

Daffodils

Q.1. Give a critical appreciation of the poem daffodils.

Or

Bring out the ideas expressed in the poem ?

Or

Wordsworth is a poet of nature discuss in his poem Daffodils.

Ans. William Wordsworth is a great Romantic poet. He is the poet of the nature, the priest of the nature and the Prophet of the nature. The poem Daffodils is the finest flower in his poetic garden. It celebrates the sweet beauty of the golden daffodils in a natural setting gives an artistic touch to his poetic design. This poem in the song of his singing, elevated soul, submerged in the ecstasy of eternity. The delicate beauty of the daffodils is so sweet that: his heart dances with spontaneous joy like Keats "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever"

The poet manifests the arresting moments of his heart with the daffodils. He gives a beautiful and brilliant description of the sweet spring flowers. The poet is moving with his sister Dorothy but his poetic mind moving with the magical beauty of the daffodils.

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SHORT QUESTION

Q.1. How did the poet come to see the daffodils ?

Ans. The poet saw the daffodils suddenly when he moves with his sister and his poetic mind moves like a lonely cloud, The dancing beauty of the daffodils looked romantic and arresting in his poetic eyes.

Q.2. How did the daffodils look like ?

Ans. The daffodils looked beautiful like the twinkling stars in the milky way. They bloomed and blossomed in a never ending line. They are dancing and fluttering in the breeze with the rhythms of the waves. They looked romantic, poetic and joyous.

Q.3. What was the poet's feeling when he saw the flowers for the first time ?

Ans. The poet was captivated to see the dancing beauty of the golden daffodils at first sight, He loved them with passionate pain and pleasure. His lover's heart danced with joy to see the flowers, blooming and beautiful.

Loveliest of Trees

1. Give a critical appreciation of the poem.

OR

Bring out the ideas contained in the poem

Poets are lovers. Lovers are poets. A.E. Housman is a lyric poet of love. His love for nature is romantic and realistic. "Loveliest. Of Trees" expresses his love for everything, blooming and beautiful it is a brilliant lyric poem like Robert Bridges "I love all Beauteous things" The poet celebrated the living world of leaves and flowers. The blooming beauty of the nature in spring looks delicious and delighting. The joyous celebration of his singing elevated soul finds a poetic manifestation.

"Loveliest of tress, the cherry now"

Wearing white for eastertide.

The bridal beauty of the loving cherry trees steals this heart of the poet. The trees are dressed in spring flowers. It is a delicious feast to his poetic eyes. He drinks pure pleasure which has no earthly measure. Nature is the store house of beauty. The poet contemplates that that the cherry trees are crowned with white flowers for the Eastertide. The branches are bowed in blossoms. The poet feels like Warth that Nature is filled in finishing touch to the cherry trees In the ecstasy of eternity, Nature celebrates the holy festival with all its beauty and colour, wealth and splendour. The divine manifestation of beauty is the source of sublime joy.

Every poet is a philosopher. He is a conscious artist. He regrets towards the reality. His life is transitory. He touches twenty springs in his life. Sorrow crowns his heart. Twenty will not come again, "Fifty years is at his hand" His philosophy of life is pessimistic. He is blind towards the eternal values of life. It is Keatsian in tone. Keats compares life into four seasons and Shakespeare into seven stages. The sense of sorrow for the loss of life governs the world of literature Reality is truth Truth is beauty, Sorrow is sweet.

The poet is hopeful and happy for remaining fifty years. His passionate interest in life integrates the agony and ecstasy. His life is momentary in life integrates the agony and ecstasy. His life is momentary but his love for nature is momentous. He is a love of beauty, the blessing of God His heart loses its limits enjoy. He loves all things blooming and beauty of the nature in all its hues and hymns, He will drink "all beauty with an easy span" like Keats.

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. His love for nature has no end. It is rewarding and rejoicing in all respect. Nature is eternal and all embracing. The poet spontaneously with a sense of joy "I will go to see the cherry hung with snow"

His love for nature is positive and passionate. It is glorious and graceful. His expression is powerful and perfect concrete and coherent. The cherry tree is personified. White is symbol of love and purity, devotion and divinity. It is a lyric poem, subjective and realistic.

The lines are muscia and melodious, It is marked for its poetic design and economy of words.

Q.4. What does he intened to do the rest of his life ?

Ans. The poet is hopeful and happy to love all things blooming and beautiful. He intends to love the cherry flowers if the rest of his life.

SHORT QUESTION

Q.1. Describe the cherry trees in spring.

Ans. The cherry tree in spring looks remartically beautiful. The tress are dress are dressed in spring flowers. The branches are bowed in white blossoms. It stands like a man decorated for Eastertide.

Q.2. Why does the poet mention Eastertide ?

Ans. Eastertide is a holy festival observed in spring. The cherry tree blossoms in spring. The white flower is the symbol of love and purity, This is why the poet mentions Eastertide.

Q.3. What does the mean by “Fifty springs are little room” ?

Ans. The poet is conscious towards the reality. He has fifty years in his hand. It is not enough for to enjoy the beauty of nature in al hues and hymns. He has sense of sorrow for the loss of life.

O Captain My Captain

Q.1. How does the poet express his grief for the death of Captain ?

OR

What is an allegory ? How does the poet present president Lincoln’s death as an allegory.

Ans. Walt Whitman is a legendary figure among, the American poets. He is the poet of democracy and pioneer in the use of free verse. His most celebrated poem. “O captain My captain” is an elegy in the form of an allegory. An allegory is a story, within a story parallel in essence and execution. The drama of human destiny is enacted to secure the spirit of heart and humanity at all costs. The Tragic death of Abraham Lincoln crates a thrilling climax. The poet celebrates the Hero of the Hour, Abraham Lincoln as the pioneer of democracy and humanity.

