

Biyani's Think Tank  
*Concept based notes*

Under Graduation Program  
(B.A- I Year)  
English  
(Paper II – Prose and fiction)

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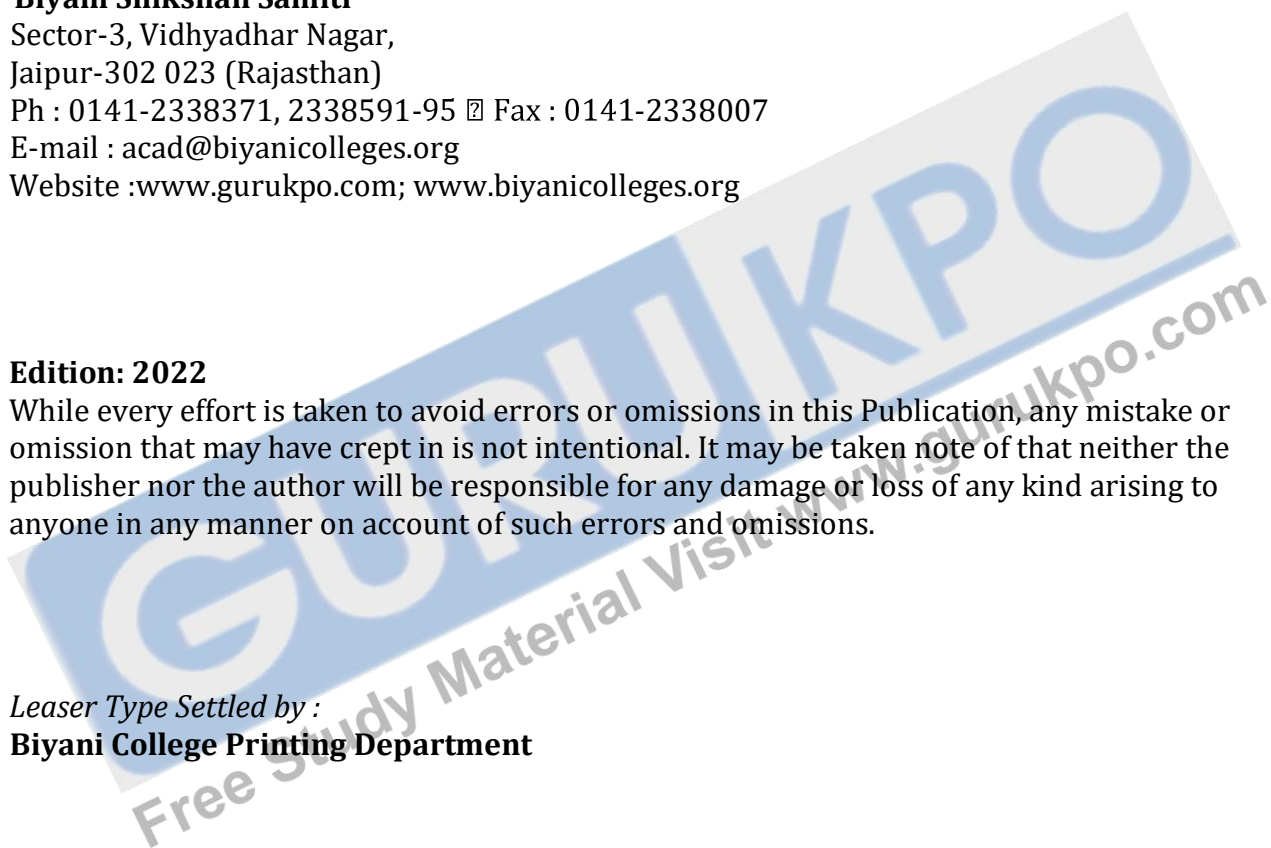
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## Preface

I am glad to present this book, especially designed to serve the needs of the students.

The book has been written keeping in mind the general weakness in understanding the fundamental concepts of the topics. The book is self-explanatory and adopts the “Teach Yourself” style. It is based on question-answer pattern. The language of book is quite easy and understandable based on scientific approach.

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

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

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

Author

## Syllabus

### A CUP OF TEA

*A Cup of Tea* is set in 1920s London. **Rosemary Fell**, the protagonist, is a wealthy young matron. We meet her while she is on a shopping trip in town. In an antique shop, she examines an expensive jewelry box that she would love to own. Yet, after inquiring about the price, she decides against the purchase - at least for that day.

Without the longed-for purchase, Rosemary returns to the street, where she is approached by a young woman in tattered clothing about her own age. The young woman asks for the price of a cup of tea and says she has no money, which Rosemary finds unimaginable.

