independence. She supported the swadeshi movement, both in principle & practices. For her, Swadeshi movement was an opportunity for the Indian to make themselves respected by the whole world.

(C) (i) Give a short lie sketch of sister Nivedita?

=> Sister Nivedita was born at Dunganon, Country Tejron, Ireland on 28 October 1887. Her name was margaret Elizabeth Nobel. She was the eldest daughter of Samuel Richmond & Mary Isabel. Her parents were Scottish but settled in Ireland. Margaret got her education at Halifax college. It was run by a chapter of the congregationalist church. She took up teaching work in 1884 at Keswich, at Wrexham in 1886 & at Chester in 1889. She was greatly influenced by the ‘New education’ method of Pestalozzi & Froebel. She started a school of her own in 1892 by the name of Ruskin school in Wimbledon. She earned a high reputation for her intellectual qualities in the high society of London.

Right from her childhood, she grew up under the influence of Christian principle. But the search for truth led her in 1895-96 to Swami Vivekanand’s teachings of Vedants. In response to his message, she offered her lifelong services in search of truth & Om to India.

She participated in freedom movement, participated in many relief work write many books & contributed to a number of magazines & newspapers. She died on 13th October 1911 after an attack of dysentery in Darjeeling.

(3) Discuss Sister Nivedita’s views on contemporary Indian politics & her interest in it.

Ans. Sister Nivedita had very high opinion about India. She was greatly influenced by the preaching of Swami Vivekanand. She offered her lifelong services to India. She undertook a number of social services & work for Indian. She focused on female education, she thought it could make
country great. After the death of Swami Vivekanand, she resigned from the purely spiritual Ramakrishna Order in July, 1902 & began taking active part in the Indian struggle for freedom.

She undertook lecture tours throughout India to awoke national consciousness of the people. She was an aggressive politician. She attended many social works like swadeshi movement, Banaras congress in 1905, the down society etc. She even an active leader in Indian politics.

(4) What information do you gather from the lesson about sister Nivedita regarding her approach to:

(i) National Education :: Sister Nivedita was very much influenced with the preaching of swami Vivekanand. Right from the beginning of her life, she adopted for teaching work and started her own school. She became a prominent educationalist in London. Later, the search for truth lead to Vivekanand's teaching of Vedants. Later, she came to India where she adopted for teaching, social work, spirituality. She was a strong supporter of female education. She declared that India needed the arduous transition. She started a Kindergarten school for hindus girls because she thought that for her school for girls was as much essential as it was for the boys.

(ii) Indian Art :: Sister Nivedita was highly impressed with the Indian art. She disapproved of the fiction of the Hellenic influence in the Indian art. She inspired person like Abindranath Tagore to receive its ideas and define the scope & functions of Indian school of art.

Lesson -16

The Captive Air of Chandipur-on-sea

Question / Answers :

(A) (i) Who can tell of the song of this sea that go on to baffle & double sea that go on to baffle & double the space around on lives.

(a) What does the poet meant by ‘to baffle’?
⇒ Sea appears to be a mystery. It after confases us. The poet means that sea which is calm works violently & takes lives of fisherman silently.

(b) What is implied by ‘the songs of sea’?
⇒ ‘The song of the sea’ is the tale of struggle of the fisherman & nature, people of chandipur are destined to die. Still they struggle.

(ii) Of Deltas hard & white that stretched once to lure the feet of woman biding their men goodbye?

(a) Why did the deltas lure the feet of Women?
Ans Delta is the stretched land piece from where the river meets the sea. Here the Delta is said to lure the woman with the new hopes for life.

(b) Why did the women bid goodbye to men.
Ans Because they known the fate of their men which make them bid goodbye to them.

(C) (i) What is meant by ‘the ridicule of the dead’?

Ans. ‘The ridicule to the dead’ signifies that the man think themselves to be warrior & powerful but they cannot beat nature. Sea is almighty. It destroys the lives of fishermen. Hence, these lines marks men’s might.

(ii) Who is the ‘Occupant of the silent sigh of the conch’?

Ans Fishermen of Chandipur are the ‘occupant of the silent sigh of the conch’. They an destined to lose their lives in their struggle against the tide.