“O captain My captain. Our fearful trip is done”

It is a powerful allegory, pathetic in tone and temper. The poet compares the Union of the American states to a ship Lincon is its captain and the poet is the son of the captain. The bloodshed of the Civil war is over. The unity and integrity of the country is restored. The spirit

of harmony and freedom is established. The brutal trade relationship of slavery is banned. The perennial sense of human liberty and dignity is rewarded. His love for liberty and heart for humanity bring peace and tranquillity against bloodshed and brutality. In this momentous meeting in history he is more. He is murdered by a coward for his towering success at the end of civil war.

He is the president of America, the crown and flower in the heart of Americans. He is the God father who is gunned down in mounting sorrow. All dissolve in deep distress. The agony of the hour is untold. The poet feels that the ship is safe and sound but the captain is found dead. Sorrow crowns his heart. It is a bolt from the blue. It is like the last nail hammered in his heart. All are stunned in sorrow, stoned in sorrow. The poet expresses the agony of his tear torn sweet heart in warm words.

“O heart, heart, heart,

O the bleeding drops of red”

The crucial concept is the reality, The situation is intensely dramatic. It is tragic and traumatic for the peace loving people of America. The poet contemplates that death can not touch his beloved leader. He is in deep sleep. The poet calls him to welcome the crowd. The echo of his poetic calling recalls the call of sweet love.

O captain, My captain, rise up and hear the bells”

for you the flag is flung-the bugle trills”

The port is dressed in flowers and ribbons for him. He brings pride and glory to all. All wait for him to share in the joyous celebration. His victory is the victory of man and mankind. The poet calls him to wake up” “Here captain, dear father” He is loved by the people as “Father Abe” The cruel cold hands of death wave the tears in all eyes. The personal loss of the poet becomes universal. He is the father of the nation, the leader of the nation. His death is a national tragedy, a tale of heroism and humanism.

It is an epic poem like Tennyson’s “Immorialiam” It’s elegiac note is arresting. The poet’s sorrow is poignant. It is an allegory of intense sorrow. The lines are musical and marked for its movement. The images are natural.

SHORT QUESTION

Q.1. Who is the captain ? Why is he so described ?

Ans. Abraham Lincoln, the president of America is the captain, President is described as captain in the ship of America because he has successfully handled the state ship.

Q.2. What does the ship refer to ? What is its “Fearful trip” ?

Ans. The ship refers to the united States of America. It’s fearful trip is to save the unity and integrity of the country in the civil war and to ban the brutal trade of slavery.

Q.3. How does the poet describe the people waiting at the port to receive their captain ?

Ans. The poet describes that the people are waiting at the port with garlands, flowers and ribbons to receive their Captain. The people are excited and exhilarated for his glorious victory.

Q.4. Why does the poet call the captain's death a dream ?

Ans. The poet calls the captain's death dream because he is in deepsleep and cruel cold hands of death cannot touch him. He the Great.

4. O What Is That Sound

Q.1. Give a brief appreciation of the poem.

Or

Justify how the fear of anxiety is evoked in the poem ?

Ans. W. H Auden is a pessimistic poet in the age of anxiety He poetizes the trauma and tragedy of the modern man. "O what is that sound" is a pathetic love poem. It is in the form of a ballad, but it lacks the renaissance quality of heroism and humanism. The poet regrets for the hardcore reality. Human relationship is crashed for the cruelty of war. All embracing emotions and weakness of heart is bowed before brutality. The poet gives a thrilling touch for a tragic climax which crates sensation in the heart of lover. His heart bleeds as if his heartbeat stopped. "O what is that sound which so thrills the ear." The lover is the tragic protagonist. For him, love has no beauty, no colour no dream. He has no eye for the romantic world of love and romance, beauty and fragrance, dream and visions. He is restless to hear sound of soldiers drumming, His beloved expresses his agony and anxiety in fear. "dear, the soldiers coming" It creates pities and pathos in the heart of the reader. The dialogue of the lovers is heart touching and heart rending.

The lover's heart is freezed in fear to see the flashes of light. His beloved consoles, that their weapons blaze in sunshine. The soldiers march slowly. Again and again the lover's emotion is injured to envisage the war exercise. In such a peaceful and tranquil morning, the soldiers' march storm in his mind. He questions and questions in worry and anxiety. Fear and nostalgia govern his heart. He contemplates the dark vision of the dreaded rality. He faints in fear and kneels down. His beloved is terribly shocked to see him faded in fear. Her sorrowful heart springs.

"dear, why are you kneeling ?"

Her passionate pain finds a tragic expression. She feels helpless and hopeless, as if the time is out of joint.

The lover is puzzled and questioned why they have not stopped for the doctor's care ? She consoles that they have no injury, no wound. When the soldiers pass the gateway of the priest and farmer, he loses the mental balance. He suffers from nostalgia and nightmare. He

realises that to soldiers are running to catch him and to enforce him against his will. He wants to escape from the sordid reality.

The drama of the departure reaches at the climax. In this turning point of the time, the beloved is shattered in sorrow. The moments of tortured emotion underlines her worries , agony and anxiety.

“O where are you going ? Stay with me here”

Her sincere love is stamped by her spontaneous sorrow. The emotional co-relation is established when the lover’s devoted love turns into tragic departure.

“I promised to love you, dear”

“But now I must be leaving.”

Their heart is crucified when the red soldiers march into the house. The brutal force of the war divides the devoted lovers. The crucial is the reality. The poem is in rhyme verse. The poet uses the unusual adjectives, strange images and metaphors. The poem exhibits that the integrated intimacy of heart and humanity is destroyed in war.

SHORT QUESTION

Q.1. What light is flashing at a distance ?

Ans. The weapons of the soldiers are sparking in the sunlight. It is flashing at a distance.

Q.2. Why didn’t the soldiers stop for the doctor’s care ?

Ans. The soldiers did not stop for the doctor’s care because they were not injured or wounded.

Q.3. What is the request of the beloved to the lover ?

Ans. The beloved requests the lover not to leave her helplessly and hopelessly. She begs his heart to stay with her.

Q.4. What was to promise of the lover ?

Ans. The lover promised his true love to her he “must be leaving”

5. Lochinvar

Q.1. Describe the story of Lochinvar’s escape with his bride from the Netherby Hall.

