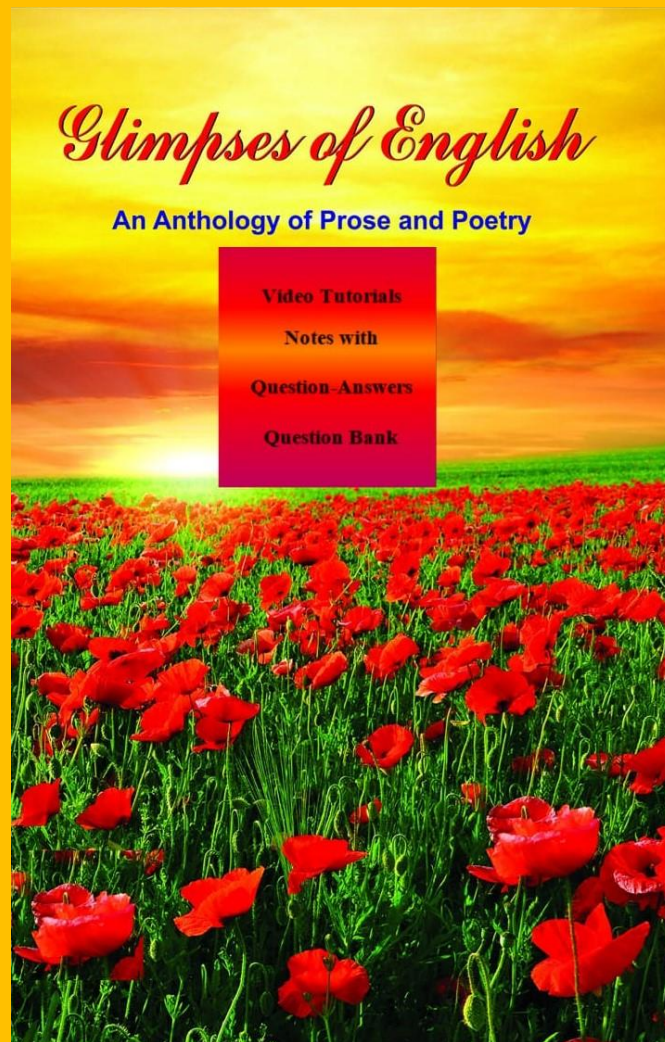


Online Study Material
B. A. Part III (Semester V)
Compulsory English
(Based on the Syllabus of R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur)



A Joint Venture of
Rajkumar Kewalramani Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur
Vidyasagar Kala Mahavidyalaya, Khairi (Bijewada), Ramtek
Smt. Binzani Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

Under the Guidance of
Board of Studies in English
R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur

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Mahal, Nagpur

Under the Guidance of
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Syllabus

SYLLABUS PRESCRIBED FOR

B. A. PART-III EXAMINATION

COMPULSORY ENGLISH

SEMESTER V

(To be implemented from the session 2018-2019 and onwards)

Theory :80 marks

Internal : 20 marks

Prescribed Textbooks:

**1. Glimpses of English : An Anthology of Prose and Poetry Ed. By P.K.U.Pillai,
Pravin Joshi, Vibha Agrawal, SuchitaPatne&DhirajAmbade (Dattsons)**

**2. Improve Your English (Step Up – III)- Edited by Sandhya Nair,
AkhileshPeshwe& Manjushree Sardeshpande(Foundation Books)**

Unit I : Prose

20 Marks

Prescribed Lessons

1. Playing the English Gentleman- A.G.Gardiner

2. The Gold Frame- R.K.Laxman

Unit II: Poetry

20 Marks

1. She walks in Beauty- Lord Byron

2. The Lost Leader- Robert Browning

Unit III: Short Stories

1. Kabuliwallah- Rabindranath Tagore

20 Marks

2. The Open Window-Hector Hugh Munro

Unit IV: A) Applied Skills

10 Marks

- i) Writing an Inventory Report(5marks)
- ii) Writing an Advertisement copy (5marks)

B) Essay writing

10 Marks

(Social, Environmental, Economic and Current Topics)

Unit V: Conversational Skills (Step UpIII)(Internal assessment)20 Marks

Internal assessment will be based on :

i) Viva -10 marks

ii) Assignments-10 marks

1. Situation at the Railway Counter
2. Complaining about a stale food product or an eatable
3. Complaining about a hyped bill
4. Going to the Surpanch and enquiring about widening of roads
5. Approaching the MLA with a Request
6. Translation of Sentences
7. Enacting your favourite mother tongue show in English

Recommended books:

- 1.Strengthen Your Writing by V.R. Narayanaswamy (Orient Longman)
2. Written Communication in English by Sarah Freeman(Orient Longman)
3. Macmillan Foundation English by R.K. Dwivedi and A. Kumar(Macmillan)
4. Write Right by SaritaManuja (Macmillan)

Distribution of Marks

Unit	Course Content	SAQ	VSAQ	Total Marks
I	Prose	15	05	20
II	Poems	15	05	20
III	Short stories	15	05	20
IV	Applied Skills and Essay writing		20	20
V	Conversational Skills(Internal assessment)	-	-	20
			Total	100

Pattern of University Examination Question Paper

B.A. PART III EXAMINATION

SEMESTER V

COMPULSORY ENGLISH

PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

- Q.1 (A) Writing an inventory Report 5 Marks
- (B) One out two questions with internal choice on writing an advertisement 5 Marks
- (C) Write an essay in about 300 words on any one of the four given topics 10 Marks
- Q.2 (A) Three short answer questions with internal choice to be answered in about 75 words each from Unit I (prescribed lessons) 3x5 =15
- (B) Five very short answer questions on Unit I (prescribed lessons) to be answered in one or two sentences each 5x1=05
- Q.3 (A) Three short answer questions with internal choice to be answered in about 75 words each from Unit II (prescribed poems) 3x5= 15
- (Note: Internal choice should be from two different lessons)
- (B) Five very short answer questions on the prescribed poems to be answered in one or two sentences each 5x1=05
- Q.4 (A) Three short answer questions with internal choice to be answered in about 75 words each from unit III (prescribed Short stories) 3 x 5 = 15
- (B) Five very short answer questions on the prescribed Short stories to be answered in one or two sentences each. 5x1=05

Links of the Video Tutorials

- **Introduction to the Syllabus**
(Presentation By: Dr.Madhavi Moharil)
<https://youtu.be/2A-Xu3tK4qc>

- **Unit I: Prose**
 1. **Playing the English Gentleman**
(Presentation By: Dr.Sawan Dharpuriwar)
<https://youtu.be/Xp72IGinqVU>
 2. **The Gold Frame**
(Presentation By: Dr.Sawan Dharpuriwar)
<https://youtu.be/BAD6HBrq694>

- **Unit II: Poetry**
 1. **She Walks in Beauty**
(Presentation By: Dr.Sawan Dharpuriwar)
<https://youtu.be/vr-bOEjqSM0>
 2. **The Lost Leader**
(Presentation By: Dr.Madhavi Moharil)
<https://youtu.be/LjRF6nc90mM>

- **Unit III: Short Stories**
 1. **Kabuliwallah**
(Presentation By: Dr.Madhavi Moharil)
<https://youtu.be/M1ivtfKkbDY>
 3. **The Open Window**
(Presentation By: Dr.Madhavi Moharil)
<https://youtu.be/RKPBNxG5BJA>

- **Unit IV: A) Applied Skills / Essay Writing**
 1. **Writing an Advertisement Copy**
(Presentation By: Dr. Archana Gupta)
<https://youtu.be/6NDUUU5ihgg>
 2. **Essay Writing**
(Presentation By: Dr. Suchita Marathe)
<https://youtu.be/akHTgiZLuCo>

UNIT I: PROSE

1. Playing the English Gentleman

M. K. Gandhi

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948), popularly known as Mahatma Gandhi. He is called as Father of the Nation. He was a great leader of national freedom struggle of India. His life and teachings inspired many leaders in India and across the world. Present extract is taken from his autobiography “The Story of My Experiments with Truth”.

Concise Summary:-

Playing the English Gentleman is an extract taken from the famous autobiography, *The Story of My Experiments with Truth* by M. K. Gandhi. In this extract Gandhi narrates incidents from the time he was studying to be a lawyer in London.

