

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL KOHIMA

CLASS - 11

ENGLISH

Chapter - 1

Thank You, M'am

Exercises

A. Answer these questions in 30-40 words. (factual and inferential questions)

1. What did the boy try to steal?

Ans:- The boy tried to snatch a large purse from a woman who was large. The purse contained everything in it except hammer and nails. It had a long strap and she was carrying it with its strap slung across her shoulder.

2. Why was he not successful in his attempt?

Ans:- In his attempt to snatch the purse from the woman, the strap broke with the single tug the boy gave it from behind. But the purse was too heavy for him. His weight and the purse combined caused him to lose his balance and he fell on his back on the sidewalk with his legs up. That is why he was not successful in his attempt.

3. What did the woman do in response?

Ans:- The woman simply turned around and kicked the boy right square in his blue jeans. Then she reached down, picked him up by his shirt front and shook him until his teeth rattled.

4. Why did the boy not run away when the woman finally let go of his neck?

Ans:- The boy did not run away when the woman finally let go of his neck because he began to understand that the woman had no intention to take him to jail and he was shown a motherly affection by her.

5. Why was the boy trying to steal?

Ans:- The boy wanted a pair of blue suede shoes. But he had no money. He had nobody at home to buy him the pair of shoes he wanted. That is why the boy was trying to steal.

6. Why did the woman stop watching the boy once she was inside the room?

Ans:- The woman, by that time was able to build a trust on the boy. Her treatment of the boy in her house was that the boy had no reason to mistrust her. This natural feeling the woman must have is the reason why she stopped watching the boy once she was inside the room.

7. What did the woman give the boy to eat? What does this tell you about her financial situation?

Ans:- The woman gave the boy lima beans, ham, a cocoa made out of canned milk and a piece of ten-cent cake. The type of food that she had with the boy tells us that she was not earning much. She was doing her job in a hotel beauty shop.

8. Do you think the boy was worse off than the woman? Support your answer with two examples from the story.

Ans:- I don't. The woman too had been worse off in her past days when she was his age. For example:

- A) When she was young, there were times when she wanted things but she could not get them.
- B) She too had done things which she found it impossible to tell the boy or even to God.

9. Did the boy ever see the woman again? Do you think she still impacted his life?

Ans:- The boy never saw the woman again.

The woman would have touched the boy's life for good. The boy's inability to express himself at the time of parting with the woman and his repeated expression of gratitude speaks volume for his possible change in his outlook.

10. Is the story always serious? Pick out two places where the tone of the writer is humorous.

Ans:- The story is mostly of a serious nature. Some parts do contain humor. For example, the very opening sentence of the story is humorous. It says she was a large woman with a large purse that had everything in it but hammer and nails. Another example for humour is the lady's assertion that she would not take him jail with the face he had before it was washed.

B. Think and answer in 100-150 words. (Global comprehension)

1. What message does the story have for the reader?

Ans:- 'Thank you M'am' written by Langston Hughes tells us a story about an encounter between a teenage boy and an older woman. This story conveys the message that one's living condition must not be a reason to claim to be dishonest, or to stoop to do any heinous action. In this story the boy Roger is worse off than the woman Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones. When she was young she was equally worse off. But their outlook varies. While Roger tries to snatch a pocket book to fulfill his want, Mrs. Jones asserts that in her such a situation, in spite of the similar circumstances of poverty, she didn't snatch's people's pocketbooks. The story as it progresses unravels Mrs. Jones attempts to cone Vince the boy of his grave mistake by treating him with her motherly affection which leaves the boy trusting in what she tells him. In that case the story gives a reader the message that in order to correct somebody the use of understanding is much better than the use of punitive measures.

2. Do you think Roger expected the lady to behave as she did? Give examples to support your answer.

Ans:- Roger, one of the two characters in the story 'Thank You', M'am' is initially portrayed as indulging in a devilish act of snatching a women's pocket book in order to buy a pair of blue suede shoes. His attempt fails when the woman, Mrs. Jones, catches hold of him. The boy never expected the lady to behave as she did because her words were intimidatory. That is why the boy struggled to free himself from the lady forcing her to put a half-nelson about his neck. Once in her house the boy searched for some possibility to run away by looking at the woman and the door in turn. The boy also asked the lady whether she was going to take him to the jail. These are the examples to show that Roger did not expect the lady to behave as she did.

3. What do you think may have happened if the boy had tried to run away?

Ans:- One possibility is that if the boy had tried to run away, Mrs. Jones would have swung into action. She would lock Roger up and teach him lessons on good conduct. The other possibility is that if he really succeeded in running away, he would remain unchanged and attempt more robbery. He would continue to disturb the society with his devilish actions. And one day or the other day he would be caught and booked to be sent to jail. In case of release, he would be always on the run.

4. Why do you think the older woman treated the boy as she did? Do you think she ever intended to take him to jail?

Ans:- The older Woman, Mrs. Jones, caught hold of the boy, Roger when he tried to snatch her purse. She kicked him Right Square in his blue-jeaned sitter. She held him by his shirt front and shook him until his teeth rattled. She dragged him along the street to her house. On further questioning, the boy revealed that he had no-body at home. He tried to snatch her pocket purse because he wanted to buy a pair of blue suede shoes. By that time Mrs. Jones had developed a motherly affection for the boy. It didn't take much time for her to see the boy's life of poverty because she herself had been through such a situation when she was young as a boy. Though she had not resorted to a devilish action as done by the boy, she was empathetic enough to understand the boy's situation. That is why the older woman treated the boy as she did. I don't think she ever intended to take him to jail. She must have been fully aware that such a step would not transform him, but his jail term would further worsen his approach to life.

Chapter 2 No Men Are Foreign

A. Read the lines from the poem and answer the questions. (factual and inferential questions)

9. Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes Like ours; What does the poet mean by the word 'strange'?

Ans:- By the word strange, the poet means uncommon, not same or hard to understand

b. Which uniforms does the poet refer to here?

Ans:- The uniforms the poet refers to here is uniforms worn by soldiers.

c. What is meant by the words 'a single body breathes'?

Ans:- 'A single body breathes' means a person of same physical nature as anywhere lives and only the uniform is different.

C) Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read A labour not different from our own. a. Which lines are being spoken of?

Ans:-The lines here spoken of are the marks in the hands caused by callousness of hard work.

b. What do we read in these lines?