Or

What is a ballad ? Discuss Lochinvar as a ballad ?

Ans. Sir Walter Scott is a renowned poet. His best poetical romances are "Lady of the last Minstrel" Marmion, and the lady of the lake. The poem Lochinvar is a beautiful literary ballad taken from Marmion, Ballad is a long narrative poem dealing with the universal theme of love and romance, heroism and humanism. The poet brilliantly illustrates the romantic love and romance between Lochinvar and Ellen. He celebrates the devoted lovers, true to each in all times and climes.

Love is the divine manifestation of God. He creates love to reward the lovers. Love is the art of all hearts and the heart of all arts. It is the life blood, the living spirit of the world. Lochinvar is young and enthusiastic, dynamic and devoted knight of Scotland. He loves the English girl Ellen, the Helen of his heart. She looks blooming and beautiful. They Love positively and passionately like Anoc Aden, prithvirah and Sanjukta.

Mysteries are the ways of life. Life is full of ups and downs, storm and strike, joys and sorrows. As Shakespeare highlights. "The course of true love never runs smooth" Ellen, the sweet beloved is forced by her parents to marry another man. Their relationship is crashed for cruelty and brutality. It is like a bolt from the blue. Lochinvar is a great hero. His lover's heart bleeds in pain "Hope springs eternally in human breast, Shelley sings in "Ode to the West wind" Hope crowns his heart. In this crucial hour of uncertainty he accepts it as a challenge. He is brave and bright to fight for his sweet heart and to save her at all Costs.

He crosses the boarder of Scotland and enters into England to take part in the marriage ceremony. His spirit of adventure is exciting and interesting. He travels alone without any arms. He is a faithful lover and fearless fighter. The poet appreciates, his adventure and heroism in concrete words.

"So Painfu in love and so dountless in war"

As a knight, he is matchless. He knows the art of warfare and welfare, He takes risk of his for love. He enters welfare. Bravely in to the Nether by Hall The bridal beauty of Ellen fascinates the brave Lochinvar. He apply express his desire to drink a cup of wine for the sweet memory of his last love. He explains his false feeling to make others fool. HE advocates that love is a transitory passion like ebb and flow of the tide. He attends the wedding ceremony with heavy heart.

Meeting and partings are the go of the world. In theis momentous meeting, the bride kisses the cup of wine with a touch of tear and smile. The poet photographs her poetic beauty and artistic appeal. "With a smile on her lips, and a in her eye." In this auspicious hour, he embraces her soft hand with excitement and exhilaration. They dance around the hall. When they reach at the door, horseman is ready to take them away. Within the twinkle of eye, they vanish on the horse back like Prithviraj and Sanjukta.

The situation takes a dramatic turn. The family and friends of the brides parent search for them. All their attempts fail. The Brave young lover wins the band of the beloved and escapes like a hero The people of Scotland praise him for his courage. He brings pride and glory to all who welcome the lovers to win and wed in life.

The poem is marked for its dramatic action, medieval setting, romantic love and adventure.

6. The Storm

Q. 1. Bring out the ideas of the poem "The Storm"

Or

Describe the poem "The Storm" In your own words.

Ans. The storm is a beautiful poem by Edward Shanks. The poem echoes his optimistic ideas and the harmony of the creative spirit. It is not destructive but creative and constructive Dark cloud has a silver sparking. In Ode to Westwind" Shelley welcomes

"If winter comes can spring be far behind"

The poet sings the song of joy for a new change.

"The sun comes out again in power

And the sky is washed and clean."

It brings a revolutionary change full power, strength and beauty. Nature is at her best. Nature looks calm and quiet, silent and sweet, blooming and beautiful. The new sunrise is the symbol of hope and happiness The loving spirit of the nature waves the world of order. The storm is full of blessings to brings harmony and freedom for peace, and prosperity.

The poet gives a brilliant description of a storm with its natural details. In the early morning, the poet is stunned to see the drama of the storm it is so powerful and serious that it comes down suddenly like surprise to all. It is full of rains and thunders. The wind creates terror and horror in the minds of the people. The storm enters into the house through roof and pane with roaring sound. The silent morning takes a tragic turn. It storms in the heart of the people. It upsets everyone and every thing It is full of sorrow and strife, painful and panic. It is pathetic for the peace loving people who sleep in bed. The storm gains momentum to like a devil.

After the troubled drama is over, the wind blows slowly. The rain decays its power. The thunder becomes gently. It looks like a breaking stick over the hills. The storm collapses. Its destructive forcer are freezed. It's horror and hostility comes to an end. The storm revolutionaries the morning.

When the storm passes away, the morning looks magni ficient and majestic. It washes the crops in the field. The hill sides spark in splendour under the sweet. Morning sun, The golden dawn dazzles in beauty. The touch of green gives a romantic and artistic colour to the hills and fields. Nature looks fresh and festive, bright and beautiful. Everything is in order. The sky glitters in glowing light. The poem exhibits the delicate description of the storm. The poet's observation of the storm is concrete and coherent, apt and accurate. His illustration is

powerful and perfect, effective and impressive. The images are natural. The lines are lyrical. The movement of the poem is startling.

SHORT QUESTION

Q. 1. How does the poet describe the coming of the Storm ?

Ans. The poet describes beautifully the coming of the storm. All are in sleep. The storm appears in the morning with its roaring sound. It enters into the house through the roof and pane.

Q. 2. How does it look when the storm is violent ?

Ans. When the storm is powerful it looks horrible. It rains heavily. The thunders and the wind become violent to create a painful and panic situation.

Q. 3. How does it appear when the storm is over ?

Ans. When the storm is over, it looks magnificent and majestic. The glowing beauty of the morning waves a romantic colour to the fields and hills. The crops are washed in the field. It looks fresh and festive, bright and beautiful.

Q. 4. How is thunder compared to a breaking stick ?

Ans. The thunder is compared to a breaking stick for its rattling sound.