According to Gandhi’s friend in England he was misfit and clumsy for English society. Gandhi wanted to be a perfect English gentleman. Therefore he made efforts to become an English gentleman and be like them in their society. His first attempt was with his food habits. Gandhi was experimenting with his diet. His faith in vegetarianism grew from day to day. Health was the principal consideration of those experiments. His English friend was worried about his vegetarian diet. He thought if Gandhi continued to object to eating meat, he might become weak and also remain an outcaste in English society. Therefore, the friend made an effort to reform Gandhi. He invited Gandhi for dinner at a hotel in London. But the plan of dinner at that hotel was not helpful to bring about a change in Gandhi. Gandhi could not adjust with the non-vegetarian food.

Then to become polished and a perfect English Gentleman he decided to wear clothes worn by the English gentleman, took lessons in dancing, learned French language and also the art of elocution. He also learned to play violin in order to cultivate an ear for western music. He spent three months in all these attempts. Then after three months he realized that he was not going to live in England for the rest of his life. He was in England for his studies of law and after the completion of his studies he would return back to India; therefore he should concentrate on his studies and not on efforts to become a perfect English gentleman. And with this realization he started concentrating on his studies left all the classes that he joined to become an English gentleman.

Questions and their answers:-

SAQ. 1: Was Gandhiji a perfect English Gentleman? Give reasons for your answer. Or

Describe some of Gandhi's habits and attitudes which were at variance with what encountered in England?

ANS.: The extract "Playing the English Gentleman" has been taken from Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography "The Story of My Experiments with Truth". In the present extract "Playing the English Gentleman", Gandhiji narrates a few incidents from his stay at London when he was taking education of law. He says that according to his friends he was misfit and clumsy for English society because of his strict vegetarian habits. Gandhiji did not thought of himself as a perfect English Gentleman and decided to make some changes in him to become so.

As he was firm in his vegetarianism, he thought to make some other changes in his ways and manners. The attitudes and habits which he concentrated to change were his clothing style, arranging tie and parting hair in correct fashion before mirror, wearing top hat, using double watch-chain of gold, learning dancing, elocution and French. Gandhiji foolishly thought that after making these changes into his ways and habits he could become perfect English gentleman.

SAQ. 2: Did Gandhi do anything specific to change the way he looked? If yes what did he do? Or

What were the attempts that Gandhi made to inculcate the qualities of an English Gentleman and how did these attempts turn out? Or

What were the efforts Gandhiji do to become the perfect English gentleman?

ANS.: In order to become a perfect English gentleman Gandhiji decided to make some changes in his habits and attitudes. The first thing he concentrated was the way of his clothing. He found his Bombay cut clothes unsuitable for English Society. He got some new clothes from army and navy stores. He wasted ten pounds to purchase an evening suit from Bond Street and nineteen shillings on top hat. He started wasting ten minutes every day before mirror for arranging his tie and parting his hair in the correct fashion. He also asked his brother to send him a double watch chain of gold.

He could stop at this but decided to join dancing, violin, elocution and French classes in order to become a perfect Englishman. He spent a lot of money on the classes to learn all these skills. He even purchased a violin to develop ear for western music. Thus Gandhiji tried his level best to change himself according to the ways and manners of English society. These were the attempts made by Gandhiji to become a perfect English Gentleman.

SAQ. 3: Why did Gandhiji decide not to go to any classes he had signed up for? Or

“But henceforth I became a student” Why did Gandhi say this at the end and decide to stop all the classes? Or

What is Gandhiji’s self-realization at the end? What decision he takes after that?

ANS.: To prove himself suitable for English society Gandhiji decided to become perfect English gentleman. He started making changes in his style, habits and way of living. He purchased clothes of new English style from Army and Navy stores. He prepared new suit, purchased top hat, learned to arrange tie, spent much time on parting his hair. He also spent much money on the classes to learn French, dancing, violin and elocution.

At the end he realized that these things would not make him an English gentleman but his character would prove him a gentleman. He realized that he had come to London in order to become a lawyer and join Inns of Court. He was a student and ought to go on with his studies. He understood that he was spending much time and money on foolish things. With this self-realization he decided not to go to any of the classes and concentrate only on his studies to become a good lawyer to complete his ambition.

SAQ. 4: What Happened at the dinner table? What efforts were made by Gandhiji’s friend to reform his vegetarian habits? Or

Comment on the relationship that Gandhiji and his friend shared? Or

Write a note on the incident at Holborn Restaurant.

ANS.: Gandhiji’s faith in vegetarianism was growing day by day when he was living in London for his studies of law. His friend was worried for him. He thought this would affect Gandhiji’s health and his objections to meat-eating would prove him outcast because it was unsuitable for English society. His friend tried to make a last attempt and took Gandhiji to London’s big restaurant for dinner. He thought that by watching the modesty of the big restaurant, Gandhiji would not ask any questions about the food. But when the food was served Gandhiji tried to enquire if the soup was vegetable soup. His friend called him too clumsy for decent society and asked him to wait outside till his dinner is over. Gandhiji did not take dinner that night as was unable to find any veg restaurant open. After his friend’s dinner they went to see the play in theatre. They did not discuss this incident further and it also not affected their friendship. This incident inspired Gandhiji to become perfect English gentleman by making changes in him without compromising his vegetarianism.

VSAQ 1: What was Gandhiji’s main concern in his experiment with his diet?

ANS.: Health was the main concern in Gandhiji’s experiment with his diet.

VSAQ 2: Why was Gandhiji’s friend worried about Gandhiji’s vegetarianism?

ANS.: Gandhiji's friend worried about Gandhiji's vegetarianism because he thought that it would affect his health and objections to meat eating would prove him outcast in English society.

VSAQ 3: Why did Gandhiji summon the waiter?

ANS.: Gandhiji summoned the waiter to enquire if the soup was of vegetables.

VSAQ 4: Who encouraged Gandhiji to make a complete change?

ANS.: The violin teacher encouraged Gandhiji to make a complete change.

VSAQ 5: What book did the elocution teacher recommend?

ANS.: The elocution teacher recommended the Bell's "Standard Elocutionist" as the textbook of elocution.

VSAQ 6: To which restaurant Gandhiji and his friend went for dinner?

ANS.: Gandhiji and his friend went to Holburn Restaurant.

VSAQ 7: What was the cost of top hat purchased by Gandhiji?

ANS.: The cost of top hat purchased by Gandhiji was nineteen shillings.

VSAQ 8: Where did Gandhiji make his evening suit and for what cost?

ANS.: Gandhiji made his evening suit in Bond Street for ten pounds.

VSAQ 9: Which were three necessary things towards the making of an English gentleman?

ANS.: The three necessary things towards the making of an English gentleman according to Gandhiji were to learn dancing, to learn French language and elocution.

2. The Gold Frame

R. K. Laxman

Rasipuram Krishnaswami Laxman (1924-1915 is one of the greatest cartoonists of India. He is famous for his cartoon column in The Times of India. 'You Said It' which features his best known creation "The Common Man". He also wrote short stories, travelogues and a novel. He has received many prestigious awards like Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan and Magsaysay award. Present story deals with the story of a frame maker depicting the picture of false prestige of the society.

Concise Summary:-

The Gold Frame is a story by R. K. Laxman. The story deals with false prestige in the society with simplicity and humour. The story a symbol of deceptive modern society.

Datta was the owner of 'The Modern Frame Works' shop. He was a silent and hard working man. The shop was an extra-large wooden packing case mounted on unstable legs and the case was tucked in a gap between a drug store and a radio repair shop. The space in the shop was covered by pictures of Gods, saints, hockey players, and of children. While working on frames Datta would slip a glass-cutter or a pencil stub, then he would uncoil from his posture and search impatiently for it. Many times he had to stand up and shake his dhoti vigorously to find the lost object.

One day a customer came to Datta's shop to get the photograph of an old man framed. The old man was like a God for the customer. He wanted to demonstrate his respect for the old man. For the same, he wanted an expensive frame for the picture. Datta showed him so many frames. The customer settled with the gold frame with a cut-mount for picture. Datta told the customer to come after two weeks to get the frame.

While Datta was working on the gold frame, he spilled a tin containing white enamel paint on the photograph of the old man. And to rescue the photograph he made thick black specks on it. Then he decided to replace the photograph with the photograph that was similar to that. The customer came on time to take the frame. Datta became worried of the reaction of the customer. The customer showed anger upon Datta when he received the golden framed picture upon looking at it because the frame was a square one and he desired a cut mount with an oval shape. The customer could not judge the change in photograph.