Ans:-In these lines we read the message that men everywhere work hard for their living. Everybody works the same way in spite of all regional differences.

c. Why is their labour not different from ours?

Ans:-Their labour is not different from ours because their hands work the same way as ours do for the livelihood.

3. Remember, we who take arms against each other.

It is the human earth that we defile. Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence of air that is everywhere our own,

10. What does the poet mean by the phrase 'take arms'?

Ans:-The phrase 'take arms' means fight.

11. How do we defile the earth and outrage the air?

Ans:-We defile the earth and outrage the air with the hells of fire and dust caused by the wars.

12. Explain 'hells of fire and dust'.

Ans:-When a war breaks out the gun shots and cannons create a hellish atmosphere with fire and dust.

B. Think and answer in about 150 words. (Global comprehension)

1. What do you think are the moral and the message of the poem?

Ans:-The poem 'No Men are Foreign' written by James Falconer Kirkup is a condemnation of wars which are caused by earthly disparities and delimitations. The boundaries make people aliens in spite of all their physical and emotional sameness. The poet brings out this aspect of human beings in order to question the reason for wars which harbor hatred and widen the gap among the people caused by geographical or racial differences. In this context the poet reminds us of the fact that the life of the unit formed soldiers is similar to one another with regard to their needs, nature of activities and the exposure to consequences of wars. When the poet progresses in his condemnation on wars, he pro-poses a means for conquest and that is love. He is of the opinion that love can win any strength. Since, no men are foreign, the war victims are like our own brothers and so their killing brings no gain but losses. In short what the poet wants to convey through this poem is the message of universal brotherhood and the moral degeneration caused by wars.

2. Remember; no men are foreign, and no countries strange-Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.

Ans:-Yes, I do. This statement is doubtlessly proven with many supporting examples cited by the poet. It is absolutely true that life is common everywhere. Our physical features and needs and emotional responses are all similar. It is illogical to call the people of other countries, foreigners because there is nothing foreign in them as they all have the same kind of body which sustains our life. The earth we live in is not a different one. They have eyes like ours with which they see and sleep as we do. In every land love is the most powerful weapon. When a war breaks out everybody affected by it suffers for want of peace and food. The impact of wars in the form of sufferings is same everywhere despite regional or continental disparities. For a living, everybody has to work in all nations. As such, we should agree with the poet's notion that 'no men are foreign and no countries strange'.

3. The poet tries to make us understand that the differences in people are superficial. Substantiate with examples.

Ans:-The poet tries to make us understand that the differences in people are superficial by giving us a number of examples like uniforms, geographical barriers, wars for want of territorial conquests and the countries which are termed as foreign for the simple reason that they are scattered in different continents. The poet asserts the fact that the soldiers who fight are different only in uniforms. Except this superficial difference does not make people different. Beneath all uniforms the physical formation of man is same everywhere. Our brothers - the soldiers of other countries -walk on the same earth. When we die, we are all buried in the same earth. Like us, they know the importance of the heat of the sun, the life giving oxygen and life sustaining water.

When there is peace, we have all food but when there are wars, we all starve. War is like a long winter. They do the same manual labour as we do and which we can identify from the callousness they have in their hands just as we have in our own hands. They have the same physical and emotional aspects as we have. In short, it is proved beyond doubt that life is common everywhere and there is no power which cannot be conquered by love.

4. Who tells us to 'hate our brothers'? Why do 'they' do this? How do we lose? What 'can be won by love' instead?

Ans:-The vested interested rulers in whose command soldiers have to fight tell us to 'hate our brothers'. They do this for their personal gain making soldiers scapegoats. When we hate our brothers, it is ourselves that we lose. Hatred begets hatred. It is not a solution. Love is the strongest weapon. There is no strength which cannot be won by love.

Chapter - 3 The Malefactor

C. Read the lines and answer the questions. (factual, inferential and multiple-choice questions)

3. '... Ivan Akinfov, the railroad watchman, found you

1. Whom did Akinfov find and when did he find the person?

Ans:- Akinfov found a tiny, very thin little peasant named Denis Grigoryev. He found Denis Grigoryev when he was patrolling the railway track on the seventh of July.

2. What was the person doing when he was found?

Ans:- He was unscrewing one of the nuts that fasten the rails to the ties when Akinfov found him.

3. Who says these words and what is his role in the matter?

Ans:- The magistrate says these words. His role in the matter is questioning the accused, Denis Grigoryev and as per the answer he decides his involvement in the crime.

4. 'What a fool he is pretending to be!

Who says these words? Who is being spoken about?

Ans:- The magistrate says these words. Denis Grigoryev is being spoken about.

Was the person in question pretending to be a fool or was he really a fool? Substantiate your answer.

Ans:- The person in question Denis Grigoryev was really a fool. His words that he had unscrewed the nuts to make sinkers as if there was nothing wrong in it and he also left some nuts unscrewed for the train to run are really some kind of foolish assertion.

**5. 'One ought to judge first and drag afterwards.'
Who says these words to whom?**

Ans:- Denis Grigoryev, the peasant, says these words to the magistrate.

In what context does he say these words?

Ans:- He says this on angered by the railroad watchman Ivan Akinfov action of grabbing him by the coat collar and dragging him away notwithstanding his ignorance of being a peasant in contrast to the magistrates education and his knowledge on matters in this regard.

6. 'Can I go?' What do these words say about Denis?

Denis thought he was innocent.

Denis did not think the interview with the magistrate was important.

Denis was in a hurry to go home.

Ans:- b. Denis did not think the interview with the magistrate was important.

4. Answer these questions in 30-40 words. (factual and inferential questions)

Why was Denis Grigoryev standing in front of the examining magistrate?

Ans:- While patrolling the track Ivan Akinfov, the railroad watchman, found Denis Grigoryev, at the one hundred and forty-first mile unscrewing one of the nuts that fastened the rails to the ties. The watchman grabbed him and dragged away and produced before the magistrate. Now was standing in front of the examining magistrate to answer the question whether the charge leveled against was true or not.

Of what use were the nuts to the peasants of Klimov?

Ans:- The peasants of Klimov used nuts to make sinkers for their fishing lines. The nuts were the most convenient things used as weight in order to sink to the bottom when they baited their hook with a shiner or a roach. Nuts were better than any other sinkers be-cause they were heavy and have a hole in them.

List the seven kinds of fish named in the story. Was there any' real relevance of fishing to the conversation?

