Lesson No-01
A Dialogue on Civilization
- C.E.M. Joad

Meanings :-
1) Make a fuss:- Pay a lot of attention.
2) Raphael :- A famous Italian painter.
3) Beethoven :- A great German composer.
4) Caliph :- Muslim rulers who were also religious heads.
6) Satin :- A smooth cloth.
7) Treacle toffees :- Piece of sweet made by boiling sugar and butter with water.
8) Catapults :- A small Y-shaped stick with a rubber band fastened between the forks used by children to shoot small stones.
9) Inherit :- Receive something from someone who has died.
10) Caliphs :- Muslim ruler who were also religious head.
11) Savage :- People who are uncivilized.
12) To get into rows :- To engage in a noisy or violent argument or quarrel.

Answer the following :-

1) The author says he is trying to write a book on civilization. Does drawing someone into a dialogue on the topic help one with the book? Discuss.
Ans: Yes, writing is always enriched by discussion and dialogue. If a matter is talked about or argued, it is easy to write on that matter. That is way, the dialogue helps the writer to deal with the topic thoroughly.

2) Lucy gives a few examples of the people who are supposed to be civilized. Do you agree that they are civilized? Give reasons.
Ans: Lucy gives the examples of the people wearing proper clothes riding about in bus and cars, people having money to buy things by shops to buy them.

The author did not agree with these examples because they don’t make one civilized. On the other hand, creating beautiful things, thinking of new ideas and following the laws are the signs of civilization.

3) Why does Lucy say that Shakespeare was great?
Ans: Lucy says Shakespeare was great because, he wrote plays of which the grownups are proud off by they make a lot of fuss about them.
4) ‘To produce beautiful things is a sign of civilization’, says the author. Could you give some examples to substantiate this?

Ans: Producing Beautiful things is certainly a sign of civilization. For instance the plays of Shakespeare, the pictures of Raphael by the music of Bethoven they are immense pleasure to both the author and the recipient. That is why creating beautiful things is considered as the sign of civilization.

5) How does the author define beautiful things?

Ans: According to the author beautiful things are those by seeing which one doesn’t get tired of i.e. the beautiful things are enduring or live forever they are liked by the people in all ages.

6) Why the authors consider scientists to be civilized?

Ans: The author considers scientists to be civilized because they think differently and thought of new ideas and have worked selflessly for the benefit of mankind or humanity.

II) Answer the following in paragraph:-

1) How does the author argue that just having what one likes and doing what one wants will not make one civilized?

Ans: The author says just having what one likes and doing what one wants will not make one civilized. He argues by giving the egs of caliphs and princess who inherited power and riches and spent it in getting as much as they wanted. Civilization is not just being splendid and grand and living in luxury but by making beautiful things by which the people go on liking in all ages example plays of Shakespeare.

2) Why do people like Raphael and Bethoven count as civilized?

Ans: Raphael was great artist and Bethoven was well known composer. Their works are being enjoyed even today. They are the beautiful things in the real sense. Civilized man is one who doesn’t get tired of his creation. Their works last long. So in this respect Raphael and Bethoven count as civilized people.

3) How is owning splendid palaces comparable to having treacle toffees?

Ans: The splendid palaces, gorgeous cloths hundreds of slaves and all that sort of things seem to be just grown up substitutes for treacle toffees and catapults. People get born the sons of kings and they grow up to inherit power and riches. Some say they would become tired off. In the same way even the children would get tired of treacle toffees.
4) What are the three pre requisites for a person to think freely, Explain with a example?

Ans: The three brief pre requisites for a person to think freely are: Security, leisure and society. He must have security because nobody can think about things if he is afraid of being robber or murderer at any moment. We must have leisure to think because if he spends all his time caring for his living then he won’t have time to think. He must also have other people to talk to. So we may say that security, leisure and society are very necessary to think freely.

5) "Being good", says the writer "is a sign of civilization". Why, is your opinion, are we being good to other? Is it out of necessity? What has it got to do with keeping rules?

Ans: The writer says that "Being good" is a sign of civilization because being good is the necessity of every man. If we do not act justly towards others and quarrel and fight for one thing or another or make beautiful things. Life would be too dangerous so rules are made in the society to help man to be civilized and because good, respecting each other by obeying laws.

6) The following diagram seeks to represent the girt of dialogues visually. Fill in the boxes with appropriate words or phrases (Refer to the last paragraph of the dialogue)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signs of Civilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Producing beautiful things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plays, music and Arts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Meaning and sentence of a same word:-**

1) Civil – Polite
   Sentence – Every person enjoys civil rights in India.

2) Civilians – Person who are not in army
   Sentence – The civilians are not affected by war as much as the soldiers.

3) Civility – Politeness
   Sentence – Civility costs nothing but buys everything.
   Or
   You have to treat the guest with civility.

4) Civilize – Polite and good manner
   Sentence – Jane Good all was able to civilize the apes.

5) Civilization – An advance stage of serial development.
   Sentence – The civilization of mankind has taken several years to reach the present stage.
Poem No-01

ANIKETHANA

- Kuvempu

Be unhoused, O my soul!
Only the Infinite is your Goal,
Leave those myriad forms behind,
Leave the million names that bind.
A flash will pierce your heart and mind.
And unhouse you my soul!
Winnow the chaff of a hundred creeds.
Beyond the systems, hollow as reeds,
Turn unhorizoned where truth leads,
To be unhoused my soul!
Stop not on the unending way.
Never build a house of clay.
The quest is endless. Night and day,
There can be no end to your play.
When you are unhoused, O my soul!
The infinite’s yoga knows no end,
Endless the quest you apprehend
You’ll grow infinite and ascend
When you are unhoused, O my soul!

Meanings :-

1) Unhoused – Not restricted to a certain place.
2) Infinite – Boundless, unlimited
3) Myriad – Indefinitely great number
4) Winnow - Blow out the chaff in wind
5) Chaff – Husles of corn
6) Unhorizoned – Unlimited, endless quest for truth
7) Yoga – It is the Hindu system of philosophic meditation to re write the soul with the universal Spirit.
Answer the following :-

1) What does ‘you’ stand for throughout the poem? Throughout
Ans: The poet is addressing his soul you stand for individual soul.

2) What actually is mistaken for the soul? How do the forms or names bind it?
Ans: The soul is mistaken for several things. The soul is mistaken for physical body of a man, the human relations, power and position.

3) Compare line 5 with line 7. Something which binds the soul has to be separated. What metaphor does the poet use to explain this?
Ans: In line 5 the spiritual knowledge and intellectual awaking is spoken as the flash.
In line 7 the numerous customs and traditions are spoken as chaff. Therefore to attain spiritual upliftment the poet asks the soul to be free from its thoughts of creeds and traditions. He uses "a flash will pierce your heart and mind" as the metaphor.

4) What is it that truth leads to? What are the images used in lines 9 and 10 to describe the soul on its journey led by truth?
Ans: Truth leads to the unhousing or unrestricted growth of internal knowledge, that is to say it leads to spiritual upliftment.

5) 'The quest is endless' (line 13) what is this quest? How does this contract……. In teat.
Ans: The quest is the search of the soul or spiritual knowledge. This definition is relevant in the poem in the sense that the poet’s quest is to apprehend the spiritual upliftment and this spiritual upliftment can be attained through yoga.

6) Pick out the simile, metaphors and images used in the poem.
Ans: 1) A flash will pierce your heart and mind – Metaphor
2) Below the chaff of a hundred creeds – Metaphor
3) Hallow as reeds – Simile
4) Winnowing – Images

7) Sum up the poets view on the ultimate goal of human life.
Ans: The poet is of the view that the ultimate goal of human life is to attain spiritual upliftment. This can be attained when the human soul is unhoused or unrestricted by the worldly bondages, human relationship, power and position. The human life can attain spiritual upliftment by yoga which brings the individual soul with the universal soul.
Explain with reference to the context :-

1) ‘Leave those myriad forms behind leave the million names that bind’

Ans: This sentence is taken from the poem Anikethana composed by Kuvempu this sentence is said by the poet to his soul.

In those lines the poet appeals t his intellect to whom he address as his soul to free himself from numerous forms and names and practices by which it is known to attain spiritual upliftment which is the ultimate goal of human life.

2) ‘There can be no end to your play, when you are unhoused, O my soul!

Ans: This sentence is taken from the poem Anikethana composed by Kuvempu this sentence is said by the poet to his soul.

In these lines the poet is appealing to his soul or intellect not to stop his pursuit of apprehending the spiritual knowledge as it is unending. So it needs a persistent persuit in order to be unhoused by grow internally.
Lesson No-02
Jamaican Fragment
- A. L. Hendricks

Meanings :-
1) Tramear – A bus in cities, driver by electricity and runs on metal tracks on roads
2) Modest – Hiding one’s good qualities.
3) Sturdy youngster – Strong and vigorous young boy.
4) Hazel eyes – Reddish brown eyes.
5) Elaborate – In detail; (here) long.
6) Imperiously – Haughtily
7) Shuffled – To walk by dragging (one’s feet) slowly along.
8) Submitted – To agree to obey.
9) Bidding – Ordering
10) Sensed – Understood
11) At one’s beck and call – Be ready to do what someone asks.
12) To dominate – To have control or power
13) Striding – Walking

Answer the following :-
1) Why does the narrator say that his walk was pleasant and beneficial?
   Ans: The narrator says that his walk was pleasant because the road on the either side was flanked by red and green roofed bungalows, green lawns and gardens. The walk would gain him good exercise and now and then he learnt something from the little incident.

2) How does the narrator describe the two boys
   Ans: The boys were very small, one was four years old and the other was five years old. The bigger of the two was a sturdy youngster, very dark with a mat of course hair on his head and coal black eyes. He was it definitely a little Jamaican. The other little fellow was smaller but also sturdy he was white with hazel eyes and light brown hair. Both were dressed in Blue shirt and khaki pants. They wore no shoes and their feet were muddy.