The end of the story is surprising because Datta was expecting the customer would be angry for changing the photograph, but the customer was angry for the frame. Thus the story highlights upon the false prestige in the society with simplicity.

Questions and their answers:-

SAQ 1: What kind of man was Datta? OR

Attempt a character sketch of Datta? OR

Do the character analysis of Datta.

ANS: Datta is the owner of Modern Frame Works. He is a bent figure with a complexion of old timber. He wears silver rimmed glasses. He is silent and hardworking man. He does not like to talk much. He never entertains people and friends intruding his silence. He is perfect in the art of dealing with his customers.

His experience has taught him that his customers either come before time or late or sometimes never come back to collect their frame. He only completes the work of the customer who comes to his shop twice to enquire the completion of the work. He is shrewd and skilled in his work which is proved by his perfect replacement of the old man's photograph. Thus Datta is resourceful man who knows his job well and has the skill of satisfying his customers.

SAQ 2: Describe Datta's shop in your own words? Why did Datta tell the customer that he would take two weeks to complete the project? OR

Describe Datta's shop and his work? What were the pictures in the shop?

OR

Give the pen picture of Datta's shop, "The Modern Frameworks".

ANS.: Datta was a frame maker and the owner of the shop, "The Modern Frameworks". His shop was situated in the gap between a drug store and a radio repair shop. It was actually an extra-large wooden packing case. His shop was filled with all the necessary material needed for photo framing. He was always seen sitting surrounded by cardboard pieces, bits of wood, glass sheets, boxes of nails, glue bottles, paint tins and other such materials.

The walls of his shop were covered by pictures framed by him. The pictures swinging on the walls were of gods, saints, hockey players, children, national leaders, wedding couples, Urdu calligraphy and many others. Datta usually told the customers that he would take two weeks to complete the project. His experience had taught him that his customers would either come before time or late or sometimes never come back to collect their frame. He used to complete the work of the customer who would come to his shop twice to enquire the completion of the work.

SAQ 3: What happened when Datta ruined the picture? OR

Was the ending a surprise? Why? OR

Describe how the picture was damaged and what Dutta did to save the situation? OR

What did Datta do to save himself from the disgraceful situation? OR

Describe Datta's last encounter with the customer? OR

What was the mistake noticed by the customer?

ANS.: The paint falls on the photograph of the old man in Datta's efforts to search pencil stub. The photograph gets more spoiled when Datta tries to rub the paint. He is in great despair and troubles to see the spoiled photograph. While looking at the photographs swinging on the walls of his shop he notices resemblance of the face of the spoiled man with one of the photographs. This gives him an idea and courage to handle the situation.

He opens the wooden box filled with the unclaimed photographs run over by cockroaches and spiders. He finds out the most resembling photograph from the box. He works for two hours on it to make old man's photograph look wonderful in the gold frame. He prepares himself for the answer when the customer is expected to come to collect the frame. When the customer comes, he does not notice the mistake or change in the photograph. He only complains that the picture is framed in square mount against his demand of oval mount. Thus Datta saves himself from the disgraceful situation.

VSAQ 1: What usually happen when Datta lost a glass cutter or a pencil stub?

ANS: Datta usually looked impatiently for it and then shake his dhoti forcefully to dislodge the lost object.

VSAQ 2: What was the request of the customer?

ANS: The customer wanted the photograph of an old man to be framed.

VSAQ 3: What kind of mount did the customer want?

ANS: The customer wanted oval cut mount.

VSAQ 4: What happened when Datta shook the folds of his dhoti violently?

ANS: Datta shook folds of his dhoti so forcibly that he upset tin containing white enamel paint which falls on the photograph of the old man.

VSAQ 5: Why was the customer angry when he received the golden framed picture?

ANS: The customer was angry because he wanted the picture framed in oval mount and Datta has framed it in square mount.

VSAQ 6: What was the cost of framing the photograph?

ANS: The cost of framing the photograph was Seventeen Rupees.

VSAQ 7: What was the name of Datta's shop?

ANS: The name of Dutta's shop was "The Modern Frame Works".

VSAQ 8: After how many days Datta promised to make the frame ready?

ANS: Dutta promised to make the frame ready after two weeks.

VSAQ 9: Why did Datta call his customers after two weeks to collect their frame? Or

What did Datta know about his customers?

ANS: Datta called his customers two weeks after to collect their frames because he knew their mentality that they are late or early or never come back to collect their frame.

VSAQ 10: What kinds of pictures were displayed on the walls of the shop of Datta?

ANS: The pictures of God, saints, players, children, cheap prints of famous paintings, children, wedding couples, Urdu calligraphy etc.

UNIT II: POETRY

1. She Walks in Beauty

Lord Byron

Lord Byron(1788-1824)is one of the greatest and popular British poets of Romantic period. He is best known for writing on the concepts of love, nature and liberty. Present poem is a short lyrical poem of 18 lines which presents the picture of a perfect woman having beauty of body and soul.

.....

Concise Summary:-

She Walks in Beauty is a lyric by Lord Byron. It expresses romantic concepts of love and beauty of a woman. The concept of beauty in the poem goes beyond the physical aspects of beauty. It is the beauty of the mind and heart. The poem is not a conventional love poem, but presents a vision of the perfect woman.

The poem conveys the theme of beauty, amazement and harmony through multiple poetic devices. These devices include simile, personification and metaphor.

In the first stanza of the poem the poet describes a woman who ‘walks in beauty’. The beauty of woman is compared with the cloudless and starry sky during night time and goes on to convey her beauty as a harmonious ‘meeting’ between darkness and light. The darkness of the night and the brightness of stars are brought as contrast to describe the beauty of the eyes of the woman. Her beauty has sweetness and is contrasted to the ‘gaudy’ day light.

In the second stanza of the poem the poet describes the beauty of the woman as the perfect balance of darkness and brightness. Her hair is black and beautiful and her face is bright and beautiful which reflects her inner beauty. The poet then goes on to describe the inner beauty of the woman. The beauty of the woman reflects the thoughts of the woman which are pure and calm and are yet eloquent.

In the third stanza of the poem the poet still mentions about the beauty of the woman. But in this stanza the poet mentions that the looks of the woman convey the feelings of her soul. All the features on her face, be it her cheek or brow convey her serene beauty. Her smile wins hearts of all those who look at her. Thus all her facial expressions describe about her days which are spent in ‘goodness’. Her pleasant facial expressions eloquently but innocently express her inner goodness and peacefulness of mind. In the poem, the poet describes the beauty and harmony of mind and body to create the effect of goodness possessed by the woman.

Questions and their answers:-

SAQ 1: Give the critical appreciation of the poem “She Walks in Beauty” Or

The poem “She Walks in Beauty” describes the inter-relationship between body and soul. Discuss.

Ans.: “She Walks in Beauty” is one of the best known poems of Lord Byron. The present poem is a short lyric poem of 18 lines containing three stanzas of 6 lines each with rhyme scheme of *ababab*. It expresses Byron’s Romantic concepts of love and beauty. The poem speaks about the beauty of women. The poet uses various figures of speech such as Simile, metaphor and alliteration to elaborate the beauty of the lady.

The poet not only describes the outer physical beauty of the lady but also speaks about the beauty of women’s heart and soul. He says that the lady is a perfect combination of beauty of body and soul. He compares her beauty with the beauty of the starry night. He says that her heart is pure and that the purity of her thoughts is visible on her face. The lady has got a peaceful mind and innocent heart which is the reflection of her pure soul. Thus the poet finds the lady, a perfect woman in every aspect.

SAQ 2: How does the poet describe the beauty of the woman in the poem “She Walks in Beauty”. Or

How does the poet paint the picture of a perfect lady in the poem. Or

How does the poet use the contrasting imagery of light and dark while describing the beauty of the lady in the poem “She walks in Beauty”.

Ans.: The poem “She Walks in Beauty” is a popular lyric written by Lord Byron which describes the beauty of a woman. The poet uses the contrasting imagery of light and dark to describe the beauty of the lady. He says that the woman is beautiful like the starry sky during the cloudless night. She is a perfect combination of darkness and brightness. He not only describes the physical beauty of the lady but also speaks about her inner beauty.