(iii) Why does the poet call the sea at chandipur drunk.

Ans The sea at Chandipur is called so because it is violent & shows no mercy to the fishermen struggle against it. The sea overpowers the whole region.

(iv) How do ‘the songs of Sea’ double the spore around our lives.

Ans. The sea is the killer for the fishermen of chandipur. The fishermen know the truth & lost their lie. Still they fought. The songs of sea gives them courage & reminds them of the brave struggle of their forefathers (ancestors ).

(v) Why was the deltas stretched.

Ans. Deltas are the stretched of land examid watercourse from where water intersect into different sub section. Here this stretchen out in order to create a new hope in the fishermen.

(vi) Why does the poet say that the ground is only a memory now.
An. The poet says that the ground is only a memory now because lives have been lost. The fisherman who went their struggle did not return. They have been killed.

(vii) What has the world lost.

Ans. The world has lost the lives of the fishermen who had gone on the search of their livelihood. The tide swallowed them. The violent cruel sea showed no mercy to them.

Chapter – 17

Q.1 Write about the manner in which Addison spent his days at the coenmtry seat of sir Roger.

Ans. Addison was allowed to rise & go to bed at his own pleasure was up to him whether he dined at sir Roger’s table or in his own chamber (room). He was not object for anything.

Q.2 Write a note on the domestics of sir Roger & their qualities.

Ans. Sir Roger’s Family consisted of all Zober & staid person. The master himself possessed all the good qualities. He never change his servant nor his servant wish to leave him for his good qualities. They have grown old with the house.

Q.3 Why has there been no ditigation in coverby since the chaplain come there.

Ans. The chaplain was a good natured man. He was a nict gentleman. He was wish & practical enough to manage any critical situation. He was a good councilor. It was his managing skills that no litigation in coverby (prolonged) since he came there.

Q.4 Write a note on the way in which the chaplain made his speeches from the pulpit.

Ans. When Sir Roger asked the chaplain to pronoun one of the sermons every Sunday, he digested them into such as series, that they following another naturally & made continued system of practical divinity.

Q.5 Who was a mixture of the father and the master of the family? Why?

Ans. Sir Roger was a good natured man. The writer calls him a mixture of the father & master of the family. He cared all the servants as the members of the family. He never changed any of them. NO servant of his our wanted to leave him. They were all ready to do anything for him.

Q.6 What qualities did sir Roger want in a chaplain? How did he get such a chaplain.

Ans. Sir Roger wanted that chaplain should be a good scholar. He should be a palian and ordinary man. The chaplain when sir Roger employed was really a real gentleman with all the good qualities. He was a man with managing skills, full divotion and dedication to his work. See was a good councilor & a good mixture of the father & the master of the family & humanity.

Q.7 Sir Roger has been called a humourist? Why?

Ans. Sir Roger was a man of all good qualities. He was good natured man. He is called a humourist because he cared for all his servants equally. He himself tried to keep the family environment always pleasant. He tried to amuse them. He never cared for any mistake of his man. He always divereted himself in word. He never changed his servants nor his servants wishers to go from his house. He was a mixture of good father & a good master of the family.

Chapter – 18

King Porues - A legend of old

Summary :-

The Poem ‘King pores - A legend of old’ has been written by Michact Madhusudan Dutta. This poem describe the historical incident when Alexander, the Macedonian king attacker on India & fought a fearsome battle against king pores. The army of Alexander march roaring like thunder's storm.

He expected on easy victory over their opponent but they did not know that they had to fight against the brave & courageous son of India. A great war was fought b/w the two armies in which the soldier of king porues displayed great courage. As they were very few in number in comparison to Alexander’s army. They felt down one after another. King porues was surrounded by the enemies who were trying to kill him but the great warrior of India shows tremendous courage & warrkills against his enemies. The poet says that king porues was the heroic king who fought whole heartedly & bled for freedom with the heroic glow even Alexander was amazed to see much great courage. He asked him mon to desist bccr he didn’t want such noble blood to die, shed. After the was when king a porues was brought to the court of Alexander, he did not bowed his head as slave infiect, he replied in royal pride that he should be treated as a king. Alexander was so much impressed by the brave son of India that he not only released but also returned his kingdom. Thus, Indian crown was won. Hence the poem georifies king porues as a how of Indian past who display great Patriotism & tried to uphold the glory of India.