Suddenly, inspired by the tales of Dostoevsky that she has recently read, Rosemary experiences a charitable inspiration and takes the woman home. Of course, the reader questions (as Mansfield intended) the true sincerity of Rosemary's impulse. We all believe in helping the less fortunate; however, this wealthy young woman seems more taken with her own fantasy of philanthropy than any real desire to help. At any rate, the young Miss Smith does go home with Rosemary and is given an abundant tea with all the trimmings.

While they're having tea, Mr. Fell (Phillip) comes into the bedroom and finds this unexpected guest. He takes Rosemary into another room, where he first expresses disapproval of what his wife has done and then speaks appreciatively about their visitor's beauty.

Once back with her charitable case, Rosemary now feels odd and without direction. What should she do? Ultimately, she gives Miss Smith some cash and sends her on her way. Anxious about her own appearance, Rosemary takes great care in dressing for dinner and seeks reassurance of her charms from Phillip.

### One word Answer Type question

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

Ans. Katherine Mansfield.

2. Whom did Katherine Mansfield marry?

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

3. Why Rosemary did not like lilac?

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

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

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

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

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

6. What was the price of the box?

Ans. The price of the box was 28 guineas.

7. What did the beggar girl want from Rosemary?

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

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

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

9. Who was Philip?

Ans. Philip was Rosemary's Husband.

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

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

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

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

### **Short Answer Type question**

**1. Why is the title of the story appropriate?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **A). Rosemary Fell-rich and spoiled:**

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

### **B). Rosemary the fairy Godmother:**

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

### **C). Rosemary the feminist:**

Throughout the story there is an undercurrent of feminism

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

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

### **D). Rosemary the epitome of jealousy**

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

Smith leaves the house. The comments of her husband aroused such feelings in her that she repeated the word pretty again and again.

## THE OPEN WINDOW

The open window summary offers a great way of learning about the story in brief. It follows the life of Frampton, who moves into a new town. He wishes to cure his nerves and his sister helps him as she lived there. She arranges a meeting with one of her acquaintances, Mrs. Sappleton. On reaching her house, he encounters her niece, Vera. She points to an open window and tells him about the reason behind it. She tells Frampton that her aunt's husband and his two brothers got killed in a tragic hunting accident.

Moreover, she warns him that Mrs Sappleton anticipates their return so she keeps the window open. Finally, Mrs Sappleton comes to meet him and tells him that she is waiting for her husband. This disturbs Frampton and he gets horrified when he sees three male approaching him in hunting gear. Thus, he flees the house.

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

Ans. H.H Munro

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

Ans. Saki.

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

Ans. They went duck hunting.

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

Ans. Vera

5. Where was Nuttles' sister staying?

Ans. She was staying in a rectory.

6. Who is Ronnie?

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

### Short Answer Type question

1. Why did Nettle's sister give letters of introduction to Frampton?

Ans. Frampton was suffering from a nerve problem and was advised to migrate to the



countryside. Nettle's sister was apprehensive that he would not befriend anyone in the strange place and aggravate his problem by moping. Therefore she gave letters of introduction to Frampton so that he may not feel lonely while he is in a distant land and may make new friends.

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

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

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

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

**4. To Frampton it was all purely horrible, why?**

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

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

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

**6. Who attended the visitor at his arrival and why?**

Answer: The niece of the lady attended the visitor at his arrival because it would take fifteen minutes for her aunt to reach.

**7. What was the apprehension that Framton had when he visited Sappletons?**

Ans: Framton was apprehensive about his formal visit to the total strangers. He was in doubts if the visit could help him with his nerve issues.

**8. What 'nameless fear' shook Framton?**

Ans: The girl told a story with such conviction that made Framton believed her. When Mrs. Sappleton saw them her approaching family, the girl started staring out through the open window. Then appeared three figures, that scared Framton.

**9. How did Framton leave Mrs. Sappleton's house?**

Ans: Framton was scared when he saw the three figures walking towards the window. Then he hurriedly picked up his stick and hat and went out running to the road. A cyclist had to run into the hedge to avoid collision with him.

**10. Sketch the character of Mrs. Sappelton.**

Ans. Most of the things that we know about the character of Mrs. Sappelton come from the cooked up story of Vera which is not true. Mrs. Sappelton didn't mind getting friendly with people whom she is meeting the first time, as she talks openly with Mr. Frampton about her home and the other issues. She talks openly about the scarcity of ducks and other things. She loved her husband and brothers, though when she was talking to Mr. Frampton, her eyes were always in the direction of the window.

**11. Discuss the suitability of the title "the open window"?**

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

She explains that her insane aunt still keeps this window open because she thinks that one day they will come in through this open window. All throughout the time when Mrs. Sappelton was talking to Mr. Frampton her eyes were always on the open window, nailing the importance of the open window. The story reaches the brim of excitement when Mr. Sappelton and others come in from the open window. Thus the Open window becomes the point around which the whole story is moving.