The poet further says that her pure thoughts are expressed on her face. She looks very calm and composed. Though she is calm but her face is very expressive and eloquent. She wins many hearts with her smile. The glow on her face speaks about her splendid past. She has got a peaceful mind. The poet says that she has very innocent heart. For him, she is a

perfect lady with beautiful body and innocent heart. Thus the poet has described the beauty of the lady.

VSAQ 1: When does the poet think that the lady looks beautiful?

Ans.: The poet thinks the lady looks beautiful at night.

VSAQ 2: How does the poet compare the beauty of the woman?

Ans.: The poet compares the beauty of the woman with the darkness of the night and brightness of the starry sky.

VSAQ 3: What is the source of the beauty of the woman? Or

From where does the woman's beauty come?

Ans.: Woman's beauty comes from her inner thoughts and innocent heart.

VSAQ 4: What are the expressions used in the poem to compare the beauty of the lady?

Ans.: The poet uses expressions like light and dark, pure, bright, nameless grace and sweet to compare the beauty of the lady.

VSAQ 5: What does the beauty of the woman reflect?

Ans.: The beauty of the woman reflects her inner goodness, purity and innocent heart.

VSAQ 6: What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

Ans: The rhyme scheme of the poem is *ababab*.

VSAQ: Name the figures of speech used in the poem.

Ans.: The figures of speech used in the poem are simile, metaphor and alliteration.

2. The Lost Leader

Robert Browning

Robert Browning (1812-1889) is one of the leading poets of Victorian Age. He is famous for writing Dramatic Monologues. He chooses his characters for monologues from all walks of life. His monologues display his great understanding of human nature. The present poem is a monologue in which the speaker laments over the departure of their leader and joining hands with the opposition for money little and position.

.....

Concise Summary:-

The poem *The Lost Leader* was written by Robert Browning in 1845 as a critique to William Wordsworth. In the poem, Browning considers Wordsworth as the lost leader. Browning admired Wordsworth and his poetry. He thought that Wordsworth supported liberal movement. But later in life, Wordsworth became fond of conservative movement and joined the Church. Browning accused Wordsworth of leaving him. In the poem, Browning considers that Wordsworth has betrayed the liberals. He feels that Wordsworth's decision was influenced by money. Browning has also mentioned that some of Wordsworth's admirers were famous people like William Shakespeare, Milton, Burns and Shelley.

In the second part of the poem, the poet concentrates on how the lost leader's actions were against mankind. Browning's purpose for writing the poem was to tell the public about how Wordsworth betrayed his followers and his previous views and thoughts on liberalism.

Questions and their answers:-

SAQ 1: What is the significance of the title of the poem, "The Lost Leader"? Or

Why is the leader described as lost? Or

How does the poet lament over the loss of the leader?

ANS.: In the poem "The Lost Leader", Robert Browning (1812-1889) laments over the lost leader. The present poem is written in the form of dramatic monologue. The poem is a veiled attack on William Wordsworth who left the liberal ideals and joined conservative politics. The poet thinks that their friend who was once lover of freedom and revolutionary thoughts deserted them for wealth and position offered by the opposition. As they are not as rich as the other party and could not give Wordsworth money, he accepted it from the other party and betrayed his own values.

Though they could not give him wealth, power or position but they considered him as their ideal and followed him. They considered him as the greatest of them all. But he did not care for their love, respect and honour and betrayed their trust for handful of money. He not only betrayed them but also his own values and greatness. That's why the poet describes the leader as lost and laments over his loss.

Questions and their answers:-

What disappointment does the poet describe? Or

What are the consequences of the leader's actions? Or

Why does the poet wish that the leader should never come back? Or

What does the speaker decide to do after the lost leader deserted them? Or

Summarize the poem, "The Lost Leader"?

ANS.: In the dramatic monologue "The Lost Leader", Robert Browning (1818-1889) presents the lamentation of a member of Republican Party over the loss of their leader who has joined hands with the conservative party for handful of money and position. This poem is supposed to be a hidden attack on the poet Wordsworth who deserted liberal thoughts and accepted conservative ideology for money, position and power.

The speaker does not care for the leader leaving them and calls him lost leader who has betrayed his own greatness. He wishes that he should never come back to them as they would not be able to respect and love him like the earlier days. They would always doubt him. Now, he should remain in the opposition and fight with them. The speaker says that they would continue with their heroic deeds without him. They are confident that one day they would definitely win the battle against power and slavery and their lost leader will repent his decision. The speaker prays to God to forgive their leader for his treachery towards them.

VSAQ 1: Why did the leader leave his values and ideals?

ANS.: The leader left his ideals and values for handful of money and position.

VSAQ 2: Who is the speaker in the poem?

ANS.: The member of Republican Party is the speaker in the poem.

VSAQ 3: What were the gifts offered by his party and friends?

ANS.: His friends and party offered him with lots of love, respect and honour.

VSAQ 4: Name the poets mentioned in the poem “The Lost Leader”.

ANS.: The names of the poets mentioned in the poem are Shakespeare, Milton, Burns and Shelley.

VSAQ 5: What is the difference between the two parties?

ANS.: The Conservative Party is rich and could give Wordsworth gold. The Republican Party is only able to give him copper and rags.

VSAQ 6: Why does the speaker say that their leader sold himself?

ANS: The speaker says that their leader sold himself because he has betrayed his friend, followers and his own ideals for handful of money and position.

VSAQ 7: The poem is veiled / hidden attack on which poet?

ANS.: The poem is a veiled attack on William Wordsworth.

VSAQ 8: Who is the lost leader in the poem?

ANS.: William Wordsworth is the lost leader in the poem.

UNIT III: SHORT STORY

1. Kabuliwallah

Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) is a great poet, dramatist, novelist, short story writer and painter of India. He won Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his collection of poetry 'Gitanjali'. He is widely popular in India and outside as a versatile personality. He established 'Shantiniketan' in 1901 in Calcutta. He is one of the greatest Indian writers who has written in Bengali, Hindi and English. 'Kabuliwallah' deals with the affection developed between Afghani trader Rahman and a small girl Mini who lives in Calcutta. It is one of the widely popular stories of Tagore.

Concise Summary:-

'Kabuliwallah' is a short story written by Rabindranath Tagore in 1892. The story is of a merchant Rahman Khan from Kabul, who comes to Kolkata, India each year for selling dry-fruits. As Rahman Khan is from Kabul, he is called as 'Kabuliwallah'. While living in India, he becomes friend with a five-year-old Bengali girl-Mini from a middle-class aristocratic family. Looking at Mini, he remembers his daughter Rabiya, whom he has left behind in Afghanistan.

Kabuliwallah frequently visits the house of Mini. They sit at the door of the house, laugh and talk. Kabuliwallah gifts Mini almonds and raisins. Mini is a talkative girl. Kabuliwallah patiently listens to Mini's tales and responds indulgently to her. Their friendship grows stronger with the passage of time. Later, Kabuliwallah is seen imprisoned for murdering a man. He remains in jail for eight years. When he gets released from jail he approaches the house of Mini. It is the wedding day of Mini. Kabuliwallah desires to meet Mini. Mini's father calls her. Kabuliwallah assumes Mini to be the same little girl, he leaves before going to jail. But when Mini appears before him she is a grown up girl dressed in red sari as a bride. He even remembers his own daughter who he thinks too have grown-up and must have reached the age of marriage. This thought of his daughter makes him sensitive. Mini's father presents Kabuliwallah some money for the marriage of his daughter and suggests him to return back to his country and get united with his daughter and family.

Kabuliwallah and Mini's father, both are father of a girl child. Kabuliwallah contributes to the emotional development of Mini and her father contributes to her development materially. But Kabuliwallah patiently listens to talkative Mini, whereas her father and mother both at times silence her. Mini's father can understand the relation of little Mini and Kabuliwallah and therefore he possesses soft corner to Rahman and his bond with Mini. The story also highlights two aspects of the personality of Kabuliwallah. He is soft and caring for Mini, but he is a murderer as well.

Questions and their answers:-

SAQ 1: How does the narrator trace the growing affection between Mini and Kabuliwallah? Or

Describe the appearance of Kabuliwallah and write about his first meeting with Mini.

ANS: Mini's father narrates the story of affection between Kabuliwallah and his little daughter Mini. Kabuliwallah is an Afghani trader selling dry fruits and other things door to door. He is tall, well-built man. He wears loose and untidy clothes. He also wears a tall turban over his head. He carries a bag on his shoulder and boxes of grapes in his hand. Once after watching him on the street, Mini gives him a call. When Kabuliwallah enters her house she runs away with fear. Her father talks with him and purchases some dry fruits. He also calls Mini in order to make her free from false fear of Kabuliwallah.

