

Easy Study Material on
Rhymes and Sketches

A Text Book Prescribed for
Compulsory English, B.A. Part II Fourth Semester

by

RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur.

Compiled under the guidance of

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Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University
Syllabus Prescribed for
Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) Part II Examination (Fourth Semester)
Compulsory English
(To be implemented from the session 2021-22 and onwards)

Theory Marks: 80

Internal Assessment Marks: 20

Prescribed Textbook:

Rhymes and Sketches edited by Dnyanesh.Naik, Sanjay Tappe, Alka Zade (Orient BlackSwan)

Objectives-

1. To make the students understand importance of contentment and values in religious teachings.
2. To develop an urge to succeed in one's life despite obstacles that one might face
3. To make the learners imbibe the spirit to struggle and nurture indomitable spirit through the poetry section.
4. To boost confidence about narration skills and drafting techniques

Outcomes-

1. The students will be able to identify the extent of involvement of materialistic life
2. The landmark achievements of the revolutionary figures will be a lesson for the students to emulate.
3. The students should be able to lift themselves through the motivation reflected in prescribed poems.
4. The students should be able to utilize the skills of language to propel their careers.

Unit I - Prose

1. The Last Salvation – R.P. Sisodia
2. Forgetting – Robert Lynd
3. The Diamond Necklace – Guy de Maupassant
4. Lawley Road – R.K. Narayan

Unit II - Personalities

1. Vijay Bhatkar
2. Priya Paul
3. Steve Jobs

Unit III - Poetry

1. Say Not the Struggle Nought Availeth - Arthur Hugh Clough
2. The Tiger and the Deer - Sri Aurobindo
3. Polonius to Laertes - William Shakespeare
4. Nature – H.W Longfellow

Unit IV- Grammar and Composition

1. Story Writing
2. Narration
3. Writing Email

Internal Assessment:

There shall be two Assignments based on prescribed syllabus carrying 10 marks each. (10 X 2 =20)

B. A. Part II Semester IV Subject- Compulsory English **Total Marks-80**

Question no. 1 (A)- 3 Short Answer Questions on Unit I (Prose) with internal choice- (5 marks on each question.)- **15 Marks**

(B)- 5 Objective type questions on Unit I (Prose) (Choose the correct option form)-
5 Marks

Question no. 2 (A)- 3 Short Answer Questions on Unit II (Prose) with internal choice- (5 marks on each question.)- **15 Marks**

(B)- 5 Objective type questions on Unit II (Prose) (Choose the correct option form)-
5 Marks

Question no. 3 (A)- 3 Short Answer Questions on Unit III (Poetry) with internal choice- (5 marks on each question.)- **15 Marks**

(B)- 5 Objective type questions on Unit III (Poetry) (Choose the correct option form)-
5 Marks

Question no. 4(A) – Story Writing- **10 Marks**

(B) Change the Narration (Five questions of one mark each) - **5 Marks**

(C) – Writing Email - **5 Marks**

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1. The Last Salvation

R. P. Sisodiya

Summary

The Last Salvation is a story taken from the collection of short stories entitled *A World Lost and Other Stories* written by Ram Prakash Sisodiya. The author joined IAS in 1991. His stories hold a mirror to the contemporary society. The present story is about an aged woman whose hardships fails to imbibe love into her son's heart with her growing age. She becomes an unwanted burden to her son and the daughter-in-law and is abandoned. The story presents an ugly but real picture of the cruel destiny of the old people who fall victim to their children's apathy and callousness.

The story has been told in two parts. The first part is narrated in third person while the second part is narrated in first person. The son himself narrates it. The story, in its first part, begins with a flashback. It describes one incident in the life of Motibai, that took place forty years ago, in the village named Rewari, situated in the northern part of Haryana. Rewari is a small village of 400 families. Motibai lives in a mud-plastered hut with her husband Babulal, an elder son and a six month unnamed baby. After toiling at day's work, Motibai falls asleep on the mat with her baby. It is the monsoon season and the water of the heavy buffeting rain start trickling inside the hut through the holes in the roof which disturbs the sleep of the young baby. Motibai is tired from the gruelling schedule of the day yet she gives the warmth of her body to her baby by finding a dry patch. The pouring water drench her body. She does not care for herself and saves her baby from drenching. She writhes and shivers from the cold instead. She is happy in her heart to find a dry patch for her child. Motibai continues her difficult journey of life without breaks despite her high fever and cold due to the previous days drenching.

The second part takes place forty years ahead in the same village Rewari; a few miles away from the capital city of Delhi. The story is told by the son himself, who was a young baby forty years back. The narrator's childhood days were spent in the Rewari village. He was a small boy enjoying his childhood carefree life. He liked bathing in the village pond for hours with no burden of homework from the teachers.

His father was a farmer who expired early. His brother was eighteen year old then. He married the very next year and separated after taking half of the share of the property. The family was divided by a wall erected in the middle of the house. His mother was meekly and gloomily watching the hands of the meson putting the bricks one after the other. Each of them gets two

rooms, a kitchen and half of the courtyard. His mother; Motibai preferred to stay with the narrator who was still a bachelor because it would be impossible for her to bear the verbal assault of the sharpened-tongue daughter-in-law.

After forty years, Motibai has been grown old; suffering from the dreaded disease, TB. The narrator is a police constable now; has a son named Raghu and a pregnant wife; Bharati expecting second child. Bharati mistreats and venomously curses her mother-in-law; Motibai. She separates the narrator from Motibai due to her disease TB. Therefore, Motibai lives in a makeshift hut built in the corner of the courtyard constructed with half-raised brick walls and a tarpaulin cover for the roof. She does not allow her son Raghu to get in touch with the grandmother fearing that he may catch TB.

Bharati often expresses her wish to get rid of the aged Motibai because of the meagre salary of her husband. The narrator keeps silence over such issues. Bharati knows her brother-in-law; the narrator's brother is a farmer having a small inherited piece of land to survive which is insufficient for his family. He has to arrange dowry for three daughters. In spite of realizing this situation, Bharati often prompts her husband to ask for the contribution from his pathetic brother for the maintenance of Motibai.

One fine day, Raghu conveys his grandmothers wish to bathe in the confluence of the three holy rivers on the auspicious days of Kumbh mela which takes place only once in twelve years. Motibai wants to atone her sins before she starts her journey for the heavenly abode. Bharati conspires a secret plan without anybody's notice. She does not care the cost of the trip. She readily gives consent to Motibai's wish. They reach Allahabad with Motibai in nail biting winter of January.

The narrator examines the semi-naked sadhus who indulge in making profit. Many of them sprawl around on the shores of the sangam. The place is full of all kinds of sadhus who are intoxicated by ganja. Their lustful eyes search for young maidens. They ogle at the females who settle for rest or find a place to change their wet clothes. Some of them are more interested in small boys or teenagers. They cannot hide their lechery if they notice a cute-looking boy. These sadhus are unkind, loathsome and hateful.

The narrator takes rest in the night with his wife and mother in a huge shed erected by some philanthropic organisation at a nominal fee of four rupees where the food is free. His mother is peacefully asleep, excited to dip in the holy confluence on the next morning. The dip would wash away all her sins and bless her a more comfortable life in her next birth. Bharati wakes

up the narrator without making noise and shares her conspiracy with him. She determines to abandon Motibai in her sleep at the confluence. She tells her husband not to care for his mother as some philanthropic organisations would look after her. They pack their things hurriedly leaving the mat and a blanket for her. They also keep food for Motibai. They reach to the bus stand abandoning Motibai to her fate alone.

Attempt the following questions in short

1. Describe the kind of life lived by Motibai in her son's house?

Motibai is a character from the story *The Last Salvation*. She is ill-treated by her son and daughter-in-law revealing the harsh reality of life. Motibai's husband died early and her elder son got married the very next year and separated. She preferred to stay with her younger bachelor son to avoid the verbal assault of her daughter-in-law. When younger son married, she was shifted to a makeshift hut because she was suffering from the dreaded disease, TB. The younger daughter-in-law did not allow her son to go near Motibai because of her disease. She used to abuse and curse Motibai as a burden on the family. Motibai was served a meagre meal every day. It consisted of onion and two rotis. The daughter-in-law asked her son not to sit near her and listen stories. She often asked her husband to talk to his elder brother for sharing the burden. Motibai was ill-treated usually as a burden on the family in her son's house.

2. Sketch the character of Bharati.

Bharati is character from the story *The Last Salvation*. It tells the story of an old woman Motibai who is ill-treated by her son and daughter-in-law, revealing the harsh reality of life. Motibai's daughter-in-law Bharati often abused and cursed her. Bharati thought Motibai as a burden on the family. She worked like a donkey every day for the family. She used to curse her mother-in-law while working. She often complained to her husband to ask his elder brother to share burden of Motibai. She usually ate the meal in the leftover plate of her husband. She liked to devour ghee every month sent by her husband's childhood friend Mohan. She was treacherous and planned to abandon her mother-in-law at Kumbh. She took Motibai to Allahabad with her husband and left her to the care of God and the benign Goddess Ganga. She was happy to get relieved by the burden.

3. What was the narrator's wife's attitude towards Motibai? What did this lead to?

The Last Salvation is a story written by R. P. Sisodiya. The author tells the story in first person narrative. Motibai is an old woman who is ill-treated by her daughter-in-law. The narrator is

Motibai's son whose wife Bharati used to abuse and curse her mother-in-law. According to Bharati, Motibai was the burden of the family and she must be get relieved. Motibai expresses her wish to bathe in the confluence of the three holy rivers on the auspicious days of the Kumbh. Bharti and her husband took Motibai to fulfil her last wish. They arrived at Allahabad and stayed at a makeshift tent to sleep in the night. Bharati woke up her husband and told her plan to go back to their village Rewari by leaving her mother-in-law in her sleep to the care of some charity organisations. They both reached the bus stand abandoning Motibai with the food and a blanket. They were happy to get relieved by the burden.

4. How does the ending justify the acceptance with which Bharati agreed to take Motibai to Allahabad?

The Last Salvation is a story written by R. P. Sisodiya. It tells the story of an old woman Motibai who is ill-treated by her son and daughter-in-law revealing the harsh reality of life. Bharati used to abuse and curse her mother-in-law as a burden of the family. She wants to get relieved from her as she is suffering from the dreaded disease TB. It is Motibai's last wish to take a dip in holy water of the confluence of the three rivers on the auspicious days of the Kumbh. Bharati agrees to take her to Allahabad with a plan unnoticed by her husband. Retired to sleep in a makeshift at night, Bharati tells her plan to her husband. He simply agrees with her plan to abandon Motibai alone on the confluence to the care of some charity organisations. They keep a mat and a rug for her with the food packets. They reached the bus stand with great relief to relieve from the burden in the end.

5. How the story The Last Salvation represent the eternal sacrifice of the mother?

Motibai's life is told in a flashback as a mother of six month baby. Tired by the busy schedule of the day, she slept with the baby in her mud-plastered hut on a mat. During heavy monsoon rains, the tiled roof could not give complete protection. The water trickled inside the hut from holes in the roof. It drenched the baby. Motibai woke up by the crying of the child and lit up the lamp to find a small dry patch. It could barely sufficient to accommodate the baby. She shifted the mat, changed baby's clothes, made him lie on the mat and started patting him gently on the back. The rest of the hut was dripping from all sides. She lay down beside the baby, giving the warmth of her body to him, the pouring water incessantly drenching her body. She kept writhing and shivering from the cold, still happy in her heart at having found a dry patch for her child. She developed high fever and cold due to drenching yet she continued her routine

of working during illness. Her life knew no holidays or no breaks. Thus, the story represents the eternal sacrifice of the mother.

6. What does the story The Last Salvation show of the attitude of the children towards their ageing parents?

The Last Salvation is a story written by R. P. Sisodiya. It tells the story of an old woman Motibai who is ill-treated by her son and daughter-in-law Bharati revealing the harsh reality of life. Bharati used to abuse and curse her mother-in-law as a burden of the family. She planned to abandon her at Kumbh. It is Motibai's last wish to take a dip in holy water of the confluence of the three rivers on the auspicious days of the Kumbh. Bharati agrees to take her to Allahabad with a plan unnoticed by her husband. Retired to sleep in a makeshift at night, Bharati tells her plan to her husband. He simply agrees with her plan to abandon Motibai alone on the confluence to the care of some philanthropic organisations. They reached the bus stand with great relief to relieve from the burden in the end. It shows the callous attitude of the children towards their ageing parents.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The story The Last Salvation begins on a
 - A. cold winter night.
 - B. rainy monsoon night
 - C. hot summer night
 - D. rainy winter night
2. How did Motibai manage to protect her little baby from the rain?
 - A. She took shelter in a neighbour's house.
 - B. She managed to find a dry patch in the hut to keep the baby.
 - C. Her husband found a shelter for the baby.
 - D. She took shelter in a community hall nearby.
3. A sizable chunk of the population in Rewari was made up of.....
 - A. middle-class people.
 - B. rich farmers.
 - C. government employees
 - D. rich businessmen.
4. Why would the daughter-in-law not allow Motibai to sleep in the main house.....
 - A. She and Motibai had frequent fights.
 - B. She wanted Motibai to leave the house.
 - C. She feared that she or her son would catch TB.
 - D. None of the above.