**12. In your own words, write why the story is frightening?**

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

Their bodies were not found builds to the pertaining horror.

Horrific emotions are aroused when Vera described the shocked state of aunty, how she is still waiting for her husband and other to return home thought it's been three years. Mrs. Appleton herself talks about the killing of birds and ducks and also the scarcity of birds.

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

## OLD MAN AT THE BRIDGE

The story is set in the countryside during the Spanish Civil War. An old man who was wearing steel rimmed spectacles and dirty clothes sits exhausted by the road side near a pontoon bridge that crosses a river. Peasant refugees and Republican soldiers were fleeing from the advancing Fascist army. Carts, trucks, men, women and children were also crossing the bridge.

The narrator who is crossing the bridge as a part of his business to and out to what point the enemy had advanced, notices the old man while crossing back. Upon questioning him, he comes to know that the old man is from a town San Carlos. He is as exhausted as he has just walked 12 km from his hometown that he has to halt at the bridge. His duty is to take care of animals left behind and he is more conscious and worried about their safety rather than his own safety. He is in charge of two goats, a cat and four pairs of pigeons. Sadly, he is compelled to leave them behind.

He tells that cat will take care of itself but doesn't know what will happen to the other animals. The correspondent suggests that he can catch a truck towards Barcelona at the crossroads but the old man explains that he knows no one there. The correspondent seems unconcerned and thinks that soon the enemy would cross the bridge and the old man would meet his fate.

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

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

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

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

### 3. Why did the old man leave San Carlos?

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

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

**Ans.** San Carlos was around twelve kilometers from the river.

### 5. "It is better not to think about others", what does the old man mean by others"?

**Ans.** By others he meant animals other than cats i.e. two goats and four pairs of pigeons.

**6. Why were the enemy planes not flying?**

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

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

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

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

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

**9. Why did the narrator cross the bridge?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Short Answer Type question

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

**Or**

**How does modern war make man completely helpless?**

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

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

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

Weapons of mass destruction are a common feature in today's war thousands of people are killed within a click of a second. The problem becomes enormous when we the women and children are involved. The women, children and the old suffer the most. In the story though the others were able to walk and cross the bridge, the old man was too tired to do so.

### **3. Pain of leaving the dear ones:**

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

### **4. Turmoil and Chaos:**

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

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

## **THE GATEMAN'S GIFT**

Govind Singh is the central character of this story. He is the ex-gatemen who worries about his pension very much and becomes mad. He takes his hand made thing to his company each time when he goes to receive his pension. When the company sends him an appreciation letter, he thinks that letter may contain the end of his pension so that he wants to know without opening it. Nobody opens it but at last the accountant opens it. His suspension leads him to be a mad man on the road than he stop to make artistic models to the company.

### **1. What does the ex-compounder suggest to Govind Singh ?**

**Ans.** The ex-compounder suggests to Govind Singh to have the x-ray of the letter if he wants to know what is written without opening it.

### **2. What did he think of the letter's content?**

**Ans.** He thought that the General Manger might have written in the letter that his pension has now stopped; the company no longer pays him his pension which he has been getting since his retirement.

**3. What did he do with the street-lamp and why?**

**Ans.** While he walked on the road, his eye fell on the bulb of a tall street lamp. Then he picked up a pebble and threw it with good aim. He did so because it had been a long desire in him to filing a stone at it but other time he was conscious so that he could not but that time he felt free so to hear the shattering noise of glass as music to his ears, he threw a stone.

**4. What did Govind Singh do when he wanted to fly?**

**Ans.** He felt a tremendous freedom of limbs, and didn't feel it possible to walk at an ordinary pace. To fly, he swung his arms up and down and ran on with a whoop. He ran through the market road.

**5. Why was Govind Singh's Sanity doubted?**

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

**6. Which Hobby did Govind Singh discover after retirement?**

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

**7. What letter did Govind Singh receive?**

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

**8. What was the masterpiece of Govind Singh?**

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

**9. Why was he upset when he received a registered letter?**

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

## LIVING OR DEAD

Kadambini is a widow with no child who has an incredibly close relationship with her brother-in-law's son. A deep affection develops between them, as strong as the bond between a mother and son. But one night, Kadambini suddenly dies. The family calls for four Brahmins, who take her to a temple, where her body will await ritual cremation. But that very night, while her watchmen are out smoking and looking for firewood, her body stirs. Kadambini awakens from death and walks out.

Having come back to life, Kadambini finds herself in a strange in-between. She wants to return home, but tells herself that she is not alive, and knows she would not be welcome to return. She realizes that even though the living fear the dead, the dead fear the living as well.