Afterwards the narrator informs us how gradually the affection between Mini and the Kabuliwallah develops. Kabuliwallah overcomes Mini's first terror by giving her the bribe of nuts and almonds. They become good friends. Kabuliwallah starts visiting Mini's house almost every day in order to meet her. They go on chatting on many silly things. Kabuliwallah listens patiently to all the childish chatter of Mini with great patience and amusement.

SAQ 2: The theme of the story is both paternal love and father's sadness at the daughter's loss of childhood? Or

Trace the incidents that lead to incarnation of Kabuliwallah? Or

Describe meeting between Mini and Rahman after later comes out of jail? Or

Why did the narrator say that, he was also a father? Or

Why did he give some money to Rahman? Or

What is the occupation of the narrator of the story? How does the story reveal the class difference between the narrator and the Kabuliwallah?

ANS. Kabuliwallah is story of affection developed between an Afghani trader and small Bengali girl Mini narrated by her father. Kabuliwallah, who is away from his homeland finds image of his daughter in Mini. He is an affectionate father who finds daughter's love in the form of Mini.

There is big difference between the economic and social status of the narrator and Kabuliwallah. The narrator is a writer. The evidences of his being the writer are found in the

story when he speaks about his writing. Kabuliwallah is a mere hawker selling Afghani goods door to door. He is also sentenced to jail for eight years for assaulting a person. Despite these differences both are fathers which make them similar. The only difference is that the narrator's daughter is with him and Kabuliwallah is away from his daughter for many years.

The reader can see sensitive father in Kabuliwallah when he meets Mini in the last scene. He sees grown up Mini dressed in wedding attire on her wedding day. The idea suddenly comes to him that his own daughter too must have grown up now. He realises that he has not met his own daughter for last ten years. The writer also understands his condition and gives him money so that he can go back to his country to meet his family. Thus this story is a story of father-daughter relation and affection.

SAQ 3: Describe the character of mother in the story. Or

How does the narrator describe his wife? Why did she ask him to keep a watchful eye on Kabuliwallah?

ANS: The story 'Kabuliwallah' by Tagore depicts the tale of affection between a middle aged trader from Kabul and a small Bengali girl, Mini. The story is narrated by Mini's father. Mini's father while describing his wife (Mini's mother) says that she is very timid. Whenever she hears a noise in the street or sees group of people moving on the street, she becomes fearful. She comes to the conclusion that they are either thieves or robbers coming to attack their house.

She becomes fearful with the smallest of the things. She is also worried with the frequent visits of Kabuliwallah to their house to meet Mini. She suspects that Kabuliwallah will kidnap her daughter. She feels that the stories of child abduction and robbery were common in Afghanistan, the country to which he belonged. That's why she asks her husband to keep an eye on Kabuliwallah.

VSAQ 1: What did Mini say about Ramdayal, the doorkeeper?

ANS: Mini said that Ramdayal is not able to pronounce the word crow properly. **OR**

Mini said that Ramdayal the doorkeeper calls a 'crow' a 'know'.

VSAQ 2: What did Mini tell her father about Bhola?

ANS: Mini told her father that Bhola says there is an elephant in the clouds which blows water due to which it rains on earth.

VSAQ 3: What did Mini do when Kabuliwallah looked at her for the first time?

ANS: Mini gave a call to Kabuliwallah and when he looked at her she was overcome by fear and ran to her mother for protection.

VSAQ 4: How did the Kabuliwallah overcome Mini's first terror?

ANS: Kabuliwallah overcame Mini's fear by offering her nuts, almonds and raisins.

VSAQ 5: Amongst men of Kabuliwallah's class, what is the meaning of father-in-law's house?

ANS: Amongst men of Kabuliwallah's class, the meaning of father-in-law's house is jail.

VSAQ 6: What did the narrator give to Kabuliwallah and why?

ANS: The narrator gave Kabuliwallah a currency note in order to go home to Kabul and meet his daughter and family.

VSAQ 7: On which chapter of the novel Mini's father was working hard?

ANS: Mini's father was working hard on seventeenth (last) chapter of the novel.

VSAQ 8: Why was Kabuliwallah sent to jail?

ANS: Kabuliwallah was sent to jail on the charge of murderous assault on the customer who was not paying his debts.

VSAQ 9: What were the two qualities of Mini?

ANS: Mini was very talkative and always asked questions.

VSAQ 10: What was there in the small dirty piece of paper with Kabuliwallah?

ANS: The small dirty piece of paper contained ink smeared hand impression of the little daughter of Kabuliwallah.

2. The Open Window

H. H. Munro (Saki)

Hector Hugh Munro (1870 – 1916) is better known by his pen name ‘Saki’. He is a British short story writer and playwright born in Burma (Myanmar). He brings out the real life experiences of the people through his fiction. He is often compared to O. Henry and Dorothy Parker for his wonderful skill of story writing.

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Concise Summary:-

The Open Window is a very popular short story by Saki. It is written in 1914. It is about Framton Nuttel, who is frightened by the fanciful lies of his new neighbours' niece, Vera. Framton is suffering from nervousness and has been advised change of place in the calm and quiet atmosphere of the country. In order to socialise; he is given references by his sister to visit some families in the country.

While visiting his neighbours, Framton meets Vera, who explains that her uncle and his brothers-in-law drowned in a moor three years ago on a hunting trip. Her aunt leaves the window open because she believes they will eventually return.

When the hunters return, who actually only left that morning, Framton believes they are ghosts and flees. Vera explains the reason of his departure as his fear of dogs. She says that he is scared because he has seen the hunters' dog spaniel. Vera instantly spins a story that Framton is afraid of dogs because he spends a night in a bunker in India when he has been chased by ferocious dogs. Thus, this short story is made interesting by Vera's wonderful ability of spinning tales.

Questions and their answers:-

SAQ. 1: Sketch the character of Vera. Or

Write a note on Vera's skill of narrating stories.

ANS: Vera is a teenage girl of fifteen. She is a niece of Mrs. Sappleton. She lives in the house of Mrs. Sappleton. She is very talkative and good at creating stories. She can create stories at any time and on any situation without much preparation. She has amazing skill of weaving stories. She also likes to entertain and make fun of the people with her stories.

After knowing Framton as a stranger to the place, she tells him a tragic story of her aunt connecting to the open window. She creates a horror story posing that she also fears the incident. She explains the reason of running away of Framton as his fear of dogs. Thus Vera is a young and clever girl of fifteen who is very good at weaving interesting, imaginary stories.

SAQ. 2: How did Vera relate open window with her aunt's sorrow? Or

What was the story connecting to the window? Or

Why did Framton run away from Sappleton's house?

ANS.: Vera is good at weaving stories. She creates a story related to the sorrow of her aunt connecting to the Open window in the Sappleton house. Taking advantage of Framton's nervous problem and ignorance to the village and her aunt, Vera weaves the story of her aunt's sorrow. She tells him that her aunt always keeps the window open, because she expects her husband and two brothers to return through that.

Vera tells Framton that they have gone for shooting but unfortunately drowned. She also tells him that the small brown dog is also sunk with them and their dead bodies are not discovered. To make the story interesting, she says that they all are dead but her aunt does not believe this. Her aunt waits for their return and keeps the window open till it is dark. Framton feels fearful after listening to this story and runs away as soon as he sees Mrs. Sappleton's husband, two brothers and little brown dog entering through the window.

SAQ.3: What was the reason given by Vera to Mrs. Sappleton for Framton's sudden departure from the house? Or

Explain the story created by Vera regarding Framton's running away from the house?

ANS.: Mrs. Sappleton asks why the young man, Mr. Framton has run from the house as if he has seen some ghost. Vera explains that it is not the matter of ghosts but he has run away because of dog's fear. She says that he has run away because of brown dog, Spanial coming towards the house. He has a bad experience with dogs when he has come to India. He is haunted by some wild dogs. In order to rescue from them he has run up to a grave yard and takes shelter in a newly dug grave. He has to spend that night in the grave with the barking dogs at the top of the grave. Vera further adds, since that time he has tremendous fear of dogs and has run away by watching our dog entering the house. Thus here also Vera uses her skill of weaving amusing stories.

VSAQ 1: Why was Framton visiting total strangers?