3) Why did the game in the morning amaze the narrator?
   Ans: The game in the morning amazed the narrator because before his eyes a white boy was imposing his will on the little elder Black boy and the little black boy submitted himself to the little white boy and obeyed order sincerely all the orders of his white companion.
4) 'I puzzled within myself' says the narrator. What condition did he come to after this puzzling thought?

Ans: After the puzzling thought, the author came to a conclusion that the dark boy was the son of the servant in home and therefore had to do the white boys bidding and he also thought that the dark young boy had realized that he belonged to an inferior race and had accepted a position as the white man’s servant. Then he thought that the boy must be his playmate because they were dressed alike.

5) Why did the game next morning astonish the author? What did he see?

Ans: The game on the next morning astonish the author because he saw the two little boys playing but this time the dark boy was the master and the white boy was his obedient slave and the dark boy strode imperiously up and down the lawn "while the white youngster walked abjectly behind him and obeyed to all the orders of the dark boy very faithfully.

6) When the narrator did came to understand that what the boys were enacting was only a game?

Ans: When the narrator saw the 2 boys again on the second morning and that time the black boy was giving the orders and the white boy was obeying his commands then he came to understand that it was only a game which he too had played as a youngster.

7) The second day narrator smiled as he remembered something what made him laugh again

Ans: The second day when the author saw the boys again and came to know that it was only a game, he remembered his childhood when he used to play the same game each boy took it in turn every alternate day to be the boss and other the slave. It had been a great fun for the author as a youngster. So he smiled as he remembered his childhood day.

8) ‘I will save him his puzzle’ what did the narrator think the man would puzzle all day? Was the narrator right?

Ans: “I will save him his puzzle”. The narrator thought that the man would be puzzled all day by seeing the 2 boys and would think that the black race would rule the white’s one day. The narrator was wrong because white man who was standing and watching the game the next morning knew about the game and the 2 boys were his sons.

9) Why did the white man feel surprised at the narrator’s outburst, eventually he also smiled why?

Ans: The narrator thought that the white man would be puzzled about the game and so he tried to explain the man that it was just a game. The man was surprised at the narrator’s outburst because he knew all about the game and the 2 boys were his sons. Eventually he laughed because his sprit laughed within him at that incident.
10) Two grown-ups people parted with a smile on their face were they smile of pride or derision? Give reason for your answer

Ans: Two grown-up people parted with a smile on their face. The smiles were of pride.

The white man had married a Jamaican woman and the two boys were his sons. They were proud of Jamaican people and their country. So they smiled at each other as they departed.

II) Answer the following :-

1) Why does the author say that the game the children played on the first morning puzzled him? Trace the train of his thinking?

Ans: The author says that the game in the morning puzzled him because he saw a little white boy ordering the black boy and the black boy was obeying his commands very faithfully all day he was puzzled about the relation between the 2 little boys. The narrator thought that at such a young age he came to realize that one day the whites would rule the black and accept the possession as servants of the whites.

2) What did the narrator see the second morning? Why did it astonish him? Explain.

Ans: The second morning the author saw the 2 boys playing again but this time he saw the black boy ordering the white boy and the white boy walking abjectly behind the black boy and was obeying his orders.

The narrator was astonished because the previous day he had seen the white boy ordering the black boy and the next morning he saw the vice-versa.

3) What did the narrator access about the white man’s reaction to the game?

Ans: The narrator thought that the white man would be puzzled the whole day by seeing the game and he would think that one day the black will rule the world. He tried to explain the man and that 2 boys were playing just a game in which each boy took it in turn to be the boss, the other the slave.

The man smiled and told the narrator that the boys were brothers and his sons.

4) Do you think that the narrator was prone to be prejudicial? Support your answer with the text.

Ans: The narrator, the Jamaican himself had watched a black boy obey a white boy. This made him think that someday the white boy would be the boss and the black boy his slave. He was confused and unable to decide whether the black boy had accepted a position as the white man’s servant.

The next morning he noticed the boys playing the game again but this time it was vice-versa. The author realized that they were just playing a game. A game which he, himself had playing as a child.

Yes, the narrator was prone to be prejudicial for some time but when the fact was disclosed to him, the author was out of confusion and saved from being prejudicial. I worried all day over the day boy’s realization of his inferiority so young in life! We are silly, we grown-ups aren’t we.
Lesson No-03
On The Rule of The Road
- A. G. Gardiner

Meanings :-
1) Jolly – Cheerful
2) Arthur Ransome – A critic and writer of children’s book
3) Peterofrad – Old St. Petersburg in Russia (now called Leningrad)
4) Peril – (great) danger
5) Entitle – To give the right to do or have something
6) Anarch – State of disorder
7) Curtail – To reduce in degree or effect
8) Piccadilly Circus – An open space at the east end of Piccadilly.
9) Tyrany – Cruel or unjust use of power
10) Insolence – Rudeness
11) Outage – Offend greatly
12) Maelstrom – A violent strom (here), a great confusion.
13) Social contact – An imaginary agreement between an individual and the rest of society.
14) The strand – A famous street in London
15) Heaven forbiddor – May such a thing not happen
16) Frock coat – A knee length coat for men in 19th century
17) Ella Wheeler Wilcox – An American poet and Journalist
18) Trombone – A large brass wind instrument like a trumpet.
19) Helwelly – A mountain in Wales in (England)
20) Swot – Study lot of things in a short time
21) Blue book – An official report printed by British Government
22) Tristram shandy – A novel by Lawrence Sterne
23) Treasure Island – A novel by R.L.Stevenson
24) Pompous – Trying to make people think you are important by using very formal and important sounding words.
25) Horne Took – An English writer (1736-1812)
26) Swagger – Behave in a very proud way
27) Gale – A very strong wind
28) Thundered on with – Discussed loudly
29) French – Sir John French, the commander of the British expeditionary forces in France during the First World war.
30) Asquith – Herbert Henry, Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Prime Minister of Great Britain
31) Barrel Organ – A big musical instrument
32) Encyclopedia – Comprehensive
33) Aggressive – Always ready to attack
34) Deliberately – Done purposefully or intentionally
35) Belgium – Reference to the First World War
36) Hot Gospeller – Mad propagandist
37) Nietzsche – Frederick Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844-1908), a German philosopher
38) Spirit of Prussia – Prussianism, arrogant military rule
39) Blatant – Offensively noticeable
40) Keep the home fire burning – A popular song of the soldiers during the 1st World war
41) Banality – Ordinary
42) Harlitt – William Harlitt (1798-1930) an English essayist and critic
43) Impertinence – Rudeness
44) Trespass on – Make too much use of
45) Defy – Challenge
46) West end – The part of London where the richer and more fashionable people live
47) Irascibility – Irritability
48) Picaresque – A character whose behavior is not always moral but who is still likeable
49) Sancho Panza – The squire of Don Quiscote, the hero of the satirical romance by Cervantes
50) Anarchist – Someone whose beliefs governments, laws etc., are not necessary
51) Judicious – Making sensible decisions
52) Bureacrat - A government official
53) Marousit- A follower of Karl Marx (1818-1883) a German economist
54) Rugger – A form of football in which players use their hands in the game, rugby football
55) Prevail – Belonging to the earliest
56) Fagis Academy – Fagin a few in Dicken’s novel Oliver twist, who teaches the art of picking pockets
57) Commonwealth – The public
Answer the following:-

1) What did the stout old lady do to enjoy her liberty?
Ans: The stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle off a street in Petrograd (Russia) to the great confusion of traffic and sensing no danger to her.

2) Un-curtailed individual liberty leads to social anarchy

3) In what way can the liberties of all be preserved?
Ans: In order that the liberties of all may be preserved, the liberties of everybody must be curtailed We have to submit to our curtailment of private liberty in order that we may enjoy a social order which makes our liberty a reality.

4) Why did the writer get disturbed while reading the blue book?
Ans: The writer got disturbed while reading the blue book because a couple of men got into the train at the next station and one of whom began to talk to his friend in a loud and a pompous voice all through the journey.

5) What according to author is the foundation of social conduct?
Ans: According to the author liberty is not so personal affair, but a social conduct too. It is accommodation of interests. We have to adjust our personal liberties with the liberties of others.

6) How can a person practicing piano minimize the disturbance to his neighbors?
Ans: A person practicing piano can minimize the disturbance to his neighbors by practicing it in the attic of his house and shutting all the windows.

7) What is Fagin’s Academy?
Ans: The name appear’s in the Charles Dicken’s novel ‘Oliver twist’, The academy is headed by a jew called Fagin who taught the art of Pick Pocketing.

8) What does the writer mean by on the rule of the road?
Ans: Here the rule of the road means the basic code of conduct to be followed in the society. It also means the obligation we owe to our society in general.
1) The policeman at Piccadilly circus is a symbol of liberty and not tyranny how does the writer explain this statement?

Ans: We may feel that our liberties are outraged, when the policeman steps into the middle of the road and puts his hand out in order to stop the vehicles. But if we are reasonable, we will reflect that if he did not incidentally interfere with anyone and the result would be that Piccadilly circus would be a maelstrom that we would never cross the road at all. So we may say that the policeman at the Piccadilly circus is a symbol of liberty and not tyranny.

2) When does our personal liberty get qualified by the liberty of others?

Ans: Liberty is not a personal affair but a social contract too. It is an accommodation of interest.

Eg: If a person wants to practice on the trambone from a mid night to the early morning, he can do it. Instead he can do it in a place away from the city where he will not be interfering with the liberties of the neighbour’s with others liberty.

3) Describe the experience of the writer in the Railway carriage?

Ans: One day the writer got into a Railway carriage at a country station and was reading a Blue Book seriously. He needed reasonable quiet to read the book. But at the next station a couple of men got into a carriage. One of whom was talking to his friend in a loud and pompous voice. The writer could not continue reading because of the disturbance. He shut the book and sat looking out of the window. The man went on peaking like a barren organ groaning some barnal song of long ago.

4) How can the clash of liberties be resolved? Explain?