Questions / Answer

1. How does the poet describe the heroic king pores on the battle field.

=> King porues had to fight a war against Alexander’s army because the liberty of his motherland was at stake. King Porues was surrounded by thousand warriors but he displayed great courage on battle field. He fought like the angry wind that glow away even the light mountains though, the enemy were countless. They did not dare to look upon his fare. His royal Crown on his head & he killed his enemies one by one. The poet says that there was a hero in his eyes who feared nothing like dead on anything.
2. What did Alexander do when he saw Porus fighting on with his gaping wounds.

Ans. Alexander was really a great man. When he saw the gaping wounds of King Porus fighting in the battle field, he ordered his men to desist, such noble blood not be shed. At last, he sent a messenger to King Porus with the message of peace & thus the war ended.

3. Porus is compared to a chained lion as he walks to the Macedonian king. What qualities of Porus is the poet trying to highlight.

Ans. The poet is trying to highlight King Porus' courage & confidence. He fought with all his power to save his kingdom. His personality overpowered all. He was the real king of India.

4. Why does the poet say thus India’s crown was lost & won.

Ans. The poet glorifies India’s crown was lost & won? Indian army faced the enemy with all bravery without caring their ownself. However, they were defeated. But the confidence of King Porus made Alexander realize that he was not a coward. Alexander at last recognized his brave, opponent and renored, King Porus & returned his kingdom with all praise.

5. What quality of Alexander is also inherent in his act of forgiveness.

Ans. Alexander was the Macedonian king & also was a man of great soul. He involved India because he wanted to conquer the world. He fought a fearsome as great battle with King Porus & witnessed the great courage of King Porus. He himself was brave & knew how to honour bravery. He was a considerate man & realized King Porus' greatness. He realized them he forgive King Porus because he displayed many of Porus’ qualities. Being a real patriot of his motherland. Even in the battle field, he desisted his soldiers to fight against King Porus because he did not such noble blood to be shed.

Chapter – 20

Mirabai

(C) Answer these questions briefly. (in four a five sentences each)

1. Why was Rani angry with Mirabai.

=> Rani of Mewar was not happy with conduct of his daughter-in-law Mirabai executed her of disobeying her order & not fulfilling the responsibilities of the royal family. She also expressed her doubt that Mirabai had some unfair relation with Taimall. Rani made a complaint to the king, Ranasang that Mirabai did not agree to worship Goddess Durga. So she was angry with Mirabai.

2. How did Rani try to influence Ranasang?

=> Rani was always against the member of a royal family of Merta. She hated Mirabai’s arrival from the beginning. She poured the poison in the ear of Ranasang against Mirabai. She made a complaint that Mirabai always disobeyed her when she was asked to worship Goddess Durga, who was the custom any goddess of the royal family of Mewar. She also blamed Mirabai of disrespecting & ignoring her responsibilities.

3. Who was Taimall? How did he fulfill about Mirabai.

=> Taimall was a kinsman of Mirabai. Who came to Mewar to serve the king Ranasang. He was a young man of the heroic aspect. He was brave & admired by the king Ranasang himself. He always respected Mirabai & her devotion to Lord Krishna. He said that Mirabai was so innocent & gentle that she could not disobey anyone. He respected her as his cousin.

4. How did Ranasang try to persuade Mirabai.

=> Ranasang was rather soft & polite while behaving with Mirabai. He blamed Mirabai’s parents for giving her the image of Lord Krishna in her childhood. When he found that Mirabai was not ready to leave the devotion of Lord Krishna. He tried to persuade Mirabai saying that she should not think much about her prayer. He advised her to play with children, mix with the women & think about only herself. He also tried to direct her attention towards worldly things like ornaments, dresses etc.