ANS.: Framton was patient of nervous disorders. He wanted to meet and mix with new people in order to get rid of his nervousness.

VSAQ 2: What did the niece explain the hasty retreat of Framton?

ANS.: The niece explained the hasty retreat of Framton saying he had horror of dogs.

VSAQ 3: What did Vera tell Framton about the three men who went off for shooting?

ANS.: Vera told Framton about the three men who went off for shooting that they never came back and sank into the bog. Their bodies were never discovered.

VSAQ 4: How did the cyclist avoid colliding with Framton?

ANS.; The cyclist avoided colliding with Framton by running into the hedge.

VSAQ 5: What was the niece's speciality?

ANS.: Romance (weaving interesting stories) at short notice was niece's speciality.

UNIT IV: A) APPLIED SKILLS
Writing an Inventory Reports
(5 Marks)

Sample 1

Write an Inventory Report on Office Furniture of P.B. Sons and Company

An Inventory Report submitted to the Manager, P.B. Sons & Company

To,
The Manager
P.B. Sons & Company
Nagpur

Stock in hand on 20th September, 2019

Sr. No.	Item	Serviceable	Repairable	Unserviceable
1.	Office Chairs	128	12	10
2.	Office Tables	31	04	02
3.	Office Desert Coolers	03	01	-
4.	Water Coolers	01	-	-
5.	Godrej Amirah	04	-	-
6.	File Cabinets	08	-	-
7.	Computer Tables	10	01	-
8.	Computer HP	12	02	01
9.	Photocopy Machines	02	-	-
10.	Laser Printers	03	-	-
11.	Electronic Typewriters	02	-	-
12.	Manual Typewriters	01	-	01
13.	Scanner (Black& White)	03	-	-
14.	Scanner (Coloured)	01	-	-
15.	Wooden Stools	08	01	-
16.	Wooden Partition	01	-	-
17.	Telex Machines	01	-	-
18.	Cyclostyle Machines	01	-	-
19.	Biometric Machine	01	-	-

Date: 25th September 2019

Checked by- Mr. J. Joseph

Place: P.B. Sons & Company

Signature

Sample 2: Write an Inventory Report on College Furniture of L.D.B College, Nagpur

An Inventory Report submitted to the Office Superintendent L.D.B. College, Nagpur

To,
The Office Superintendent
L.D.B. College,
Nagpur

Stock in hand on 20th November, 2019

Sr. No.	Item	Serviceable	Repairable	Unserviceable
1.	Office Chairs	10	-	-
2.	Office Tables	10	-	-
3.	Electric Bell	02	01	-
4.	Water Coolers	02	-	-
5.	Display Board	04	-	-
6.	Benches	500	80	20
7.	Desks	550	72	18
8.	Classroom Tables	20	02	02
9.	Computer Tables	10	01	-
10.	Computer HP	12	02	01
11.	LCDs	05	-	-
12.	OHPs	02	-	-
13.	Laser Printers	03	-	-
14.	Refrigerators	02	-	-
15.	Sewing Machines	07	01	-
16.	Fashion Makers	05	-	-
17.	Microwaves	01	-	-
18.	News Paper Display Desks	03	-	-
19..	Notice Boards	05	-	-
20.	Scanner (Black& White)	03	-	-
21.	Scanner (Coloured)	01	-	-
22.	Wooden Stools	08	01	-
25.	Cyclostyle Machines	01	-	-
26.	Biometric Machine	01	-	-

Date: 25th November 2019

Checked by- Mr. Rajesh Mishra

Place: L.D.B. College, Nagpur

Signature

A) APPLIED SKILLS

Writing an Advertisement Copy

(5 Marks)

Sample 1:

- 1. You want to sell your well-furnished bungalow at Bajaj Nagar. Write an advertisement copy with all details to be published in newspaper.**

FOR SALE

Three BHK Bungalow for Sale

A well-furnished east facing single-storey bungalow with built-up area 2600-sq. feet and garden 1000-sq. feet, situated at Plot no. 521, opposite Orbital Empire in Bajaj Nagar area of Somalwada is available for sale. Three bedrooms with attached bathroom, a hall, a common toilet room, a pooja room and a well-organized garden surrounding the built-up area. Close to market, bus stand, multi-specialty hospital and a green garden gymnasium. 24 hours water supply. Interested may contact Aniket Sharma at 9766481334 between 5 pm and 7 pm on all days.

Sample 2:

- 2. You want to sell your agricultural land on Chandrapur highway. Write an advertisement copy with all details to be published in newspaper.**

FOR SALE

Agricultural Land for Sale

35 acres of agricultural farm land on Chandrapur highway and 87 Kms from Nagpur to sell. 100 orange trees spread on 10 acres and ready for harvesting from next session. 50 mango trees spread on 10 acres and ready for harvesting after 3 years. 50 fully grown and mature guava trees spread on 5 acres. Six wells with water year round. Small farm house of 800 sq-feet. Price per acre Rs. 5 lakhs. Interested may contact – Surya Prakash Aggarwal, House no. 37, near water tank, Kalka Nagar, Nagpur – 440032. Mb. No. 9123476589.

Sample 3:

3. Write an advertisement copy to be published in newspaper for the post of clerk in J.M.P. College, Nagpur.

WANTED

Wanted a Clerk

A clerk wanted in J.M.P. College, Nagpur. Candidate should be commerce graduate with good oral and written communication skills, strong work ethics and a service based attitude. Knowledge of working on computer must. Age not more than 30 years. Starting salary Rs. 10000/month. Preference to experienced candidates. Interested may contact college office for application form between 11:00 am and 4:00 pm on all working days. Last date of application along with resume – 25 January 2021.

Sample 4:

4. Write an advertisement copy to be published in newspaper for the post of a English lecturer in S.S.M.P. Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad.

Wanted

Wanted a Lecturer in English

Applications are invited for the clear post of a lecturer in English in S.S.M.P. Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad. Candidate should be first division in BA with English Literature as one subject, MA in English with minimum 55% and should have a B.Ed. from a reputed college and with English as one teaching subject. Salary as per Maharashtra State Government norms. Interested may contact college office for application form between 11:00 am and 4:00 pm on all working days. Last date of application 25 January 2021.

UNIT IV:
B) Essay Writing
(5 Marks)

Sample Essays

1. Women Empowerment

Women empowerment is about empowering women, meaning that women can get power in decision making whether it is at the domestic level or national level. The autonomy of women is very important in order to bring advancement in the political, social and economic aspects of society. Women have been deprived of basic rights for centuries and now it is time to create change in this generation. To be able to create any change, the participation of every woman and man of the nation is important.

The united force of both genders is the only possible way of eradicating the social evils of the past that prevailed in our nation. Women's empowerment starts at home, men should start taking up responsibility. If the husband has a working spouse, it is the duty of the husband to help her in her household chores. The husband should become her strong support as expectations of fulfilling the household duties are the responsibility of women has been the gender stereotype all along. Even though, a working women has to go through the same travails, but it is very sad that she is not given any kind of concession in household chores. It is a general belief that men should not cook or clean, and it is solely the responsibility of the wife or mother to do these activities. The change in such ideology is very important to move towards sustainable development. Men do not need to do every job; even small help at home goes a long way. The need of the hour is to create a change and every small step counts for that.

Women have been deprived of every basic right ever since the dawn of civilisation. Women could not vote, could not work, and they had no say in any family matters. The society has been discriminating against women even though they are the ones who take care of everyone. They might be respected in religious texts, but the same amount of respect is not given in real life. Females are expected to cook for everyone in the family and they are not allowed to work outside their homes even in this generation.

The society sets a lot of restrictions on women. They are expected to walk a certain way, talk a certain way and behave in a certain way. This degrades the self-respect of women and this behaviour is carried down from generation to generation.

With women not being able to make decisions on their own, society has not been able to develop. The economic sector of the country is the most impacted. How? With women not being allowed education or being allowed to work, they sit at home and just keep doing household duties. This results in a wastage of human capital and resources that could be used

for the betterment of society. In the past, women were not even allowed to vote, and this resulted in a false perception of majority voting.

The major issue that arises due to oppression is the toll on mental health. Everyone deserves the freedom and when women are deprived of it, the mental stress on them increases. Their goals are shattered and life changes drastically. A lot of sudden changes take place and it is a very common practice in India to marry a girl off if she asks to be educated after her grade 12th. These practices have led to an under-educated society, and the literacy ratio is the biggest proof. The literacy rate of women in India according to the 2011 census is 64.6% whereas the literacy rate of men is 80.9%.