Ans: The clash of liberties can be resolved by judicious compromise. We can neither be complete anarchists nor complete socialist in this complex world or rather we must be a judicious mixture of both. We have both liberties to preserve are individual liberty and social liberty. We have to examine ourselves through small matters of conduct, in observance of the rule of the road, that we pass judgment upon ourselves. It is the little habit of common place intercourse that make up the great sum of life and sweeter or make bitter the journey.

5) Do you think, the essay conveys an important message to the readers?

Ans: The essay conveys the message of social conduct our personal liberties and social liberties. It is in the small matters of conduct in the observance of the rule of the road, that we pass judgment upon ourselves and declare that we are civilized or uncivilized. The great moment of heroism and sacrifice are rare. It is the little habits of common place intercourse that make up the great sum of life and sweeter or make bitter the journey. One can have one’s own preferences in personal life but one has to follow the set rules and regulations in public life in order to maintain peace and harmony in the society.
Poem No-02
Fidelity
- William Wordsworth

Meanings :-
1) Fidelity – Faithfulness, loyalty
2) Sublimity – Wonder, Joy
3) Discern – To see
4) Stirring – Movement
5) Covert – Hidden
6) Cove – A small bay
7) Recess – An enclosure
8) Precipice – Very steep face of a rock
9) Tarn – A small mountain lake or pool in the north of England
10) Hevellyn – A mountain in England whose one peak sends out a knife edged ridge.
11) Symphony – Musical note as in an orchestra
12) Barrier – Wall
13) Hovering – Staying in the air in one place

Answer the following:-
1) Look at the way the shepherd comes to know about the dog. Read the 1st stanza carefully and note different strange of the poets response to the sounds and sights of the place. Which word or phrase indicates his surprise?
Ans: The Shepherd halts and searches with his eyes all over the place and hears the cry of a dog or fox in the 1st stanza. The phrase that indicates his surprise is “and instantly a dog is seen”.

2) Why does the Shepherd feel more and more surprised at the sight of the dog? How does he express his surprise? (Stanza-2)
Ans: The Shepherd feels surprised to see the dogs because the dog was not of mountain breed its motions were too shy and wild. The shepherd looked around to see the master of the Dog but does not hear any sound or whistle of the master calling his dog. So the Shepherd becomes more anxious to know what the dog was doing there.

3) What can you visualize about the place from the description in the 3rd stanza?
Ans: From the description in the 3rd stanza we come to know that there was a small bay and there was a huge enclosure that kept till June December’s snow there was a precipice in front and a small lake below. The place was very and remote far from human dwelling.
4) What is referred to as the lonely cheer? And what is the symphony?
Ans: “The cheer is referred to the sound that could be heard when the fish is leaping or jumping out in the tarn. The symphony is the echo of the croak of the ravens in the mountain region.

5) What does the poet meant by enormous barrier? What does it hold fast?
Ans: The enormous barrier or the high and lofty rocks on the mountain they hold the sounding blast of the sound that dashes against the mountain without passing away quickly.

6) What must have been the mood of the Shepherd as he followed the dog?
Ans: The Shepherd was shocked to see the dog at the mountain at the same time he also wanted to know what the creature was doing there, he became worried as the dog was crying in an unusual way.

7) How does the Shepherd react to the sight of the human skeleton?
Ans: The Shepherd feels very sad to see the human skeleton and with a sight he looked around to understand the history of the dead man.

8) What does the Shepherd divine and recollect as he stands before the skeleton?
Ans: The Shepherd recalled the name of the person who had fallen from the dangerous mountain. He also recollected who he was and the very day on which the traveller had passed that way.

9) What would the poet like to consider this poem to be? (Stanza 8)
Ans: The poet likes to consider the poem to be a lasting monument of words.

10) ‘Love sublime’ is the phrase used in the last stanza. How is this love characterized in the last 4 lines of the poem?
Ans: In the last stanza we are the sublimity of the dog for its dead master. The dog was sitting next to the master in spite of the dog for its master gave the strength to bare the severity of the weather and hunger. This made the dog to survive in that remote place for 3 months which is above all human estimation.
Lesson No-04
Dancing On

Meanings :-
1) Alarippu – The first dance in ‘Bharathanatyam’ which is performed as innovation.
2) Shabdam – A dance format intended to provide opportunities for the dancer to manifest expressive skills.
3) Varnam – A major component of Bharathanatyam in which melody, rhythm and emotions fue
4) Padam – Any song specifically composed for dance
5) Applause – Loud praise for a performance or performer
6) Heartening – Cheerful
7) Gangrenous – Decaying of flesh due to clotting of blood
8) Agonizing – Sorrowful, Painful
9) Vulcanized – Mubble treated with sulphur etc a great heat to make it stronger and elastic
10) Physiotherapist – One who makes use of exercise, massaging for treating broken limbs.
11) Staged – Enacted
12) Classical – Belnging to an established
13) Artist – A dansense or a musician performing on the stage
14) Dub – Replace the sound track by the revisions in different languages
15) Balanna – Pet name of Sri. Balakrishna a famous stage and film actor who has acted in more than 4 hundred films in Kannada

Answer the following :-
1) Why did the Washington audience appreciate Sudha for?
Ans: The Washington audience appreciated Sudha chandran not merely for the wonderful performance but also for the un-crushable spirit she had shown in not allowing fate to have the last word.

2) What forced the doctor to amputate Sudha’s leg?
Ans: Sudha was injured in an road accident about 25 km from Tiruchanapalli, Tamil nadu. Her injuries resulted in Gangernous infection. When she was taken to the doctor they tried hard to arrest the spread of infection. But, finally, they were forced to amputate her leg from about 8cms below the knee.

3) How did Dr. Sethi’s expertise help Sudha?
Ans: Dr. Sethi who had won ‘Magsaysay’ award for for his development of ‘Jaipur foot’ an artificial limb made from vulcanized rubber filled with sponge. Sudha acquired a jaipur foot and began her determined journey back to world ‘Bharathanatyam.'
4) Sudha determined to dance again after the accident. Who do you think supported her in her efforts?

Ans: Sudha was supported by her doctor physiotherapist, her parents and her guru in her determined to dance after the accident.

5) Why did Sudha feel very happy after the release of her films?

Ans: Sudha felt very happy after the release of her films as it was an interesting turn in her career and it was a new birth to as a film star.

**Answer the following:**

1) Describe how Sudha was able to overcome her disability and give public dance performance?

Ans: Sudha was a great dancer when her family was on a pilgrimage, they met with an accident. Sudha developed gangrenous infection. In order to stop the infection, the doctor had to amputate her right leg with the help of ‘Jaipur foot’ an artificial limb developed by Pramod Sethi she found the way of dancing again. Her uncrushable spirit made to began her determined journey back to the world of Bharathanatyam. She began to balance, bend, stretch, walk, twist, turn and finally dance. Her doctors, her physiotherapist her parents and her guru were all a part of her passionate effort. On October 27, 1982 she gave a Gurudakshina and on January 28, 1984 Sudha staged a historic come back by giving a public recital in Bombay. The performance was notable for its classical quality.

2) “The seed of achievement lies in the human mind”. How is this true of Sudha Chandran’s life?

Ans: Sudha Chandran provided her message to be a true experience. She being a dancer got her leg amputated due to the gangrenous infection. She was so determined to keep her career alive and began to search a way of dancing again. She acquired a Jaipur foot and began to practice, to balance, bend, twist turn and finally dance on October 27, 1982 she gave a gurudakshina at the residence of her guru on 28 January, 1984 she staged a historical comeback by giving the public recital in Bombay which was a notable performance.

Her amazing success took on interesting turn when a Hyderabad film producer decided to make a Telugu film not just based on her story but with her in the main lead. Her success was followed by invitation for show from all over the world. And she has performed in several European countries, Canada and the Middle East. She earned thousands of fans who wrote to her saying that they were inspired by her story. And that it gave them a new hope. Thus Sudha’s message is true of her life.
Lesson No-
Operation Indian Ocean
- Mihir Sen

Meanings :-
1) Uncharted – Having no chart showing the costs, routs, depth, light houses etc.,
2) Hair raising hazards – Which makes one’s hair stand on end
3) Despite – Inspite of
4) Teem – To be full of people, animals

Answer the following :-
1) When did the idea of swimming the Palk straits fist occur to Mihir Sen?
Ans: The idea of swimming the Palk straits fist occurred to him only after he had swum the English Channel in 1958.

2) What is the most suitable part of the year for attempting a swim across the straits?
Ans: The most suitable part of the year for attempting a swim is during a brief period of about 30 days from early March.

3) Which marine creature poses greatest danger to a swimmer of the straits? Why?
Ans: Sharks pose greatest danger to all the swimmers because they are man eaters. The Sharks could be either tiger sharks or the fierce hammer headed ones.

4) Why was Mihir Sen compelled to postpone the swim?
Ans: Mihir Sen was compelled to postpone his swim as he got a chill during a fairly long training swim in the Gulf of Mannar, where one of the equatorial storms broke out unexpectedly.

5) According to Mihir Sen how long would it take to swim to Dhanushkodi?
Ans: According to Mihir Sen it would take about 12 to 15 hours to swim to Dhanushkodi.

6) Which was the most heart breaking moment for Mihir Sen during the swim? Why was it so?
Ans: The most heart breaking moment for Mihir Sen was when he came to know that due to someone bungle (wrong information) he had gone towards Rameshwaram which was 20 miles to the south instead of towards the Dhanushkodi.
This he came to know after 7.30pm and he knew that the fierce flood tide was going to start from 8.00pm
7) What hazards did Mihir Sen encounter while swimming across the Palk Straits?
Ans: Mihir Sen had unerringly encountered with a lot of hazards and challenges. First darkness and cold and then the blistering heat of the equatorial sun, misguidance and off the right track as someone had bundled in calculation and finally and unerring encounter with a large snake which it martis shot down.

8) Who were there on the shore to welcome Mihir Sen?
Ans: When Mihir Sen reached the Indian shores at about 7.24 am and he was welcomed with nadaswaram. There were many people to welcome him; among them was his wife, Bella and his little brother Kalyan.