5. When Lonjota says, “The clouds as heavy. There is thunder in the air, “the nurse replies,” inside the palace.

=> Both, the nurse & the Sanjota were worried for Mirabai because she was facing a hard life in the palace. One day when Sanjota made a remark on the weather outside. The old nurse replied that there was a thunder inside & outside of the palace. Her statement carried her concern for Mirabai. The knew that Mirabai had to go through a difficult phase because of devotion Krishna. The was accused by everyone in the royal family & the queen was angry indulging in all conspiracy against her. These difficulties were like storms in Mirabai life.

6. “That was a trick to line sonu secret our of you” says the nurse. What was the trick, & who played it.

=> A maid servant came to Mirabai’s inner room when she was busy with her routine, worship of Lord Krishna. When Mirabai came out, the Maid servant said that Taimall had sent her their & he had demanded a token of Mirabai’s love for him, after the made departure, The Nurse said that it
was a trick played by Rani. She had made a conspiracy so that she could prove the unfair relation between Taimall & Mirabai. She wanted to prove Mirabai characterless.

(7) Why did the Nurse scream when the charnamrit was sent to Mirabai? Having drunk it, what does Mirabai means when she says, “I paid in file.”

=> When the Charnamrit was sent to Mirabai, the old nurse screamed & was begged Mirabai not to drink it. She knew that poison was sent in the name of charnamrit because Rani wanted to kill Mirabai. But the holy saint or the little saint did not listen to the old nurse & drunk all the charnamrit. Having drunk it, she said that, he had paid in full for her duration to her Lord Krishna. She meant that she had sacrificed everything to get the love, affection & devotion of Lord Krishna. She was glad that she had fulfilled her spiritual responsibilities.

(8) Who was Bhojraj? Why was he unhappy?

=> Bhojraj was the Son of Ranasanga, the ruler of mewar. He had been married to Mirabai, who was a devotee of lord krishna. As a birds, she could not pay much attention to her husband & family. Instead, she used to spend too much of her time in worshipping lord Krishna. At the time of Marriage with Bhojraj, she went round the image of lord Krishna three times. So, Bhojraj was very upset and unhappy.

(9) Anser these questions in about 150 words each?

(i) Describe the qualities of Mirabai as rewarded in the play.

=> The play Mirabai is a one act play written by E.L. Turnbull. This play is based on the historical incident of Mirabai’s devotion for Lord Krishna. The writer has shown the dramatic legendry devotion of mirabai to Lord Krishna in this play. Mirabai, the rajput princess of merta, was married to Bhojraj, the prime of mewar. She remained truthful to the spirituality Journey within, despite the demands of the royal household. She is a symbol of honesty. This play reveals many qualities of Mirabai. The was devoted to Lord Krishna to her childhood. She could not act in the double manner but hold only devoted herself to Lord Krishna & had no other word but to worship & appeas him. She was gentle & calm minded & appeared a pure as a white Lotus. She was like that Lotus which remained surrounded by meed 6 water yet stayed so pure, she also remained holy even though she was surrounded by worldly people. She had not evil thoughts in her mind & she was ready to pay any price for her devotion to lord Krishna. She gave her all contentment & she nuded no worldly possession. She was ready to sacrifices her royal pride & even her life for her love, affection & devotion to Lord Krishna.

(ii) State the theme of the one act play “Mirabai”.

=> The play Mirabai written by E.L. Urnbull is an one act play with two scenes. In the first scene describe, how the Rani of Mewar and his son Bhojraj were unhappy with Mirabai. They make complains against Mirabai to the king Ranasanga. Jaimall, the cousin of Mirabai tries to defend Mirabai but the Rani pours poison in the kings ears. She could all sorts of allegation against her daughter in law. She accuses her of ignoring the duties of royal house. Mirabai war also blamed a disgrace to the royal house. The Rani considered her characterless, accused her of having unfair relation with jaimall, Ranasanga was listening all the complains & blamed. Mirabai’s parents. He summoned Mirabai to his palace & ordered her to worship Goddess Durga. When Mirabai saw that she was helpless but to worship her cold Krishna only. He tries to persuade Mirabai by suggesting that she should play with children & mix with other women. He also tries to divert her attention towards worldly things or duties like ornaments, dresses but Mirabai remained truthful to her spiritual journey.