Understanding the need for women empowerment is essential but what is more essential is the action taken to ensure this. As stated earlier, the first and foremost step is starting at households. If there is a change in the household then slowly society changes and with that, the government too will have to create stricter laws for the same. The government has already set laws for equality and reservation of women in many areas but it has to ensure that these laws are being followed appropriately.

Educating society on this topic is an important tool. When society has knowledge about right and wrong, decisions can be made to improve the life of not only women but every person in the society that has been a victim of societal expectations and standards. Each and every person should look to participate in the issue of women empowerment. When the country acts unitedly, the purpose of the movement becomes stronger. Governments should not be afraid of interfering in religion if it deprives women of any constitutional right and the abolishment of triple talaq is just the first step towards it.

The ever-changing modern world may be a colourful place to live in but it is not the best! The issues of sexual discrimination continue to this day. To bring changes, women empowerment is needed. Women empowerment is the answer to many problems the society faces in current times. It definitely is time to create major changes!

2. Corona Pandemic Lockdown and Its Effects.

In the Corona Pandemic Lockdown, the havoc created by Coronavirus completely changed our lives. While the environment began to heal, people were caged indoors. Major lifestyle changes were seen. People who love social interaction were forbidden from it. People began to adapt, and now, a new way of living has emerged. Whether you've realized it or not, there have been so many changes in our everyday lives because of coronavirus that would never have happened. Let us see which changes happened-

Greetings

We greet people on a daily basis in some way or the other. During the pre- corona days, greetings were in the forms of handshakes, high fives, and hugs. Be it personal or professional, every greeting had some form of physical contact. Now, with the coronavirus, people are either switching to verbal greetings, the traditional Namaste, or finding other innovative ways to greet people without any physical contact.

Work

One of the major changes we've seen is work from home. Even for students, online classes have begun. Meetings and lectures are now done through video calls. Work from home lets people spend more time with their family and also there is no time spent commuting. Even after the Coronavirus, some companies have decided to continue work from home for their employees.

Washing Hands

The best thing that has come out of this entire situation of COVID 19, is an improvement in personal hygiene. All those who never liked washing their hands or who believed their hands were always clean, now have to wash it multiple times in a day. Sanitizers went out of stock because of the sudden increase in demand.

Outfits

No more thinking of what you need to wear each day! Ever since the lockdown because of Coronavirus, most of us have been chilling in our casuals each day. For those who hated wearing formals to work, this has been the best thing that has happened. Everyone is super relaxed in his or her comfortable house wear outfits.

Meeting Friends

Corona or no corona, you will always spend time with your friends. The way you meet them has definitely changed though. From chilling with your friends at cafes and restaurants, we now meet them through video calls. The way we meet our friends might have changed, but the fun is still the same.

Crowd

Pre-Corona Lockdown it was very crowded everywhere. The streets were always busy, any space was always filled with people. During peak hours especially, walking on crowded sidewalks was always a problem. Well now, that has completely changed. The busiest streets looked the emptiest during the lockdown. Most people are indoors only, so whenever you step out now, the roads are usually empty!

Shopping

Shopping earlier would be fun as you picked your favorites from the store. You would shop for clothes, shoes, groceries, and more. Well now, shopping is mainly done only for essentials and groceries.

Economical Food at home

From grabbing a coffee while on your way to work and dining out, we've now turned our home into a restaurant and cafe. From Dalgona coffee to pizzas, pasta, cakes, ice creams, and other dishes, everyone has begun experimenting with food. We're the chef, the servers, and the customers as well! Because of cooking at home, people have begun saving money that would be spent on regular dine outs.

Recreation

Everyone waited for the weekend; to either recreate or just chill and enjoy compensatory rest at home. Now weekends have changed. They have to complete their pending household chores during weekends. People's skills in sweeping, dusting, cleaning and doing the dishes have improved a lot because of the coronavirus.

Masks

Wearing a mask is now mandatory when stepping out. Earlier we would associate masks with doctors, but now they are the new normal. Although it may have felt a little odd at first, everyone's got used to it now. With the increase in demand, the price of masks shot up. From DIY masks for daily wear, to fancy masks for weddings, we've seen it all. It's like our accessories have now been replaced by masks!

Our lives have been definitely affected by Coronavirus. Right from minor hygiene changes to major economic changes, we are now seeing a different type of lifestyle. Our everyday lives too have changed, some for the good and some not. We've got to adapt and get going with this new phase.

3. Population Explosion

Population explosion refers to the number of people that live in an area. It is a major issue for developing countries. In addition, the government is not taking proper measures to control this problem. Besides, it generates many issues in the country that cause many problems for people.

What is Population Explosion?

It refers to the rapid increase in the population of an area among human beings. Furthermore, it is a situation where the economy is not capable of coping with the increasing demand of its population.

Causes of Population Explosion

The cause of the population explosion includes many factors and reasons. These includes: Increase in the birth rate- As proper awareness about family planning measures is not there and people are not educated to understand the effects of population increase in their quality of life, the birth rate is increasing rapidly. In addition, the gap between death and birth has gone much wider than what we can think of. Furthermore, the birth rate has increased many folds in comparison to the death rate.

A decrease in infant mortality rate- Mortality rate refers to the number of death of infants below the age of 6 months. Due to science and technology, we are able to minimize this rate and now only a few cases of death are known per thousand death.

The life expectancy growth

Earlier the life expectancy of people was around 55-60 years. But due to better and improved medical facilities, we are now able to increase the life expectancy of people. Now the average age of a person increased to 70-75 years. Besides, these better living conditions, good quality food, better nutrition, and better sanitation facilities also helped in increasing life expectancy.

High level of illiteracy

The literacy level of women is one of the biggest problems of family planning. In India, people pay very little importance to women's education and marry them at an early age. That's why they do not have knowledge about birth control methods and the use of contraceptives.

Effects of Population Explosion

The population explosion affects natural resources and many sectors of the economy in many ways:

Unemployment- Due to the increase in the population, the demand for jobs and employment also increases. But, due to a lack of resources and employment opportunities, there are millions of jobless people in India.

In addition, the condition of unemployment is growing day by day. To face this problem most the people are migrating to other countries for better job opportunities.

Poverty- Due to the large population there are a large number of people who belong to below the poverty line and they do not have adequate knowledge of the overpopulation of the country. In addition, they are the major contributor to a high birth rate.

Prevention of population explosion

We can prevent population explosion by various methods. The government can take measures to make the population aware about the various methods that can help in controlling the population. In addition, it should implement some strong campaign for family planning and birth control.

To sum it up, the population explosion has caused huge pressure on the surface of the earth. To consolidate that, we can control many issues of the earth by controlling population growth. Besides, many problems like food insecurity, illiteracy, poverty, and unemployment can be minimized by controlling the population.

Question Bank

Short Answer Questions (5 Marks)

UNIT I: PROSE

1. Playing the English Gentleman

1. Was Gandhiji a perfect English Gentleman? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Describe some of Gandhi's habits and attitudes which were at variance with what he encountered in England?
3. Did Gandhi do anything specific to change the way he looked? If yes, what did he do?
4. What were the attempts that Gandhi made to inculcate the qualities of an English Gentleman and how did these attempts turn out?
5. What efforts did Gandhiji do to become the perfect English gentleman?
6. Why did Gandhiji decide not to go to any classes he had signed up for?
7. "But henceforth I became a student" Why did Gandhiji say this at the end and decide to stop all the classes?
8. What is Gandhiji's self-realization at the end? What decision did he take after that?
9. What happened at the dinner table? What efforts did Gandhiji's friend take to reform his vegetarian habits?
10. Comment on the relationship that Gandhiji and his friend shared? Write a note on the incident at Holborn Restaurant.

2. The Gold Frame

1. What kind of man was Datta?
2. Attempt a character sketch of Datta?
3. Do the character analysis of Datta.
4. Describe Datta's shop in your own words? Why did Datta tell the customer that he would take two weeks to complete the project?
5. Describe Datta's shop and his work? Which pictures were there in the shop?
6. Give the pen picture of Datta's shop, "The Modern Frameworks".
7. What happened when Datta ruined the picture?
8. Did you find the end of the short story, 'The Modern Frameworks' surprising? If so, Why?
9. Describe how the picture was damaged and what Datta did to save the situation?
10. What did Datta do to save himself from the disgraceful situation?
11. Describe Datta's last encounter with the customer?
12. What was the mistake noticed by the customer?