9) What does this feat of Mihir Sen demonstrate to the youth of India?
Ans: The feat of Mihir Sen demonstrates to the youth of India that nothing is impossible for them and all they have to do is to believe and persevere and the goal will be theirs.

Answer the Following:-

1) What were the challenges, danger and difficulties that a swimmer faced during the swim in the Palk straits?
Ans: The swimmers of Pal straits faced formidable challenges. The reasons for this are many. First the strait was uncharted and unconquered. The warm tropical seas teem with all kinds of marine life. The tiger sharks and the hammer headed one’s are man eaters and a real terror to all swimmers. There are other dangerous animals like panthers of the sea, the Barracuda and the reptiles. The snakes infest the sea waters due to the presence of the chain of rocks and sands dunes in the area which is known as ‘Adams Bridge’. These snakes are found in all sizes from 3 feet to 30 feet long. Which are deadly poisonous. Apart from these danger there are practical problems too that the swimmer have to face. The travel between India and Ceylon rigidly controlled with numerous travel regulations.

2) In what ways was the Pal strait more difficult to swim than the English Channel?
Ans: Palk straits was more difficult to swim than the English channel in many ways basically the sea lies between India and Ceylon. Steeped in the history and tradition, practically uncharted, unconquered, teeming with hair raising hazards. Though Mihir Sen had gathered all the information he found that very little was known about the Palk straits especially about the tides and currents. Everything about the English Channel is known; there is channel swimming Association there are trained pilots, there are boats to be had hired, accurate weather forecasts to be had for the asking dependable title tables and every other form of assistance is readily available. But in the Palk straits one had first to find out where information could be obtained and then to find out how many of it was incorrect or misleading.
3) What were the problems faced by the Mihir Sen in his endeavour?

Ans: Mihir Sen had to face many problems in his endeavour (adventure) of swimming the Palk straits to begin with his travel he had tough time gathering facts and information about the sea, which would be incorrect or misleading. Because it was the sea which was practically uncharted and unconquered. He was to start the swim at 5.00am on 3rd April 1966. But he get a chill and the swim had to be postponed by 48hrs. Though he was feeling weak he started his swim at 5.45am on 5th April 1966 because South-West monsoon were due any day and no attempt would be possible for the next 11 months if it actually broke out.

The next problem he faced was the most heart breaking moment during the entire swim. Due to somebody’s bungle he had gone towards Rameshwaram which was 20 miles to the South instead off towards Danushkodi. After 7.30pm he knew that the night being full moon was already up in the sky, it was an indesoubable agony to face the powerful tide and the 10 feet waver and the spray.

Apart from these problems there had been unerring encounters with a largish snake and Lt. Martis had saved his life almost at the last minute by shooting it down from the boat with his 3030 rifle.

4) Describe the early part of the swim?

Ans: The early part of the swim was in total darkness and against a strong current. That was the usual practice with swimmer, so they could stand up to fight while they were fresh. Soon the sun rose, and the swim went on amidst optimism and excitement. But by 9 o’clock the blistering heat of the equatorial sun made itself felt. From ten o’clock onwards, he was tortured by heat over his head and by extreme, frequent thirst. In a long swim of that type, the swimmer usually had to depend on liquid food. He took green coconut water, honey, lemonade and ice cold water gallons of it. But the cold drinks brought little relief.

5) At one point during the swim Mihir Sen was furious. Why?

Ans: According to the information and calculation of Mihir Sen, he would touch land at Indian shores around 8.00pm and everything worked out fine and it seemed all set for an early evening landing. Around 7.30pm he asked Lt. Martis who was incharge of protecting him, how for they were and he told that they were within 2 miles of the Indian shores.

But to check himself Lt. Martis went to big Navy ship I.N.S Sharda and was told by Lt.Sharma that they were almost 6 miles away. This announcement made Mihir Sen furious. Due to someone’s bungle they had gone towards Rameshwaram which was 20 miles to the south instead of towards Dhanushkodi. It was the most heart breaking moment for him as he knew that the fierce flood tide would start from 8.00 pm and the moon was already up in the sky.
6) “The goal was in sight, but not the end of the ordeal. Illustrate?

Ans: Mihir Sen kept on his swim through sheer will power amidst the flood of full moon night. At about one am the tides slackened but the sea raged and the wind blew all the night through. But he was able to make rapid, though painful, progress. By 3 am he was able to see the light of Dhanushkodi pier at 5.00 am as the moon was setting he could see the silvery strip of land on the sacred shores of Dhanushkodi. Hence Mihir Sen’s goal was at sight but he had still to swim for about 2 and a half hours which was tough but the tantalizing sight encouraged his optimistic spirits which wiped off all his tiredness and began pressing on with new vigor (energy) towards his destination.

7) What according to Mihir Sen was the crowning hour of his life?

Ans: Mihir Sen triumph (victory) came to a magnificent close at 7.24 am on April 6, 1966. When he stood at last on the shores of India after swimming for 25 hours and 36 minutes covering over 40miles. He touched land amidst (in the middle off) a sense of tremendous excitement there were tears and laughter the slash bulbs were blazing away, there was nadaswaram welcoming him home. They were the frenzied moments of his life. People were dancing, jostling and even rolling on the ground. There was his wife Bella, laughing through tears of deep relief. His little brother Kalyan too was awaiting him. There was a radio message sent across the world about his successful conclusion of the swim. No sooner had he boarded (get in) I.N.S Sukanya. Then a harsh radio message was handed over to him. It was from the president of India congratulating him for his successful venture as he read the message his vision grew misty as he was overtaken by his emotions and he felt that it was the crowning hour of an exacting venture, which was as risky as it was difficult, a moment that would never come again in life time.

8) Why had Mihir Sen taken the Perilous swim?

Ans: Mihir Sen had take the perilous swim of crossing the palk straits not to gain fame or trophies but to prove once again to the world that Indians are no longer afraid. To the youth of India this triumph will have dramatically demonstrated that nothing is impossible for the all they have to do is to BELIEVE and PERSEVERE and the goal will be theirs! For it was his firm conviction unless we individually become adventurous and positively restless and enterprising India will not be able to break the bonds of apathy and tradition whether on physical or on the intellectual fronts. My Indian Ocean venture was a humble contribution towards this end.
Poem No-03
Rustum’s Grief

Meanings :-
1) Errest – Commit mistake
2) Plies same light female task – Does some domestic job
3) Anguish – Very great pain and suffering of the mind
4) In wrath – In anger
5) Steel – Spear
6) Stubborn – Uncompromising
7) Totterid – To become unsteady
8) Smote – Struck hard
9) Corselet – Tight fitting coat of armour
10) Hollow – Having a ringing sound
11) Shew – To show
12) Vermilion _ Bright reddish orange colour
13) Pekin vase – Reference to the Chinese (pekin) art
14) Griffin – An imaginary animal with the head and wings of an eagle and a lions body
15) Faltering – To lose strength
16) Op’d – Opened
17) Conclusive groaning – Sobbingalond with grief
18) Thou art Hearen’s unconscious hand – You are only an instrument to do God’s biding
19) Strufe – Trouble between people
20) Swift – Be quick in action

Answer the Following:-
1) ‘Rustum gazed on him with grief’. Why was Rustum sad?
   Ans: Sohrab was a brave well warrior who challenged for a single combat. During their fight Rustam called out his own name and Sohrab at once recognized that he was his father. So he immediately retreated but Rustum strecck him with his spear and Sohrab fell to the ground. So Rustum gazed on him with grief for striking the brave boy.

2) What words had the wife sent to Rustum after the child was born?
   Ans: Rustum’s wife fearing that her son would have to spend his lifetime fighting sent information that she had given birth to a female child and returned to her own country with her son.
3) Why did Sohrab not draw forth the spear and let himself die though he was in great pain?
Ans: Sohrab did not draw forth the spear and let himself die though he was in great pain because he wanted to convince Rustum that he was his son.

4) What proof did Sohrab want to show to Rustum to convince the latter?
Ans: Sohrab wanted to show the seal of the griffin which was the only proof to convince his father Rustum had given this seal to his wife to get it pricked on the baby after its born.

5) O boy thy father and Rustum’s voice choked there what does the quoted line suggest?
Ans: The quoted lines suggested that Rustum recognized Sohrab to be his son and was very sorry for the mistake he had committed by killing his own son. The line also expresses the deep anguish of Rustum who had struck his own son.

6) After knowing that he had killed his own son, what did Rustum try to do?
Ans: After knowing that he had killed his own son, Rustum felt miserable and desperately collected the dust from the earth and smeared it on his face, arm and head and then drew out his sword to kill himself as it was too much for him to bear.

Answer the Following:-

1) Trace the town of events that led to the fight between Sohrab and Rustum?
Ans: Sohrab, the son of a Persian hero was born while his father was away at war. Sohrab’s mother sent information to her husband that she had given birth to a female child and returned to her native country with her son who grew up to be a warrior in Tartars army, when the Tartars attacked Persia, Sohrab challenged their bravest soldier to meet him in a single combat. This is how Rustum and Sohrab faced each other without the knowledge of being the son or a father.

2) How did Rustum respond to Sohrab when the latter told him about the seal his mother got pricked on his arm?
Ans: Rustum responded and told Sohrab that the seal would be the only proof which would not lie. When Sohrab showed into Rustum, he accepted him as his son because that was seal which Rustum had given to his wife to get it pricked on the body then she would give birth too.

3) Describe Rustum’s reaction as Sohrab showed him the sign of griffin on his arm.
Ans: When Sohrab showed Rustum the sign of griffin on his arm, Rustum Gazed and gazed at it and stood speechless then he uttered one sharp cry saying “O boy thy father “and fell down to the earth unconscious. After gaining consciousness by the touch of his son, Rustum desperately collected the dust from the earth and smeared it on his head, face and arms and drew forth his sword to kill himself.
4) How did the dying boy they to console his despairing father?