Ans:- The seven kinds of named in the story are roach, bass, pike, eels, garfish, gudgeons and perch. As far as Denis was concerned, he had to talk about the fish and fishing in order to justify his stand with regard to the use of sinkers made with the nuts unscrewed from the rails. This is because the nuts were the most convenient things used to make weights and without which the fish mentioned above could not be caught. So there was a real relevance of fishing to the conversation for connecting with the purpose of stealing nuts.

Did the peasants know what might have happened if the nuts were taken?

Ans:- The peasants were uneducated to think the serious consequences of unscrewing nuts from the rails. This can be understood from Denis argument that they did not unscrew all the nuts but left some. Also, unscrewing nuts were not like taking away a railway or putting a log across the track which might derail a train. They had been committing this crime for a number of years, but did not see an accident. Therefore they did not know what might have happened if the nuts were taken.

How do we know that it was not the first time a nut had been taken from the tracks?

Ans:- The words of Denis speak volumes for the fact that it was not the first time that a nut had been taken from the tracks. He said that the whole village had been unscrewing nuts for many years. When Denis house was searched a nut was found lying under a little red chest. But Denis claimed that it had been given to him by Ignashka, the son of a one-eyed Simon. Then he admitted that the nut that was in the sleigh was unscrewed by him along with Mitrofan who made fishing nets and sold them. Mitrofan needed a dozen nuts to every net.

What does the magistrate say had happened as a result of the nuts being removed? Does Denis understand the implications of the magistrate's comment?

Ans :- As a result of the nuts being removed a train ran off the track a year ago. No, Denis doesn't understand the implications of the magistrate comment. When the magistrate explains the tragedy that might happen due to removal of nuts, Denis defends himself foolishly saying that they did not unscrew all the nuts, but always left some so that no accident would happen. When he was pointed out about an accident, he digressed saying that the magistrate knew those things because he was educated.

Why do you think Denis tells the magistrate the details of the other nuts? Does this prove his honesty or his ignorance of the serious nature of his crime?

Ans:- I think that Denis tells the magistrate the details of the other nuts because he wants to convince him that they needed nuts necessarily and so far in their knowledge no rail accident happened owing to their unscrewing of nuts.

This proves both his honesty and the ignorance of the serious nature of his crime.

Did Denis expect to be punished? Substantiate your answer with examples.

Ans:- Denis did not expect to be punished. When he finished his talking about the reason for unscrewing nuts and how he used it for making sinkers, he expressed his wish to go. He asked the magistrate whether he could go. When the magistrate told him that he would be arrested and sent to jail, Denis said that he had no time, he had to go to the fair to collect the three roubles that one Gregory owed him for fallow. These words are examples to show that he did not expect to be punished.

C. Think and answer in 100-150 words. (Global comprehension)

1. Describe the character and appearance of Denis Grigoryev. Was he really a malefactor? Justify.

Ans:- Denis Grigoryev was a tiny and very thin little peasant. He wore a striped shirt and patched trousers. His beard was shaggy and face was pock-marked. His eyes were scarcely visible under their bushy; overhanging brows which gave him a harsh and forbidding expression, to which a mane of matted, unkempt hair added a spider-like ferocity. He was barefoot, Denis is a simpleton. He is not aware of the threat to people's life that unscrewing nuts from the rails could cause. He is more concerned about personal gains and defends himself of his crime by finding refuge in his lack of education. In that case, he is a pretender to certain extent. He is selfish as well as harmful in his intentions, though he resorts to it unknowingly. To sum up, we can say that he is really a fool strengthened by his stubbornness.

2. Do you think the magistrate's sentence was too harsh, or did Denis Grigoryev deserve it? Answer with reasons.

Ans:- I don't think the magistrate's sentence was too harsh. When we consider the seriousness of the crime he had committed though he was a simpleton, he deserved it. The charge leveled against him by the magistrate was that he had unscrewed one of the nuts that fastened the rails to the ties and that was found by Ivan Akinov, the railroad watchman. Denis was then produced before the magistrate for cross-questioning. Knowingly or unknowingly, he was found unserious about the consequences of his reckless action. He answers the magistrate's questions defiantly. When the magistrate asked him why he needed the nut, he gave a long lecture on why the peasants of Klimov unscrewed railroad nuts giving out a list of the names of fishes and how the weights made with the nuts suited to their fishing activities disregarding the magistrate's intervention to stop talking about the fishes. He gives a contemptuous reply to the magistrate's question whether he needed the nut for using as a weight. When the magistrate pointed out the possible railroad accident and killing of people in the tragedy, he defended himself saying that they always left some nuts unscrewed for safety. He also pretended lack of education for his wrong doing. As such Denis Grigoryev certainly described a prison life.

3. What was Article 1081 of the Code? What was the difference in the magistrate's understanding of the article and the peasant's understanding?

Ans:- Article 1081 is a penal code. According to it, "Whoever intentionally commits an act of injury to a railroad, whereby an accident might result to the trains, and who knows that such an accident might result shall be severely punished." And the sentence is exile and hard labour. But Denis understanding of the article was different. He said that such things as the Article 1081 were not meant for uneducated or illiterate people. He thought that Article had something to do with catching fish with or without a sinker. He thought that such a law would be forbidding the catching of fish using a sinker which they used to make with railroad nuts.

4. Does the story make you feel that the poor do not get justice? Justify with reasons.

Ans:- It is not that the poor do not get justice. But the problem lies in the fact that the government mechanism or the judiciary utterly fails to make its provisions and executions understand the illiterate. Laws are common for everybody. But only the educated class are aware of their system of functioning. Due to the ignorance, the poor and the uneducated people are unaware of the court's terms and conditions. Consequently, they walk directly into the trouble by violating the rules of the country in their attempt to earn their living, to make sure that everybody gets equal justice the judiciary should carry out awareness campaigns in simple, practical common man's language. Otherwise the poor fall victim to penal codes and they are denied justice.

D. Give the meanings of these words from the story and make sentences with them. (words in context)

1. shaggy - rough haired

An Indian hermit usually has a shaggy beard.

2. Unkempt - uncombed

The teacher scolded John for his unkempt hair.

3. Heathen - a person regarded as lacking moral principles My new neighbour seems to be a heathen.

4. smirked - put on a silly smile

When he was pointed out his mistakes he smirked at me.

5. commits - do a crime or a blunder

As long as he remains a part of that gang he commits unpardonable crimes.