UNIT II: POETRY

1. She Walks in Beauty

1. Give the critical appreciation of the poem “She Walks in Beauty”
2. The poem “She Walks in Beauty” describes the inter-relationship between body and soul. Discuss.
3. How does the poet describe the beauty of the woman in the poem “She Walks in Beauty”.
4. How does the poet paint the picture of a perfect lady in the poem?
5. How does the poet use the contrasting imagery of light and dark to describe the beauty of the lady in the poem “She walks in Beauty”.

2. The Lost leader

1. What is the significance of the title of the poem, “The Lost Leader”?
2. Why is the leader described as lost?
3. How does the poet lament over the loss of the leader?
4. How does the poem describe the poet’s disappointment with the leader.?
5. What are the consequences of the leader’s actions?
6. Why does the poet wish that the leader should never come back?
7. What does the speaker decide to do after the lost leader deserted them?
8. Summarize the poem, “The Lost Leader”?

UNIT III: SHORT STORY

1. Kabuliwallah

1. How does the narrator trace the growing affection between Mini and Kabuliwallah?
2. Describe the appearance of Kabuliwallah and write about his first meeting with Mini.
3. How is the theme of the story both paternal love and father's sadness at the daughter's loss of childhood?
4. Trace the incidents that lead to imprisonment of Kabuliwallah?
5. Describe meeting between Mini and Rahman after later comes out of jail?
6. Why did the narrator say that, he was also a father?
7. Why did he give some money to Rahman?
8. What is the occupation of the narrator of the story? How does the story reveal the class difference between the narrator and the Kabuliwallah?
9. Describe the character of Mini's mother in the story.
10. How does the narrator describe his wife? Why did she ask him to keep a watchful eye on Kabuliwallah?

2. The Open Window

1. Sketch the character of Vera.
2. Write a note on Vera's skill of narrating stories.
3. How did Vera relate the open window to her aunt's sorrow?
4. What story does Vera tell Framton about the open window?
5. Why does Framton suddenly rush out from Sappleton's house?
6. What reason did Vera give for Framton's sudden departure?
7. Explain the story created by Vera regarding Framton's sudden exit from the house?

Very Short Answer Questions (1 Mark)

(Unit I, II & III)

- 1: What was Gandhiji's main concern in his experiment with his diet?
- 2: Why was Gandhiji's friend worried about Gandhiji's vegetarianism?
- 3: Why did Gandhiji summon the waiter?
- 4: What was the cost of top hat purchased by Gandhiji?
- 5: Where did Gandhiji make his evening suit and for what cost?
- 6: Why was Framton visiting total strangers?
- 7: How did the niece explain the hasty retreat of Framton?
- 8: What did Vera tell Framton about the three men who went off for shooting?
- 9: How did the cyclist avoid colliding with Framton?
- 10: What was the speciality of Vera?
- 11: When does the poet think that the lady looks beautiful?
- 12: How does the poet compare the beauty of the woman?
- 13: What is the source of the Woman's beauty?
- 14: What are the expressions used in the poem to compare the beauty of the lady?
- 15: What does the beauty of the woman reflect?
- 16: Why did the leader leave his values and ideals?
- 17: Who is the speaker in the poem?
- 18: What were the gifts offered by his party and friends?
- 19: Name the poets mentioned in the poem "The Lost Leader".
- 20: Why does the speaker say that their leader sold him?
- 21: What happened when Datta shook the folds of his dhoti violently?
- 22: Why was the customer angry when he received the golden-framed picture?
- 23: What was the cost of framing the photograph?
- 24: What was the name of Datta's shop?
- 25: Which pictures were displayed on the walls of Datta's shop?
- 26: What did Mini say about Ramdayal, the doorkeeper?
- 27: What did Mini tell her father about Bhola?
- 28: How did the Kabuliwallah overcome Mini's first terror?
- 29: Amongst men of Kabuliwallah's class, what is the meaning of father-in-law's house?
- 30: What was there in the small dirty piece of paper of Kabuliwallah?

Unit IV:

A) APPLIED SKILLS

1. You are Senior Clerk of Swami Vivekananda College, Wardha. Write an Inventory Report of the Furniture of your college to be submitted to your Principal.
2. Prepare a copy of Advertisement to sell your Two Bedroom well-furnished flat situated at Gulmohar Society, Pratapnagar, Nagpur.
3. Write a copy of advertisement to sell your 15 acres agriculture land situated at Nagpur-Bhandara road.
4. Prepare a copy of advertisement for the post of Data Entry Operator at Satyam Computers, Aurangabad.
5. Prepare a copy of advertisement for the post of High School Teacher in English at Netaji Public School, Chandrapur.

B) Essay Writing

6. Write an essay on any one of the following topics:
 1. Woman Empowerment
 2. Environmental Pollution
 3. Global Terrorism
 4. Democracy in India
 5. Population Explosion
 6. Effects of Corona Pandemic
 7. Lockdown and its Effects

Sample Question Paper

AHK/KW/19/4541

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) Semester—V Examination
COMPULSORY ENGLISH
Compulsory Paper-1

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

N.B. :— All questions are compulsory.

- 1 (A) You are the Head Clerk of Arts and Commerce College, Wardha. Write an inventory report of the furniture of your college to be submitted to your Principal. 5
- (B) Write an Advertisement copy of the post of clerk in Jupiter Junior College, Nagpur 5

OR

You want to sell your flat at T-point, Hingna Road, Nagpur. Write an advertisement copy with all detail.

- (C) Write an essay in about 300 words on any **one** of the following topics : 10
- (i) Women's Empowerment
 - (ii) Misuse of social media by youth
 - (iii) Pollution and health problem
 - (iv) Terrorism.

- 2 (A) Answer the following questions in about 75 words each :
- (i) Why did Gandhi decide not to go to any of the classes he had signed up for ? 5

OR

Describe in brief, the theme of 'The Golden Frame'.

- (ii) Was Gandhi a perfect English gentlemen ? Give reasons for your answer. 5

OR

Describe Datta's shop in your own words.

- (iii) What happened at dinner when Gandhi went with his friend ? 5

OR

What kind of man was Datta ?

- (B) Answer the following questions in **one** or **two** sentences each : 5
- (i) Why was Gandhiji's friend worried about Gandhiji's vegetarianism ?
 - (ii) What was the request of the customer ?
 - (iii) What usually happened when Datta lost a glass-cutter or a pencil stub ?
 - (iv) Which book did the elocution teacher recommend ?
 - (v) What was Gandhiji's main concern in his experiment with diet ?

- 3 (A) Answer the following questions in about 75 words each :
- (i) What does Byron describe in the poem 'She Walks in Beauty' ? 5

OR

What is the significance of the title 'The Lost Leader' ?

(ii) What role does light play in Byron's description of beauty ? 5

OR

Why is the leader described as lost ?⁴

(iii) Write a note on the aspects of love and beauty in 'She Walks in Beauty'. 5

OR

Why does the poet wish that the leader should never come back to them ?

(B) Answer the following questions in **one** or **two** sentences each : 5

(i) When does the poet think that the lady looks more beautiful ?

(ii) What do the terms 'gold', 'silver' and 'copper' refer to in the poem 'The Lost Leader' ?

(iii) What do the 'tender light' and 'gaudy day' refer to ?

(iv) What indicated that the lady lived in perfect harmony with all ?

(v) What do the Republicans pray to God for ?

4. (A) Answer the following questions in about 75 words each .

(i) How does the narrator trace the growing affection between Mini and the Kabuliwallah ?

5

OR

Why did Framton Nuttel come to the Sappleton household ?

(ii) Trace the incidents that lead to the imprisonment of the Kabuliwallah. 5

OR

Sketch the character of Mrs. Sappleton.

(iii) Describe the two stories that Vera came up with. 5

OR

Discuss the character of the mother in the story 'Kabuliwallah'.

(B) Answer the following questions in **one** or **two** sentences each : 5

(i) What did Mini say about Ramdayal, the door-keeper ?

(ii) How did the niece explain the hasty retreat of Framton ?

(iii) How did the cyclist avoid colliding with Framton ?

(iv) How did the Kabuliwallah overcome Mini's first terror ?

(v) What did the narrator give to Kabuliwallah and why ?

Thank You...!