5. The narrator is aby profession.
- A. Farmer
 - B. Government clerk
 - C. Truck driver
 - D. Police costable
6. Why did the narrator never ask his elder brother for money?
- A. The elder brother had left home and gone away to Delhi.
 - B. The narrator knew that the elder brother was unable to help him financially.
 - C. He had no contact with the elder brother.
 - D. Bharati did not want him to seek help from his elder brother.
7. Where did Motibai want to go?
- A. Delhi
 - B. Kumbh mela
 - C. Rewari
 - D. To her elder son's place
8. Where did Motibai live in her old age?
- A. In her younger son's home
 - B. In her elder son's home
 - C. In a makeshift hut
 - D. None of the above
9. Why did Bharati curse Motibai?
- A. Because she was suffering from TB.
 - B. Because she abused Bharati.
 - C. Because she incited her son against Bharati.
 - D. Because she wanted to go to Kumbh.
10. How much share of the property did the narrator's brother get?
- A. All of it.
 - B. None of it.
 - C. Half of it.
 - D. A quarter.
11. Why did Motibai prefer to stay with the younger son?
- A. Because she liked her younger son than the elder.
 - B. Because of the verbal assault of her sharp-tongued daughter-in-law.
 - C. Because her younger son was a bachelor.
 - D. None of the above.
12. The second part of the story The Last Salvation begins.....
- A. In the twilight of a chilly mid-December morning.
 - B. In the hot summer afternoon.
 - C. In the monsoon.
 - D. None of the above.

13. What was Motibai's grandson's name?
A. Viju
B. Biju
C. Ramesh
D. Raghu
14. What was the business of Mohan?
A. Packing dairy products and selling them in Delhi.
B. Selling cakes in Delhi.
C. Distributing newspaper's
D. None of the above
15. When did the Kumbh mela take place?
A. Once in twelve years
B. Once in five years
C. Once in ten years
D. Every year
16. Why did Bharati agree to take Motibai to the Kumbh?
A. Because she wanted to witness the Kumbh.
B. Because she wanted to take a dip in holy water.
C. Because she wanted to buy new sari.
D. Because she planned to get rid of Motibai.
17. The narrator described the semi-naked sadhu's on the shores of the sangam
- A. Kind and helpful
B. Adventurous
C. Saintly
D. Unkindly, loathsome and hateful
18. Why did Bharati wake up the narrator in the midnight?
A. Because she was thirsty.
B. Because she was terrified.
C. Because she wanted to go back to Rewari.
D. Because she wanted to call a policeman.
19. How did the narrator react on Bharati's proposal?
A. The narrator was outraged.
B. The narrator was happy.
C. The narrator easily agreed to the proposal.
D. None of the above.
20. How did Bharati solve the narrator's caution about his mother?
A. Bharati told the narrator that the sadhu's would look after his mother.
B. Bharati told the narrator that the philanthropic organisations would look after his mother.
C. Bharati told the narrator to leave food packets, a mat and a rug for his mother.
D. Both A and C

Answer key

Ques	Option	Ques	Option	Ques	Option	Ques	Option	Ques	Option
1	B	5	D	9	A	13	D	17	D
2	B	6	B	10	C	14	A	18	C
3	A	7	B	11	B	15	A	19	C
4	C	8	C	12	A	16	D	20	B

2. Forgetting

Robert Lynd

Summary

The essay begins with the writer's surprise at the publication of a list of articles lost by travelers at a railway station in London. Lynd says that absentmindedness has puzzled the readers of the list. Lynd doubts that such kind of absentmindedness and wonders at the efficiency of human memory. Ordinarily a person remembers every thing that is expected of him.

However, there is a twist to the argument like in the matter of taking medicines. Lynd imagines that only an extraordinarily systematic mortal can always remember to take his pills. Medicines is the easiest thing to remember because it is taken before, during or after meals. So, the meal itself should remind us of it. But people still forget to take medicines even if they are truly interested in taking them. In his view, chemists make a lot of fortunes out of the forgotten medicine. Same is the case with posting letters. This, he thinks might be because of lack of interest in other people's letters but again contradicts his opinion by saying that he forgets to post some of his own letters. As for the things that are forgotten in the trains and taxis, Lynd, says walking sticks he himself often forgets. He does not carry an umbrella for fear of losing it.

For the items lost in trains, it is the young rather than the adults who forgot to take their belongings. Lynd says that as players returning from the playfield still think of the game, they are either happy or sad depending on have they won or lost. Such imagination, keeps them sway from the real world and they forget their belongings.

Lynd then talks about anglers or fisherman who also forget their fishing rods when they return to their homes after the day's fishing. This is because they are always concocting tales in their heads. Whether it is an angler who forgets his fishing rod or a poet who forgets to post a letter, their forgetting or loss of memory is a blessing in disguise as their minds think about matters more glorious. For Lynd, such kind of forgetting is a virtue as it helps them in making the best of life and thus the mediocrity of things does not bother them.

The tone of the essay gets serious as Lynd raises some genuine points. A comparison is drawn between memory and intellect and Lynd says that men with exceptional memories are considered to be efficient but the truth is that they may lack intellect. Poets and writers have sharper memories than those of politicians and statesmen.

In the concluding paragraph of the essay, Lynd ends from where he had started. Ordinarily, we all have a good memory and if a person does not possess it, he is regarded as eccentric. Again, he resorts to an example of a father who took his baby out in a param on a sunny morning and got tempted to take a glass of beer in a bar thus slipped into it leaving the baby outside. After some his wife happened to pass through that site and recognizing her baby she was shocked at her husband's callous attitude. She decided to teach her husband a lesson and the baby with her husband would get terrified when he comes out and finds the baby has been stolen. Not to her expectation, when her husband comes home and asks what is in the lunch today and having forgotten all about the baby and the fact that he had taken the baby out in the morning.

For Lynd, Only Philosophers are capable of such kind of absentmindedness. He concludes by saying that most of us are born with the efficient power of memory otherwise, the institution of family could not have survived in any great modern city.

Attempt the following questions in short

1. Why does writer consider the absent mindedness in people such as anglers and poets a virtue?

Robert Lynd gives a list of people who are generally absent-minded. He says that anglers are lost in the dreams of their imaginary achievements. So, they forget their fishing rods. Poets have more responsibility for writing good poetry. So, they forget small things like posting letters. The reason behind it might be that they are lost in thoughts of higher value things, so they forget small matter things. So, the writer considers the absent mindedness in people such as anglers and poets a virtue because their minds are filled with more glorious matters.

2. What, after the writer of Forgetting, is the commonest form of forgetfulness? Show how this form of forgetfulness affects all including the writer.

In his essay Forgetting, Lynd says that the commonest form of forgetfulness occurs in the matter of posting letters. It is so common that Lynd cannot trust his departing guest to post his letter. Even if he does, he puts his guest under oath to post his letter. He humorously says about himself: "anyone who asks me to post a letter is a poor judge of character". He carries the letter in his hand. But he remembers to post it always after passing the first letter-box. Weary of holding it, Lynd puts the letter in his pocket. Soon he forgets all about it. The unposted letter leads an unadventurous life in his pocket. At home, he faces embarrassing questions. And the guilt is brought out of his pocket.

3. What made many people wonder at their fellows' absentmindedness?

Robert Lynd says that he is astonished by the efficiency of human memory. A present man remembers even phone numbers and names of performing artists and on-screen characters and cricketers and footballers and murderers. Hence he can recollect nearly everything in his life. For instance, modern man does not forget a single thing of his apparel when dressing. So also, nobody forgets to close the front door when going out. Lynd says that the institution of the family survives in modern societies since common individuals have effective memory power.

4. What is the commonest form of forgetfulness referred to by Lynd? OR "This, it might be thought, must be due to a lack of interest in other people's letters" – What is Lynd's remarks on this? – OR What articles does Lynd forget most often?

To Robert Lynd, the commonest type of absent-mindedness is in posting letters. The vast majority neglect to post letters. In this way, Robert Lynd interestingly comments that if anybody requests him to post a letter is a poor judge of character since Robert Lynd never posts the letter regardless of whether he keeps it in his pocket for a long time. Essentially, the author leaves walking sticks and umbrellas amid his journey.

5. "Memory indeed is half the substance of their art"

The anglers like sportsmen are also the citizens of dreamland. They are daydreamers. They neglect to take the fishing rod when they return home at night. Their mind is loaded up with things more fantastic. In this way, both the sportsmen and fishermen are absentminded individuals. Lynd comments that such absentmindedness is a gift in light of the fact that these individuals forget their despondency and live in a fantasy universe of Utopia. Great philosophers, artists, poets and thinkers were absentminded people because their brains were brimming with high beliefs and creative energies. Socrates, the incomparable Greek Philosopher and S.T.Coleridge, the great English artist were absentminded people.

6. Why does Lynd to believe that the world has not yet begun to produce ideal statesmen?

Robert Lynd mentions that the ownership of a decent memory is a great thing for all. Numerous incredible writers, poets and music composers have an incredibly decent memory. Memory is half of the substance of their art. On the other hand, statesmen have remarkably bad memories. Mostly the facts in the autobiographies and speeches of statesmen are tested. It demonstrates that they have an exceptionally poor memory. In this specific situation, Robert Lynd comments that the world has not yet delivered a perfect statesman.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Forgetting has been written by
 - A. J. C. Hill
 - B. Robert Lynd
 - C. A.G. Gardiner
 - D. Stephen Leacock

2. Robert Lynd has described about
 - A. Forgetting
 - B. Writing
 - C. Driving
 - D. Playing

3. Forgetting is predominantly found in
 - A. Childhood
 - B. Adulthood
 - C. Young Age
 - D. Old Age

4. Devoid of good memory leads to
 - A. Accentric behavior
 - B. joyfulness
 - C. Intelligence
 - D. d. None of these

5. What is required for survival in any great modern city?
 - A. Efficient memory
 - B. absent mindedness
 - C. Forgetting
 - D. none of these

6. Whose essays are characterized by humour, wit and a polished style?
 - A. Robert Lynd
 - B. Jim Corbbet
 - C. Stephen Leacock
 - D. A.G. Gardiner

7. Who often forgets his/her walking sticks, pen and umbrellas?
 - A. Jim Corbet
 - B. Robert Lynd
 - C. Stephen Leacock
 - D. A.G. Gardiner

8. Who suffers from Forgetting?
 A. The Young Man
 B. The Old Man
 C. Everyone
 D. none of these
9. Why do Poet Forget?
 A. Due to imagination
 B. b. Due to always writing
 C. c. Laughing
 D. d. none of these
10. Who have worst memories?
 A. Doctors & Teachers
 B. b. Professors & Businessmen
 C. c. Politicians & Sportsmen
 D. d. none of these
11. Who have good memories?
 A. Poets
 B. Doctors c
 C. Teachers
 D. none of these
12. Why does Lynd not carry an umbrella?
 A. due to fear of losing it
 B. whenever he carries umbrella there is no rain
 C. it is a burden while travelling
 D. there is a danger of it being stolen away

Answer key

Ques	Option	Ques	Option	Ques	Option	Ques	Option
1	b	4	a	7	b	10	c
2	a	5	a	8	c	11	a
3	c	6	a	9	a	12	a

3. The Diamond Necklace

Guy de Maupassant

Summary

"The Diamond Necklace" is among the most famous stories written by Guy de Maupassant. Mathilde was beautiful and charming. But she belonged to a poor family. As she had no dowry to offer, she had no hope of marrying a man of wealth and distinction. So, she agreed to marry a small clerk in the Ministry of Education. Mathilde dressed plainly because she could not afford to buy expensive clothes. She never liked the 'dirty walls of her dwelling, its old furniture and ugly curtains. She always imagined how happy she would have been if she had been married in a wealthy family. Her husband, Loisel, though poor, was a good man who cared for his wife.

One evening, Loisel came home happily with a large envelope in his hand. The envelope contained an invitation for both Loisel and Mathilde to a party at the Ministry of Education office. Mathilde was not delighted. She threw the invitation irritably on the table. She complained that she had no proper clothes to wear at the party where distinguished guests would be present. Loisel had saved four hundred francs. He asked her to buy a proper dress with the amount. Mathilde was not satisfied because she didn't have proper jewelry to wear. Her husband asked her to borrow some jewelry from her friend, Madame Forestier. Mathilde visited the house of Madame Forestier and made the request. Madame Forestier was glad to handover a necklace which Mathilde had selected.

She put on her new dress and the borrowed jewelry, and attended the party along with her husband. She was the prettiest woman at the party. When they returned home after the party it was found that Mathilde had lost the necklace. They searched everywhere but the necklace could not be found. After a week, they began to search for a necklace exactly like the one they had lost. They found one in a shop and decided to buy it for thirty-six thousand francs. Loisel had eighteen thousand francs left by his father. They decided to borrow the rest. After three days, they bought the necklace and gave it to Madame Forestier.

Loisel and Mathilde were now worried about repaying the amount they had borrowed. They began to spend less and less. Mathilde sent away her servant. They left their expensive flat and went to live in a garret. Mathilde busied herself in household work like cooking food, cleaning the utensils, washing clothes and so on. Her husband was able to fetch some extra earning by doing some odd jobs in the evenings. They were able to pay off the debts after ten

years. Mathilde now looked old and tired. She put on shabby dresses and regretted the ruin she had brought on the family.

One day she met Madame Forestier by chance. She told Madame Forestier the whole story about the loss of the necklace and how with great difficulty they had to buy a new one. Madame Forestier was surprised to hear this. She told Mathilde that her necklace was only an imitation and it costed five hundred francs only.