In her wanderings, she is found by a man who believes she comes from a good family and wants to help her get home. While Kadambini doesn't think she can return home, she asks the man to take her to the house of her childhood friend, Yogmaya. The man complies, and when Kadambini arrives, Yogmaya is overjoyed. Kadambini offers to work as a servant in her house, but Yogmaya refuses, and invites her to stay.

But that time Kadambini stays in Yogmaya's house is strange. Increasingly, the house is visited by ghosts. Kadambini herself feels like she is dead, and cannot enjoy living in her friend's house. After a period of time, Yogmaya gets fed up with Kadambini's presence, and demands to know why her husband has not questioned Kadambini living in their house. So the husband embarks on a journey to Kadambini's family house to find out why she isn't living there.

What he finds out is that Kadambini in fact died. Yogamaya doesn't believe it, but late at night while the two are quarreling about the matter, Kadambini comes to confirm that she did indeed die. They kick her out of the house and Kadambini returns home. Her brother-in-law's son is glad to see her, and she finally feels alive again. But everyone else is petrified of her presence, begging her to leave the boy alone. Kadambini tries to convince them that she is alive, but they refuse to believe it. Finally, she throws herself into a well in the courtyard and dies there. It is only by dying that she was able to prove that she was alive.

### 1. How did Kadambini prove that she was living?

Ans. Kadambini finally **drowns herself in a pond**, and it is only by dying that she is able to prove to her tormentors that she had indeed been alive.

### 2. Why did the servants go back to the house and say that they had burnt Kadambini body?

3. Ans. Servant go back to the house and say that they had burnt kadambini's body because **servant think that saradsankar was not full and they could hardly persuade him to believe in this ghost story.**

### **3. Who took the dead body of Kadambini?**

Ans. Kadambini is a widow with no child. She has a great bond with her brother-in-law's son. One night, suddenly she dies. **The four Brahmins** take her for ritual cremation.

## **AN ASTROLOGERS DAY**

The short story 'An Astrologer's Day' by R. K. Narayan is a thriller and suspense short story which deals with a single day in the life of an ordinary astrologer who shrewdly tries to dupe people and escape from his guilt. The story not only exposes the fake astrologer but also highlights the gullible and superstitious people who approach him. His day begins like any other day but the day ends with unexpected events. When he is about to wind up his business, he meets a rogue character, Guru Nayak who is a part of the past life of the astrologer. Towards the end, as readers, we receive a shock that Guru Nayak and the astrologer belong to the same native towns. They were once upon a time good friends and had a quarrel one day. The result was that both were into bad company and had a fight. The astrologer tried to kill Guru Nayak by attacking him with a knife and when Guru Nayak fainted, he threw him into a nearby well. Fortunately, a passerby saved Guru Nayak. The astrologer left his native village forever and became an astrologer. Thus suddenly he confronts his past unexpectedly but smartly tackles the situation.

The surrounding darkness seems to offer a refuge to the astrologer. There is an unexpected twist in the tale with the arrival of Guru Nayak on the scene. Gradually the mystery that is hidden in the darkness is unveiled by his questions. Guru Nayak challenges the astrologer's knowledge. He refuses to go away without getting a satisfactory answer to his questions.

However, the astrologer who is at his wit's end now decides to face the situation. He displays accurate knowledge about Guru Nayak's past and is successful in convincing him. In answering the question of Guru Nayak, the astrologer has not only deceived him but also saved himself from his own fate. The author superbly evokes the atmosphere of suspense and irony in the story. The story reveals how appearances are often deceptive. It shows the witty astrologer's encounter and escape from his former enemy.



**a. How does the astrologer's appearance help him attract customers? How does he help the customers satisfy their needs?**

His eyes are assumed to have a prophetic light by his customers. He wears a saffron turban. He presents himself so perfectly that he is a point of attraction for all the people. He helps the customers satisfy their needs with his working analysis of their troubles like marriage, money etc.

**b. How do you characterize the astrologer's attitude toward the stranger?**

The astrologer sees the stranger before him and perceives him to be his possible customer.

**c. What details does the astrologer give the stranger about his past?**

The astrologer tells the stranger that he was stabbed by a knife and thrown into a well to die, and some people passing by saw him and saved from dying.

**d. Why does he advise the stranger to go home immediately?**

He advises the stranger to go home immediately to get rid of danger in his life.

**e. What is your reaction to the conversation between the astrologer and his wife?**

When the astrologer gets home, he tells his wife that in the past he thought he had killed a man. He was now happy to know that the man he helped today was not dead. It was a clever plot twist to throw in the man he thought he had killed, as a potential scam for him.