7. The Ballad of Father Gilligan

Q. 1. What is a ballad ? Consider the poem as a ballad.

Or

The poem is not about father Gilligan but about the greatness of God. Do you Agree ?

Ans. Ballad is a long narrative poem simple and spirited. It deals with the popular themes of love and romance, adventure and heroism. "The Ballad of father Gilligan" is a Literary ballad by W. B. Yeats. He is a matured poet of symbolism like T.S, Eliot. He glorifies the grace of God for old, weak father Gilligan. The poet illustrates a legendary tale about God's kindness and love to the virtuous people.

Duty is God. God is love. Love is life. Life is a struggle for success to serve and smile. Service to man is service to mankind. The father Gilligan is the old priest of Parish. He prays for the dying people beside their death beds. It is the irony of fate that people are dying everyday in large number. He is a devoted priest who prays for them. In his old age, he is interested but exhausted in duty. It creates a terrible and pathetic situation for him. Sorrow crowns his heart. He feels helpless and hopeless. People are died but he suffers from the living death. For him life has no beauty, no colour, no dream. Life is a nightmare where there is no joy, no peace. His heart bleeds in pain.

“I have no rest, no joy, nor, for, people did and die”

The crucial concept is the reality. He has no way to escape. From the cruelty of the reality. He is a God fearing priest. He is virtuous in his duty and devotion. His tortured soul shouts, “God forgive” It is a tragedy for him. He prays for peace and begs forgiveness. His crime is to complain for over works. His ways are enigmatic. His will is will. The priest should work without any haste and rest. His heart froze in sorrow to see a man died before he reaches. The agony of his heart is illuminating. He utters in intense sorrow. “The poor man dead” He regrets and repents. He moves to an old man and prays for his soul.

At the end of the poem, the poet propounds the perpetual values of life. The father Gilligan comprehends the vastness of his creation. He bestows the blessings of love to mankind, It is glorious and graceful, to love his creation. He is the Almighty. The whole world at his command In the twinkling of stars, and singing of birds, he feels the harmony of creation. God is merciful to him. He triumphs the truth. His rewarding experience life is strikingly manifested.

The poem is a ballad with concrete differences. It illustrates the of devotion and dedication. Which is heroic and humane. The old priest’s devotion as duty is well treated in a modern literary ballad. The poem is in rhyme verse. The images of star, bird, moths are natural. The poem manifests the morality of man. It should not be curbed for misery and misfortune.

SHORT QUESTION

Q. 1. Why was father Gilligan tired ?

Ans. Father Gilligan was tired for his old age and weakness. He feels exhausted and uneasy to work.

Q. 2. Why did father Gilligan utter ‘Mavrone Mavrone’ ?

Ans. Father Gilligan uttered ‘Mavrone Mavrone’ for the death of a man. He regrets and repents because the man has died when he slept on the chair.

Q. 3. Why did the sickman’s wife say ? “Father you come again” ?

Ans. In the moment the sick man’s wife saw father Gilligan She said in sorrow “Father you come again.

Q. 4. Why did father Gilligan kneel down ?

Ans. Father Gilligan knelt down to pray for the soul of the poor man who had died before an hour he reached.

Q. 5. Bring out the moral of the poem ?

Ans. The moral of the poem is to do your duty without any rest or haste in misery and misfortune. God is kind and merciful. He loves his creation. Man should maintain in his morality in all times and climes.

8. The Village School Master

Oliver Goldsmith

Q. 1. Describe the character sketch of the village School Master ?

Ans. Oliver Goldsmith is an outstanding poet and essayist of the 18th century. "The Village School Master" is a poem from the *Deserte Village*, the masterpiece of his mastermind. The poet devotes high tribute to his beloved school teacher. He portrays his character with a touch of grace and glory. He poetizes the pathetic picture of the village life in pre-industrial era. The poet illustrates his excited experience of school and the school master is beautifully described. In a comic way he expresses his emotion full of love and admiration.

The poet admires his interest and enthusiasm for the development of study atmosphere in the school. He loves discipline and devotion. It is the key to education and enlightenment. He is strict and straight forward in his attitude. He is serious towards the students who remain absent without permission. He gives punishment to the pupils to master their minds and morals. He is cruel but careful. He has love and affection towards the students. He is soft and sympathetic, serious and systematic. He takes joy in jokes and mocks. It is comical that the students pretend to be delighted by the jokes of the schoolmaster. Their false show of happiness is to please him

The poet praises him for his sense of discipline and devoted love for learning. He is a man of manifold personalities. He knows the art of education and the heart of education. He is strict because he wants that the boys to study well. He has the living spirit to school the students. He is angry but affectionate cruel but compassionate. He is the symbol of virtue and vitality, merit and morality. His is the symbol of virtue and vitality merit and morality. His character and scholarship are integrated in his personality.

It is interesting that he knows the art of all crafts. He is a great learned man in the village. He is a master of calculation The poet illuminates his personality strikingly.

"He could measure, terms and tides,"

The schoolmaster calculation the time of the year for paying taxes and the days of festival to pray the Christ. The innocent villagers surprise in his sea of knowledge. They have high regards and respects to him The poet mocks at his argumentative nature. He is a skilled artist in this art. No one can defeat him in argument. It gives a comic touch to his mounting personality.

His art of characterisation is apt and appropriate He manifests his multi coloured character brilliantly in a comic manner. The lines are lyrical. The images are natural. The tone of the poem is marked for its mild humour.

SHORT NOTES

Q. 1. Where was the Village school situated ?

Ans. The poet presents the panoramic picture of the village school. It was situated near the shrub tree. The evergreen shrub tree looked romantic for its yellow flowers. It enhanced the beauty and colour of the school, situated in a rural, natural setting.

Q. 2. How did the school children react to their school master ?

Ans. The school children pretended to their schoolmaster for fear. They enjoyed his jokes. Their reaction to their school master was positively negative.

Q. 3. Was the schoolmaster really severe by nature ?

Ans. The school master was not really severe by nature. He loved learning and wanted the students to well He was angry but affectionate cruel but compassionate. He was strict and sympathetic in all respect.