Attempt the following questions in short

1. Why was Mathilde unhappy? What did she eagerly long for?

Mathilde was beautiful and charming. But she was very poor. She had nothing to offer as a dowry, so she had no hope of getting married to the rich man of distinction. She let herself married to a small clerk in the Ministry of Education. But she was unhappy because she had to marry with the man who was below her status. As she was poor, she could not afford costly dresses. She wore simple dresses, lived in a house with dirty walls, old furniture and ugly curtains. All these things made her unhappy. She had always longed for beautiful costly dresses, rich jewels, exquisite furniture, and perfumed rooms. She imagined delicate meals served in wonderful dishes. She had also longed for being very beautiful attractive.

2. How did Madame Forestier help Mathilde?

Madame Forestier was very helpful when Mathilde went to her and asked for some jewels to borrow. Madame Forestier happily opened a large box and asked Mathilde to choose any jewel she wanted. After searching the box, Mathilde found a black satin case with a superb diamond necklace in it. She quickly put it on her and started watching her beauty in the mirror. Then she asked Madame Forestier if she could lend it to her. Madame Forestier agreed in no time, and Mathilde went away with the diamond necklace.

3. What made the ball the most memorable event in Mathilde's life?

Mathilde bought a nice dress and borrowed a beautiful diamond necklace for the party. She was the prettiest woman at the party. She looked very happy, elegant, graceful, and charming. All the men stared at her, inquired about her, and asked to be introduced to her. Mathilde got what she always longed for. She danced madly, drunk with pleasure, with no thought for anything in the triumph of her beauty. She enjoyed the admiration of her beauty which she received at the party. In this way, the ball was the most memorable event in her life.

4. Describe how Loisel and Mathilde searched for the lost necklace.

Loisel and Mathilde were very unhappy and worried when they lost the necklace they had borrowed from Madame Forestier. The couple searched in the folds of her dress, in the folds of the coat, in the pockets, everywhere. They could not find it. Loisel went out to check all the ground they had walked. But it was of no use. He went to the police station, to the newspaper to offer a reward, to the cab companies everywhere with hope and expectation. But Loisel discovered nothing. In this way, Loisel and Mathilde tried every possible way to search the diamond necklace. By the end of the week, they had lost all hope of getting the necklace back.

5. How did Loisel arrange to return the lost necklace?

After searching for whole, Loisel and Mathilde could not find the lost necklace. They had no hope of getting it back. So, they decided to buy new necklace exactly like the first one. They went to various jeweler's shop and found a necklace exactly like the one they were looking for. The price of necklace was thirty-six thousand francs. Loisel had eighteen thousand francs left by his father. He decided to borrow the rest of the amount. He borrowed money from different people. For this he entered into agreements, did business with money-lenders, and mortgaged the whole, remaining years of his life. Finally, they bought the necklace, and returned it to Madame Forestier.

6. Write the conversation between Mathilde and Madame Forestier at Champs-Elysees.

One Sunday Mathilde had gone for a walk along the Champs-Elysees. Suddenly she saw a woman who was taking a child out for a walk. It was Madame Forestier. Mathilde went to her, but she did not recognize her because Mathilde looked very poor, ugly, hard, coarse woman. Madame Forestier recognized her when she introduced herself as Mathilde. Mathilde narrated the problems and difficulties they had to face because of the necklace. Mathilde told her that the necklace was lost and they bought the new one for thirty-six thousand francs. Madame Forestier was very surprised and told Mathilde that her diamond necklace was not original, it was just an imitation and it was worth five hundred francs only.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who is the author of the story "The Necklace"?
 - A. HG Wells
 - B. Robert W. Peterson
 - C. Guy De Maupassant
 - D. None of the above

2. What tortured and angered Mathilde?
 - A. shabby walls
 - B. worn chairs
 - C. poverty
 - D. all of these

3. Who did he receive an invitation from?
 - A. the Minister of Public Instruction
 - B. the Minister of Public Health
 - C. the Minister of Public Safety
 - D. the Minister of Public Education

4. Why did Mathilde throw away the invitation letter?
 - A. she had nothing to wear
 - B. she had no jewellery to carry
 - C. she had no bag to carry
 - D. both A and B

5. What was he planning to do with the money he had saved?
 - A. buy her a dress
 - B. buy a gun for himself
 - C. invest somewhere
 - D. all of these

6. What solution did Loisel come up with?
 - A. wearing natural flowers in the name of jewels
 - B. asking her friend to lend some of her jewels
 - C. buy some new jewellery
 - D. none of the above

7. Why did Mathilde utter a cry when she returned home after the party?
 - A. seeing other ladies wrapping themselves in fur
 - B. poverty
 - C. the jewels were not to be seen when she reached home
 - D. none of the above

8. What all did they do to repay?
 - A. sent away the maid
 - B. change their lodgings
 - C. husband working the evenings and nights too
 - D. all of these

9. What did they do to buy themselves time?
 - A. stopped answering the friend's calls
 - B. wrote to her that the jewel needs repair
 - C. distracted her from the necklace
 - D. none of the above

10. How long did the struggle continue for?

- A. 6 months
- B. 1 year
- C. 2 years
- D. 10 years

11. What did her friend say when she was told the entire story?

- A. she was angry
- B. she hated her for that
- C. she cursed her
- D. she told that hers were false

12. How much was the necklace actually worth?

- A. forty thousand
- B. thirty-six thousand
- C. five hundred
- D. none of the above

Answer Key

Question No.	Correct option	Question No.	Correct option	Question No.	Correct option	Question No.	Correct option
01	C	04	D	07	C	10	D
02	D	05	A	08	D	11	D
03	D	06	B	09	B	12	C

4. Lawley Road

R.K.Narayan

Summary

The lesson 'Lawley Road' is a typical masterpiece from R K Narayan's pen. It was published in 1956. It reflects the humorous element about the local authorities with respect to the incompetence and ignorance. The whole story revolves in and around one aspect i.e a statue in the town of Malgudi. The Municipal Chairman plays his various tricks to remove the statue from its place and then to regain the status of the statue.

The people of Malgudi were unaware regarding the existence of the Municipality in Malgudi. The Municipality was in the background till Independence i.e. on 15th August 1947. The Municipality had cleaned the drains, swept the streets and hoisted the national flag all over the place. The Municipal Chairman had a feeling that they had done a bit on this great occasion and one or two members had seen tears in his eyes. He was a man who had supplied blankets to the army during the war. The narrator had been earning his livelihood through news reports. He felt that he had done nothing. So, he had called the extraordinary meeting of the Municipal Council and decided to nationalise the names of all the streets and parks in honour of the birth of independence. It started with the park at the Market Square which used to be called Coronation Park. It was renamed as Hamara Hindustan Park. This process for the other roads couldn't go on the right path as it all brought only chaos. Most of the members of the council were going mad for the names of Gandhi, Nehru and Bose. Most of the names for the places were of the ministers or deputy ministers or members of the Congress Working Committee. It was difficult for the common man to find these newly placed names identical with the area concerned. The Municipal Chairman was joyous with his inspirational work and became ready for the fresh task. At the corner of the Lawley Extension and the Market, there used to be a statue of Sir Frederick Lawley which was generally used by the birds as a perch. It was of no use to keep the statue there, as it was renamed to Gandhi Nagar. The Council had unanimously passed a resolution to remove the statue. The statue was above twenty feet in height and was like a firm mountain.

People of Malgudi came to witness near the statue and wondered about their tolerance regarding the statue for so many years. The Municipality had called for tenders and around a dozen contractors had sent their estimate. The Chairman of the Council had asked the narrator to remove the statue from its place. The narrator had done all the calculation and given his affirmation for the said task. The Council had passed a resolution in its meeting regarding this. The narrator had made the arrangement for money from his father-in-law and recruited a team of fifty (50) coolies from Koppal to remove the statue.

The statue had shown no sign of moving as the task went on for 10 days. The narrator feared becoming bankrupt in a fortnight due to such an act. The narrator had sought permission to use a few sticks of dynamite from the District Magistrate. The narrator had arranged a specially designed carriage to move the statue. It was one of the most difficult tasks to move Sir Frederick Lawley's statue on the carriage from its actual place to the narrator's house. The narrator had received many jokes, incessant shouting and instructions from the people on the road. The people of the Kabir lane where the narrator lived had no objection about the statue.

The Municipal Council had passed a resolution thanking the narrator for removing the statue. The narrator had published an article regarding this in the newspaper. A week later, the Municipal Chairman came to the narrator's house in a state of anger. He stated that the statue that was removed was the difference in individuality which they assumed. The Municipal Commissioner informed that Frederick Lawley was a military governor who cleared the forest and built the town of Malgudi. He established the first cooperative society for the whole of India, the first canal system for irrigation on the river Sarayu. He had died in floods of the river Sarayu while trying to save the lives of the villagers on its banks. He was the first Englishman who had advised the British Parliament to involve more and more Indians in their affairs in India.

The Chairman of the Council had stated that the government had ordered the reinstatement of the statue. The narrator replied with a negative approach and said that the statue belonged to him and he liked to collect the statues of national heroes. The news regarding Sir Frederick Lawley had been in papers within a week. The people shouted slogans in front of the narrator's house, paraded in front of his house and demanded the statue back in its place. The narrator had offered a solution stating that the Municipal Corporation should pay at least the expenses utilized for moving the statue. The narrator had placed a notice board on his door stating the statue for sale but it had infuriated the public. The narrator had sent away his wife and children to the village. The Municipality had sent the narrator a legal notice under the Ancient Monuments Act for reinstating the statue for which the narrator replied in suitable words.

The government demanded a report from the municipality of Malgudi on the question of the statue and wanted to know why the existing council should not be dissolved and the re elections could be ordered. The Chairman of the Municipality got puzzled with this notice and he went straight to the narrator to get the exact solution. The narrator had proposed a solution to the Chairman to purchase his house for a reasonable price but it was rejected as it would be a waste of public money. The narrator had proposed the Chairman to purchase the narrator's house as a 'National Trust' through the money which he had acquired by the gains through his old blankets. The suggestion given by the narrator was warmly accepted by the chairman as it would help him to fight the next election. Finally, the narrator and the chairman had agreed on a figure which was suitable for both of them. The newspapers had published a news article stating that the Chairman of Malgudi Municipality had bought a present for the nation, the Statue of Sir Frederick Lawley. The newly acquired property would be shortly converted into a park. The Municipal Council of Malgudi had passed a resolution stating that Kabir Lane would be changed to Lawley Road.

Answer the following question in about 150 words each

1. What is the significance of the title Lawley Road ?

The significance of the title Lawley Road is of great importance. It reflects the incompetence and ignorance of the local authorities when it comes to dealing with the issues of public interest. The removal of the statue of Sir Frederick Lawley in the story Lawley Road is reflective and it presents a vivid picture of human caricature. The Chairman of the Municipal Council of Malgudi vividly shows the idiosyncrasies of the common human being. A man of his stature goes on renaming the various parks in the town of Malgudi, the decision of doing

such activity is done without proper study or information which has brought the culmination of human nature to its degradation. The idea of getting re-elected for the Chairman of Municipal Corporation has pictured human nature in a comic as well as in a satirical manner. It is one of the flaws in human nature which has been very clearly portrayed in the form of the chief character in this lesson. It is quite reflective that such an act presents a very sad state of human nature. In this way , the author has very successfully justified the title of the lesson.

2. The Chairman muttered, ' We have done our bit for this great occasion. ' What was the occasion? Why did he make such a claim?

Chairman of the Municipal Council of Malgudi had muttered that they had done their bit for that great occasion. The occasion was the jubilation of the Independence on 15th August 1947. The whole country was in a mood of celebration from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin.

The Chairman of Municipal Corporation had made such a claim because the Municipal Council of Malgudi had taken inspiration from this. The Municipal Corporation of Malgudi had swept the streets , cleaned the drains and flags all over the place. The hearts of the people were warmed up by the processions along with the flags and music.

3. What were the historical facts that the Council had unearthed to prove that Sir Frederick Lawley was a tyrant?

The Chairman of the Municipal Council had passed a resolution to change the names of the streets and parks. In this regard, the Statue of Frederick Loli which is placed at the corner of the lawley extension and the market. The Council had unanimously resolved to remove it. The statue was more than twenty feet above in its height and it was placed firm like a mountain. The council had tried to unearth a lot of history about Sir Frederick lawley. He was a combination of Attila, the scourge of Europe, and Nadir Shah , with the craftiness of Machiavelli. He subjugated Indians with the sword and razed to the ground the villages from which he had the slightest murmur of protest. He never countenanced Indians except when they approached him on their knees. These were the historical facts which the Council had unearthed to prove that Sir Frederick Lawley was a tyrant.

4. How did the Council realize that 'Britain had attempted to raise herself on no mean foundation'?

The Municipal Council of Malgudi had, in its extraordinary meeting, passed a resolution to rename all the parks and streets of the town with the names of national leaders. In this process they found that a statue of Sir Frederick Lawley was placed at the corner of lawley extension and the market; it was used only by the birds and the perch. The council had unanimously resolved to remove the statue from its place; the statue was twenty feet in height and it was made up of molten lead. In the imagination of the Council, they had thought that a vigorous resolution would be enough to topple down the statue of this satrap but they found that the statue had stood with the firmness like a mountain. Through this, the Council of Malgudi had realised that when Britain ruled India, they had attempted to raise on no mean foundation.