6. ignorance - lack of knowledge

He feigned ignorance when he was caught for theft.

E. Think and discuss.

(extension of the theme)

1. Discuss in a group what should have been done with Denis Grigoryev.

Ans:- Denis is a simple minded and uneducated man who is not aware of the threat to people's life that unscrewing the nuts from the rails could cause. He is incapable of understanding that accident does not give a signal before it occurs. So I think we should adopt some strategy to convince him of the gravity of the situation which may cost the lives of the innocent. What do you say Mr. John and Miss Tania about it? "See Mr. Thomas, if I were responsible for communicating with Grigorieff, I would cite incidents which have occurred because of the unscrewing nuts from the rails". "You are correct Miss Tania." "On my part I would try to make him understand how many people had died same years before in a similar situation in Siberia. "Ok, then, Mr. John, perhaps, if he were shown some video clips of train accidents he could have been made understand everything.

2. Work in pairs and write an imaginary description of the magistrate. Remember that he is the antithesis of the peasant.

Ans:- The magistrate in the beginning appear to be a wise man as every magistrate ought to be. He makes a calm and careful approach to the peasant's crime. Initially, he takes cognizance of the peasant's simple mindedness and ignorance of the seriousness of the situation. But gradually the magistrates patience wears out. The patience of a wise man changes to the irritability of an ordinary man. The magistrates ignorance of fish rod weight is as pitiable as Denis ignorance about railway rules. In this case Denis outwits the magistrate inspite of his learning. At last the magistrate piqued by Denis foolish rhetoric, behaves arrogantly and without a second thought sends him to jail.

Chapter 4 If

A. Read the lines from the poem and answer the questions.

(factual and inferential questions)

13. If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, But make allowance for their doubting too;

What is meant by the phrase 'make allowance'?

Ans: - 'Make allowance for' means take into consideration.

Explain the lines in your own words.

Ans: - The poet in these lines says that one must have confidence in oneself But this confidence should not lead to over confidence. One must consider other's criticism as well.

14. If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster And treat those two imposters just the same; If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,

Why does the poet call Triumph and Disaster imposters?

Ans:- The poet calls 'Triumph' and 'Disaster' as imposters because both these conditions are not permanent. They change on account of 'Triumph' which means success one may become too proud and invite others jealousy and enmity. On the other hand 'Disaster' which means misfortune may dishearten one terribly, losing all hope in life. In this way they mislead us.

Why does he think both should be treated the same?

Ans:- He thinks that both should be treated the same because they are like the imposters who mislead us. Success and failure are part of our life. Maintenance of the stability of our mind is possible if we treat both these same.

Explain the last two lines in your own words.

Ans:- An ideal man does not lose his patience to hear how other falsify his truth. He knows that dishonest people do so in order to trap fools who are credulous.

15. And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

What is referred to as 'em'?

Ans:- 'em (them) refers to all the things you have saved or achieved by your life long hard work.'

D. Why does one need to 'stoop and build 'em'?

Ans:- One needs to 'stoop and build 'em' because as long as one lives one should be perseverant, one should keep rebuilding what one loses and this gives life meaning and keeps mind hopeful.

E. Why are the tools 'worn-out'?

Ans:- The tools are 'worn-out' because their continuous use left them no more in good conditions. Here 'tools' is metaphoric ally used for the physical state of a man.

7. If all men count with you, but none too much; If you can fill the unforgiving minute With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,

Why should 'all men' count, but 'none' too much?

Ans:- 'All men count' but 'none' too much because giving importance to some particular group would lead to partiality resulting in resentments. All are equally important for an ideal man.

Why has the minute been called 'unforgiving'?

Ans:- The minute has been called 'unforgiving' because one cannot get it back once it has gone.

Explain the last line in your own words.

Ans:- The last line 'with sixty seconds' worth of distance run means to say that one minute constituted by six seconds can make much difference in the process of achievement. Every second and minute is important.

**5. Think and answer in about 150 words.
(Global comprehension)**

What are the characteristics of a 'Man' in the poem?

Ans:- The characteristics of a 'Man' in the poem is given in the form of a number of conditions of qualities. A man who possesses the qualities mentioned in the poem is a true man. According to the poet, an ideal man keeps composure among the fault finding people. He has confidence in himself even when others doubt him. He doesn't lie and hate others even if he is lied about or hated. He has patience, strong will and determination. He doesn't show off his greatness or act to be wiser than others. He treats success and misfortune equally. He has the strong will power to persevere, at the same time, strives to make up for the losses without complaining. He maintains good relationship with every-one and gives room for others' criticism, He treats everybody equally and never indulges in hating others. He spends his time productively and works towards achieving his goals. All these characteristics make a man the master of the world. Moreover, he becomes the true man.

D. Do you agree that it is necessary to have all these qualities? Which ones seem unnecessary or impossible?

Ans:- Infact it is necessary to have all these qualities. The poet men-tions a number of characteristics that will help a man to become a true man. But certain qualities mentioned in the poem art woo difficult to be developed or even if we have them, we tend to shed them because of the circumstances and people around us. There are people who are determined to tarnish the image of a good person and so the man who desires to be a true man may find himself in situations in which he may adopt wrong ways of such people. For exam the poet says that to be a true man one should give equal importance to all or to be impartial. But it is a proven fact that no man with total impartiality could live in this world.

E. Why does the poet emphasise the need to keep one's 'virtue' with 'crowds', and 'common touch' with kings?

Ans:- In the 'IF' the poet Rudyard Kipling gives a list a qualities as the characteristics of a man to be acclaimed as the real man. Two of the many qualities he lists out are the need to keep one's 'virtue' with the crowds and 'common touch' with the kings. A person who usually talks to a crowd must be a leader or someone the crowd trust and listens. The trust is betrayed if one talks and leads with the untruth and the misguiding rhetoric. In that case a day is not far when one will be discarded by the people. Such a person cannot claim a permanent place in the mind of people. So he must keep his virtue when he talks to the crowd. The 'common touch' refers to the good qualities of an ordinary, simple person like humility, friendliness, etc. it is generally ob-served that one who keeps company with people of high status like the kings forget the path they came through and become snobbish and proud on account of their proximity with the ruling class. They keep at arms length those who are lay men. But pride is self-destructive. So one must be humble and friendly even when one is in the company of the kings.