Q. 4. Why did the villagers consider the school master as a learned man ?

Ans. The villagers considered the school master as a learned man for his sea of knowledge and art of argument. He knew the art of calculation and measurement which surprised the innocent villagers.

A Dialogue on Democracy

A.S. Horaby

1. What according to you. Are the main features of a democracy ?

OR

2. What are the ideas and practices associated with democracy ?

Ans. A Dialogue on Democracy is a brilliant prose piece by A.S. Hornby. It is the mouth piece of his mastermind. He manifests the meanings and morals of democracy with its manifold aspects. He highlights the higher values of democracy to give a cosmic dimension and concrete conclusion. He expresses his voices, views and visions on democracy through jack and Anne Their discussion on democracy is highly interesting and exciting.

Democracy is a form of government, of the people, by the people, for the people. Lincole defines the term "democracy" with its striking details. It sustains the salient features of a demooracy . It celebrates the democratic ideas of liberty equality and fraternity. People and public opinion play a domoinant role in democracy. It is a popular government. It exists in ballat not in bullet. The government is elected by the common citizens. It serves the country for the greatest good of the people. It is constructive and co-operative.

The real power rests with the people, not with the king or queen, director or dictator. It is apt to point out that there is equal opportunity for all. In democracy people participate in politics freely and fairly. There is freedom of opinion and freedom of speech. People are ruled by the majority but there is respect for the rights of minorities. They elect their representative to ensure their interest. Their vote is valuable. They cast their vote to stabilise the spirit of democracy. The people should be conscious of their right to fight for justice.

Democracy is a political system different in different countries. In England, the elected prime Minister and in United States, the elected President exercise their powers. They are responsible directly to the people. The spirit of freedom and free thinking harmonize democracy and democratic devices. Public opinion plays a crucial role in all respect. Out of defects it makes the government sound and smooth.

The Government becomes disciplined, devoted and dedicated for the dynamic progress and prosperity of the people.

It has some defects and demerits. It is bureaucratic but not autocratic. The decision is taken by few but they are responsible individually and collectively. It is coherent and constitutional. It is positively rewarding. It believes in patience not in violence, in peace not in power. It is liberal for the lovers of democracy throughout the world. No doubt, in democracy justice is delayed but not denied. It is not reactive but responsible towards public opinion and interest.

The ideas and practices of democracy are illuminated and illustrated dramatically. It is tested in all times and climes as fruitful and faithful.

COMPREHENSION:

Q. 1. Who said all men are created equal ? What could be its meaning ?

Ans. Thomas Jefferson said that all men are created equal. It means liberty, equality and fraternity to all. It strikingly expresses that every body should have equal opportunities.

Q. 2. Why wasn't the American sure that England is a democratic country ?

Ans. The American was not sure that England is a democratic country because England is still governed by her kings and queen, and the nobles in the House of Lords.

Q. 3. What do you mean by democracy ?

Ans. Democracy is a form of government, of the people, by the people, for the people.

Q. 4. Why is the question hour in parliament very valuable ?

Ans. The question hour in parliament is very valuable because the government is responsible towards the public opinion and interest. It provides an opportunity to an M.P. to voice for justice the misuse of power by the Government.

Q. 5. Why is the ordinary M.P. called only “a part of machine” ?

Ans. The ordinary M.P. is called only a part of machine because he votes as per the decision of his party.

Q. 6. Why does Jack say that educated voters are needed if democracy is to function satisfactorily ?

Ans. Jack says that education voters are needed if democracy is to function satisfactorily because they are conscious to create public.

2. In London in Minus Four

Q. 1. Discuss how Gandhi's speeches and manners show him more as a humanist than a Politician.

Or

Give an estimate of Gandhi as a diplomat in the second Round Table Conference.

Ans. In the momentous meeting of history Mahatma Gandhi glorified India, the God made land of love. He was the sole representative of Congress of the second Round Table conference in London. It was a epoch making incident. He echoed the voices, views and visions of India. He illuminated her eternal entity, her synthesis in antithesis. He highlighted the spirit of India the spirit of love. He was the living symbol love and nonviolence. His love for man and morality was not for class consciousness but for mass mobilisation. He was genuine and generous in his approach and expression.

He was called as “Uncle Gandhi” by the local people of London. He walked through the near by slum areas in morning. He exchanged his heart and mind with the common people. He was in simple. Dress and smiling face in the tea party with King George V and Queen Mary. He enjoyed everywhere. He mixed with people to cultivate goodwill and friendship. He talked with Lord Irwin, David George, Bernard Shaw. He addressed different public meetings to mitigate the misery of India. He emphasized on the freedom of India and friendship with British. Indian independence is crucial for the concrete relationship. It is constructive and co-operative. After Independence India would cut off from the British empire but not from the British nation. The friendly relationship will not freeze but flow to full flower our desires and dreams. We will share with each other's joys and sorrows. He proclaimed India to gain and not to grieve.

He criticised and condemned the isolated independence which is not the goal of Congress. He ardently asserted that it is voluntary independence. The law of nature in love, friendship work, progress and security is creative interdependence.

He addressed many public meetings to mobilise the western thought. He was the heart of the people for his freeness and frankness, cheerfulness and charmness. His manifold personality fascinated the people. He was a rare combination of humanity and

divinity. He buoyantly manifested that the audience of London was the real Round Table Conference for him. He developed integrated intimacy with the people.

The Round Table Conference was failed for Britain's lack of interest in Indian independence. The agreement was impossible for Britain's passionate interest in imperialism. Lord Reading emphasized on Britain's stand in India. Winston Churchill refused to meet Gandhi. There was no rewarding result for the lack of positive response.

It is exciting and interesting that he felt the British people as the part of his family. He invited his security guards and visited their homes. He sent watches to them from India. It was the token of his love and affection. He was a great person. A godly figure. He was the apple of all eyes and acclaimed by all for his child like simplicity and gentle smiles. He was a great humanitarian who turned his foes into friends. He was more of a development, a true humanist. In all sense he was the divine incarnation of love and non-violence.