Ans: When Rustum tried to kill himself, Sohrab hold out his hand and consoled his father saying that the day of his death was written in heaven and that he was the only instrument in the hands of god. He further said that faith had brought them to face each other in the battle field. He pleaded his father not to speak about what happened but to sit beside him and take his head in his hands and kiss his cheeks.

5) Pick up any simile from the poem and explain how it elaborates the similarity between two different things. (refer eg from line 36 to 40)

Ans: Pricked as a cunning workman, in Pekin, Pricks with vermilion some clear porcelain vase.

In the above sentences the Prick of the vermilion is compared to a skilled work in Pekin a Chinese art.

This prick with vermilion is elaborately (in detail) explained to be painted all the daylong and night very delicately just as the porcelain vase by a Chinese artist.

6) Comment briefly on the hand of fate in the turn of events that led to the tragedy.

Ans: Fate played a very tragedy role is the lives of Sohrab and Rustum. The wrong information which the wife sent to he husband kept the son and father away from meeting each other. Fate made them to meet each other in the battle field. Fate played its crueliest game when Rustum strucks his own son with the spear. The dying Sohrab had to show the seal which was pricked on his arm to convince his father that he was his son. In this way fate took the life of young Sohrab in the hands of his own father.

Annotate:-

1) Truth sits upon the lips of the dying man and falsehood, while I lived, from mine.

Ans: These lines are taken from the poem “Rustum’s Grief” by Matthew Arnold.

After being struck by Rustum, Sohrab revealed to him that he was Rustum’s son Rustum being unaware of having a son, could not believe it. Sohrab uttered these words to convey to Rustum the autencity (give a proof) of his claim. Through these words Sohrab conveyed to Rustum the fact that he valued throughout his life and it was not as a dying man alone that he was speaking the truth.

2) Prick’d as a cunning workman, is Pekin pricks with vermilion some clear porcelain vase.

Ans: These lines are taken from the poem “Rustum’s Grief” by Matthew Arnold.

These works refer to the seal of Rustum which was pricked on the arm of Sohrab. The description says that just as a skilled artist from the pekin which would make beautiful vermilion designs on a porcelain vase, the artist had artistically pricked designs on the arms of Sohrab.
3) The doom that at my birth was written down in Heaven and thou art Heaven’s unconscious hand.

Ans: These lines are taken from the poem “Rustum’s Grief” by Matthew Arnold

Sohrab tried to console his father by telling him that his father was a helpless pawn in the hands of fate and nothing could have overruled the tragedy. He makes it clear to his father that his end was what was written on his forehead at the time of his birth itself and Rustum was not to blamed for his action.

4) Quick!Quick! For numbered are my sands life and swift, for like the lightning to this field I came, and like the wind I go away.

Ans: These lines are taken from the poem “Rustum’s Grief” by Matthew Arnold

This word reflects on the urgency felt by Sohrab who is going to die. It is a paradoucial situation, in which the son has come to know who his father is but is also aware that his time on this earth is limited that is way he argues with his father to take his head between his hands and kiss his cheeks and call him his son. This he wants to be done as he knows that he may die at any moment.
Poem No- 
To Autumn

Answer the following:-

1) Who are the 2 close bosom friends? What do they do ‘conspiring’ with each other?

Ans: The Autumn and the sun are the 2 close bosom friends. They conspire with each other or work together for the repening of all kinds of fruits.

2) Why are the bees deceived into feeling that summer will never end?

Ans: Certain flowers also bloom in autumn and the bees suck the sweetness of these flowers. To the bees it seems that these flowers represent the continuation of summer. Therefore they are deceived into a feeling that summer would never end.

3) Autumn is personified throughout in this poem. Explain.

Ans: The Autumn season is personified in this poem. In the first stanza the fruits of Autumn are described. The fruits are coming to maturity. It is the time of ripening of grapes, apples, gourds, hazel nuts etc. It is also the time when the bees suck the sweetness from the later flowers and make honey. Thus autumn in this stanza is bringing all the fruits of the earth to maturity in readiness for harvesting.

In the second stanza autumn is depicted as the harvester sitting carelessly in the field during a winnowing operation. Secondly as a tired reaper faller asleep in the midst of reaping. Thirdly as a gleaner walking towards home with a load on the head and fourthly as a cider-presser watching intently the apple juice flowing out of the cider-press drop by drop.

In the last stanza the end of the year is associated with sunset and the songs of the sprong. But there is no feeling of sadness because autumn too has its songs. In the evening when the crimson light of the setting sun falls upon the stubble fields a chorus of natural sounds and the gnats utter their mournful songs, the full grown lamps bleat loudly, hedge cricket sings the whistle of the red breast birds and the twittering of the swallows in the sky.

4) Nature’s abundance is seen in the vines that are loaded with fruits; branches that are bent by the weight of apples; and comb that are filled with honey.

5) Pick out the verbs from stanza 1 that suggest the images of blossoming and ripening?

Ans: Conspiring, bend, fill, swell, dump, budding, over brimmed, load and bless.
6) What would be the answer

Ans: The poet personified autumn as a woman performing various tasks of harvest. Autumn is seen as a winnower, a gleaner and cider-presser. Hence, all these symbolize autumn and thus the poet says that they are all seen in every autumn season and who every stops in the field can see here (autumn) in those forms.

7) In the second stanza, Autumn has been personified as a woman (T/NT). Explain your answer.

Ans: True, Autumn is personified as a woman performing various tasks of harvest season. She is sitting carelessly during the winnowing operation. Her hair is softly lifted by the winnowing wind. She is again seemed to be a reaper who feels drowsy by the smell of the poppies. After a certain time she seems to a gleaner going across a brook and also watches the cider-press.

8) What are the scenes of agricultural work described in stanza 2?

Ans: Stanza 2\textsuperscript{nd} describes the occupations of autumn. Autumn is personified as a woman who performs the tasks of winnowing, reaping, gleaning and cider-pressing. We can see the woman in the fields engaged in the winnowing operation. Secondly we may see her as a reaper who is engaged in reaping corn but who in the course of her work is so overcome by sleep due to the smell of poppies that she falls asleep and so the next row of corn remains un-reaped. We may also see her as a gleaner who is walking along steadily with the weight of the grains upon her head crossing the stream. Finally we may also see a woman crushing the ripe apples in the cider-press and watching patiently the last oozing hours and hours.

9) If autumn is season of mist and mellow fruitfulness; summer is the season of warmth that help blooming of fruits and spring is the season of nature’s abundance.

10) In the three stanzas we see a day processing from morning to noon and then to evening……Explain?

Ans: In the 1\textsuperscript{st} stanza the poet describes the abundance beauty of autumn. He talks about the mists which are formed more in the morning and then he describes the activities co-operation of autumn with the maturing sun in the ripening of the fruits. The second stanza describes the occupations that are carried on it in autumn during noon. The 3\textsuperscript{rd} stanza describes the sounds of autumn which are heard in the evening. When the sun is setting a soft glow irradiates the fields from which the crops have been reaped. The singing of the gnats, red-breast, hedge cricket and swallows are described in the last stanza. Thus we can say that a day is progressing from morning to noon and then to evening in the 3 stanzes.
11) The poem is rich in imagery …….. Explain?
Ans: The poem is rich in imagery. In the first stanza, the poet describes the beauty of the season using imagery. It is described as the season of mello fruitfulness. The autumn and the sun are conspiring with each other in the ripening of fruits. They are also blessing the earth with the load of grapes, apples, gourds and the plumph of hazel nuts. The season fills all fruits with ripeness to the core. The bees think that warm days would never cease.

In the 2nd stanza autumn is personified in the variety of attitudes. First Autumn appears as sitting carelessly on a granary floor, her hair soft lifted by of Autumn feeling sleepy or drowsy on a half riped fare. Finally autumn is seen at the cider –press where she watches the last oozing hours by hours. This is one of the true images suggesting activity. The other brings the gleaner leaden (art) with grains on the head crossing the brook.

The last stanza proceeds with images of songs. The personified figure of autumn is replaced by concrete of life and unaffected by any thought of death in the last stanza. The gnats mourn by the river, the lamb bleat on the hill, the cricket sings from the hedge, the red-breast whistles from the garden and the swallows twitter in the sky.

12) “………………………….thou hast thy music too.,” says the poet. Describe the music?
Ans: The poet says that the autumn has its own music. The sounds of autumn are heard in the evening when the sun is setting a soft glow irradiates the fields. The long drain out clouds in the sky look like a barred. At this time the melancholic buzzing of the gnats is heard. In addition to this the bleating of the full grown lambs is heard from the hills which bound the landscape. Then there is a high, bold and delicate singing from an orchard by the red-breast. Finally there is the twitter of swallows which are gathering in large number to get ready for their winter migration.
Lesson No-
Ajamil and Tigers
- Arun Kolathar

Answer the following:-

1) Why did the tiger people go to the tiger king?
Ans: The tiger people went to their tiger king to complain about Ajamil’s sleep dog who prevented them from killing the sheep for their food. Hence, they were starving for fifteen and sixteen nights.

2) What was shocking to the tiger king? Why?
Ans: The news that the tiger people were starving for 15 days and 16 nights was shocking for the tiger king. This was not informed to the tiger king before by the tiger people.

3) What difference do you notice between the reaction of the tigers and the tiger queen to the tiger king’s boast?
Ans: The tiger knew the danger so they wanted their tiger king to listen to them about the sheep dog. The tiger king was unaware of the strength of the sheep dog were as the queen was very cautious (careful) so she asked the tiger king to be careful.

4) What difference do you find between the tiger kings first plan of action and the second?
Ans: In the first plan of the tiger king, we was proud and over confident that he alone could kill the sheep dog. In his second plan we wanted all his tiger people to be with him while he could load the attack and this shows he had understands that it was not possible to him alone to defeat the sheep dog.

5) What difference do you find between the tiger kings plan of action and the second?
Ans: It seemed that the sheep dog was fighting in all 51 places and finally the sheep dog strung all the 51 tigers in a daisy chain and flung them in front of Ajamil in one big heap. The sheep dog fought with the tigers with a lightning speed.