F. Life is a gamble. Substantiate the statement with instances from the poem.

Ans:- In the poem 'IF' the lines "If you can make one heap of all your winnings And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss, And lose, and start again at your beginnings" say that life is a gamble. A day will come when all the things we have built up in our life collapse. But we must restart to get back what is lost. In this not like a gamble. There is a saying "Don't cry over the spilt milk." The poet says we will face losses, but don't complain. We must use all our winnings in a gamble. In case of loss, start again. But never complain about the loss, because there is no use, it is part of the life. Just as gambles profit and lose in their play, we come across gain and loss in the course of our life. Hence life is a gamble.

C. Make sentences with the synonyms of these words. (synonyms)

doubt	master	aim	stoop	foes
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Ans:-

doubt – suspect

Please don't suspect me.

master - ruler

If you do a business, you can be your own master.

aim - intention

His aim was to tarnish my image.

stoop bend

He is too lazy to stoop, and pick even a pin from the floor.

foes - enemies

John's foes are waiting for a chance to trap him.

B Study the definitions of some figures of speech, and then identify the figure of speech used in the following lines. (poetic devices)

A metaphor is a comparison between two unlikely things, without using 'like' or 'as'. In personification, an animal, thing or idea is given human attributes.

F. If you can dream - and not make dreams your master;

Ans:- Personification.

G. If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster And treat those two imposters just the same;

Ans:- Personification.

H. Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

Ans:- Personification.

I. If you can make one heap of all your winnings

Ans:- Metaphor.

J. If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,

Ans:- Metaphor.

K. Or walk with Kings-nor lose the common touch,

Ans:- Metaphor.

L. And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

Ans:- Metaphor

M. If you can fill the unforgiving minute

Ans:- Personification.

Chapter 5 The Diamond Maker

A. Read the lines and answer the questions. (factual, inferential and multiple-choice questions)

D) I felt I was committed to the price of a bed and breakfast if I answered him.

Who says these words, and who is he talking about?

Ans:-The narrator says these words. He is talking about the diamond maker.

What was it in the appearance of the other person that gave this impression? Ans:-The other person had a pinched and pale expression. The coat collar turned up and pinned round the throat marked his status in life as sharply as a uniform. This appearance of the other person give this impression to the narrator.

E) I put the question of purchase on one side.

What was being discussed for purchase?

Ans:-A diamond, the other man was trying to sell was being discussed for purchase.

Why did the speaker put aside the 'question of purchase'?

Ans:-The speaker put aside the 'question of purchase' because he be-came skeptical about the authenticity of the diamond. He thought that such a stone could not be seen mentioned in any book on gems. He also remembered the stories of contraband and light fingered kaffirs at the cape to desist himself from buying that diamond. That is why he put aside the question of purchase.

F) 'It might take all the thought and energies of a man for ten years, or twenty years, but, even if it did, the game was still worth the candle'?

What is meant by 'the game was worth the candle'?

Ans:- 'The game was worth the candle' means the risk he had taken in his research to make the diamond would not go in vain. The long time and money he spent to make the diamond would finally bring him lots of money.

In what context does the speaker say these words?

Ans:-The speaker says these words when he was on the verge of a total frustration brought about by the large amount of time he spent by giving his whole life from the age of seventeen to thirty-two, and still readying himself to go further for getting the final result of diamond deal.

Given the circumstances, was his belief justified?

Ans:- Yes, his belief is justified. Since he has already spent a longtime in his pursuit for making an artificial diamond, he has every rea-son to wait for more period of time for his achievement. He ex-pects millions to make out of the diamond making.

F. Answer these questions in 30-40 words. (factual and inferential questions)

Why did the narrator decide to speak to the stranger?

Ans:-The narrator decided to speak to the stranger because he just wanted a reasonable conversation that would keep him from bore-dom. The narrator expected him to start him a conversation that would interest him. Some business had detained him in Chancery lane and he was not inclined to indulge himself in any kind of entertainment.

What were the two features of the brown pebble that made the narrator think it might be a diamond? Name the other substance he thought it might be.

Ans:- The two features of the brown pebble that made the narrator think it might be a diamond were, it was like an uncut diamond of the darker sort, though far too large, being almost as big as the top of the narrator's. The other feature was that it had the form of a regular octahedron, with the curved faces peculiar to the most precious diamonds.

The other substance he thought it might be was the Behemoth of diamonds.

What was the theory behind making diamonds? How many years had the diamond maker spent on this?

Ans:- The theory was that diamonds are to be made by throwing carbon out of combination in suitable flux and under a suitable pressure; the carbon crystallises out as small diamonds. The diamond maker began to work at the conditions of diamond making when he was seventeen. He was still working at it at the age of thirty-two. That means he had worked almost fifteen years.

Why did the man have to keep his research a secret?

Ans:- The man had to keep his research a secret because if he let out what he was doing to make diamonds, it might stimulate interest in other men to start with the same theory of making diamonds. In that case there would be a competition and he was not such a genius as to be sure that he would be the first to discover it. Moreover, it was important that if he really meant to make a pile, people should not know it was an artificial process and capable of turning out diamonds by ton.

What were the difficulties the diamond maker had to undergo in following his ambition? Ans:- In following his ambition of making diamonds, the man had to undergo a number of difficulties. Firstly, he had to work all alone so that he might keep his research a secret. Then the paucity of resources. His resources began to out forcing him to conduct his experiments in a wretched unfurnished room in Kentish town, where he had to sleep on a straw mattress on the floor among all his apparatus. To earn a little money to keep the things going, he had to give a lot of time and labour.

Why did the man have to leave his room in a hurry?

Ans:- The diamond maker had to leave his room in a hurry because his research on making diamond had been leaked to the police, he would have been considered as an anarchist.

Why was the diamond maker unable to sell his diamonds?

Ans:- The diamond maker was unable to sell his diamonds because nobody believed that he had made the diamond. They all thought that he had stolen it. If he went in to some respectable jewelers, they would ask him to wait and call the police. If he found out a receiver of stolen goods, the latter would take the one he gave him for seeing and blackmail him threatening that if asked for it back, he would prosecute him.

5. Think and answer in 100-150 words. (global comprehension)

Write a note on the characters of the narrator and the diamond maker. List the points of difference.