In the second scene, the old nurse & Sanjojita were worried because Mirabai was innocent. She has to face Lorship of life because of her devotion. The Rani made a conspiracy against her. She sends her maid servant to Mirabai’s room as a messenger of Jaimall. The maid demand a token of her love for Jaimall, such tricks were of no use because Mirabai was pure as white lotus. A golden goblet of poison was sent to, Mirabai in the name of charnamrit. Despite of strong position of the old nurse & Sanjojita but Mirabai drinks the poison. But the poison could do her no harm, because of her devotion to her lord Krishna. Lord Krishna saves Mirabai from all evils & misfortunes.

Writing activity:-

Q. Comment on Mirabai’s statement, ones faith is one’s own.

=> Mirabai’s statement, ones faith is ones own in very much true to the fact. It shows that everyone is an individual & thinks in his own way. He has his own conscience. In order to establish his own identity one must nourish his own ideas, believes & thoughts. It may be the case of One’s living, behavior & faith. This is very much clear that ones faith or behavior is not meant to hurt anyone else. One should never put under pressure to follow a path of religion or any other value of thought.

Chapter-21

Profit and Loss

Answer these questions in about 200-250 words.

Q.1 Write a summary of the story.

Ans. The story ‘Profit and Loss’ has been written by Rabindranath Tagore. It is a story about a girl named Nirupama who was born in the family after five sons. Her father Ramsundar Mitra was overjoyed to have a daughter like her. When she grew up, Ramsundar wanted to get her married in a rich & cultured family. His search ended at the Raibahadur’s son who appeared to be the best groom. A dowry of rupees 10,000 was demanded. Ramsundar did everything to arrange the money but he could still wed only
The Dear Departed

Chapter-22

(i) Write a character sketch of Mrs. Slater.

Mrs. Slater is one of the most important character of the play ‘The Dear Departed’. She is vigorous, plump, red-faced, vulgar woman prepared to do any amount of straight talking to get her own way. After, she gets confirmed that the death of her father, she tries to first grab all the essentials of her father. Even she also takes her father’s slippers. Then, she turns her attention to the insurance policy of Abel Merryweather & also wants to get sure, as he had paid its premises. She does not want anyone to come there before she takes everything in her possession others. Slater is a lady of overpowering nature. She instructs how to expose to be a perfect mourner before the Visitors. She does not show sympathy to anyone. She is very rude in her behavior. When she comes to know that her father is not dead she is shocked but control herself in a clever manner. Mrs. Slater represents a great materialistic character who has not emotion, no relation but only ownself. She is completely feelingless.

2. In the play the two daughters do not seem to be concerned at their fathers death. Do you think it is proper? If not, why?

“The Dear departed” is a play which exposes the degradation of moral values in the British middle class. The theme is put in the form of a story of a family represented by the two sisters, Mrs. Slater & Mrs. Jordan & their father, Mr. Abel Merryweather. He is shown to be dead. The behavior of the daughters & their husbands after the confirmation of Abel’s death is changed completely. They are not at all concerned with the dead body or the funeral rights. Instead they care of the things & other belongings like slippers, insurance policy, property papers etc. On the other hand they all are mark as a mourning. Their attitudes shows they have no attachment with him. They are concerned only with their belongings. They are exposed for their loss of moral values.

3. How are the two sister exposed in the play “The Dear Departed”? 

The play “The Dear Departed” is writer Stanley Houghton. In this play Houghton shows the degradation of moral values in the British Middle class family. In trying to Grab the things, belongings to their father, Mrs. Jordan & Mrs. Slater both show their rights on the belonging of their dead father. They do not show any real emotions at the death of their father. This attitude is not appreciated because it shows very low grade. This approach is a reflection of their materialistic attitude or possession without caring any social manner. Both the sister indulge in show off & try to show themselves innocent before their father. But the old man Abel understands their attitudes & judlings himself & announced to leave the house.
4. Narrate the story of “The Dear Departed” from the point of view of Abel Merryweather?

“The Dear Departed” is a satirical which exposed the degradation of moral values in the middle class family. The two sisters, Mrs. Slater & Mrs. Jordan represents the character who have lost all moral values.