## **ANIMAL FARM**

*Animal Farm* is, after *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, George Orwell's most famous book. Published in 1945, the novella tells the story of how a group of animals on a farm overthrow the farmer who puts them to work, and set up an equal society where all animals work and share the fruits of their labors.

However, as time goes on, it becomes clear that the society the animals have constructed is not equal at all. It's well-known that the novella is an allegory for Communist Russia under Josef Stalin, who was leader of the Soviet Union when Orwell wrote the book.

### Short Answer Questions

**1. Why is the Old Major called the animals?**

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

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

Ans. Beast of England

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

Ans. Moses the Raven

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

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

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

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

**6. Who did the work of Propaganda?**

Ans. Squealer did the work of Propaganda.

**7. On whom the responsibility of the destruction of the windmill was thrown upon?**

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

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

Ans. Benjamin

**9. Napoleon is a symbolic character of which historical figure?**

Ans. Stalin

**10. Snowball stands for which historical figure?**

Ans. Trotsky

**11. Who did the old major represent?**

Ans. Karl Marx

**12. Who did Napoleon become at the end of the Novel?**

Ans. Tyrant

**13. In the Battle of the cowshed the honor of Animal Hero first class and Animal hero**

**second class were attained by whom?**

Ans. Snowball and Boxer

**14. When did Boxer fall?**

Ans. Boxer fell when he went to pull a load of stone down the wind mill.

**15. Where was the wounded boxer sent?**

Ans. The wounded boxer was sent to the butcher's shop.

## LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

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

Ans. Old major is introduced by the author in the very beginning of the novel; he is one of the most impressive characters in the story, an old white boar who wins a prize in an exhibition under the name "Willington beauty". Old major is the most aged animal in the farm and earns a great reputation in the farm. He explains in detail the treacherous acts of the human beings on the animals of the farm. According to him animals are mere puppets in the hands of men. He proves that no animal in England is free; the life of an animal is full of misery and slavery. The animals work hard to produce food and other items that make men's life luxurious in return the animals go to bed half stomach. When an animal ceases to produce goods that a man needs him (animal) is killed, as he is no more useful. After detailing about the cruelty on animals, Old Major inspires them for a rebellion. He talks to them about his dream, the dream of prosperity on the farm, the animals becoming the owner of their own life. He talks about the ways through which they can also become like men but at the same time warns them not to imitate the actions of human beings. He suggests that the animals should not live in a house and sleep on a bed. He suggests that no animal should wear clothes, nor drink alcohol, smoke tobacco or touch money or engage in trade. The aim was to propagate that all animals are equal therefore they should not kill any animal. He opines that man is the only enemy and the duty of the animals is to defeat them. After this he gives an anthem to the animals „beasts of England". The song depicts their glorious future .It also created a revolutionary fervor in them. Old major leaves an everlasting impression on all the animals. They never forget the statement of the old Major that "the life of an animal is misery and slavery, this is the plain truth". They feel a great pleasure to sing the song "Beasts of England". The thoughts of the major are turned into a system known as "Animalism". The principles of Animalism become the only subject about which they think, talk and hold meetings. Thus, the old major is one of the main characters of the novel. He died in the first chapter but his spirit continues to live in the entire novel as the most ideal character that possesses very strong leadership qualities.

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

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

**1. Existence of Ideals after the Revolution**

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

**2. Decline of the Ideals**

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

**3. Beginning of the Tyranny**

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

#### 4. Decline of all Ideals.

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

#### 5. Message of the Novelist:

The novelist takes us to the story of how ideas of revolution are forgotten and soon the organization is bound to become corrupt. How the desire to become powerful corrupts the mind of people and once they come to power they become completely corrupt. He believes that the human spirit should be free and allowed to move as it desires rather than bounding it in the clutches of ideals which cannot sustain for long

### STUDIES

Highlighting the importance of studies, Bacon's essay illustrates the role studies play in an individual's daily life. For Bacon, the study is always related to the application of knowledge in practical life.

At the beginning of his essay, Bacon describes the three main purposes of study including studying for gaining delight, studies done for ornamenting one's life and studying in order to improve one's ability.

The author is the notion that only learned and well-read men can execute plans effectively, manage their daily affairs with expertise and lead a healthy and stable life. He further states that reading makes a full man; conference leads to a ready man while writing makes an exact man.

While throwing light on the advantages and usefulness of studies, Bacon also puts forward some demerits of study as he thinks that studying for a prolonged period of time may lead to laziness.

He also condemns the act of studying from books solely without learning from nature around. The essay *Of Studies* further asserts the benefits of studies by considering this act as a medicine for the defects of the human mind and the source of enhancing one's wit.