5. Describe the narrator's efforts to dislodge the statue from its pedestal.

The narrator had accepted the proposal given by the Chairman of the Municipal Council of Malgudi to dislodge the Statue of Sir Frederick Lawley from its pedestal. The narrator had borrowed money from his father-in-law with a promise to give a fantastic rate of interest. The narrator had recruited a team of fifty coolies to hack the pedestal. The narrator had been there like a slave-driver and kept shouting the instructions for the labourers. All the labourers were recruited from Koppal whose limbs were hardened by generations of teak-cutting in the Mempi forest. The labourers had put their best efforts for ten days but all went in vain and the narrator feared to become bankrupt in a fortnight. The narrator had received permission from the District Magistrate for the use of a few sticks of dynamite. The statue had brought down from its pedestal without injuring any limb of the statue. The statue was carried on a specially designed carriage drawn by several bullocks to the narrator's house. The residents of Kabir Lane had no objection regarding the narrator's act. These were the narrator's efforts to dislodge the statue from its pedestal.

6. Why did the people protest against the removal of Sir Lawley's statue?

The people protested against the removal of Sir Frederick Lawley's Statue because of the following issues:

Most of the people protesting against the removal of the statue were from every kind of historical society in India. According to the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Malgudi, they had mistaken the identity of Sir Frederick Lawley. The actual history pertaining to Sir Frederick Lawley was different from what was heard about him. Sir Frederick Lawley was a military governor who had cleared the jungle and built the town of Malgudi. He had established the first cooperative society for the whole of India and the first canal system by which thousands of acres of land were irrigated from the river Sarayu. He died in the floods while saving the lives of the villagers on its bank. He was the first Englishman to address the British Parliament to involve more and more Indians in all the affairs pertaining to India. Due to the above-mentioned issues, people had protested against the removal of Sir Frederick Lawley's statue.

7. Comment on the major themes portrayed in the short story 'Lawley Road'.

The major themes portrayed in the short story Lawley Road can be discussed as follows:

The theme of pompous show for the country: The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Malgudi wants to show his love for the country by renaming all the streets and parks of the town of Malgudi. The theme of improper knowledge of history: The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Malgudi was unaware of the real history about Sir Frederick Lawley & his work. The theme of protest by the people: The people from the historical society in India had protested against the removal of the statue of Sir Frederick lawley through the newspapers as well as in front of the narrator's house.

8. Comment on the narrative style used by R. K. Narayan in the short story 'Lawley Road '.

The narrative style used R. K. Narayan in the short story ' Lawley Road ' is very skillfully utilized by the author. The author has penned the story by properly connecting the events in a well-organized manner. The story begins with the pompous show of the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Malgudi and his extraordinary idea of nationalizing the streets and parks. In the middle of the story, we witness the removal of the statue of Sir Frederick Lawley by the narrator. Towards the end of the story, we have seen the turn of the event: the chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Malgudi has purchased the narrator's house for the purpose of getting reelected. Throughout the lesson, we have seen narrative skills of the author in a comical, satirical, political, etc way.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. For years, people were not aware of the existence of a in Malgudi.
 - A. Municipality
 - B. Kabir Lane
 - C. Statue
 - D. Lawley Extension

2. How does the narrator portray the character of the municipal chairman?
 - A. As a great nationalist proud of his country's achievements
 - B. As a corrupt politician who is trying to make himself powerful
 - C. As an upright politician who is working hard for people
 - D. As a skilful administrator who does a lot of good for his people

3. Who had done well for himself as a supplier of blankets to the army during the war?
 - A. The narrator
 - B. Sir Lawley
 - C. The Municipal Chairman
 - D. Attila

4. Lawley Extension was changed to.....
 - A. Kabir Lane
 - B. Coronation Park
 - C. Hamara Hindustan Park
 - D. Gandhi Nagar

5. ' I like to collect the statues of national heroes ' - Who said this?
 - A. Chairman
 - B. Narrator
 - C. Lawley
 - D. District Magistrate

6. At the end of the story, how did the narrator manage to get rid of the statue?
 - A. He sold the statue to the British Museum
 - B. The Government of India acquired the statue from him
 - C. He persuaded the Municipality to acquire the statue and his house as a National Trust
 - D. He sold the statue to a collector from abroad for a huge profit.

7. Towards the end of the story, has been renamed as the ' Lawley Road '.

- A. Kabir Lane
- B. Coronation Park
- C. Hamara Hindustan Park
- D. Gandhi Nagar

8. When was ' Lawley Road ' published?

- A. 1950
- B. 1952
- C. 1954
- D. 1956

9. Where was the fictional town Malgudi situated?

- A. On the bank of the river Godavari
- B. On the bank of the river Sarayu
- C. On the bank of the river Ganga
- D. None of the above

10. What was blown away by the wind out of sight?

- A. Dust
- B. Rubbish
- C. Both A & B
- D. Blood

11. When did the country get its independence?

- A. August 15, 1947
- B. 15 August, 1946
- C. August 14, 1945
- D. 25 August, 1948

12. What was the meaning of the word ' Cape Comorin ' ?

- A. The former name of Madras
- B. The former name of Kanyakumari
- C. The former name of Mumbai
- D. The former name of Delhi

13. What had the members of the Council seen in the Municipal Chairman's eyes?

- A. Bubble
- B. Stone
- C. Tears
- D. Pin

14. How did the narrator earn his livelihood?

- A. By teaching
- B. By working as a lawyer
- C. By working as a labour
- D. By working for an upcountry newspaper

15. What did Municipal Chairman decide to do in the extraordinary meeting called by him?
- A. To nationalize the names of all the streets and parks
 - B. To reconstruct the Municipal Corporation of Malgudi
 - C. To paint the streets of Malgudi
 - D. To provide funds to schools
16. What was the proposed name for the park at the Market Square?
- A. Coronation Park
 - B. Hamara Hindustan Park
 - C. Victoria Park
 - D. Ashoka Park
17. Whose names appeared for the different areas for the town in Malgudi?
- A. The names of all Ministers
 - B. The names Deputy Ministers
 - C. The Members of the Congress Working Committee
 - D. All of the above
18. Where was the statue placed in Malgudi ?
- A. At the entrance of the Malgudi
 - B. At the corner of Lawley Extension and the Market
 - C. At the outside of the temple
 - D. None of the above
19. Who used the statue at the corner of Lawley Extension and the Market generally?
- A. By the birds as a perch
 - B. By the people
 - C. By the shopkeepers
 - D. By the beggars
20. The name of the statue placed at the corner of Lawley Extension and the Market, according to the Municipal Chairman was-
- A. Sir Freeman
 - B. Sir Frederick Lawley
 - C. Sir Charles
 - D. Sir Alaster
21. What was the length of the statue of Sir Frederick Lawley?
- A. Five feet
 - B. Ten feet
 - C. Twenty feet
 - D. None of the above
22. Which sort of history about Sir Frederick Lawley was unearthed?
- A. He was a combination of Attila
 - B. He subjugated Indians with the sword
 - C. He never countenanced Indians except when they approached him on their knees
 - D. All of the above

23. How many contractors did send their estimated tender for removing the statue?
A. A dozen
B. Half a dozen
C. Three
D. Ten
24. How many coolies did the narrator use to hack the pedestal?
A. Ten
B. Thirty
C. Fifty
D. Seventy
25. What was the special quality of the people from Koppal?
A. They were tall
B. They were short
C. They were good in gardening
D. Their limbs were hardened by generations of teak-cutting in the Mempi Forest
26. Who gave the permission to the narrator to acquire a few sticks of dynamite?
A. The District Magistrate
B. The Municipal Chairman
C. Both of the above
D. None of the above
27. Which resolution did the Municipal Corporation pass?
A. To appoint a clerk
B. Thanking the narrator for his services
C. To pass the sell of garden
D. None of the above
28. When did Municipal Chairman come to the house of the narrator in a state of agitation?
A. The next day
B. After two days
C. A week later
D. A month later
29. Which work did Sir Frederick Lawley perform for the town of Malgudi?
A. He cleared the jungles and almost built the town of Malgudi
B. He established the first cooperative society for the whole of India & the first Canal system
C. He died in the great Sarayu floods while attempting to save the lives of the villagers living on its banks
D. All of the above
30. Which sort of placard did the narrator prepare and hung on the door of his house?
A. Statue for sale, two & a half tons of excellent metal, ideal gift for a patriotic friend, offers above ten thousand will be considered
B. House for sale
C. Both of the above
D. None of the above

Answer Key

Ques. No.	Correct Option	Ques. No.	Correct Option	Ques. No.	Correct Option	Ques. No.	Correct Option
01	A	09	C	17	D	25	D
02	A	10	C	18	B	26	A
03	C	11	A	19	A	27	B
04	D	12	B	20	B	28	C
05	B	13	C	21	C	29	D
06	C	14	D	22	D	30	A
07	A	15	A	23	A	----	----
08	D	16	b	24	C	----	----

5. Vijay Bhatkar

Summary

Dr Bhatkar was born on the eve of independence in Akola District Maharashtra. It was the time when the British had left India in great poverty. The transistor was just invented at the Bell Labs. The revolution in electronics was not yet developed. The electronics commission was constituted in 1971; the year in which the microprocessor was invented at Intel and the computer revolution began with the advent of the personal computer.

In 1987, Dr Bhatkar had an opportunity to lead India's national initiative in supercomputing through the creation of the Center for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune. When India was denied the supercomputer by USA, Dr Bhatkar took the challenge of developing an indigenous supercomputer in a record time of 3 years and delivered Param 8000 in 1991, India's first supercomputer followed by Param 10000 in 1998. Today, India is designing petascale supercomputers, next only to USA and Japan. This is the crowning glory of India's advanced computing and IT capability, bringing forth the ICT industry that is reaching USD 100 billion in 2010, making India an IT superpower.

He says that the seeds of the success of India's IT industry were already sown in the 1960s when India was aggressively developing world-class educational institutes like IITs and IIMs. In 1998, the IT Task Force recommended the creation of IIITs through Public Private Partnerships. I2IT was launched in 2001 on this IIIT model. Within five years of its inception, I2IT emerged as one of the largest and perhaps the best IIIT offering graduate-level courses in IT and Management.

In 2009, the scope of I2IT has been expanded covering a bouquet of courses in Engineering and Technology as well as Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Technologies that are emerging from the convergence of Nano-Bio-Info-Cogno Technologies ... Today, India is the fifth-largest economy in the world in PPP terms and is globally regarded as the IT superpower. Bhatkar is also widely known for bringing ICT to the masses through a wide range of path-breaking initiatives: GIST multilingual technology, MKCL's computer literacy programme, Education to Home (ETH), ICT to school education in learning, teaching, administration, governance, and communication and collaboration; and applying technology at the grassroots level such as for weather forecasting, disaster prediction, resource mapping for agriculture, etc.

In the 1980s, Dr Bhatkar led and contributed to the development of several innovations—such as India's first fully solid state colour television, colour TV broadcast during Asiad in 1982, distribution of control systems for Indian power plants and

process industries, traffic control systems, automation of security systems, defence simulators, etc. that contributed to the building of an indigenous foundation of India's electronics industry which was to become India's IT industry later. Dr Bhatkar founded the Advanced Computer Training School (ACTS) in C-DAC which during the 1990s trained over 10,000 software professionals to feed India's fast-growing IT industry.

In recognition of the work done by him, Vijay Bhatkar was awarded the Padma Shri in 2000 by the Government of India. He is extremely positive about the future of Indian technological transformation in the forthcoming era.

Answer each of the following questions in short

1. Why did Dr Bhatkar develop the supercomputers?

After the departure of the British, India, one of the richest nations had got reduced to one of the poorest nations of the world. The transistor was just invented then at the Bell Labs. That invention unleashed the electronics revolution. Dr Homi Bhaba prophesied way back in 1960, that one-day electronics will play a very important role in India's development. The electronics commission was constituted in 1971. That year the microprocessor was invented at Intel and the computer revolution began with the advent of the personal computer, which is credited with the creation of the largest wealth on the planet in the last century.

In 1987, almost 20 years back, he had an opportunity to lead India's national initiative in supercomputing through the creation of the Center for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune. When India was denied the supercomputer by the USA, Dr Bhatkar took the challenge of developing an indigenous supercomputer in a record time of 3 years and delivered Param 8000 in 1991.

Dr Bhatkar along with his team designed and delivered PARAM 8000, India's first supercomputer in 1991 followed by Param 10000 in 1998.

2. Describe some grassroot level applications of technology?

Dr Bhatkar knows very well that the technology should be utilized for the common masses in routine life. He is also widely known for bringing ICT to the masses through a wide range of path-breaking initiatives: GIST multilingual technology, MKCL's computer literacy programme, Education to Home (ETH), ICT to school education in learning, teaching, administration, governance, and communication and collaboration.

Applying technology at the grassroots level is the only solution that would transform our daily lifestyle. Bhatkar applies technology for weather forecasting, disaster prediction, resource mapping for agriculture, etc.

In the 1980s, Dr Bhatkar led and contributed to the development of several innovations—such as India's first fully solid state colour television, colour TV broadcast during Asiad in 1982, distribution of control systems for Indian power plants and process industries, traffic control systems, automation of security systems, defence simulators, etc. that contributed to the building of an indigenous foundation of India's electronics industry which was to become India's IT industry later.

3. What makes India an IT superpower?

Dr Vijay Bhatkar says that almost 20 years back in 1987, he had an opportunity to lead India's national initiative in supercomputing through the creation of the Center for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune. They designed and delivered PARAM 8000, India's first supercomputer in 1991 followed by Param 10000 in 1998. Today, India is designing petascale supercomputers, next only to USA and Japan.