Ans:- The narrator is a very reasonable person. His conversation with the diamond maker unravels that his thoughts are different from the diamond maker. His contrasting thoughts shows that he does not make random selections or random decisions. His central examination of the diamond shows that he is a learned man. He is also a man of sympathy which always give him a hard time to decide what to believe, principle and fact or his emotion to be sympathetic despite what he perceives. This is evident through-out his conversation and even after that. The diamond maker, on the other hand, is a very determined person who gives his life in order to make his research successful. He is too humble to pro-claim himself to be genius, in spite of his discover. In spite of being a learned man, he is in poverty. Luck does not favour him. His is a life of misery. He suffers for what sacrifices he makes. His struggle in the story shows his patience and determination. An instance in the story, when he tells the narrator that he would return his money in many folds, shows his kind and generous nature.

What was the irony of the diamond maker's life? Do you think he deserved the unhappy circumstances he was in?

Ans:-The diamond maker is able to make diamond one of the most valuable stones in the world but he cannot have money sufficient enough to buy a meal or have a shelter. His is moving about with several hundred thousand pounds-worth of diamonds round his neck. But has no money to buy food or shelter. I don't think he deserved the unhappy circumstances he was. His great efforts, perseverance and an unusual but worthy discovery should have brought him great fortune.

G. Give the meanings of these words from the story and make sentences with them. (words in context)

5. detained - delay

The late arrival of Dimapur- Guwahati Express detained me in Guwahati until 10 o'clock.

6. refined - polished

Dr. T. Ao was a retained gentleman.

7. tremulousness-quivering

She was timid and I could see tremulousness in her stretched hands.

8. octahedron- eight -faced solid figure.

Mrs. Rita were a ring stuck with an octahedron.

9. urchin- a mischievous child.

It is very difficult for the teachers to control the urchin.

10. ingenious monomaniac - a person who is clever but obsessed in one idea or interest. My cousin is an ingenious monomaniac engaged in software development.

Chapter 6

Why Can't a Woman Be More Like a Man?

A. Read the lines from the poem and answer the questions.

1. Men are so honest so thoroughly square; Eternally noble, historically fair.

a. Point out the irony in these words.

Ans:-The irony is that history is filled with men who were badly known for their dishonesty and being infamous. In the society if examples are given for all kinds of crimes, the names of men overtake the women's.

b. Give opposites of all the describing words in these lines.

Ans:-Honest- dishonest Thoroughly- barely Eternally- transiently Historically- unhistorical.

B. One man in a million may shout a bit. Now and then, there's one with slight defects.

Considering Higgins shouts throughout these stanzas, how honest is the first line?

Ans:- The first line falls short of any honesty. The qualities described in this in can be seen in men and women equally.

How does Shaw use exaggerated statements here to ridicule Higgins? Pick two more instances from the poem.

Ans:- In this lines Shaw uses exaggerated statement to ridicule Higgins by making him say that out of one million men, just hardly one man may shout that too, not much, but a bit

when the truth is otherwise.

Two instances for exaggerated statements were to ridicule Higgins are:-

"One perhaps whose truthfulness you doubt a bit but by and large we are a marvelous sex".

8. Think and answer in about 150 words.

List the six specific questions that Professor Higgins asks Colonel Pickering. What qualities of the Colonel does the Professor seek to highlight through these questions?

Ans:-The six specific questions that Professor Higgins asks Colonel Pickering are:-Would you be livid if I had a drink or two? Would you be slighted if I didn't speak for hours? Would you be wounded if I never sent you flowers. Well, why can't a woman be like you? If I were hours late for dinner, would you bellow? Would you complain if I took out another fellow? In these lines the qualities of Colonel that Professor seeks to highlight are that he is patient in listening, keeps his composure in annoying situations, does not feel irritated for silly reasons, he has imitable character, does not lose temper for keeping waiting and not in the nature of feeling jealousy.

9. Professor Higgins unwittingly reveals his bad behavior and terrible manners through his questions to Colonel Pickering. Substantiate the statement with instances from the poem.

Ans:- Professor Higgins asks all these questions to Colonel Pickering because he is a male chauvinist. His aim is to brag himself saying that man is superior to woman in all the human qualities. The very question 'why can't be woman be more like a man' "sound so foolish as it is a known fact men and women have their own distinctive qualities. If woman is like a man in character, approach to life became totally different". Higgins question 'can't a woman learn to use her head' is absurd because it is a wise thought of a woman, his mother, who enabled him to be born and of life, if not so there would not have been societies. His questions on man's superiority over woman in the aspects of patience, calmness, irritability, nobility, temperament. etc are ludicrous and terrible manners.

10. The last stanza contains a clue as to why Higgins is so up-set at women. What do you think the reason is?

Ans:- These lines only reveal Higgins weakness. He must have tried to rely on a woman and expected from her the qualities that he hoped to have in her and left hopeless unable to get these things from her. He miserably fails to understand that there are many differences, especially emotional ones between a man and a woman by nature. A woman must be what a woman must be. If not, it cannot be done to sweeter the life. Higgins have expected that a woman should have been like a knight-at-arms, saving man from his distress and for every problem he faced, she should have shown 1 him a way out. Instead of attending to her person in making appearance charm, she must have careless about her appearance and approach things with a masculine energy and vigor.

11. Does Shaw believe that men are superior to women, or does he exaggerate Professor Higgins' dialogue in order to high-light the idiocy of what he says?

masculine	the stress is on the final syllable of the words	rhyme, sublime
feminine	the stress is on the second-last syllable of the words	picky, tricky
dactylic	the stress is on the third-last syllable	cacophonies, Aristophanes

General Rhymes

syllabic	the last syllable of each sounds the same, but does not necessarily contain the same vowels	cleaver, silver
imperfect	a rhyme between a stressed and an unstressed syllable	wing, caring
semi-rhyme	a rhyme with an extra syllable on one word	bend, ending
oblique	an imperfect match in sound	green, fend; one, thumb
assonance	matching vowels	shake, hate
consonance	matching consonants	rabies, robbers
half, rhyme or sprung rhyme	consists of matching final consonants	bent, ant
alliteration or head rhyme	consists of matching initial consonants	short, ship

Ans:

Rhymes	Words
Imperfect	Square, fair
Half rhyme	Pat, that
Masculine	Please, ease
Masculine	Kind, find
Syllabic	Chaps, mishaps
Masculine	Glum, chum
Halt rhyme	Bail, all.