SHORT QUESTION

Q. 1. Why was Gandhi chosen as the sole delegate of congress to the second Round Table Conference ?

Ans. Gandhi was chosen as the sole delegate of congress to the second Round Table Conference because he was the soul of congress who spoke for the freedom and harmony of India. He was the symbol of love and non-violence, freedom and friendship.

Q. 2. What was Gandhi's idea of Free India as a dominion in the common wealth ?

Ans. Gandhi's idea of free India as a dominion in the common wealth was to share with each others joys and sorrows and on equal partner with the Dominions. It was crucial for friendly ties.

Q. 3. What did Gandhi mean by creative interdependence, of the member nations at the common wealth ?

Ans. Gandhi emphasized on creative interdependence of the member nations of the common wealth. It means mutual co-operation and constructive friendship with each other. It is based on the law of nature in love, friendship, work, progress and security.

Q. 4. Which qualities in Gandhi turned his opponents to friends ?

Ans. Gandhi was a godly figure, a true humanitarian. His childlike simplicity, gentle smiles and jokes had turned his opponents to friends. He had the noble qualities of freeness and frankness, cheerfulness and charmness. He was genuine and generous in his words and action, heart and mind to win others.

3.The True Purpose of Life

Q. 1. What according to Tai Solarin, is the true purpose of life ?

Ans. Tai Solarin is an optimistic writer of Africa. He illustrates the true purpose of life with startling psychological insight. Mysteries are the ways of life. Man is a miracle in the world of Almighty. Life is an experience at the expense of truth. He elevates his thoughts to expound the true purpose of life in truest terms. His rewarding experience of life finds a coherent expression. He manifests that the true purpose of life is to live and love each other. He believes in the blooming aspects of life and bright prospects of life. He highlights the higher truths of life magnificently. Life should be spent sweetly in the service of one's fellow men.

The spirit of love is to live and let live. Service to man is service to mankind. Our life is momentary but our service to mankind is momentous. Man should not waste his time. We should do whatever good we can. We should serve without any selfish interest. We should be devoted and developed in our heart and mind. We should serve for the greatest good of humanity and harmony without any rest or haste. We should help each other to harvest happiness. "Hope for the good in life. We should concretize our faith and friendship to enhance our hands towards our enemies. We should pray Lord, not to destroy our foes but to destroy our bad feelings. The gesture of good will can change our foes into friends.

It is better to cultivate human relationships for a highly elevated society. Harmony is crucial in all respects. Discipline is the key to development. We should work hard to fulfill our desires and dreams. **We** should be devoted and dedicated in our words and actions. We should touch the target of our life at all costs. **We** should work with joy and zeal for our beloved people, so dear, so near to our heart. Work is worship. We should work properly to make our life flowery and fruitful.

He ardently admires his father's hopeful and happy ending. His father shares in joyous celebration of familiar life, even in the last hours of his mortal life. It is positive and rewarding, elevated and illuminating. There is no value to live for thousand years like Methuselah. He expects his happy end in old age. He enjoys life like a passionate lover in all hues and hymns. He is enchanted in the art and beauty of life, music and melody of life, agony and ecstasy of life. He has integrated intimacy with life.

Last but not the least, he voiced against the established order of religion. The Christians and the Muslims believe in doing everything for God's sake. He construes that he believes in doing everything, for the good of his nearest and dearest men.

SHORT QUESTION

Q. 1. What was so wonderful about his father's death?

Ans. His father was optimistic in life. In the death bed he was sure that he would not die without his sons' return to home. It was wonderful that he lived against all odds. He died as he desired with cheers and laughter among his son and daughter.

Q. 2. What were the sources of the writer's ideas on *life*?

Ans. His father, favourite authors and natural ideas were the sources of his ideas on life.

Q. 3. What does the writer mean by saying, "I never developed a top-root?"

Ans. The writer was not a dogmatic. He had no faith in fundamental principles of religion. He challenged the old thoughts and accepts all the norms without any doubt. He never developed any faith himself.

Q. 4. What is his attitude towards his enemies?

Ans. His attitude towards his enemies is positive and rewarding. He has faith in friendship and

love. He acclaims the eternal values of *life*. He emphasizes that the gesture of good will can change the foes into friends. We should develop our heart and mind to extend integrated intimacy with the enemies. His attitude is optimistic and, elevated for a new start in life.

4. Standing up for Yourself

Yevtushenko

Q. 1. How did Yevtushenko conquer his fear of those who were stronger than him?

Or

Q. 2. What lesson do you learn from it?

Ans Life is not a song but a struggle suffering. It is a struggle to survive. It is full of ups and downs, storm and strife, spring and summer. The dramatic change in Yevtushenko's life to conquer his fear is interesting and exciting. The spirit of survival is the life force of nature. It is the moral strength in man to meet the mounting challenges in life. It has tremendous impact on man to turn the tide of the time. The Poet, Yevtushenko illustrates the story of his success with pride and glory, joy and zeal.

He is the tragic protagonist. He becomes a towering figure for his faith in himself. He is deserted in his childhood by his parent. He is educated in street to be straight forward in life. He has wide experience of life full of tears and fears, sorrows and sufferings. He has courage and confidence to fight against all odds and aches. Fear cannot destroy or fate cannot defeat him in life. He is the hero of his life.

Weakness is the worst enemy in life. Weakness is death. Vivekananda voiced against it. The poet suffers for his fear and weakness. He is afraid of Red, who is rough and rude in his words and actions. He decides to conquer his fear of Red. His revolutionary spirit is celebrating. He realises that it is better to be a hero than to be a coward. He writes a poem on Red. It creates a serious situation for him. He is aware of its results and beware of its reactions. He is brave but not bold. He is attacked and injured by Red. Red criticism - as, "Ah, the poet". He is so violent and terrible that he strikes at the poet's head with a knuckle duster. He bleeds for his brutality. He is the victim for his virtuous struggle against injustice.