In 2009, the scope of 121T has been expanded covering a bouquet of courses in Engineering and Technology as well as Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Technologies that are emerging from the convergence of Nano-Bio-Info-Cogno Technologies ... Today, India is the fifth-largest economy of the world in PPP terms and is globally regarded as the IT superpower. This is the crowning glory of India's advanced computing and IT capability, bringing forth the ICT industry that is reaching USD 100 billion in 2010, making India an IT superpower.

4. What were the circumstances under which C-DAC was started?

The British had left India in extreme poverty. Nearly two decades were consumed in controlling our financial condition, and somehow, in 70's and 80's, we started thinking about development and technology. At that time the transistor was just invented at the Bell Labs. The revolution in electronics was not yet developed. The electronics commission was constituted in 1971; the year in which the microprocessor was invented at Intel and the computer revolution began with the advent of the personal computer.

In 1987, Dr Bhatkar had an opportunity to lead India's national initiative in supercomputing through the creation of the Center for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune. It was started to develop our indigenous supercomputers. They designed and delivered PARAM 8000, India's first supercomputer in 1991 followed by Param 10000 in 1998.

Faced with the challenges of creating a large number of software professionals in the shortest possible time, Dr Bhatkar founded the Advanced Computer Training School (ACTS) in C-DAC which during the 1990s trained over 10,000 software professionals to feed India's fast-growing IT industry.

5. What does India need to do to stay ahead in the global supercomputer race?

The success of India's IT industry is due to the far-reaching steps India took in the 1960s when she was going hungry, by creating world-class educational institutes such as IITs and IIMs and later RECS that were renamed NITs. In 1998, the IT Task Force recommended the creation of IIITs through Public Private Partnerships. 12IT was launched in 2001 on this IIIT model. Within five years of its inception, 12IT emerged as one of the largest and perhaps the best IIIT offering graduate-level courses in IT and Management.

In 2009, the scope of 12IT has been expanded covering a bouquet of courses in Engineering and Technology as well as Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Technologies that are emerging from the convergence of Nano-Bio-Info-Cogno Technologies. Today, India is the fifth-largest economy of the world in PPP terms and is globally regarded as the IT superpower. Now India needs to leverage the power of innovation to lead the world in the twenty-first century ... I have a dream of seeing India as the No. 1 nation of the world in 2047 when she celebrates the centenary of her independence.

6. What were the path-breaking initiatives that Dr Bhatkar led?

Bhatkar is also widely known for bringing ICT to the masses through a wide range of path-breaking initiatives, such as:

- a. the celebrated GIST multilingual technology covering India's 22 official languages with 10 diverse scripts that have dissolved the language barrier on computers;
- b. MKCL's computer literacy programme that made a world mark by creating 7.5 million computer literates within a decade;
- c. Education to Home (ETH) initiative for bringing the benefits of ICT to school education in learning, teaching, administration, governance, and communication and collaboration;
- d. applying technology at the grassroots level such as for weather forecasting, disaster prediction, resource mapping for agriculture, etc.

Dr Bhatkar has substantially contributed to the shaping of India's path-breaking policies in electronics, automation and control, computer and software, ICT, education, science and

technology and e-Governance over the successive four decades contributing to India's pre-eminence in these fields.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Vijay Bhatkar was born in.....District of Maharashtra.
 - a. Beed
 - b. Dhule
 - c. Nagpur
 - d. Akola

2. Vijay Bhatkar's expertise is in the field of.....
 - a. Plant biology
 - b. Astrology
 - c. Electronics.
 - d. All the above.

3. One of Dr Bhatkar's best known innovations is the
 - a. Param supercomputers.
 - b. motorised razor.
 - c. first made-in-India computer.
 - d. first indigenous tractor.

4. When did Dr Bhatkar deliver Param 8000, India's first indigenous supercomputer?
 - a. 2019
 - b. 1991
 - c. 1980
 - d. 2000

5. Which of the following was not founded by Dr Bhatkar?
 - a. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)
 - b. Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata
 - c. Electronics Research & Development Centre (ER&DC),
 - d. International Institute of Information Technology (I2IT), Pune

6. How did Dr Bhatkar respond to the challenge of creating a large of software professionals in the shortest possible time?
 - a. He sent a select group of Indian students to the US to get trained in software technology.
 - b. He founded IIT Kharagpur to train software engineers.
 - c. He founded the Advanced Computer Training School (ACTS) in C-DAC to train software professionals.
 - d. He enlisted multinational companies to help train Indian students.

7. In recognition of the work done by him, Vijay Bhatkar was awarded the in 2000 by the Government of India. .
 - a. Padma Shri
 - b. Padma Bhushan
 - c. Bharat Ratna
 - d. Padma Vibhushan

8. One day electronics will play a very important role in India's development- who said it.
A. Dr. Homi Bhaba
B. Dr APJ Abdul Kalam
C. Dr. Radhaswami
D. Dr. Bhatkar
9. had an opportunity to lead India's national initiative in supercomputing through the creation of the C- DAC Pune.
A. Dr. Rangnathan
B. Rajiv Gandhi
C. Dr Vijay Bhatkar
D. None of the above
10.was launched in 2001 on the IIIT model
A. I2IT
B. I3IT
C. I4IT
D. I5IT
11. C-DAC is a short form of
A. Centre for Development of Anglo -Indian Community.
B. Centre for Development of Arithmetic Computing
C. Centre for Development of Anthropological Community
D. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
12. Dr Bhatkar is also widely known for bringingto the masses through a wide range of path- breaking initiatives.
A. MSCIT
B. ICT
C. IIT
D. Tally
13. When will India celebrate the centenary of her Independence?
A. 2027
B. 2057
C. 2047
D. 2024
14. Dr Bhatkar foundedin C-DAC to train software professionals.
A. Advanced Computer Training School (ACTS)
B. School of Computer
C. College of IIT
D. All the above.
15. will become tomorrow's machine for everyday use.
A. Exascale Supercomputers
B. No Scale Supercomputers
C. Mobile phones
D. Simple Computers

Answer Key

Question No.	Correct option		Question No.	Correct option		Question No.	Correct option		Question No.	Correct option
01	D		05	B		09	C		13	C
02	C		06	C		10	A		14	A
03	A		07	A		11	D		15	A
04	B		08	A		12	B		----	----

6. Priya Paul

Summary

Priya Paul is one amongst many successful woman entrepreneurs in the business world. A prominent business woman and one of the most revered personalities in the hospitality industry. Priya Paul is the director and a member of the Group Management Committee of Apeejay Surrendra and chairpersons of Park Hotels – founded in 1968. She is one of the most inspirational women of the twentieth century. During the previous 25 years, her unique innovation and contribution to the hotel business have been recognized greatly. She is the creative powerhouse behind India's leading collection of contemporary luxury boutique hotels – The Park.

Born in 1967, Priya Paul has a BA in Economics from Wellesley College. She also completed the Owner President Management Program at Harvard Business School. She started working in her family's business. She began her career as the Marketing Manager of The Park, New Delhi, at the age of 21 in 1988. Apeejay Surrendra is India's oldest and largest business conglomerate, founded in 1910. The initials APJ stand for Amin Chand, Pyare Lal and Jallandhar, where the group's business initiated. In the beginning, the business was in steel – in steel trading, small manufacturing, and then into steel production. Later, it moved into shipping, later diversified to more businesses such as hospitality, tea, real estate, finance, logistics, and many more.

Priya Paul rose to popularity early in life and faced numerous hardships as Surrendra Paul, the Apeejay Surrendra Group's chairman and Priya's father, passed away, and she had to take over the entire hotel business. Despite her lack of experience at that time she was able to overcome the obstacles and take her family business to new heights. She followed her heart rather than a hotel guidebook, which resulted in a 400% rise in the hotel company her father had left her.

Priya Paul is a founding member of the World Travel and Tourism Council – India Initiative and was appointed as the Chairperson for the year 2013. She is currently Chairperson, South Asia Women's Fund and a member of Harvard Business Schools' India Advisory Board. She is an Executive Committee Member and Ex-President of the Hotel Association of India. During her regime, The Park Hotels have emerged as stylish, edgy, warm and fun– a true reflection of her personality and her passion for modern art and design. The interior of 5-star hotels in the 90s was associated with royal ambience but Priya introduced the concept of chic and boutique hotels, something that offers very specific and special services to its customers in India and led her empire with a unique vision.

Priya Paul is the super-woman of the twentieth century. During the previous 25 years, her efforts and unique and innovative contribution in the hotel business have been recognized greatly, that is why she has been awarded again and again for her services. Her achievements are a milestone for the many other women of our country. The recognitions Priya Paul has got for her outstanding work are mentioned below:

1. The Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India gave out the Young Entrepreneur of the Year award (1999–2000).
2. She was nominated as the Businessperson of the Year (2002–2003) by The Economic

Times Awards.

3. Forbes put her on India's top 100 most powerful businesswomen in the year 2006.
4. In the year 2008, She received the Zee Astitva Award in the Business category.
5. Fortune Magazine put her on India's top 50 most powerful businesswomen in the year 2011.
6. Priya Paul received the "Hall of Fame" award in 2011 from the Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Association of India.
7. In the year 2012, she was given the Padma Shri, one of India's highest civilian honours.
8. Priya was the founding member of the World Travel and Tourism Council – India Initiative and was also appointed as the Chairperson for 2013.
9. She was conferred with the insignia of Chevalier de l' Ordre National du Mérite (National Order of Merit) in 2014 for her significant contribution to strengthening links between India and France.
10. She received the Outstanding Contribution Award at AHEAD Asia 2018.

It's undeniable that Priya belonged to a privileged family and had an empire to inherit, but the unfortunate and sudden demise of her dear ones would have set her back; instead, she chose to take up the family business and innovated her way through it. Two decades back, it was hard to believe that the country would embrace such a style of hotels, but Priya had a vision, and she put her complete faith in it, which proved to be fruitful and will continue to do so for years to come. 'My philosophy is to enjoy each day of my life, by working and playing hard', she says. 'Find the right opportunity, and listen and react to customers in a proper manner.' Clearly, these mantras have served her well.

Answer the following questions in short

1. Why did Priya receive the Padma Shri?

Priya Paul is the director and a member of the Group Management Committee of Apeejay Surrendra and chairpersons of Park Hotels – founded in 1968. Currently, she is a member of the National Council of Science Museums, the South Asia Women's advisory council of national tourism, and the chairperson of the Fund. Priya Paul believes that innovative and creative ideas are essential keys for successfully surviving in the market, even during the recession. She advocates that India owns a diversified culture; she is applying the contemporary concept of Indian culture as well as western requirements and demand to her hotel business taking into account domestic and international tourism in India. Her determination and innovative thoughts reward her again and again in the Hotel industry. She believes in contemporary concepts with a modern look for her hotel business. It is one of the prominent reasons for which she was awarded Padma Shri.

2. What was Priya's idea in setting up hotels that were different from other hotels?

Priya Paul is considered as the successful entrepreneur woman of India. When her father died, she had to look after three hotels. That was a very crucial time for her as she possessed very little experience, but she coped with that challenge following her heart and not a hotel guidebook. Priya Paul believes that innovative and creative ideas are very vital for successfully surviving in the market, even in the period of recession. She advocates that India possesses a diversified culture, and she is applying the contemporary concept of Indian culture as well as

western needs and demands to her hotel business taking into account both domestic and international tourism in India. She believes that all their hotels are different in design, and very unique in its own concepts. She pioneered the concept of boutique hotels in India through the Park brand. The Indian traveller has evolved and embraced the ideology of boutique hotels ever since this inception, and Paul is seen as responsible for this new dimension in hospitality.

3. Explain Priya's view of tourism in India.

Priya Paul is a positive person who always comes up with innovative and creative ideas to fulfill the need of diverse cultures. She considers that innovative and creative ideas are essential keys for successfully surviving in the market. She advocates that India owns a diversified culture, she is applying the contemporary concept of Indian culture as well as western requirements and demand to her hotel business taking into account domestic and international tourism in India. She believes that all hotels have different and very unique interior designs too. According to Priya, compared to China, Maldives, Thailand and Singapore India's performance in tourism sector is quite dismal. We have to go a long way as far as the progress of tourism is concerned but Priya is optimistic. The scenario is changing in our country too. The income of the people is increasing and many people want to travel but the high luxury tax in our country is an obstacle in the way of tourism. The policies about taxes should be changed with changing times and needs of the people.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who set up the Apeejay group?
 - A. Ratan Tata
 - B. Surrendra Paul
 - C. Priya Paul
 - D. Mukesh Ambani
2. The Apeejay group began as a.....
 - A. hotel chain
 - B. restaurant chain
 - C. health care business
 - D. steel manufacturing business
3. The initials APJ stand for
 - A. Amin Chand, Pyare Lal and Jalandhar.
 - B. Amar Chand, Hiralal and Jamal.
 - C. Ashwin, Paresh and Jawahar
 - D. Amir Chand, Pyare bhai and Jaimal
4. The Park identifies itself as a.....
 - A. boutique hotel.
 - B. global hotel
 - C. corporate hotel.
 - D. children's hotel.