While discussing the importance of studying in an individual's life, the essayist informs his readers about the benefits of reading good books.

For Bacon, some books are only meant to be tasted; others are there to swallow while some books are meant for chewing and digesting properly. Therefore, the readers must choose wisely before studying any book to enhance his/her knowledge about the world around.

Bacon concludes his essay by suggesting that studies assist an individual in removing the defects of his/her mind as every problem of the human mind carries special importance for the individual and the world.

1. What are the main benefits of study in the essay “Of Studies” by Francis Bacon?

Ans. According to The greatest essayist Francis Bacon the main benefits of study are delight, ornament and ability.

2. What does Bacon mean “Studies serve for delight” in his essay “Of Studies”?

Ans. According to Francis Bacon “delight” means to get joy or pleasure. So, studies serve to get joy or to get pleasure. Like, we study books to get pleasure and amusement.

3. What does Bacon mean “Studies serve for ornament” in his essay “Of Studies”?

Ans. According to Bacon “ornament” means to beautify. So, studies serve to beautify the use of language either spoken or written. Studies improve our use of language.

4. What does Bacon mean “Studies serve for ability” in his essay “Of Studies”?

Ans." According to Bacon “ability” means here, the ability to work, to counsel, to judge and to decide. So, studies serve to improve in trade knowledge, counseling, judgment and decision making.

5. What is the chief use of studies for delight according to Francis Bacon in his essay “Of Studies”?

Ans. The chief use of “studies for delight” is to study in leisure time, in loneliness or solitude. It will give you pleasure and reduce the boredom.

6. What is the chief use of studies for ornament according to Francis Bacon in his essay “Of Studies”?

Ans .The chief use of “studies for ornament” is in discourse. By studying we know new words and we learn that where we use which words and which not. It’s meant that studies beautify our speech.

7. What are the main benefits of study in the essay “Of Studies” by Francis Bacon?

Ans: According to The greatest essayist Francis Bacon the main benefits of study are delight, ornament and ability.

8. What does Bacon mean “Studies serve for delight” in his essay “Of Studies”?

Ans. According to Francis Bacon “delight” means to get joy or pleasure. So, studies serve to get joy or to get pleasure. Like, we study books to get pleasure and amusement.

9. What is the chief use of studies for ability according to Francis Bacon in his essay “Of Studies”?

Ans. The chief use of “studies for ability” is in the judgment and business disposition. Its mean studies improve our ability for judging the problem and decision making. It is also helpful to understand the business nature.

## KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM

**Knowledge and wisdom** are different things. According to **Russell**, **knowledge** is defined as the acquisition of data and information, while **wisdom** is defined as the practical application and use of the knowledge to create value. **Wisdom** is gained through learning and practical experience, not just memorization. A sense of proportion is very much necessary for **wisdom**. By inventing medicine, a scientist may reduce the infant death-rate. Apparently, it leads to population explosion and shortage of food. The standard of life comes down. If misused, knowledge of atom can lead human to destruction by manufacturing nuclear weapon.

**Knowledge** without wisdom can be harmful. Even complete **knowledge** is not enough. For example, Hegel wrote with great. Knowledge about history, but made the Germans believe that they were a master race. It led to war. It is necessary, therefore to combine **knowledge** with feelings.

We need wisdom both in public and private life. We need wisdom to decide the goal of our life. We need it to free ourselves from personal prejudices. Wisdom is needed to avoid dislike for one another. Two persons may remain enemies because of their prejudice. If they can be told that we all have flaws then they may become friends.

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### **1. What are the factors that contribute to wisdom?**

The factors that contribute to wisdom are:

1. Comprehensiveness
2. A sense of proportion
3. Emancipation
4. Impartiality
5. Awareness of human needs and understanding.

### **2. What message does the writer try to convey with the example of technicians?**

With the example of technicians, the writer tries to convey a message about harm. He believes that if technical knowledge is implemented without wisdom, it can be destructive to humanity. For example, technologists may be pleased that the world's infant mortality rate has been reduced, but this leads to a lack of food supply and a lower level of living. Similarly, knowledge of atomic theory can be used to create atomic bombs that will destroy the human species.

### **3. Which leaders does Russell say were able to mix knowledge and wisdom soundly?**

Russell says the leaders such as Queen Elizabeth I of England, Henry IV of France, and Abraham Lincoln was able to successfully mix knowledge and wisdom. Both Queen Elizabeth I and Henry IV remained clear of their time's faults and by doing so, they were both benevolent and surely not unsuccessful. Similarly, Abraham Lincoln led a tremendous battle while never deviating from the path of wisdom.