I am Abel Merryweather. I have spent long life which has been full of wonderful experiences. But one thing is sure that these have made me learn a real life situations and it is the lost bitter experience of my life because of the behaviour of my own daughters. One day I was in deep sleep, I wanted to try my daughters concerned for me but I posted to be dead. The moment they knew about my death, they became more active. First my daughters took away my slippers, my insurance policy, in bureau, my property papers etc. They were making all efforts to grab my all belongings. I felt they were not at all worried about my funeral. Now, it became intolerable for me so I got a up & exposed their behavior & snapped all relations with them. I departs from my daughters. On the other hand, it is the belongings of mine which were most dear to both the daughters, are also lost for them.

5. Justify the title of the play, “The Dear Departed”.

They play ‘The Dear Departed’ is written by ‘Stanley Houghton’. The author exposes the degradation of moral values in the British middle class family. The two sister, Mrs. Slater & Mrs. Jordan shows the materialistic attitude with bitter criticism towards their father. They have lost all moral values & trying to grab the belongings to their only. They become active to grab all belongings like Slippers, property papers, mental peace, insurance policy etc. They have no concern for the dead father. They do not want to spend anything for the funeral. However Abel Merryweather, their father gets up, the two sisters are surprised. Abel exposes them & not convinced at their please in excuses. He disowns them and departs from his daughters. On the other hand, it is the belongings of the father which were most dear to the daughter are also lost for them. So, the writer has chosen the title. The Dear departed very aptly or suitably.

Chapter-23
A Pair of Mustaches

A) Answer these questions in 4 or 5 sentences.

1. What kinds of mustaches has the author described? Name the classes of the people who can wear them.

In this story, the author Milk Raj Anand has described various kinds of mustachios popular in India. There are Chinese American & English type of mustachios. There are also lion mustachio, tiger mustache, goat, ship, Charlie Chaplin & Gurgon cut mustache. The types symbolizes the people who wear them. For e.g. -

2. What did the village people say about Khan Azam Khan’s descent?

Khan Azam Khan was living in an old Mughal style house. He had only a few ornaments and a gold embroiered waist coat. He had lost all his land. The land lord & the money lender of the village said that his claim was nothing more than false. Some other people believed that his ancestors were only manual workers in the court of the great mughals.

3. Describe in brief Khan Azam Khan financial condition.

Khan Azam Khan lived in an old dilapidated Mughal’s style hourse. He had only a gold nose ring & a gold necklace & a gold embroiert waist coat. But he had lost all his things even his land also. His financial position was very poor. He had a few ornaments which he used to paelon to maintain his household.

4. Why did Khan Azam Khan accept the value the grocer put on his wife’s nose ring.

Khan Azam Khan accepted the value what the grocer put on his wifes nose ring becoz khan’s concern to the lowering of grocer’s mustache became prominent, (pointer or sharpened). He agreed to accept any value to see grocer’s mustache down.

5. What did the grocer say when Azam khan told him to bring the other tip of his mustache down.

The grocer was a very clever person. In order to satisfy Azam Khan, he lowered the tip of his mustache. After the deae, was finalized by Azam Khan he swaite was only the tip of side lowered so, he asked the grocer to lower down the other side of the mustache also. Down. The grocer said whenever he (Azam Khan) would come for another deal, he (grocer) would lower down the other tip also.

6. On what conditions was the grocer ready to bring both the tips of his mustache down?

Khan Azam Khan was adamant to see the both the tips of grocer’s mustache down. The grocer tried to bring Khan Azam Khan to his sense. But Azam Khan was in no mood to compromise. Then the grocer said that he would not do even if Azam Khan powned all the ornaments, he possessed to him.

7. Why did the villagers laugh when Azam Khan walked away?

Khan Azam Khan was ready to loss all his remaining wordly possession, his posts and pans, his clothes, even his house – just to see the grocer’s mustache down. Now, the grocer was ready to lower down his mustache by acapling the deal. Khan lost everything whatever he had. When he walked away saying, “My father was a sultan”, the villager laughed at his foolishness & false nation.