6) How did the sheep dog present the tiger people and their king to his master?
Ans: The sheep dog tied all the 51 tigers in a daisy chain and took them as prisoners of war and flung them in front of Ajamil in one big heap.

7) We were coming to you as friend and that’s the truth was it oually the truth? Explain
Ans: No, it was not true. The tiger king realized that he cannot defeat the sheep dog. So, he immediately proposed his friendship with Ajamil saying that it was an easy task, for them to defeat his sheep dog, if they wanted. But that was not their intention, they had come there to make friendship as tiger king felt that means were more important than ends, i.e how one does is more important than the result.
8) Ajamil want a fool why does the poet say this?
Ans: Ajamil was clever enough to understand the selfishness of the tiger. So he signed a pact with the king as well as the helpless tigers. According to which Ajamil and his sheep were safe from that day onwards and Ajamil was allowed the play the flute freely.

9) How does Ajamil establish a common bond?
Ans: Ajamil established a common bond friendship by hesting a dinner of lamb chops and roast to all tigers. Then he signed the treaty of long term friendship with the tiger king. Then he gifted them with the sheep, leather jackets and balls of wool etc. From that day onwards Ajamil was free to play flute and his sheeps could freely drink water from the same pond with the tigers without any fear.

Appreciation:
1) How did the tiger king set out on his task and how did he return?
Ans: The tiger immediately set out saying that he would teach a lesson to the sheep dog, even before the tiger people could tell everything about it. After an hour he was back with a black patch on his eyes and tail in a sling. He told them that he had planned the attack after studying the situation. He asked all of them to attack the sheep dog with him and there would be no difficulties in getting him since he was leading the attack. But the sheep dog strung all the 51 tigers in a daisy chair and flung them in one big heap infront of Ajamil as quick as lightening.

2) How did the tiger king attempt to cover up his disgracefull defeat?
Ans: The tiger king appreciated the courage of the sheep dog to cover up his disgraceful defeat. He told Ajamil that they could have wiped out his herd very easily. But they had gone there for friendship and not for fight. The sheep dog was disgusted at the cowardly manner of the king and looked furious but Ajamil ignored the sheep dog’s anger and pretended before the king as if he believed his every word and hosted a dinner for all of them and signed a long term friendship treaty.

3) Ajamil offered lamb chops and roasts for dinner and sheep leather jacket and balls of wools as gifts. Do you notice anything unusual about these offerings? If so, what is it?
Ans: Ajamil offered lamb chops and roast and lamb chops for dinner which was tempting for the king as well as the hungry tigers. But the offer of leather jackets’ and balls of wools, seemed unusual as they offered to the tigers and his people to make a long term friendship treaty with them.
4) He is free to play a flute all day what does this line suggest? What are the terms of the trusts between Ajamil and the tiger’s king? Who emerges as the winner/hero finally and what is unusual about it?

Ans: He is free to play his flute all day. This line suggests that Ajamil had the liberty to be free to spend his time playing his flute. Ajamil and tigers signed a treaty of long term friendship according to which the food for all the tigers. In term Ajamil was free to play his flute all day without fear and his sheep would freely drink freely same pond along with the tiger without any fear. Finally Ajamil emerged as the hero and winner through his cleverness he made the selfish tiger king to yield to his support.

5) A fable is story designed to teach a moral. Is this poem a fable? If so, give reason.

Ans: The poem can be treated as a fable. The poet is teaching his leaders to develop good value of leadership. The proudness and over confident of himself. The character of Ajamil is one of the hypocrite who betray his own subjects for his safety and security. Hence this poem teaches us the concern regard and mental strength that is required for anybody especially for a good

6) A satire is a form of writing in which the fallies and faibles of institutions, individuals and systems are humorously exposed. Can this poem be considered as a satire? If so what are the elements of satire that you find in this poem?

Ans: The whole poem is a satire on bad leadership. It is a satire on the proud overconfident and selfish leaders. In the poem the leader who is physically strong yields to a comparatively week being because of his selfish motives. Ajmal himself betrays his own subjects for his safety and comfort. He never regards the sheep dog who is a real hero. Here who bring name and fame to the country. Hence the examples of the tiger king and Ajamil are brought out to show how they sacrified their subjects to meet their selfish needs.

7) Notice the words and phrases like- ‘a long term friendship treaty’, a pact, ‘a common bond’ etc. In which field are these words and expressions generally used? What do they suggest? Discuss?

Ans: These phrase and words are used at the state, National and international affairs of friendship. This kind of treaty are signed between the governments and the countries such treaties are signed between the people of organization of maintain good relationship. 

In this poem there words are used as a satire on the hypocrisy of selfish leaders. Ajmal represents a good leader who enjoyed all the benefits in the name of treaty, at the last of his own subjects and neglected the real hero that is the sheep dog. Thus the poem uses the satires to depict the hypocrisy of the selfish politics.
Meanings :-
1) Riotous – Wild, uncontrollable
2) Spree – Lavishly spending, too much of anything
3) Porch – A roofed entrance built out from a house or church, veranda
4) Samovar – Russian an apparatus with interior heating tube to boil water.
5) Traika – Russian carriage with three horses
6) Whence – From where?
7) Roubles – The unit of money in Russia
8) Despair – The feeling of having last all hope
9) Downcast – Sad and depressed, looking down
10) Condemn – Faree someone to accept a difficult situation
11) Flog – To punish somebody by hitting them many times with a whip or stick
12) Knout – Whip used formerly in Russia
13) Mirth – Happiness fun and laughter
14) Mock – Quit, gentle and way ouady to do what other people want without expressing your own opinion
15) Executioner – A public official whose job is to execute criminals
16) Wretched – Felling ill/sick or unhappy
17) Vengiance – The act of punishing or harming somebody in return fare what they have done to you, your family and friends
18) Blab – To tell somebody information that should be kept secret
19) Convay soldiers – Group of armed soldiers.

Answer the following
1) The story depicts Askionov’s behavior at different stages of his life, namely
   a) Before his marriage
   b) After marriage but before imprisonment
   c) After imprisonment

2) Why did his wife plead with him not to go to the Nizhny fair?
Ans: Askionov’s wife pleaded with him not to go to the Nizhny fair that day as she had a very bad dream about him and when he returned from the town his hair was quite grey.
3) Why was Askionov’s accused of? Why?

Ans: Askionov’s was accused of killing a merchant who stayed with him in the adjoining rooms and robbing him of twenty thousand roubles.

He was accused so because the blood stained knife was found in his bag and the souze was locked from inside and no one else was there except him.

4) How did Askionov’s spend his time in prison?

Ans: In prison learned to make boots and earned money with which he bought “the lives of “saints”. He read this book where there was light enough in the prison and on Sunday’s in prison church he read the lesson and sang in the choir, far his voice was still good.

5) Why did Makar Semyonich exclaim. Were this is wonderfull?

Ans: The companion of Askionov tol Makar how he was accused of the murder of the merchant and how someone had put the blood stained knife among his things and he had been unjustly condemned. Makar was astonished to hear this as Askionov was undergoing the punishment for 26 long years for the crime which he had never committed and as he knew that the crime was committed by him so he exclaimed “well this is woderfull”.

6) What plan did Makar make to escape from the prison?

Ans: Makar had dug a hale whole under the wall, getting rid of the earth by putting it into his high boats and emptying it out every day on the road when the prisoners were divine to their work. He was doing all that to escape from there by digging the tunnel.

7) How did Askionov save Makar?

Ans: The convoy soldiers discovered that there was a tunnel in the prison and the prisoners were questioned by the governor to know who did it, but all of them denied about any knowledge about it as they knew that Makar would be flogged. At last Askionov was asked but he thought should he point out the one who ruined his life and left it to god to judge. So he replied the governor that it was not in Gods wills that he should tell. Since Askionov didn’t tell the matter was dropped. Thus Semyonich was saved.

8) “May be I am a hundred times worse than you” what do these words tell you about Askionov?

Ans: When Makar began to weep, pleading Ivan to pardon him, Askionov was very much moved by his attitude and he too began to weep with him and prayed to god to forgive him and tried to console Maker by saying so. This shows that Askionov was sympathetic and forgiving.
Answer the following:-

1) Describe the incident that led to the conviction of Askionov. Do you think the blood stained knife in his bag can be conclusion evidence? Was the officer right in changing him with murder? Discuss.

Ans: Askionov was going to the Nizhny fair on the way he met a merchant known to him. Both of them stayed in an inn in the adjoining rooms to spend the nights. Askionov woke up before the dawn as an early riser and payed his bill to the owner and continued his journey. After travelling about 25 miles, he stopped to feed the horses. Suddenly an officer followed by two soldiers alighted from traika and began to question him. When Askionov surprisingly enquired why he was being erass questioned like that, the officer told him that he was the police officer of that district and he questioned him because the merchant was found dead with his throat cut and they wanted to search his things. They sound a blood stained knife in his bag. Thus he was arrested on the prof that the lood stained knife was found in his bag. The house was locked inside and no one else was there. He was put in prison, these improper, incomplete and insufficient inquiries about the murderer by the police officials destroyed the life of an innocent man and they quietly enjoyed all the pleasures of life.

2) Askionov wept as the soldiers tied his feet and flung him into the cart. He again wept when his wife asked him to speak the truth in prison. Which of these two incidents caused greater sorrow to him? Why?

Ans: Askionov wept as the cart soldiers tied his feet and flung him to the cart because they accused and never listened to him. They never conducted proper enquiries about the murder and they behaved very cruelly with him. But when his wife showed trust in him and suspiciously asked him to tell the truth, Askionov was greatly heart. The words and attitude of his wife hurt him greater than the physical wounds given by the police officer because he never thought that even his wife would doubt on him so he thought that when his wife did not understand him and the truth, he felt very bad and miserable and said that God alone only we must appeal, and from him alone expect mercy and Askionov wrote no more petitions gave up all hope and only prayed to god.

3) How did Askionov come to know that Makar was the real culprit?