### **4. Why is wisdom needed not only in public ways, but in private life equally?**

Wisdom is not only needed in public ways but it is equally needed in private life too. In deciding what goals to follow and overcoming personal prejudice, wisdom is needed. We may fail to choose our life's goal and achieve success as a result of our lack of wisdom.

### **5. What, according to Russell, is the true aim of education?**

**Ans.** According to Russell, the true aim of education is to establish wisdom in people. Wisdom is what allows us to put our knowledge to good use in the real world without causing harm to others. To be good citizens, people must have both knowledge and wisdom.

### **6. Can wisdom be taught? If so, how?**



**Ans.** Yes, Wisdom can be taught. Wisdom teaching should include a greater intellectual component than moral teaching. In the course of imparting knowledge, the devastating consequences of hatred and narrow-mindedness to people who feel them can be mentioned incidentally. For example, while explaining the composition of an atom, the devastating consequences of its misuse, such as the creation of atomic weapons, must also be taught.

**7. Why does the world need more wisdom in the future?**

**Ans.** The world needs more wisdom in the future. When we look at the current state of knowledge in various fields, it is clear that knowledge will continue to develop in the future. Most individuals misuse knowledge in the absence of wisdom, resulting in a variety of bad consequences, and this fact will continue in the future if knowledge is not blended with wisdom. Only wisdom enables people to make wise use of their acquired knowledge. More wisdom is required for a brighter future.

## **ON GETTING UPON COLD MORNINGS**

Everyone knows that it is pleasant to lie in bed on cold mornings. No one wants to get up at such an earlier time. But one gets up only on compulsion. Leigh Hunt deals with this familiar experience in a mock serious way. In the first part of his essay Hunt marks about the familiar hellish torture that one experiences on getting upon cold mornings; the reason behind this punishment of torture; to show how lazy people avoid early rising and how do active people are motivated how to rise early.

In the second part he puts forward clear and deceptive arguments in favor of laziness by quoting many examples and facts.

**1. What is cold weather breathe called?**

**Ans.** We call it water vapor. When moist air cools of, the water vapor can change from a gas to a liquid, resulting in countless tiny droplets of water.

**2. what are cold seasons called?**

**Ans.** winter, coldest season of the year between autumn and spring; the name comes from an old Germanic word that means ‘‘ time of water’’ and refers to the rain and snow of the winter in middle and high latitudes

### **Fearlessness**

**Fearlessness connotes freedom from all external fear, fear of disease, bodily injury, and death, of dispossession, of losing one's nearest and dearest, of losing reputation or giving offence, and so on.** One who overcomes the fear of death does not surmount all other fears, as is commonly but erroneously supposed.

**1. What are the external fears according to Gandhiji?**

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

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

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

**3. “All fear is the baseless fabric of our own vision”. Comment on this statement of Gandhi?**

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

**ON AN EDUCATIONAL REFORM**

**BELLOC, HILAIRE**

British, 1870–1953

Hilaire Belloc was a writer of great vigor and variety, whose work included poetry, history, biographies, and travel accounts, as well as essays. He is regarded by some as the best prose stylist of his generation. He chose early to write in English rather than French, using simple, unadorned language, only occasionally employing metaphor or other rhetorical embellishment. His plain style is sometimes likened to the “piety of speech” of the 17th century, or described simply as grave and majestic, yet unmistakably Belloc.

Belloc’s interests ranged widely, as did his knowledge and experience. His French and English ancestry insured him an unusual combination of insular and continental interests and sympathies as well as an acute way of analyzing everything he encountered. The essay form was particularly

well chosen for his highly personal observations, which are consistently informed by his Roman Catholic sense of order as it existed in the Middle Ages, whose fragmenting with the Reformation Belloc saw as the West's greatest scandal. But an antipathy to contemporary life does not inhibit Belloc's enjoyment of the modern fools he saw everywhere. In "Fun for Clio" (1940) he noted: "The times in which we live have one great compensating advantage for their beastliness. They are vulgar and they are chaotic, they are murderous, they are dirty, they are atheist, they are intolerably wearisome, they have every vice, but they are a magnificent aid to the understanding of history." Such sentiments explain why the essays are not presently in favor; they are dismissed as too conservative because few understand the radical attitudes of Catholic faith when it decries the failings of the world yet celebrates material creation.

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

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

**2. What were four goals of the education reform movement?**

Ans. This movement included the establishment of state controlled board of education, a more uniform curriculum, and increased state involvement in teacher training. Among this reforms he promoted were character education programs in public schools?

**3. What is the impact of educational reform?**

Ans. Education reform has brought higher standards for teacher's certification and recertification, and districts often provide in-house training for professional staff.

**4. What is the teacher's role in educational reform?**

Ans. In accordance with the goal of schooling and education reform, the principal role of teacher should be teaching all students to master that subject.