The tragedy of his defeat disturbs his heart and mind. He struggles with himself to overcome his fear and weakness. He takes the concrete decision against his cowardice. He made up his mind to revenge on Red. He trains himself with parallel bars and weights. He practices the method of wrestling. He gains his fighting zeal and defeats Red before he attacks. He teaches a lesson to Red.

He advises not to fear the strong. Fear is cowardice. It is unholy. So we should not be afraid of anybody or anything. It is injurious in all aspects. Life is a struggle which has no end. We should overcome our fear of those who are stronger. For every strong man there is a special Jujitsu. Even action has its reaction. So we should know how to stand up in life. -

- He triumphs the truth. Life is an art of self-defence. His dauntless courage to revenge on Red is awarding -

SHORT ANSWER

Q. 1. What did the street teach Yevtushenko? What important lesson did he learn that mattered in the struggle in life?

Ans. The street taught him to be fearless, straight forward and independent in life. The

important lesson, he learned from the street, is not to be afraid of anything- or anyone that mattered in the struggle in life.

Q. 2. Who was the ruler of the street? Where the author was living? What does the author say about his appearance and character.

Ans Red was th' ruler of the street where the author was living His apperance was terrible. His pock marked face, green eyes, broad shoulder create fear. His character was bad. He threatened people for money and beat them.

Q. 3 What was the first thing the author did to overcome his fear of Red ? How did the whole street react to it?

Ans. The author wrote a poem on Red to overcome his fear of Red for the first time. The people of the street exalted with hatred and happiness.

Q. 4. How did he defeat Red completely?

Ans. He made up his mind to revenge on Red He trained himself properly with parallel bars and weights. He learnt the method of wrestling He regained his courage and confidence and attacked on Red. He defeated Red completely for his fighting zeal and revolutionary mind.

5. What is Courage

Q. 1 What are the two types of courage according to William slim ? How it can be taught?

Ans. William slim beautifully describes courage with a degree of grace and glory, it is a brilliant exercise of the mind. He manifests physical courage and moral courage with its manifold aspects. He considers courage to be the virtue of virtues The spiritual and intellectual elements are harmoniously blended in it. It is the source of all other virtues like faith, hope and charity. It makes life blooming and beautiful. It is creative and constructive. It is the key to our all round achievements in life. it is a rare combination of strength, beauty and enthusiasm.

Physical courage is the courage of power and pride. It is the expression of strength. It is crucial for the critical situation.

It enables a man to take the risk of life. He welcomes injury of death. It is her in all respects. It is better to die like a hero than to live like a coward. There is no fear for danger or damage. It is the symbol of stability. It expresses the spirit of struggle to survive.

It is a remarkable quality in life. It makes a man brave and bold against al,,j odds and achea. There are men of quick intefligenec and imagination fhe author has the experience of the first world war, He was saved for the superb leadership and courage of his officer. A Gurkha soldier got the, VC for his gallantry in the second world war. He destroyed two Japanese tanks within thirty yards which was impossible in the battle.

Moral cource is a striking emotional experience par excellence. It is superior than the physical caurage. It is the courage of the mind to exercise one's own judgemen, It stands for truth and beauty, faith and nobility. It makes a man Perfect. It gives an emotioual support to establish the order. It is the harmony and freedom in man. It sustains the spirit of virtue and vitality.

Japanese were defeated in the second world war. For their lcock of Japanese were defeated .in the second world war for their lack of moral courage. Moral courage is most importa, It is the expressinn of the matured mind. It is the moral booster of life.

Physical courage can be taught. It needs to give proper training and well guidance to men.

For examples a trained rfrish soldier will advance, on the jungle way without any fear. His courage is the key to his confidence, Moral courage can be learnt in a natural way. It can be taught from the parents, home, school, college and religion.

In the scale of courage, men and women are equal like all - other races, women are brave like soldiers. The Indian women refugees are the bright example. They walked between the lines in the battle with their babies and children. They suffered silently to bring smite to their *family*. Every race has 'its own courage. Nature is hard and cruel. it teaches them the art of life, to struggle and survive.

SHORT QUESTION

Q. 1. Why does the writer consider courage to be "the virtue of virtues"?

Ans. The writer considers courage to be the Virtue of virtues because the spiritual and intellectual elements are harmoniously blended in it. It is the source of all other virtues like faith, hope and charity. It makes life blooming and beautiful.

Q. 2. Why does the writer consider moral courage to be superior?

Ans. The writer considers moral courage to be superior because it is the courage of the mind to exercise one's own judgement.

Q. 3. Why did the Japanese General lose the battle?

Ans. The Japanese General lost the battle because they lacked moral courage in war.

Q. 4. How is moral courage taught?

Ans. Moral courage can be taught from the parents, homes, school, university and religion.

Q. 5. How is physical courage taught?

Ans. Physical courage can be taught by giving proper training and well guidance to men. The man should be taught to face the unknown without any fear.

6. The Panorama of India's Past

Q. 1. What are Nehru's views on the Panorama of India's Past?

Or

Q. 2. What picture of India's ancient heritage do you get in the Panorama of India's Past?

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru is a legendary figure in Indian English literature. The panorama of India's past is a masterpiece of his master mind. It is brilliant prose piece taken from his "The Discovery of India". He illuminates the panorama of India's past eloquently. He highlights her history and heritage. He comprehends her heart and heartbeats. He celebrates her eternal entity and endurance. Her epic love and freedom has no end. Her past is a living present, pure and perfect. It is the beacon of hope for a bright future. In poetic prose, he sings the song of her elevated heart in all hues and hymns, With all embracing emotions he expresses his spontaneous love for India. The God made land is holy and heavenly. Her cultural heritage is creative to culminate the cosmic design of man and mankind.