Ans: The companions of Askionov told Makar how Askionov was strapped by somebody in the murder of a merchant and he had been unjustly condemned. When Makar heard this he looked at Askionov and exclaimed that it was wonderful and asked him how he grew so old. This unfeeling expression of Makar surprised including Askionov, who asked him whether he had heard of that affair. And if he knew about him or about the real murderer. Makar laughed and replied that, It must have been him in whose bag the knife was found. If someone else hide the knife there. His not a thief till his caught as how would anyone put an knife into his bag which was under his head, it would cruelly had wake him up. When Askionov heard there words he felt sure that Makar was the man who killed the merchant.
4) Askionov is suspected by the court, the villagers and his wife what does the author intend to convey through this?

Ans: Askionov was suspected by the court. By this the author seemed to intend that in the court, the laws framed by man are based on the evidence proof, that may be falsely built and the judgment passed on such evidences tend to punish the innocent and the guilty is left free to commit more such crimes. The villagers and his wife too suspected him. By this the author intends to say that worldly relationships are built upon movemetary motions that get shaken up with time. They become strong when fate favors get weaker with bad fortunes. It is only god who will understand the truth and show mercy. Therefore it is only he who needs to be prayed and appealed to in every matter.

5) Both Askionov and Makar undergo transformation in the story. Discuss the course that brings about these transformations in them?

Ans: Both Askionov and Makar undergo transformation in the story. A jolly alcoholic youth is turned into a sobbre good husband after marriage but harsh fate changes the very outlook of contendant man. Askionov changes into a philosophical man reading book of God. When Makar confesses his guilt and wept out of oupendence, Askionov heart melts and he becomes almost saint in using the criminal who ruined his very life.
Further Progress in Civilization

Meanings :-
1) Primitive – Early stages of development simple, unsophisticated.
2) Gratifying – Satisfying
3) Anesthetist – A specialist in administrating anesthesia to a surgical patient.
4) Recorrectionist – One being a dead person back to life.
5) Inner sanctum – Holiest part of the temple, his private office.
6) Capillary – Connected with hair hair like
7) Cap D – A degree in Capillary Science
8) Doc. Chev – Doctorate in the study of hair
9) Severance – Separate
10) Genially – In a friendly and pleasant way
11) Shine – Polishing of shoes.

Answer the following:-
1) Ans: The word primitive means the early stages of human development which was sophistication in the human lifestyle. The author seems to use the words first 20 years as an ironical phrase.

2) What qualifications indicate Dr. Falliclis specialization in his field?
Ans: Dr. Falliche is generally recognized as one of the greatest capillary expert in the profession. He carried after his name the degree of Cap.D from Harvard, Doc.Chev, from Paris and was an honorary shampooist of half a dozen societies.

3) The inner sanctum here refers to
Ans: Dr. Falliche’s consultation room

4) A doctor uses a stethoscope to examine the patient what did Dr. Falliche use?
Ans: Dr. Falliche used a magnifying glass to examine his patient.

5) Dr. Falliche examination revealed.
Ans: A partial growth of hair.

6) Will question regarding personal history parentage etc., required for examining the patient?
Ans: The questions regarding personal history parentage etc were not required for examining the patient.
7) What is the work of the consulting hairologist?
Ans: The work of the consulting hairologist is to diagnosis the problem.

8) Name the other specialists who treated the patient?
Ans: After the dignoises by the hairologist the patient was sent to the shaving room where Dr.Elicker ran the elippers over his neck then he was taken to the soaping room to a soapiest. Then he was sent to a shampooist and lastly for a shine and brush up and powder by concerned specialist.

9) What according to Dr. Fallicle was an emergency?
Ans: According to Dr. Fallicle was an emergency case involved the complete removal of a face beard.

10) Why did the work around the ear require another specialist?
Ans: Snipping the hair about and around the ears is recognized as a very delicate line of work, which is better confided to a specialist. In the old days in this line of work there were often some very distressing blunders and accidents due purely to lack of technique severance of part of the ear. Therefore it requires another specialist.

11) If a non specialist does the job, it might result in the severance of part of the ear.

12) Why did Dr. Fallicle suggest a heart test before shampooing?
Ans: Dr. Fallicle suggested a heart test before shampooing because very often a premature shampoo in cold weather will set up a nasal trouble of very distressing character.

13) The consultant waved the question of the fees aside because
Ans: Collection of fees was done at a different specialized counter.

14) The shor shine boy polished only the left shoe because
Ans: He was left handed

15) The real intention of the author is
Ans: To comment on over specialization in trivial fields.
Answer in paragraph

1) Was Dr. Fallicle really a doctor and the patient really a patient?

Ans: Neither Dr. Fallicle was the doctor nor the patient was real patient. In this essay the author is commenting on over specialization in all the trivial matters. He brings out the comparison between the diagnosis and the treatment of patients in older days with the exciting modern days.

In present days, the patient has to consult a doctor to make the diagnosis and then the patient is refused to concerned specialist according to the nature of his problem for treatment. Then the patient has to meet a series of specialists. By the time he completes his treatment or surgery. In the same way suppose the other professionals too began to imitate the same kind of procedures in all the trivial fields, then it would become difficult for the people. The author demonstrates with an example of a person who needs a shave. The patient under goes a series of test by different specialists in the essay.

2) Was the elaborate process of examination and diagnosis really required to arrive at the prescription of Dr. Fallicle? Explain briefly

Ans: The elaborate process of examination and diagnosis is not required to arrive at the prescription of Dr. Fallicle, but the author demonstrates the consequences of over specialization in all the trivial fields. He very humorously shows with an example of Dr. Fallicle diagnosing a patient who needs a shave. The author makes use of irony and exaggeration while illustrating the diagnosis of the patient like he gazzles as the patients fall, recognizes a certain roughness on the skin as if a partial growth of hair just coming through the surface. However he asks a few questions about his personal history, parentage, profession, habits whether sedentary or active and so on and then with a magnifying glass makes a searching examination of the patients face and then announces that there was no doubt. There was a problem and that he needed an immediate shave.

3) What do you think are the dangers of over specialization?

Ans: Specialization is necessary in a few fields like education and medicine etc. But such fields may create a lot of inconvenience, waste of time, money etc. The author illustrates with a very good example of adopting specialization in trivial fields. The illustrations show how such specializations are really a waste. In the name of specialization one has to undergo humiliations abuses and unwanted procedures that are time and money consuming.
4) How does the author make use of the techniques of irony and exaggeration in the story? Do they make the story humorous.

Ans: The author makes the use of techniques of irony and exaggeration very efficiently in the story and makes it quite humorous. The experts trained gaze at once recognized a certain roughness in the skin as if of a partial growth of hair just coming through the surface which told the whale tale. He asked however a few questions as to personal history parentage, profession, habits, whether sedentally or active and so on and then with a magnifying glass made a searching examination of a patient's face. He then announced that there was no doubt the trouble and that she needed an immediate shave. For eg: the specialist firmly says that the patient needs a shave immediately but if the patient postpones it, he would refuse to be held responsible. Nothing would hold happened if the patient had postpone the shave. This is an illustration for exaggeration.

Because I could not Stop for Death
- Emily Dickinson

Meanings :-
1) Carriage – A four wheeled horse drawn passenger vehicle
2) Immortality – Living forever
3) Haste – hurry
4) Labour – Bring physical or mental exertion
5) Eivility – Politeness
6) Cornice – A horizontal moulding projecting along the top of a wall
7) Mound – The earth heaped up on a grave
8) Surmised – Grassed
9) Liesvee – Free time

Answer the following:-
1) “Because I could not stop for death” he kindly stopped for me”.
   a) Do you think the poet was really expecting death to call on her?
   Ans: No, the pact was too busy for stop for anybody. She was doing here day to day work when she saw the carriage stop in front of her house.

   b) Why did she not refuse her invitation to take a ride with him?
   Ans: She could not refuse the invitation as death was very polite.

2) Why did death derive his carriage slowly? In what way is it related to his civility? What had the lady put away? Why?
   Ans: Perhaps, death droved carriage slowly because he was very civil. Also, the lady had put away all her labour and leisure too fall his civility.
3) As the lady makes the journey on death’s own carriage, the activities of the world go on unaffected.
   a) Do you think the lady seemed surprised at it?
   Ans: The lady doesn’t feel surprised as the carriage moves slowly and the business of the world goes on unaffected.
   b) What is suggested, by her attitude?
   Ans: Her attitude towards death suggests that she is calm, unperturbed (not disturbed) throughout the journey.
   c) What places did the carriage pass by?
   Ans: The carriage passed by the school children played, the fields of gazing grain and finally towards the setting sun.

4) What do you think the House in stanza 4 refers to? Why did the carriage stop before the house? Why does the poet use the word paused instead of stopped in line 13? What did line suggest.
   Ans: The house in the stanza 4 refers to the projected cornice, makes it clear that it was the grave. The carriage had to stop as the body was to lie in rest in the cornice. But it was going to be the permanent home for the body, it was only a pause the soul would not stop there forever. This suggests that the body may be laid to rest but not the soul.

5) Study the last stanza carefully. Does the lady speak from the heaven? In text?
   Ans: It appears the lady just pauses and then continuous her journey towards iternity. That is why centuries appears to be less than the day. So, after the body is buried the soul is making an endless journey. Centuries appearing to be less than the day are the change.

6) You probably know that Kabir, the great poet sain of India, in his devotional songs, describes the last journey towards the grave as the going away of the bride to the husband’s house Kabir felt that the end of life
   Ans: Kabir is a saint his analogy of a person dying is to be a person’s bride going to the husband’s house is characterized. The permanent abode of a girl is believed to be her husband house. Similarly the permanent house of all of us is death or place of death.