## DEMOCRACY

Democracy (From Ancient Greek: δημοκρατία, romanized: dēmokratía, dēmos 'people' and kratos 'rule') is a form of government in which the people have the authority to deliberate and decide legislation ("direct democracy"), or to choose governing officials to do so ("representative democracy").

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **5. Discuss S. Radhakrishnan in his essay "Democracy".**

Or

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

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

actual working is anti-democratic. He puts forward the following arguments for the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## THIRD THOUGHTS

The story '*Third Thoughts*' by E.V. Lucas (1868-1938) is a great satire to the common human mentality. This story was told to Lucas by his friend who had a business especially buying in dearer (higher) price and selling in cheap. However, he always used to bear loss. He used to think that one day the luck would favor him. As he thought, once he earned abnormal profit by selling Turner's painting at 50 pounds which he had bought at only 10 shillings from curio (Something unusual -- perhaps worthy of collecting) shop at Cathedral city. He was really happy and excited for the first time in his business so he wanted to share half of his profit with the dealer. But since he had no stamps to send the parcel, he went to the bed. When he woke up at 3.30 am, again he began to think that sharing half of the profit is not good idea because no one had done this to him yet. Then he thought of giving ten pounds. Due to unexpectedly earned abnormal profit he was not feeling sleepy still he thought, five pound will be plenty rather than ten pounds. In the morning while he was dressing up, he thought, it is the first time he gained profit so, why to share large part of it with dealer. Finally, he decided to give one pound. He put cheque and parcel in his pocket and went to the club for lunch. There he played bridge (one of the popular card game) and lost all his money. At last, he even did not give single penny to the dealer.

### 1. What was the opinion of the dealer about the drawing?

Ans. The opinion of the dealer about drawing was "If it were a genuine Turner, it would be worth anything".

### 2. What price did the narrator pay for the drawing to the dealer? How much Profit did he gain by selling it?

Ans. Ten shillings. He achieved a profit of forty-nine pounds ten and was very happy.

### 3. Why did the narrator think of sending some amount of the profit to the dealer?

Ans. The dealer behaved very well to him and he ought to behave well to him. Therefore, he thought that it would be fair to give him half.

### 4. How many times did he think about the dealer? Did he change his thoughts each time?

Ans. First, he thought that he would give the dealer fifty per cent of his profit; the second time he reduced it to ten pounds; the third time he decided to give five pounds; then the thought that he would send the dealer one pound accompanied by a brief note of thanks. Finally, he dropped the idea of sending any share from his profit to the dealer.

### 5. Why did he not post the letter after having written the first note?

Ans. As he played bridge disastrously, he could not post the letter.

## SECTION -C

1. What do you mean by code mixing?

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

2. What do you mean by code switching?

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

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

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

4. What are the different types of essays?

Ans. Different essays are as follows:

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

## FIGURE OF SPEECH

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

**Ballad:** a narrative poem Ballad was a term originally used for folk narrative compositions. They had a refrain or a couplet or a verse which was repeated at frequent intervals. Even when the verse was written by a single author it was a subject to change on account of oral transmission. The subject matter of most of the ballads was tragic. It was either the story of a lover, who did not

return, or a family feud, or a love triangle. Scottish ballads dealt with themes of border feuds and vendetta. Wordsworth and Coleridge by publishing: "Lyrical Ballads" conferred on them the status of author identifiable poetry

**Blank Verse:** the term is used for unrhymed verse consisting of Iambic

**Pentameter.** Most playwrights who use the verse form use blank verse form for poetic drama. It is closest to a spoken speech. Shakespeare and other Elizabethan dramatists used it. Milton and Wordsworth also have used blank verse for their epics.

**Dramatic Monologue:** the poem has a persona who is not to be identified with the poet. This persona is the speaker; there is an assumed listener—that is the speaker is addressing the poem to someone who does not intervene at the level of a speech. The dramatic quality is related to the

A) Conflict depicted in the situation.

B) The character of the speaker as revealed through this situation

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sonnets are of two kinds the Petrarchan sonnet and Shakespearian. The Petrarchan sonnet is

also known as an Italian sonnet. It has two main parts the octave and the sestet, respectively consisting of eight and six lines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Character/Characterization:** characters are individuals who live in the fictional world created by the writer. They may be men, women or children. A character is thus the fictional representation of a person, having a distinct personality with likes and dislikes, whims and fancies, moral qualities and motivations. In short a character has typical disposition just like a real living human being. He reveals his temperament through what he says and what he does. A character is also revealed through the remarks of the author or those of characters in the story. A character is also revealed or may remain stable or unchanged from his disposition from the beginning to the end. The author must give consistency to a character that is the character should not change suddenly or act contrary to his basic nature.

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