5. What distinguishes Park hotels from other hotels?
A. the various cuisines they offer
B. their low-budget rooms
C. their distinctive design
D. all the above
6. Priya Paul received the “Hall of Fame” award in the year.....
A. 2011
B. 2012
C. 2010
D. 2013
7. In 2012, Priya Paul was awarded the.....by the Government of India.
A. Padma Shri
B. Padma Bhushan
C. Bharat Ratna
D. Padma Vibhshan
8. The Park hotel in.....was judged one of 101 best hotels worldwide in 2003.
A. Chennai
B. Kolkata
C. Thiruvananthapuram
D. Bengaluru
9. Which of the following is not true of the Apeejay Group?
A. Apeejay Group is a major player in shipping, tea and hotel industry.
B. It was among the first to implement the Indian Supreme Court’s guidelines on sexual harassment.
C. Apeejay Group was a pioneer in indigenous software innovation.
D. It owns the Park group of hotels.
10. Priya Paul began her career as the
A. Marketing Manager
B. General Manager
C. Business Manager
D. Floor Manager
11. Priya Paul done her BA in Economics from.....
A. Wellesley college
B. Trinity college
C. Birla college
D. LAD college
12. When did Surrendra Paul died?
A. 1989
B. 1990
C. 1991
D. 1992

13. The Park Hotel chain had.....hotels when Priya joined the Apeejay group.

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. none

14. Priya Paul worked with her father foryears only.

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four

15. Priya's dreams for the group were.....

- A. small but unrealistic
- B. big but realistic
- C. big but unrealistic
- D. small but realistic

16. Priya Paul won the Young Entrepreneur of the Year Award in.....

- A. 1997-1998
- B. 1998-1999
- C. 1999-2000
- D. 2000-2001

17. Priya's favorite holiday destination in India is.....

- A. Goa
- B. Kerala
- C. Shimla
- D. Kashmir

Answer Key

Question No.	Correct option	Question No.	Correct option	Question No.	Correct option	Question No.	Correct option
01	B	05	C	09	C	13	C
02	A	06	A	10	A	14	B
03	A	07	A	11	A	15	B
04	A	08	D	12	B	16	C
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7. STEVE JOBS

Summary

Steven Paul Jobs was an American business magnate, industrial designer, investor, and media proprietor. He was the chairman, chief executive officer (CEO), and co-founder of Apple Inc.; the chairman and majority shareholder of Pixar; a member of The Walt Disney Company's board of directors following its acquisition of Pixar; and the founder, chairman, and CEO of NeXT. Jobs is widely recognized as a pioneer of the personal computer revolution of the 1970s and 1980s, along with his early business partner and fellow Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak.

Jobs was born in San Francisco, California, and put up for adoption. He was raised in the San Francisco Bay Area. He attended Reed College in 1972 before dropping out that same year, and traveled through India in 1974 seeking enlightenment and studying Zen Buddhism.

Jobs was one of the first entrepreneurs to understand that the personal computer would appeal to a broad audience, at least if it did not appear to belong in a junior high school science fair. With Jobs's encouragement, Wozniak designed an improved model, the Apple II, complete with a keyboard, and they arranged to have a sleek, molded plastic case manufactured to enclose the unit.

Steve Wozniak or Woz (born August 11, 1950), American electronics engineer, cofounder, with Steve Jobs, of Apple Computer, and designer of the first commercially successful personal computer.

Jobs and Wozniak co-founded Apple in 1976 to sell Wozniak's Apple I personal computer. Together the duo gained fame and wealth a year later with the Apple II, one of the first highly successful mass-produced microcomputers. Jobs was one of the first entrepreneurs to understand that the personal computer would appeal to a broad audience, at least if it did not appear to belong in a junior high school science fair. With Jobs's encouragement, Wozniak designed an improved model, the Apple II, complete with a keyboard, and they arranged to have a sleek, molded plastic case manufactured to enclose the unit. Jobs saw the commercial potential of the Xerox Alto in 1979, which was mouse-driven and had a graphical user interface (GUI). This led to the development of the unsuccessful Apple Lisa in 1983, followed by the breakthrough Macintosh in 1984, the first mass-produced computer with a GUI. The Macintosh introduced the desktop publishing industry in 1985 with the addition of the Apple LaserWriter, the first laser printer to feature vector graphics. In 1981 the company had a record-setting public stock offering, and in 1983 it made the quickest entrance (to that time) into the Fortune 500 list of America's top companies.

In 1983 the company recruited PepsiCo, Inc., President John Sculley to be its chief executive officer (CEO) and, implicitly, Jobs's mentor in the fine points of running a large corporation. Jobs had convinced Sculley to accept the position by challenging him: "Do you want to sell sugar water for the rest of your life?" The line was shrewdly effective, but it also revealed Jobs's own near-messianic belief in the computer revolution. Jobs was forced out of Apple in 1985 after a long power struggle with the company's board and its then-CEO John Sculley. That same year, Jobs took a few Apple employees with him to found NeXT, a computer platform development company that specialized in computers for higher-education and business markets. In addition, he helped to develop the visual effects industry when he funded

the computer graphics division of George Lucas's Lucas film in 1986. The new company was Pixar, which produced the first 3D computer animated feature film Toy Story (1995), and went on to become a major animation studio, producing over 20 films since then.

Steve Jobs became CEO of Apple in 1997, following his company's acquisition of NeXT. He was largely responsible for helping revive Apple, which had been on the verge of bankruptcy. In late 1996 Apple, saddled by huge financial losses and on the verge of collapse, hired a new chief executive, semiconductor executive Gilbert Amelio. When Amelio learned that the company, following intense and prolonged research efforts, had failed to develop an acceptable replacement for the Macintosh's aging operating system (OS), he chose NEXTSTEP, buying Jobs's company for more than \$400 million—and bringing Jobs back to Apple as a consultant. However, Apple's board of directors soon became disenchanted with Amelio's inability to turn the company's finances around and in June 1997 requested Apple's prodigal cofounder to lead the company once again. Jobs quickly forged an alliance with Apple's erstwhile foe, the Microsoft Corporation, scrapped Amelio's Mac-clone agreements, and simplified the company's product line.

Steve Jobs engineered an award-winning advertising campaign that urged potential customers to “think different” and buy Macintoshes. Just as important is what he did not do: he resisted the temptation to make machines that ran Microsoft's Windows OS; nor did he, as some urged, spin off Apple as a software-only company. Jobs believed that Apple, as the only major personal computer maker with its own operating system, was in a unique position to innovate. He worked closely with designer Jony Ive to develop a line of products that had larger cultural ramifications, beginning in 1997 with the "Think different" advertising campaign and leading to the iMac, iTunes, iTunes Store, Apple Store, iPod, iPhone, App Store, and the iPad. In 2001, the original Mac OS was replaced with the completely new Mac OS X (now known as macOS), based on NeXT's NeXTSTEP platform, giving the OS a modern Unix-based foundation for the first time.

Jobs was diagnosed with a pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor in 2003. In June 2009 the Wall Street Journal reported that Jobs had received a liver transplant the previous April. Not disclosed was whether the pancreatic cancer he had been treated for previously had spread to his liver. The operation was performed in Tennessee, where the average waiting period for a liver transplant was 48 days, as opposed to the national average of 306 days. Jobs came back to work on June 29, 2009, fulfilling his pledge to return before the end of June. In January 2011, however, Jobs took another medical leave of absence. In August he resigned as CEO but became chairman. He died of respiratory arrest related to the tumor at age 56 on October 5, 2011.

Answer the following questions in short

1. Do you think Jobs's early education and experiences shaped his interests?

Steve Jobs was raised by adoptive parents Clara and Paul Jobs in Cupertino, California, located in what is now known as Silicon Valley. Paul Jobs worked as a mechanic and a carpenter. He taught Steve rudimentary electronics and how to work with hands in their family garage. He demonstrated his son how to take apart and rebuild electronics such as radios and televisions. Thus he developed hobby of technical fiddling. His mother taught him to read before he went

to school. He struggled hardship while learning in college. This help him to achieve great success in inventing many technical devices.

After a power struggle with the board of directors of Apple in 1985, Jobs had to quit the company. He did not get nervous. He thought it an opportunity to create something new. He founded NeXT computer in 1985 with \$7million dollars. Although expensive, NeXT had proved its quality based technology. It was extremely useful for commercials, academic, financial and scientific purpose. Then he acquired computer graphics division of Lucas films called Pixar. He was a major shareholder of Pixar until Disney purchased it in 1995.

In this way he had to shift himself frequently, but every change make him think about the using the opportunity. He learned from his experience of various kinds of work. He was a genius innovator

2. Describe Jobs's interest in design. What did this arise from?

Steve Jobs learn the skill to repair and invent the devices and equipment related to technology from his father. He learned by practically playing and experiments with electronic equipment. He and his friend Woz were drawn to technology like a magnet. They designed a low cost digital 'blue box' in 1970s. The blue box was used to generate the necessary tones to manipulate the telephone network, allowing the long distance calls. Jobs wanted to earn money from it. The illegal blue boxes went well and it planted a seed in his mind lo make the fun profitable. He was inspired by the inventors of instant photography Edwin H Land and decided to develop his own career after that of Lands's.

In 1976 he and his fried started a new venture 'Apple Computer Company'. They engineered one of the first commercially successful computers the Apple II series. They created some useful things like mouse driven graphical user interface, Apple Lisa, Macintosh etc. He introduced laser writer.

Jobs had taken admission at Reed College in California. Jobs drop out that college after six months. He learnt calligraphy. He was a poor fellow but he was curious student all the life. He with his friend made the blue box telephone. They secretly sold "blue box" and earning money. It planted a seed in his mind that electronics could be fun and profitable. This had created interest in his mind. He made several designs of useful devices in computer as well as electronic equipment.

3. How did Woz and Steve create Apple?

Jobs was one of the first entrepreneurs to understand that the personal computer would appeal to a broad audience. In 1970's Steve and his friend Wozniak designed a low cost blue box to generate the necessary tones to manipulate the telephone network allowing long distance calls. They earned some money out of this new invention but it was not a recognized effort. In 1976 Woz and Steve established their own business named 'Apple Computer Company'. Steve and Woz engineered one of the first, commercially successful lines of personal computers the Apple I. With Jobs's encouragement, Wozniak designed an improved model, the Apple II, complete with a keyboard, and they arranged to have a sleek, molded plastic case manufactured to enclose the unit.

Steve Jobs became CEO of Apple in 1997, following his company's acquisition of NeXT. He was largely responsible for helping revive Apple, which had been on the verge of bankruptcy.

In late 1996 Apple, saddled by huge financial losses and on the verge of collapse, hired a new chief executive, Gilbert Amelio. He chose NEXTSTEP, buying Jobs's company for more than \$400 million—and bringing Jobs back to Apple as a consultant. However, Apple's board of directors requested Apple's prodigal cofounder to lead the company once again. Steve Jobs quickly scrapped Amelio's Mac-clone agreements, and simplified the company's product line.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following companies is not associated with Steve Jobs work and career?

- A. Apple
- B. Microsoft
- C. Pixar
- D. Disney

2. What was Jobs' attitude to formal schooling?

- A. He was happy with formal schooling
- B. He was frustrated with formal schooling
- C. He was deeply sorry that he could not attend a formal school while growing up
- D. None of the above

3. Jobs dropped out of Read College because.....

- A. He did not like the college
- B. He thought he did not need to attend a college
- C. The college was too far from home
- D. His parents could not afford the fees.

4. 'Apple Computer company' was founded by jobs and.....

- A. Bill Fernadez
- B. Steve Wozniak
- C. Paul Jobs
- D. Bill Gates

5. In 1985, Jobs left Apple and founded.....

- A. Pixar
- B. NeXT
- C. Microsoft
- D. Disney

6. In 2006, Pixar was purchased by

- A. Disney
- B. Gates Foundation
- C. Sonys
- D. Apple

7. Apple became the world's most valuable publically traded company in.....

- A. 2000
- B. 2011
- C. 1999
- D. 2009

8. What did Jobs' school test scores reveal about him?
- A. that he was academically average
 - B. that he was academically poor
 - C. that he was not interested in academics
 - D. that he was academically brilliant
9. Which of the following had an impact on the typefaces in the Macintosh?
- A. Jobs auditing electronics courses
 - B. Jobs basic design training
 - C. Jobs attending a calligraphy class
 - D. Job's admiration of Edwin Land of Polaroid
10. What do the numerous patents issue in jobs' name reveal about him?
- A. that he understood the financial stability that parents provided.
 - B. that he was driven to be more innovative than anyone around him.
 - C. that he was always trying to improve th design of his products.
 - D. None of the above
11. Jobs reconnected with Stephen Wozniak in the year.....
- A. 1974
 - B. 1975
 - C. 1973
 - D. None of the above
12. Jobs founded NeXT Computer with.....million.
- A. \$8
 - B. \$7
 - C. \$9
 - D. \$5
13. Apple Computer Company was established in the year.....
- A. 1974
 - B. 1975
 - C. 1976
 - D. 1977
14. Apple's online iTunes Store changed its name to Apple Inc. on.....
- A. January 9, 2007.
 - B. January 7, 2007
 - C. February 9, 2006
 - D. March 9, 2007
15. Steve Jobs introduced the iMac in the year.....
- A. 1991
 - B. 1996
 - C. 1997
 - D. 1998

16. In 2003 Jobs was diagnosed with
- A. pancreatic cancer
 - B. blood cancer
 - C. lungs cancer
 - D. throat cancer
17. In 2009 Jobs became the chief scientist at Fusion-Io,
- A. a Japanese company
 - B. a Korean company
 - C. an American company
 - D. an Indian company
18. Jobs brought out Apple from bankruptcy to profitability by
- A. 1996
 - B. 1997
 - C. 1998
 - D. 1999
19. The first 3D computer animated feature film Toy Story was produced in the year.....
- A. 1995
 - B. 1996
 - C. 1997
 - D. 1998
20. Steve Jobs died at the ageon October 5, 2011.
- A. 55
 - B. 56
 - C. 57
 - D. 58

Answer Key

Question No.	Correct option	Question No.	Correct option	Question No.	Correct option	Question No.	Correct option
01	B	06	A	11	A	16	A
02	B	07	B	12	B	17	C
03	D	08	D	13	C	18	C
04	B	09	C	14	A	19	A
05	B	10	D	15	D	20	B

8. Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth

Arthur Hugh Clough

Summary

“Say Not the Struggle Nought Availeth”— in other words, ‘don’t tell me that struggling doesn’t achieve anything’ – is all about the virtue of trying hard and striving to achieve something. Clough’s posthumously published collection *Poems* of 1862 was a great success.