Ans:- Shaw does not believe that man are superior to women. He exaggerates Professor Higgins dialogue in order to highlight his foolishness in what he believes. In fact men are very sensitive to status. They are concerned about who is bigger, wealthier and smarter. Men value independence, self -sufficiency and expertise. They look at the opposite of this as dependence. On the other hand, women value interdependence. Higgins version of women type is sporadically. In many cases mothers are more understanding and concerned and her concern is naturally un-conditional. It is nonsense to say that one cannot be at ease with women. This contradicts the very concept of marriage. Shaw reveals Higgins idiocy in his six questions on man's quality. But the truth is that all these qualities women to posses. As such Professor Higgins dialogue highlights his idiocy.

C. Study the table on the different kinds of rhyme. Then pick out instances of as many kinds as possible, from the poem. rhyme, rhythm)

Perfect Rhymes

Chapter 7

The Verger

2. Answer these questions in 30-40 words. (factual and inferential questions)

a. How long had Albert Edward Foreman been verger at St Peter's when he was asked to step down?

Ans:- Albert Edward Foreman had been a verger at St Peter's, Neville Square for a great many years. He had been there for sixteen years when he was asked to step down.

b. Why was the verger asked to step down? Do you think this was a fair decision? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans:- The Verger asked to step down because he was an illiterate. He could neither read or write. It was an unfair decision. His sixteen years of services speaks volumes for it. He had served the church sixteen years to the situations of everybody without knowing reading or writing. According to last Vicar, knowing or not knowing these things did not make any difference as far as Verger was concerned.

c. What was Foreman's reply when the vicar asked him to learn to read and write? Ans:-When the vicar asked Foreman to learn to read and write, he replied with an apology that it was of no good in learning, reading and writing. He was too old a dog to learn new tricks. He had lived a good many years without knowing to praise himself. He added by saying that self-praise was no recommendation. He further said that he would not mind to say that he had done his duty satisfactorily enough to please the merciful providence and so did not want learn reading and writing then.

d. Why had Foreman never learnt to read or write? How had he managed in life?

Ans:- Foreman had never learnt to read or write because he thought that he had no knack for it. Since he was busy with one thing and another, he never seemed to have the time. He had never really found the want of it. Also, he thought that learning these things are wasting of time, something useful might be done instead. He managed in life with the help of his wife and pictures in the papers. Since his wife was quite a scholar, she wrote his letters and for news, he made out from the pictures in the papers.

e. What did the verger do when he left the church after his meeting with the vicar?

Ans:- When he left the church after his meeting with the vicar, he strolled across the square. Having lost in sad thoughts, he took the wrong turning and walked along slowly. He wanted to smoke, but found no shop selling cigarettes. An idea struck him. The next day he found a shop to let in that street and that he took and set up in business as tobacconist and newsagent.

What had Foreman done before he became a verger? Why did he not want to go back to that employment?

Ans:-Foreman had been in service in very good houses. Starting as a page-boy in the household of a merchant-prince, he had risen by done degrees from the position of fourth to first footman, for a year he had been single-handed butler to a widowed peeress and, till the vacancy occurred butler with two men at St Peter's, with two men under him in the house of a retired ambassador. He did not want to go back to domestic service because he had been his own master for so many years in the church. Going back to domestic service was like demeaning himself by accepting a situation.

What happened in the course of ten years?

Ans:-In twenty four hours since his leaving from the St. Peter's, Neville square, Albert Edward Foreman set up in business as a tobacconist and newsagent. He moved around looking for streets that hadn't got tobacconist in them. We have found them he took shops to let to run his business. Thus in the course of ten years he had acquired no less than ten shops and he was making money hand over first.

9. Think and answer in 100-150 words.

Albert Foreman became rich and successful despite not knowing how to read and write. Does this disprove the importance of reading and writing? Explain with reasons.

Ans:- The story 'the verger' ends with a staggering twist. Mr. Foreman despite of being illiterate could build up an important business and a mass fortune of thirty thousand pounds. He said if he knew reading and writing, he would still be a poor verger in a church. When we count Foreman's success strong we really feel like negating education. But if we analyze how he succeeded, we can very well see that it is situations and circumstances which bring success. Foreman's ouster saddened him. While walking depressed, he takes a wrong road. That is the turning point. Had he taken his usual road, his condition would change from bad to worse. In the wrong road he takes, he finds the street having no shops selling tobacco. It strikes his mind with, the idea of opening shops selling tobacco and he succeeds in life because they are learned. The other one is just a coincidence. Most people below poverty live in the world are unlearned ones.

Write a note on the character and appearance of Albert Foreman.

Ans:-Albert Foreman is a man of self-respect. He has confidence in his capabilities. He is not obsequious. He is honest, truthful and polite but does not allow other to take him for a ride. He is hardworking and true to his job. In any field he worked, that is, from domestic service to church service he did not work appreciatively. He is more practical minded.

He doesn't undertake missions which he finds either useless or he cannot do it. His ingenuousness and ingenuity work for his success. He knew how to grab opportunities. He was tall, spare, grave and dignified. He looked, if not like a duke, at least like an actor of the old school who specialized in duke's parts. He had tact, firmness and self-assurance. His character was unimpeachable.

C. The verger spoke English in the manner of domestics and poorer people of London, that is, with a Cockney accent. Thus he dropped all his 'Hs. Rewrite these sentences in proper English. (Cockney accent)

12. 'Don't 'e know I want my tea?'

Ans:-'Don't you know I want my tea?'

13. 'All this 'ustle. But give 'im time, he'll learn.'

Ans:- 'All this bustle. But give him time, he will learn.'

14. shall be 'appy to 'and in my resignation.'

Ans:-'I shall be happy hand in my resignation.'

15. 'It didn't make no difference. He always said there was a great deal too much education in the world for 'is taste.'

Ans:- 'It didn't make no difference. He always said there was a great deal too much education in the world for his taste.'

16. 'I didn't seem to 'ave the knack for it.'

Ans:- 'I didn't seem to have the knack for it.'

17. 'I'd 'ave to leave it all in your 'ands.'

Ans:- 'I have to leave it in your hands.'

18. 'But 'ow should I know what I was signing?'

Ans:-'But how should I know what I was signing?'

Chapter a- 8

A Hunger for Books

10. Answer these questions in 30-40 words.

What is the reaction of 'idealistic' teachers to the 'schools' in Zimbabwe?