   Emily Pickenson has gone one step further in visualizing not just the abode, but the journey itself after death.
A Warrior Princess

- K.M. Munshi

Meanings :-

1) Grace – Fineness in movement
2) Gape – Look hard in surprise
3) Maritime – Concerning ships or the sea
4) Sea facing – Having strong connection with the sea and sailing
5) Kimsen – Members of the same family
6) Retainers – A servant, especially one who has always worked for a person or a family.
7) Baffled – Confused
8) Vengeance – Punishment given to someone
9) Enduring – Strong enough to bear pain, suffering etc
10) Quailed – Trembled with fear
11) Gnauled – Rough and twisted with hardeumps
12) Grandeur – Great beauty or power
13) Earnest – In a determined way
14) Guttural – Sound which seems to be produced deep in the throat.
15) Subsists – To keep alive
16) Deprecatingly – To express disapproval of an action
17) Frantically – An uncontrolled state of feeling
18) Oustraint – To control or prevent from doing something
19) Vow – A solemn promise

Answer the following:-

1) How many people were sitting in the ashram talking? Who were they?
   Ans: There were three people sitting in the ashram talking. They were Balaram, Krishna and Gurusandipani.

2) Whose beauty is described at the beginning of the story?
   Ans: The beauty which was described at the beginning of the story was of Revati, daughter of king Revata.

3) Who had abducted Runardatta?
   Ans: Punyajana Rakshasas had abducted Runardatta
4) “I vow vengeance. I will recapture Kushasthari” who made this vow why did he do so?
Ans: This vow was taken by King Revata. He took this vow to seek Vengeance on his enemies who destroyed Kushastari.

5) Whom did Sandipani describe as the Great Master? Where did the master live?
Ans: Revata

6) Balaram expressed a doubt. If it had come true what would have been the consequence?
Ans: The consequence would be that Revati might not win Kushastali was the doubt raised by Balaram in such a case both the daughter and the father would immolate themselves.

7) “He does not like company… expect his daughter” why was this so.
Ans: Revata had lost everything he lived only take vengeance on his enemy. That was why he did not like other company than his daughter.

8) What plan did Krishna think of to bring Balarama and Revati together?
Ans: Krishna thought of leaving Balarama behind to train Revati so that they could come together.

Answer the following:-
1) Why did Krishna have to come to his brother’s rescue?
Ans: Balarama could not take his eyes off Revati. Even a Sandipani was describing the girl she had disappeared seeing that his brother Balarama had been charmed by her beauty. Krishna came to his rescue by asking more details of the girl with Sandipani.

2) How does Sandipani describe his best pupil?
Ans: Sandipani says that Revati is the best student. There is not a feat of arms at which she doesn’t excel his disciples. Even the sturdiest boy quails before her. She could ride a horse better than most of them.

3) Why was Revati training herself in arms?
Ans: Revati and her father Kukusmin had taken a vow to recapture Kushastali from the Punyajana Rakshashas. So the father had been training herself up to fulfill their vow.

4) What did king Kukudmin do after taking a vow in his hiding place?
Ans: After taking a vow in his hiding place Kukudmin wondered from place to place in search of assistants. But non came forward. However he put his daughter for training under Guru Sandipani.
5) Sandipani doubted whether the father and the daughter would be able to overcome the wicked Punyajans. Why was it so?
Ans: The old father and his daughter were no match thought Sandipani to the huge army of Punyajana Rakhsashas this was quite understandable as no help came forward to Revata from any quotes except Sandipani.

6) How does the author describe King Kukudmin?
Ans: King Kukudmin was tall and gaunt, when Balarama and Krishan met him, he was sitting erect with his arms folded in front. He looked like an ageless tree in a desert weathering the heat and storm. He was looking brave and stern as he had always been thinking of his vow.

7) Krishna had reasons to think that his brother was noble hearted what were they?
Ans: Krishna knew well that his brother was noble hearted though they were always together, people considered victoures were due to Krishna. But Balarama was too noble to feel anxious of his brother. Also Balarama would derive a great pleasure whenever Krishna was praised.

8) What trick did Krishna play to encourage Balarama to go to the help of Kukudmin?
Ans: Krishna had been waiting for a chance to allow Balarama to have his share of valaur and popularity. Now the opportunity had come for that so he tactfully kept himself absent from the mock fight stating that his presence was essential at Mathura. He pretended that Balarama present was needed at Mathura. But the latter modesty told him, Krishna would manage things at Mathura while he would be at Khushastari. That was exactly what Krishna wanted. So he managed this very skillfully.

9) Why did Balarama have to change his technique?
Ans: The mock fight began between the disciples of Sandipani and the brothers. After some time Krishna retired from the contest.

   Now it was Balarama’s fight against Revati. Balarama took it casually in the beginning that Revati was just a learner. But when she fought like a seasoned warrior, Balarama the master of mace fighting had to use one of the best tricks and sent the mace of Revati flying in the sir. Otherwise he would have been hurt and defeated in the mock fighting.

10) This is your chance, says Krishna what was the chance?
Ans: Balarama felt back awkward at the way Revati responded to the defeat. Not knowing what to do he went to Krishna. Then Krishna told him that it was the only chance to ask for pardon from the daughter and king and to convince them that he would be their ally.
11) A

Ans: After the defeat in the mock fight Revati bursting into tears went to her father laid her head on the old man’s lap and sobbed Krishna told for Balarama and ask for forgiveness. But the king told him t go away. Balarama replied that he had come to help them to recapture Rushasthali their capital. The king and his daughter did not Krishna’s plan and so they felt Balarama had added to their despair and suffering.

Answer the following:-

1) How did king Kukudmin being up his daughter?

Ans: Revata Kukudmin, the king of Kushastali lost his kingdom in the hands of Punyajana Rakshashas. All his thirty brothers and seven sons died fighting, his kinsmen had been killed and his city was reduced to ashes. So the king escaped out of the burning city with his infant daughter Revati along with the few trusted retainers. He decided to make the best use of his daughter who was his only treasure. He vowed and vengeance and determined to recapture Kushastali s he made her enduring and strong. He put her through a very hard training before which even sturdiest boy would have quailed. He begged f the venerable Parusharama who trained her as if she was a boy. She was trained in all the discipline of warfare and excelled in all the fact of arms. She was a devoted child of her father. She herself had taken a vow to conquer Kushastali or die. She grew as a very tall, broad shouldered, muscular yet shaped in graceful proportions.

2) Would you say Revati was a heroic as on even more heroic than her father? Explain your answer

Ans: Revati was as heroic as her father. She was brought up and trained as a boy right from her childhood by the venerable Parashurama in all the disciplines of warfare. She herself had taken a vow to conquer Kushastali from the hands of the wicked Punyajana Rakshashas or die. She seemed in a sense she was young and energetic and was brought up with boiling vengeance to recapture her father’s kingdom. Since she was young she had high spirits, great muscular power and enthusiasm for achieving the goal.

3) The tricks might be helpful explain with reference to context?

Ans: This extract is taken from the lesson the Warrior Princes. It is told by King Kukudmin to his daughter Revati when Krishna told that Balarama was the greatest expert in mace wielding and he would teach Revati some tricks Krishna saw that his brother Balarama was interested in Revati. So he planned to bring them together and in this regard he arranged a mock fight and suggested Kukudmin to send Revati to take part in the fight but Kukudmin refused to send her. So Krishna told them that Balarama was an expert and would teach Revati a few tricks. Therefore Kukudmin asked her to participate in the mock fight and said. The tricks might be helpful.
4) Describe the scene witnessed by Balarama as he stood in the doorway of the cave.

Ans: When Balarama went to the cave he found Revati lying on the ground with her face laid on Kukumini lap sobbing frantically and told that she failed him she was useless and he wasted all his efforts on her, Kukumini sat smoothing her hair. It was a pathetic scene of despair. Balarama stood in the doorway elumsilly, not knowing how to introduce him.

**The Erutches**

- Bertalt Boucht

**Meanings :-**

1) Contraption – A strange piece of equipment
2) Grimau – An expoussion of pain or annoyance

**Answer the following:-**

1) What reason does the narrator give for using erutches?

Ans: The narrator says that he was came therefore he was erutches.

2) Aohy, according to the physician, is the narrator came?

Ans: According to the physician the narrator is came because he was using erutches. The doctor calls the erutches an contraption.

3) What does the physician do with the erutche?

Ans: The physician broke the erutches and threw them in the fair place

4) Is the poet cured of his lamenus completely? Write a sentence or two in support of your answer?

Ans: The poet is completely cured his lameless he is cured of his lameness not by medicine but by laughter.

**Answer the following:-**

1) What does the physician mean when he says, ‘That’s not surprising’?

Ans: The physician sai that not surprising as he meant that when the narrator is using the erutches he must be feeling disabled to walk.

2) A

Ans: The narrator considered the physician great may be because of his popularity or eminency. He appeared to be laughing with a friend’s grimace because he felt that the physician instead of advising him some medicine, he told him that he was lame because of using those erutches and advises him to walk even if he falls,
3) Do you think the narrator was really lame? If not, why was he using the erutches? If he was, how was the physician able to him?

Ans: No, the narrator was not really lame. He used to use the erutches because he too was much dependant of the erutches and thought he couldn’t walk properly without the contraptions. The physician aveed the narrator just try giving a smile of friend’s grimace and taking the erutches from him broke them across his back and put them in the fair place.

4) Look at the following phrase and expressions and comment on their significance.

a) Great physician – The physician had earned great name and fame
b) Lovely erutches – The erutches were lovely because the narrator was completely depending on them and he had used them for number of years (7years)
c) Leved by nothing more than laughter – The narrator was leved without any medicine except by the laughter of the physician
d) I walk worse for some hours later – When the narrator saw the erutches he started limping and it because worst for him to walk for some hours after seeing the erutches.

**The Pulley**

*George Herbert*

**Answer the following :-**

1) Mention the riches that God gave man

Ans: The riches that god gave man are strength, beauty, wisdom, honor and pleasure

2) A

Ans: Gods apprehensions when he was pouring gifts on man were that all the worlds’ riches which dispersed lie contact into a man.

3) A

Ans: God with held the gift of rest and peace of wines as he thought that man would adore his gift than.

4) A

Ans: The words which suggest the Gods gift are precious are

1) The glass of blessings
2) Standing richness
3) Treasure
4) Jwel
5) A

Ans: Both man and God lose each other.