The poet says that hopes and fears are part of human nature. Hope helps us to conquer fear and move ahead in life. The poet uses the symbol of the battlefield by referring to two kinds of soldiers. Those who are chicken hearted are easily overcome with fear, while those soldiers who are filled with courage and boldness are determined to fight till death. The poet advises us that we should never think that our struggles shall not be rewarded. Giving the example of a battle field the poet says that we should not think that the enemy will not become weak and our hard work has no effect on the enemy.

In the next stanza the poet says that sometimes our hard work does not bring in immediate results but our hard work does not go waste. The poet gives the example of a man who is standing on the beach watching the waves striking against the rocks on the shore. It appears that the waves are striking against the rock uselessly because they do not seem to gain even a single inch of land. But the same waves are making inlets at some distance through which the water is flowing towards the inland. This shows that we should never lose courage but keep on working hard. Our efforts shall not go waste, but in the long run bring us success.

In the next stanza the poet says that we should always remain hopeful and should never think that our efforts are useless and are not producing immediate results. He gives the example of a man who is looking at the rising sun through eastern windows. To him it appears that the sun is rising very slowly. But when he looks towards the west, he finds that the sun has spread its light in all directions and has brightened the whole land. Thus, the poet tells us that our struggles do not go waste and bring good results in the long run.

Answer the following questions in short

1. Why does the poet consider hopes as dupes and fears as liars?

The poet tries to encourage readers to keep on struggling and never give up. He says that even in a hopeless situation a person should keep up his struggle to live. Fears stop him. They try to pull him back. But men should try to overcome them. When men show daring their fear flies away in smoke. They realize that the fears were liars.

Similarly, the smallest of hope is enough to pull men out of darkness. Hence, men should hold on to them to get out of a difficult situation. Men come out of their difficult situation due to their hard work and efforts. But they are ready to put in this hard work only when they see some hope in it. Thus, hopes are fools but they inspire us to move forward. Hence, the poet calls hope as dupes and fears as liars. These hopes help in chasing away fears.

2. What does the poet say regarding how we should chase hopes and fears?

The poet says that hopes and fears are part of human nature. Hope helps us to conquer fear and move ahead in life. Only such positive approach can help us in conquering the enemy and changing the things for betterment. The poet uses the symbol of the battlefield by referring to two kinds of soldiers. Those who are chicken hearted are easily overcome with fear, while those soldiers who are filled with courage and boldness are determined to fight till the last drop of their blood in the long run this makes them accomplish their mission.

3. How should we fight our temporary failures does the poet say giving an example of the battlefield?

The poet advises us that we should never think that our struggles shall not be rewarded. We must not be disappointed with temporary failure. Giving the example of a battle field the poet says that we should not think that the enemy will not become weak and our hard work has no effect on the enemy. The poet encourages us by saying that our hard work shall never go waste. We should never think that things will not change in our favour and affairs will remain as they are.

4. What does the poet say about the breaking of the sea waves?

The sea waves break on the rocks. They want to move forward onto the land. They strike on the rocks and keep on trying. They know that it is useless as they cannot get anywhere. Still they keep on striking on the rocks. Soon their efforts are rewarded. They succeed in making caves in the rocks and form small inlets onto the land. Thus, finally the waves make a path silently through the creeks onto the main- land or the sea. Similarly, in difficult times men should keep on struggling until they do not achieve their aims. Thus, the poet wishes to say that there is hope even in a hopeless situation.

5. What happens in the west when the sun rises in the east?

When the sun rises in the east it brings with it hope and goodness. People have faith that good times are ahead. The sun rises slowly and spreads brightness on the darkened paths. With its rising it also arouses the hopes in men that bad times shall soon be over. These hopes have already brightened the west land with its light. These hopes and light chase away the fears. The sun and the light give strength and courage to all to keep up their struggle. They give promises that victory is near.

6. What is the message conveyed in the poem? Or summary of the poem.

The poet has tried to encourage in the readers the courage to keep up their struggle. As he feels that there is hope in every hopeless situation. The poet has stressed this through the example of the breaking waves on the rocks and the sunrise. He says that just as the waves break on the rocks and keep on trying to make way through them onto the land, so should we keep on struggling to reach our aim. These same waves are seen making inlets at some distance through which the water is flowing towards the inland. So, shall we succeed in the long run. He also says that just as the sun rises in the east slowly so should we keep on our struggle. Though the sun seems to rise slowly in the east its light has already spread in the west. Similarly, our struggles shall not go waste. They shall bring in success in the long run. Thus, to brighten our life we need to keep on working hard.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who is the author of “Say Not the Struggle Naught Avaieth”?
 - a. Arthur Hugh Clough
 - b. Hugh Arthur Clough
 - c. Sri Aurobindo
 - d. H.W Longfellow

2. The poet says that struggle is _____
 - a. Of no avail
 - b. useful sometimes
 - c. of no help
 - d. useful

3. In the poem the poet says that the labour and the wounds are _____.
 - a. vain
 - b. not in vain
 - c. not often rewarded
 - d. useless

4. What does the poet mean when he says that “fears may be liars”.
 - a. fears are useless
 - b. one should not fear anything
 - c. fears frighten people
 - d. fears are something real

5. The poem “Say Not the Struggle Naught Avaieth” is about?
 - a. success in a battlefield
 - b. everlasting joy
 - c. patriotism
 - d. fruits of struggle

6. In "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth" the poet presents the images of?
 - a. battlefield, clouds and winds
 - b. battlefield, tides and sunrise
 - c. sunrise, clouds and winds
 - d. tides, sunrise and winds
7. To convey his idea the poet of "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth" presents ____
 - a. Three image
 - b. four images
 - c. two images
 - d. five images
8. The theme of the poem "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth" is _____
 - a. Romantic
 - b. classic
 - c. patriotic
 - d. inspiring
9. What type of a poem is "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth"?
 - a. sonnet
 - b. epic
 - c. ballad
 - d. pastoral
10. What does Authur Clough wish to tell us through the poem?
 - a. there is hope in a hopeless situation
 - b. there is no hope in a hopeless situation
 - c. God is always helping us
 - d. We must enjoy life
11. Who have been called as dupes?
 - a. wishes
 - b. hopes
 - c. death
 - d. fears
12. Who have been called as liars?
 - a. wishes
 - b. hopes
 - c. death
 - d. fears
13. What imagery has been used to show how to chase the liars?
 - a. just as the soldiers chase their enemies
 - b. just as the waves crash on the rocks
 - c. just as the sun light chases away the dark
 - d. just as the inlets chase towards the mainland.

14. What does the poet mean by dupes?

- a. fools
- b. liars
- c. fear
- d. hope

15. What imagery has the poet used to tell us not to lose hope when are efforts are not producing immediate results?

- a. a man looking at the rising sun through eastern windows.
- b. the soldiers running away
- c. inlets melting land
- d. waves cursing the creaks

Answer Key

Ques No	Correct Option		Ques No	Correct Option		Ques No	Correct Option
01	A		06	B		11	B
02	B		07	B		12	D
03	A		08	D		13	A
04	A		09	A		14	A
05	D		10	A		15	A

9.The Tiger and the Deer

Sri Aurobindo Ghosh

Summary

The Tiger and The Deer is a beautiful poem by Sri Aurobindo Ghosh, a versatile genius and an intellectual man of great repute in Indian English Literature. It is one of the early lyrical poems composed by Sri Aurobindo in free verse. The poet has used the powerful language and imagery in the poem. The poet conjures up in our vision the cruel, sinister grandeur of the forest. The tiger is portrayed as crouching, slouching, pouncing and slaying the delicate beauty of the woods. The glinting eyes, the powerful chest and the soft soundless paws of the tiger together convey an awesome aspect. The wind which is naturally powerful and free is frightened of the tiger who is the picture of brilliance splendour, sublimity. But murder and the noise of rustling leaves create the feeling of fear. The voice and footsteps of the tiger disturbs the grandeur and beauty of the forest.

In the poem, the tiger stands for death, darkness and arrogance, The deer stands for the beauty and calmness in Nature. The innocent deer drinks water from the pool in a cool and comforting shades of the forest. The tiger, unmindful of anyone or anything, crouches slowly to attack the deer. The fierce tiger leaps up over the deer and torn it to pieces. The deer died pathetically thinking about his mate left alone defenceless in the dense forest. Thus, we can see the tender feelings are beyond the thought of the ferocious tiger. This 'mild harmless beauty' in Nature is destroyed by the strong and arrogant tiger.

But the poet does not despair at the sight of such ferocity and cruelty. The last part of the poem ends on a note of optimism and prophecy. The poet says that the powerful ones will cause their own downfall; the victims of today will get their victory in the future. He says that a day will come when the tiger will not make the deer his prey in the heart of the forest. The tiger is compared with the mammoth. The large animals like mammoth became extinct. So there are not any attacks on the plains of Asia. In the same way, the species of tiger is on the path of destruction. The poet is clearly indicating the imperial British rule in India and its independence from the British colonial rule. The poem ends with the note of hope and optimism that there would be peace everywhere in the world.

The poem is a symbolic expression of the modern craze for power and domination over the downtrodden. It symbolizes the predominance of tamasik (evil) over satwik (good). The poem brings a vivid picture in the rhythmic expression.

Attempt the following questions in Short

1. What happens to the deer in the poem *The Tiger and the Deer*?

In the poem *The Tiger and the Deer* the tiger stands for death, darkness and arrogance and the deer stands for peace and innocence. The innocent deer drinks water from the great pool in the forest. The tiger crouches slowly to attack the deer. The fierce tiger leapt up over the deer and torn it to pieces. The deer died pathetically thinking about its mate. The death of the deer symbolizes the of the peace and innocence in the modern world.

2. What does the tiger stand for in the poem *The Tiger and the Deer*?

In the poem *The Tiger and the Deer* the tiger stands for death, darkness and arrogance. The innocent deer drinks water from the great pool in the forest. The tiger crouches slowly to attack the deer. The fierce tiger leapt up over the deer and torn it to pieces. Today the modern civilization like the tiger with its materialistic mindset is killing the healthy values of life like love, selflessness and honesty. They are being replaced with cruelty and selfishness in the pursuit of materialistic progress in personal and national life.

3. What does the deer stand for in the poem *The Tiger and the Deer*?

In the poem *The Tiger and the Deer* the deer stands for peace and innocence. It stands for healthy values of life. It symbolizes good (satvik) qualities. The innocent deer drinks water from the great pool in the forest. The tiger crouches slowly to attack the deer. The fierce tiger leapt up over the deer and torn it to pieces. It was helpless and died pathetically thinking about its mate. The tiger's cruelty towards the deer shows the terrible experience. It indicates the loss of peace and innocence in the modern world replacing it by the cruelty and arrogance.

4. Write the summary of the poem *The Tiger and The Deer*.

The Tiger and the Deer is a beautiful poem by Sri Aurobindo Ghosh. The poem exhibits the sense at the misery of soul exhibiting the weakness on the part of the deer. The poem depicts the terror of a forest with the enactment of cruelty. The tiger's cruelty towards the deer shows the terrible experience. The innocent deer drinks water from the great pool in the forest. The tiger crouches slowly to attack the deer. The fierce tiger leapt up over the deer and torn it to pieces. The deer died pathetically thinking about its mate. The poem ends with optimism and hope. The poet says that the day will come when the tiger will not make the deer his prey in the heart of the forest.

5. How would you relate the killing of the innocent deer by the tiger with the healthy values of life by the cruelty of modern civilization?