(B) Answer the following question in 150 words.
Ramanand knows all the tricks of business. He has patience, mobility, ability, submission & maturity. He deals every situation very wisely. He is a perfect businessman who knows to change his colour with every customer. He treat them all very tactfully like the deal with Khan Azam Khan very respectfully and even tolerates Khan’s stupid or bad behaviour. Seth Ramanand gains a lot out of the foolishness of Khan Azam Khan.

2. “Khan Azam Khan pride was greatly in excess of his present possession”, Explain the statement.

Khan Azam Khan is a typical character who represents a man living with his false pride. He lives in an old dilapidate Mughal style house. He claims himself to be descendant from an Ancient Afghan family whose heads were noble man and councilor in the court of the great mughals. He wears a tiger mustache & remains adorned with remainants gold brocaded waistcoat. He has not even a patch of land left.

The village people have different opinions about Khan. The landlord of the village even the priest thinks that Khan Azam Khans family was attached to great mughals not as courtesies but as manual workers. But in the changed situation Khans pride is greatly in excess of his present possession. He has lost everything of his present possession. He goes to the money lender to pawn his wife’s nose ring. But more than that he shows his concern to see the money lenders mustache down. These deal makes him lose all what he has. But he is happy that he has brought money lender down to his position. It was just a false notion of a foolish man who fails to change himself with the time.

3. Do you justify Khan Azam Khans action? Give reason for your opinion.

Khan Azam Khan was constantly used in Arrogance of being a successor of a noble Afghan family. He was tall, middle aged and dignified person who wore a tiger mustache with pride & honour. One day when he saw the goat mustache of Ramanand & the tiger mustache of Khan Azam Khan. So, he was furious or jealous that he the warned the grocer to help his mustache down. One by one khan Azam Khan kept losing all his possession just to fulfill his desire. Because he wanted to see the grocer’s mustache down.

We do not justify Azam Khans action bcoz he had lost all his sense while bargaining. So his action proves him to be a fool to trust of his pride at the cost of his all the possession.

Chapter-24

The Bishop’s Candlesticks

2. Write a character sketch of the Bishop.

Bishop is the most prominent character in the play. ‘The Bishop’s Candlesticks’. Bishop character conveys a high moral lesson to the reader. Bishop is a man of simple living. He lives with his only sister a personage. He has great affection for the poor & the suffering. He helps them in all his capacity. He is highly charitable. He has donated all his belongings to the poor. He never thinks for himself & for his family. His sister does not like his charitable nature because he has donated everything to the needy. Even the last item, the silver salt seller is also donated to a person who needs to pay rent. The last item in the house is a candlestick, person tells him that he would certainly give it to someone one day. But the
Bishop promises to keep it forever in the memory of his mother. But a convict conveys in his house, he does not hesitate to provide him with all comfort & care against the wish of persons. Later he comes to know the convict’s story & not ready to take the convict to be a real criminal. Even when the convict runs away with the Bishop’s candlesticks and the police brings him for recognition, he says that the convict is his friend. On the whole, we can conclude that the Bishop is really a god-fearing, highly religious man.

5. What is the message conveyed by the play?

=> The “Bishop’s candlesticks is an one act paly  with a Christian story. Its main focus is on the transformation of a man through realization. The Bishop is the main character who represents a true devotee of almighty god. He appears to be a real Christian character who has all faith on God. He helps mankind in all his capacity. He gives all his belongings to help the needy & the poor. He thinks that a thing which a just a showpiece in his house can had a poor man. So, why should it not be given to him? IN this way he gives his big estate & all his household items. His realistic character as its height. When we see the conclusion episode, A convict get shelter in his house and steals the Bishop’s candlestick & run away. But the bishop tills the police that the convict was his friend & Bishop had himself given the candlestick to him. It makes the convict feel & realize the power of godly existence. He completely transforms. The Bishop’s preaching work well & prove that no one is born criminal & situation makes one so & if treated with compassion & sympathy? One can be put on the right path.

7. There is so much suffering in the world & I can do so little”. What would you like to do to reduce suffering of mankind?