Nehru is fascinated for it is past full of glory and grace. India is more of a country which is the symbol of solemn love. Her heart is humanised and her thoughts are harmonized. Love and freedom are juxtaposed in its past. According to a renowned critic, "India is the nest of mankind." Her synthesis in antithesis is strikingly manifested. It is strange but true that India is a country of different races, religion, culture and civilisation. The Indus civilization is the proud proof symbol of her solid past. Her cultural entity is enriched for her integrated intimacy with the Persians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Chinese, the Arabs and others. She is cultivated by the global culture. Her splendid past is a phenomenon to all. The record of her remote past is vivid and vital. Her relationship in Eastern Asia, in Angkor, adds a new

dimension to her dignity.

The splendid picture of her past is powerful, projected with striking details, She is ever alive. Her supreme strength, beauty and enthusiasm are found in her mountains and fountains,

rocks and rivers, myths and legends. Her eternal entity, her epic love, her solemn sorrow, her agony and ecstasy, her dawning inspiration, her spiritual bliss, her festive flora and *fauna*, her Himalayan beauty inspires and influences world as a whole The stories at the Himalayas, the Ganges is the story of Indian culture and civilisation. The monument of Ajanta, Ellora, the Elephanta Caves, the forts of Delhi and Agra tell the tale of our pride and glory.

The spirit of India i the spirit of love and brotherhood The great rulers of India patronise the universal brotherhood and follow the liberal policy for all religion. Ashok and Akbar create the history of secularism. Akbar's quest for truth is acclaimed by all Fatebpur Sikri is, the symbol of all faiths. Ashok's stone pillars manifests his love and non-violence to establish the moral order. Buddha's first sermon at Sarnath is echoed still today. The famous festival the Kumbh Mela, is observed for thousand years in Harad war. 'Our tremendous faith in tradition expresses the spiritual exercise of our soul.

The panorama of India's past is vividly illustrated and illuminated by Nehru. It needs intellectil understanding and emotional appreciation.

SHORT QUESTION

Q. 1. What picture of India's future relationi with the other countries of the world did Nehru envisage?

Ans. Nehru envisaged, the gestures of goodwill and . operation, politically, economically and culturally, between India and other countries of the world. He was hopeful for the rewarding relationship with other countries for India's cultural past.

Q. 2.' Why did Nehru look to India's past In order to unders tand her?

Ans. To understand India, Nehru looked to her living past because he wanted to modernise India.

Q. 3. The story of the Ganges is the story of India's civilisation and culture Amplify.

Ans. India's civilisation 'and culture bloomed and blossomed on the riverbso& of the Ganges, It is the record of our remote past full of ups and downs, of growth and decay, of life and death.

Q. 4. What Is uniqua about India's culture and tradition

Ans. The continuity of tradition and cultural life through five thousand years of history is unque about India's culture and tradition.

7 Bespectacled Goat

Q. I. Relate the incident in Laxman's life that reveals,] to bins the key to the art of Caricature.

Or

What according to Laxnsn Is the element in character so essential for a cartoonist ?

Ans. R K. Laxman is the celebrated cartoonist of the 20th century. "Bespectacled Goat" is a comic topic which creates Pain and panic horror and humour. Humour is an art of life. The cartoonist criticises in a novel way to present the common Problem with common interest. His art is his thought, He is CompsJ and calm, conscious. His art of carricature is to cure and

correct the public life through irony, humour and satire.

The cartoonist illustrates the incident of his life in a Comic way. His interest is to illustrate the personality of a man. He is gentle and genuine in his expression and approach. Once he was busy in adding a pair of horn rimmed glasses to a picture of a goat. The friend of his family sat with him and envisaged the picture of the goat. The gentleman felt insulted. Suddenly, he jumped up with the outburst of anger. He went away and shouted not to come to his house again.

All were astonished for his unexpected anger which was injurious to the friendly feeling. It created shock and sorrow. After some time his brother comprehended the cartoon of the human goat which was the key to all troubles. The cartoon looked like his friend. He warned him not to do in such a manner. The writer regretted for the reality. He was surprised to see the picture which was accidental to him. The humanised goat had remarkable resemblance with him. It was startling for him.

Face is the index of the mind. The personality of the man is stamped in his face. Churchill's cigar, Stalin's Whiskers, Hitler's toothbrush moustache, Gandhi's glasses are the symbolic expression of their personality by the cartoonist. He sees a factor beyond the physical side to assess the oddity.

The cartoonist penetrates the personality of the man and powerfully projects his various views and visions in a comic manner. His passionate interest in everything helps him to amalgamate the ideas. He points out the positive and negative sides of one's personality. His expression is coherent and concrete. He is the master of his art and a man of deep thought.

SHORT QUESTION

Q. 1. Why was it easy for the cartoonist of the past to draw the popular world figures?

Ans. It was easy for the cartoonist of the past to draw the popular world figures because the cartoonist strikingly portrayed their personality through symbols.

Q. 2. Where does the cartoonist seek the oddity of a character?

Ans. Beyond the physical side the cartoonist seeks to the oddity of a character to illuminate his personality.

Q. 3. What has the cartoonist learnt about the relation of man and animals?

Ans. The cartoonist has learnt that there is strange likeness between the relation of man and animals.

Q. 4. What made the guest in the author's drawing room angry?

Ans. The drawing of a bespectacled goat made the guest angry in the author's drawing room. It had resemblance with him.

Q. 5. What element in a character appears to Laxman most essential for caricature?

Ans. The personality of a character appears to Laxman most essential for caricature rather than his physical features.

8. Nocturnal Life of Animals

SHORT QUESTION

Q. 1 What is the bat's radar?

Ans. The bat uses the echolocation system to locate the way and object. It is known as bat's radar.

Q. 2. What is echolocation?

Ans. It is a system used by bats to locate the exact position of the object through the study of echoes.

Q. 3. Why do creatures like slug, snail, woodlice have to remain in hiding in the day time?

Ans. Creatures like slug, snail, woodlice remain in hiding in the day time because they have no waterproof coats.

Q. 4. How do cats, foxes and some other creatures increase the sensitivity of their eyes?

Ans. Cats, foxes and some other creatures increase the sensitivity of their eyes by having a reflecting layer at the back.