Sri Aurobindo has used the symbols of the tiger and the deer in the poem to show how the strong dominate and destroy the weak in the Nature. It has been the same in the history of the world with the strong civilizations destroying weak civilizations. Today the modern civilization like the tiger with its materialistic mindset is killing the healthy values of life like love, selflessness and honesty. They are being replaced with cruelty and selfishness in the pursuit of materialistic progress in personal and national life.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who is the poet of the poem *The Tiger and the Deer*?
 - A. Sarojini Naidu
 - B. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
 - C. Rabindranath Tagore
 - D. S.T. Coleridge
2. What happens to the deer in the poem *The Tiger and the Deer*?
 - A. It was killed by the tiger in the forest.
 - B. It was fortunately met to her mate.
 - C. It got asleep beneath the tree as it was too tired.
 - D. The deer became the friend of the tiger.
3. Where was the deer drinking water?
 - A. in the Arabian sea
 - B. little pond by the village side
 - C. woodland pool in the forest
 - D. in the deserts of Asia
4. What does the tiger stand for in the poem *The Tiger and the Deer*?
 - A. birth, death, rebirth
 - B. death, darkness and arrogance
 - C. silence, peace and happiness
 - D. mild beauty of nature
5. What does the deer stand for in the poem *The Tiger and the Deer*?
 - A. beauty in Nature and healthy values of life
 - B. arrogance, jealousy and hatred
 - C. arrogance and mildness both
 - D. fearlessness and idleness
6. "And it felt and torn, died remembering.....". Whom does the line refer to?
 - A. tiger
 - B. deer
 - C. forest
 - D. mammoth

7. "Brilliant, crouching, slouching, that crept". Whom does the line refer to?
 A. cat
 B. dog
 C. deer
 D. tiger
8. What does 'the soundless paw' mean in the poem?
 A. silence in the forest
 B. peaceful atmosphere in the forest
 C. swooping of death and destruction
 D. ferocious storm in the forest
9. What does the line 'As the mammoth shakes no more the plains of Asia' indicate?
 A. those who makes efforts become successful.
 B. those who harm others suffer the same one day.
 C. those who believe others never lose.
 D. those who betray others become always victorious.
10. Who has 'gleaming eyes and mighty chest'?'
 A. Tiger
 B. Nature
 C. Deer
 D. Mammoth
11. For whom the words 'mild harmless beauty' is used?
 A. Nature
 B. Deer
 C. Tiger
 D. Mammoth
12. Who has died remembering its mate?
 A. Mammoth
 B. Tiger
 C. Deer
 D. Nature

Answer Key

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
B	A	C	B	A	B	D	C	B	A	B	C

10. Polonius to Laertes

William Shakespeare

Summary

The poem 'Polonius to Laertes' is a short passage from Shakespeare's great tragedy Hamlet. It is a part of the speech which Polonius makes to his son Laertes who is about to depart for France. This is a farewell speech delivered by Polonius on the occasion of Laertes' return to France. Polonius offers him his blessings and a great deal of advice full of worldly wisdom. This speech is an excellent example of Shakespeare's wit and wisdom.

A series of advice begins with "Give thy thoughts no tongue". Polonius advises his son not to reveal his thoughts to others rather keep them to himself. He warns him of reckless thoughts and tells never give them practical shape. He wants his son to think well before putting his thoughts into actions. He further advises Laertes to make friends but test their trustworthiness before developing friendship. A permanent bond of friendship can be established with the one who is fair and sincere in ones dealings. He urges his son not to be too friendly with the immature and inexperienced persons. Furthermore, Polonius asks his son try to stay out of quarrel but if he gets into one he should not give up rather fight boldly. This will make his opponent weak and he will feel afraid of him in future.

Polonius next urges his son to listen to everyone but express his views only to a selected few. He further adds that there is nothing wrong in taking opinions of others but never reveal your opinion to others. He counsels his son to wear expensive clothes if affordable but not to wear flashy outfits because a man's personality is often judged by the clothes he wears. Polonius points out that the Frenchmen of noble birth and the highest rank do wear costly clothes but they avoid pretentious ones. Polonius wants Laertes to remember all these tips about clothes as he is going to stay among the French people. Next advice in the series is 'Neither a borrower nor a lender be'. Polonius tells his son not to borrow money or lend it to a friend. Borrowing makes one extravagant in ones habits and lending leads to loss of friend as well as money. The most important of all he has said so far is that one should be true to oneself. What he means to say is that one should be consistent and constant in one's opinions and strictly follow the principles of one's life. He finally bids farewell to his son with these advice and hopes that they will bear fruit in due course.

Answer the following questions in short

1. What is the occasion for Polonius's advice to his son Laertes?

Polonius offers Laertes a great deal of advice on the occasion of his departure to France to join a university. These are parting advice of a father to his son who is sailing away to a new land. Being a sincere father, his concern for his son is quite natural as he is going to a new country with different cultural background. He was quite anxious that his son might have to face difficulties in a new environment. So, he bestows him a lot of advice about how he should act and deal with people there and cope up with distressful situations.

2. Is it correct to say that Polonius's moral maxims are meant only for an aristocratic society? Do you consider them useful for all young men? Give reasons.

Polonius's moral maxims are not only for an aristocratic society but for all young men who struggle to cope up in a new territory. Every young man should act upon these sound advices to stay strong amidst the challenges of his life. Following the advice of Polonius, young men can easily overcome the troubles they come across during their life's journey. Stress, depression, lack of decision-making power, how to choose friends, how to handle the money they earn, how to behave in a civilized society are the common problems among the youth today. Understanding what goes on around the world and finding one's own opinion on the various issues related to their personal and professional life is a big challenge for the youth, who struggle to differentiate between "good" and "bad". Today's youth can find solution to all their life's problems following the advice offered by Polonius to his son.

3. This piece is an example in worldly wisdom. Substantiate this statement with reasons.

The advice offered by Polonius to his son is full of worldly wisdom. Polonius has beautifully put forth his views during his son's departure to France. The parting advice of Polonius is very sound and valuable. Some of the sentences have become aphorism. These words of Polonius have encompassed the entire understanding of the world. He talks about friendship, how to handle a quarrel, how to express one's thoughts, how one should dress etc. Polonius' advice to his son about being careful in making friends and dealing with monetary matters are very apt. One should check the sincerity of one's friend before developing a bond of friendship. This advice is very useful for the young boys and girls who easily gets into false company. 'Neither a borrower nor a lender be' is a very popular maxim which expresses that one should avoid borrowing or lending money in order to maintain good relationships. Borrowing or lending

ultimately leads to the loss of both Money and friend. Maxim 'the apparel often proclaims the man' expresses that the cloth one wears should be expensive but decent as it reveals the personality of that person. Polonius' advice 'Give thy thoughts no tongue' warns Laertes to be careful in expressing his thoughts and weigh it properly before putting it into action. Noone can deny the fact that the advice offered by Polonius is not only sound but also very well-worded.

4. Explain the line- Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice.

The maxim reflects the wisdom that one should listen to the views of others in order to enrich one's knowledge but not unnecessarily express one's opinion. Advising his son Laertes, Polonius urges that he should listen to all and get benefited by other's views but he should be very selective in expressing his views. It is better not to speak rather than using wrong words as it creates misunderstanding. Careless use of words not only lowers one's position, it spoils our relations as well. Hence, one should be very careful in putting one's views otherwise it may lead one to trouble. A patient listener is always considered wise.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Polonius gives a lot of advice to his son Laertes when he is about to start for

- A. France
- B. Australia
- C. Italy
- D. Japan

2. 'But do not dull thy palm with entertainment

Of each new-hatch'd, unfledg'd comrade.

What does the word unfledged mean in the above line?

- A. Experienced
- B. Inexperienced
- C. Disciplined
- D. Matured

3. 'Give every man thy ear, but few thy

Complete the line by choosing the correct word.

- A. Money
- B. Advice
- C. Voice
- D. Judgment

4. Which of the following is a part of Polonius's advice to Laertes?

- A. To thine own self be true
- B. Neither a borrower nor a lender be
- C. Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy
- D. All of the above

5. The poem 'Polonius to Laertes' is a part of which play by Shakespeare.
 A. Othello
 B. King Lear
 C. Hamlet
 D. Macbeth
6. According to Polonius, borrowing and lending are enemies of
 A. bravery
 B. friendship
 C. fear
 D. culture
7. According to Polonius, to be true to others, one must first be
 A. Friends with everyone.
 B. True to one's friends.
 C. Hold on to one's native culture.
 D. True to oneself.
8. What is Polonius's advice with regard to friendship?
 A. Keep your true friends close
 B. Beware of all friends
 C. Friendship is never true
 D. None of the above
9. Polonius advises Laertes to be familiar in his dealings with others, but he should never be-
 A. Silent
 B. Aggressive
 C. Vulgar
 D. Friendly
10. What does Polonius mean by, 'give thy thoughts no tongue'?
 A. Be careful when listening to others' thoughts.
 B. Be alert to understand what others think of you.
 C. Be mindful of what others are saying about you.
 D. Be careful while revealing your thoughts

Answer Key

Ques No	Correct Option		Ques No	Correct Option
1	A		6	B
2	B		7	D
3	C		8	A
4	D		9	C
5	C		10	D

11. Nature

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Summary

Nature is a beautiful sonnet by H. W. Longfellow, one of America's best loved poets. It is about the transition humans make from life to death. Here, the poet draws comparison between the relationship of a mother with her little child and the relationship of the Nature with the living beings. Through this comparison, the poet wishes to reveal the harsh reality that death and decay are inevitable. Every living being will meet with its death one or the other day.

The poet says that a loving, kind and caring mother very affectionately insists her little child to move to the bed room as the day is over and it's time to sleep. The child, on the other hand, though tired is quite reluctant to go to bed as he is busy in playing with his toys and has not yet finished his playing. He wishes to continue playing with his old, broken playthings. The mother then, in order to convince her child, promises that she would give him new toys the next day in place of these broken ones. But, he is not fully assured even by the promise. He continues gazing at his toys on the floor unwilling to leave them. Even the idea of beautiful new playthings fails to please him.

The poet states that the Nature also acts like the mother. It is also loving and caring like any mother. One after the other, it takes away our playthings i.e. our loving earthly possessions from us. Then it leads us very gently to our permanent resting place hardly bothering if we are willing to go there or not. We, human beings, feeling tired and sleepy fail to understand how we are lead from the known to the unknown. In this way the poet has beautifully drawn a parallel between the Nature and a mother as they both are loving and caring. The mother leads her child very lovingly to short sleep whereas the nature leads all living beings to long permanent sleep i.e. death.

Answer the following questions in short

1. Why was the boy reluctant to go to bed?

The boy was busy in playing with his playthings. He has not yet completed his playing. When his mother insisted him to move to bed room, he continued gazing at the toys on the floor. It shows that he longed to continue the same. Even he didn't bother whether his playthings are broken. He showed his unwillingness to go to bed. Seeing his unwillingness, his mother tried to convince him by promising that she would bring him new toys the next day. But it couldn't comfort him. Due to his longing to continue playing, he was reluctant to go to bed.

2. Describe the conflict that takes place in the child's mind?

When the day is over, the mother insists her child to move to bed as it's time to sleep. But the child is so much engrossed in playing his toys that he doesn't wish to go to sleep. He feels, he has not yet completed his playing. His longing to continue playing and the conflict in his mind are very much clear from his continuous gazing at the toys lying on the floor. The mother realizes his unwillingness to move to bed. So in order to entice him, she promises him that she would bring him new beautiful toys the next day. At this he continues gazing at his broken toys. He is in dilemma. He thinks if he would leave his broken toys for the sake of new ones promised by his mother.

3. What are the two sets of images in the poem? Describe them in your own words.

The poet uses two sets of images to draw comparison. The first set of images includes the image of a mother and her reluctant child. The mother tries very lovingly to lead her son to bed as the day is over. She is very kind. She wishes her son to sleep. On the other hand, the boy is busy in playing his toys. He doesn't wish to leave his toys. Seeing his unwillingness, she bribes him by promising that she would bring him new toys the next day. The second set of images includes the Nature and all living beings. The Nature also is very kind. Like the mother, it (the nature) also leads all living beings very gently to permanent sleep.

4. Is Nature always gentle when it leads us away from the world? Explain your answer.

Answer: Most of the time, the Nature is gentle when it leads us away from the world. Like a mother, it takes away very affectionately our loving playthings one by one and then leads us to permanent sleep i.e. death. But sometimes it shows its rude nature. During drought, famine, earthquakes and floods etc., it becomes very cruel and leads us quite mercilessly away from the world.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The poem *Nature* is
 - A. a sonnet
 - B. an ode
 - C. an elegy
 - D. none of the above

2. The poem, *Nature*, is written by.....
 - A. W. H. Longfellow
 - B. H. W. Longfellow
 - C. W. Wordsworth
 - D. W. H. Auden

3. In the poem *Nature*, the poet compares Nature with.....
 - A. a god
 - B. a teacher
 - C. a mother
 - D. a nurse

4. The poet uses the image of a child who is
 - A. eager
 - B. reluctant
 - C. anxious
 - D. happy

5. The mother insists her child....
 - A. to go to bed
 - B. to go to school
 - C. to play with the toys
 - D. None of the above

6. The child gazing at the ‘broken playthings’ on the floor, through the open door, indicates that.....
- the child does not have playmates.
 - the child has not finished playing.
 - the evening has not yet set in.
 - the child is not interested in playing anymore.
7. What ‘may not please the child more’?
- the promise of new playthings to replace the broken toys.
 - the mother’s insistence on taking him/her to bed
 - the promise of getting new playmates
 - the fact that he/she has to stop playing
8. Why does the poet draw a parallel between Nature and a mother?
- because Nature forgives us like mothers
 - because Nature is as gentle and loving as mothers
 - because the poet is fond of his mother
 - because Nature is destructive
9. What is the central theme of the poem?
- Love transcends life.
 - Death and decay are inevitable.
 - Nature helps us transcend death and decay.
 - Nature has unparalleled wealth and riches.
10. The figure of speech used in the poem is
- Metaphor
 - Hyperbole
 - Simile
 - None of the above
11. According to the poet, who takes away our playthings one by one?
- The mother
 - The father
 - The Nature
 - None of the above
12. In the poem *Nature*, the playthings symbolize.....
- the toys
 - the earthly possessions
 - money
 - None of the above

Answer-key

Ques No	Correct Option	Ques No	Correct Option	Ques No	Correct Option	Ques No	Correct Option
1	A	4	B	7	A	10	C
2	B	5	A	8	B	11	C
3	C	6	B	9	B	12	B