=> this world is a wonderful creation of God. Although the life, a man faces many ups & downs. It is said that we learn better from our sufferings. There are different kinds of sufferings that we face. It may be poor living condition, lack of resource, poor health etc. Everyday in our life, we come across rag pickers, beggars in many forms. Those rag pickers or beggars have no shelter or any other facility for their living. They can hardly live a life nothing better than a beast or animal. We are pained to see them. They are sufferers and we too. Still there a hope which can change the whole world of suffering of we take it seriously.

Chapter 25

A Cup of Tea

Summary : A cup of tea is a story which focuses on the lifestyle of affluent women for whom fashion & show remain the ends of life. In reality rosemary fell was a lady of not a perfect beauty nor was she completely negligible. It means if described into pieces, she was young, brilliant, extremely modern, well dressed & amazingly well read in the newest of the new books. The always enjoyed the parties of important people & artist. She had been married two years ago. She had a child & a cowing husband. Her family was a rich & so was her choice. The always liked to shop in a perfect shop in Regent street. She liked to collect antiques.

One day, near the antique shop of Corzon’s street, she found a girl asking for the price of a cup of tea. The girl was simple but extra ordinary beautiful. Out of adventure Rosemary took her home. She thought to prove herself to be a real ideal character. She brought her home and provided her all comforts. She offered her coat to her the was very much interested in her & wanted to listen to her story.

The girl was only Interested in a cup of tea. Roumary provided her with all sorts of food along with the tea. The girl ate with satisfaction. In the meantime, Philip, Rosemary’s husband came. He was surprised to see the beautiful girl. Philip asked Rosemary to come to the library. He wanted to know who was the pretty girl. However, he also wished to take her to dinner that night. He praised the girl & said that she was very pretty. His appreciations aroused a jealousy in rosemary’s mind. She took five pound notes in her hand. Again she put two of them back. She gave three notes to the girl & asked her to go away. Still the words of her husband ( pretty & lovely) were haunting in her mind. Then she came to the library & informed Philip that the girl had gone. She was not willing to stay anymore. However, Rosemary prepared herself to look beautiful & asked her husband whether she was pretty.

Questions Answer :-

2. Justify the title of the story “A cup of tea”.

=> ‘A cup of tea’ is an interesting story by kathirine manofield. She has appropriately chosen this little. The story throws light on the lifestyle of affluent women for whom fashion & show remain the ends of life. She miss no chance to show off their affluence by going for antiques & old books. These story writer brings out the contrast between the rich & the poor. The real story is centred around the matter of a cup of tea. A poor little girl asked Rosemary for a price of a cup of tea. Out of generous show off her affluence, Rosemary takes her home. She offers tea and snacks to the poor girl. In the meantime, her husband Philip comes. He is fascinated by the poor but a pretty girl. When Rosemary knew it, she becomes envious or jealous of the poor girl. She offers some money to her & ask her to go away at one.

3. Write a character sketch of Rosemary.

=> Rosemary fell is the most prominent character of ‘A cup of tea’. She is young, brilliant, extremely modern, well dressed & well read lady. She belongs to an affluent family & she likes to enjoy the parties of important people & artist. She also has fascination for shopping & antique collection.

Rosemary is a generous nature. When she comes across a poor girl asking for the price for a cup of tea, she feels pity for her & takes her home. She provides her tea, snacks & her own coat also. She becomes too much eccentric to the poor girl, so she provides her all comforts.

When her husband comes, he becomes attracted to the beautiful girl. He asks Rosemary to take the girl to the dinner. This makes Rosemary envious (jealous) of the girl. Then suddenly her mind turns. She offers some money to the girl & ask her to go away at one.
4. Write a character sketch of the poor girl.

Ans. Miss Smith is a poor girl with a major role in the story. First, she appears when Rosemary fell comes out of an antique shop. The girl asks Rosemary for the price of a cup of tea. Rosemary turns to the girl who was extraordinary. She takes the girl home & provides her all comforts. The girl is no doubt beautiful though poor she looks confident. Philip, Rosemary’s husband, is surprised to see her. He is so much attracted to the girl that he wants to take her to dinner with his family. Her looking somewhat timid for poverty. Her behavior is childish & fascinating. She behaves like a nursery child. She is amazed to see the things in Rosemary’s house. Rosemary offers her some money & ask her to go away out of jealousy. Very innocently miss smith goes away.