Ans:- The reaction of idealistic teachers to the 'school' in Zimbabwe is one of shock and depression to see the staggering condition of the school in Zimbabwe. One idealistic teacher from England was rather ill after seeing what the school was like. The absence of any teaching aid like atlas or globe, textbooks, notebooks or pen in the school shocked them.

It is not possible to estimate this great waste of talent, of potential. What talent and waste is being described?

Ans:- The talent and waste referred to here are the books that could never be written and thereby the voices unheard for want of publishers. Even in the more privileged places like North Africa publishing scene is just a dream of possibilities.

What determines the popularity of books in Zimbabwe? Name two popular books the author mentions.

Ans:- In Zimbabwe, the popularity of books is determined by the availability of them. The villages do not know what book is available. They just want to read the same kind of books that people in Europe want to read. A book becomes popular simply because it just happens to be there. The two popular books the author mentions are:- The Mayor of Casterbridge and Animal Farm.

What are some of the problems in getting books to the interior regions of Zimbabwe? Is the reaction of the people worth it, however, once the books reach?

Ans:- Some of the problems in getting books to the interior regions of Zimbabwe are shortage of petrol and the high price of the books. Once the books reach, the people greet them with tears. They arrange planks on bricks under a tree to make a library. Within a week literary classes are conducted and in remote village a couple of lads write novels in Tonga language. So the reaction of the people worth it.

What is Lessing's opinion of the government?

Ans:- Lessing is critical of the government. She says that Zimbabwe government is not people's government. Their respect and hunger for books come not from the government run by Mugabe but from the whites who ruled Zimbabwe before. The government does nothing to satisfy the hunger of people for books and education.

6. What is the importance of storytellers in a war-ravaged world?

Ans:- In a war - ravaged world, the story tellers revive the stories. They keep inspiring. It is the story tellers who recreate the people, when they are torn, hurt, even destroyed. Story tellers are the dream-makers and the myth-makers. They are the phoenix of the people. They represent the mass at their best, and their most creative.

19. Think and answer in 100-150 words.

What is the great tradition Lessing talks about? Write a brief note.

Ans:- The great tradition that Lessing talks about is the tradition of story-telling which started before the written form of language came into existence. It started as an oral tradition which has undergone transition into printed stories at the present age. The story tellers are part of this tradition. They go back and back to the time when people were primitive. It is dated back to the beginning of the human race which shaped the human civilization and made the world what it is today.

How did ancient storytellers communicate their stories? How has that changed in the modern era?

Ans:- The ancient story tellers communicated their stories by bequeathing them to the posterity. They tell tales of the way of man's life which began from the clearing in the forest-man's transition from jungle life to civilized life. This heritage of stories began in fire, magic and the spirit world. The modern era has been influenced by the ancient stories. These stories stand as an inspiration, a fire that ignites enthusiasm in modern man and shapes his mind in the world of today.

20. Find the meanings of the words from the passage and make sentences.

(words in context)

G) wrested - Obtained with difficulty.

had to wrest from my friend the money I had lent him.

H) impoverished - Exhausted the strength.

good number of people in African countries are impoverished for want of food grains.

G. bequest - What is left by will to a person.

he is now enjoying life at his father's bequest.

H. heritage - Inherited benefits.

the Naga heritage is a story of great culture.

8. phenomenon - A remarkable thing.
The arrival of migratory birds annually is a great phenomenon.
9. sparse - Thinly scattered.
I am living at a village of sparse population.
10. discarded - Rejected.
He brought a discarded doll.
11. phoenix - That which comes back recognized.
The return of our erstwhile culture will be one phoenix.

Chapter - 10

The Importance of Being Earnest

A. Read the lines from the play and answer the questions.

C. Is marriage so demoralizing as that?

Who says these words, and to whom? Ans:-

Algernon says these words to Lane.

What is the context in which he says these words?

Ans:- The context is that Lane makes an observation that in married households the champagne is rarely of a first-rate brand. He says this when Algernon questions him why at a bachelor's establishment servants invariably drink the champagne.

What is the view of marriage that one derives from the characters in the play?

Ans:- According to the characters in the play, marriage is demoralizing, lax and problematic.

I may mention that I have always suspected you of being a confirmed and secret Bunburyist; and I am quite sure of it now.

Who says these words, and to whom?

Ans:- Algernon says these words to Jack Worthing.

What is the context in which he says these words?

Ans:- He says these words in the context that says Jack assumed an imaginary name Earnest in town.

Is the person spoken to really a Bunburyist?

Ans:- Yes the person spoken to is really a Bunburyist which means assumption more than one name to escape identity.

21. Answer the questions in 30-40 words.

What is the mystery of little Cecily? How is it cleared up?

Ans:- When Algernon asks Jack who Cecily is, he says that she is his aunt. Then he asks Jack why she should write on the cigarette case "From little Cecily with her fondest love"? Jack replies that she is called little Cecily because she is not tall. But Jack could not cook up more stories when Algernon asks him why she should call him her uncle. It is Jack who unfolds the mystery of little Cecily. The person who adopted Jack, old Mr. Thoman Cardew made him, when he was a little boy, in his guardian to his grand-daughter, Miss Cecily Cardew. Cecily addresses Jack as her uncle out of

respect and she lives in the country under the charge of her governess Miss Prism. That means Jack is Cecily's guardian.

I) What is the comedy created around the cucumber sandwich-, wiches?

Ans:- Oscar Wilde weaves a very fine comedy around the cucumber sandwiches that is prepared for Lady Bracknell at Algernon's home. Algernon makes the cucumber sandwiches ready for Lady Bracknell who is expected to come to a tea. Meanwhile his friend Jack comes in. While the conversation progresses between the duo, Algernon takes and eats the cucumber sandwiches. Seeing the cucumber sandwich Jack comments that having cucumber sandwiches is a reckless extravagance when one is young. But when Jack puts out his hand to take a sandwich, Algernon stops him saying that they were ordered specially for Aunt Augusta Bracknell. The humour in the situation is that while saying so, he takes one more sandwich and eats it. Jack points out that he has been eating them all the time. This dialogue really creates comedy. As they keep talking Lady Bracknell arrives with Gwendollen. She asks for the cucumber sandwich he has promised her. We cannot read the part without laughing when we find Algernon picking up the empty plate in horror and asking Lane why there are no cucumber sandwiches. He reminds her that he had ordered them specially. Out of politeness and her position as the servant she does not say that it happens because he has eaten all the cucumber sandwiches. There is satire and comedy in this situation.

J) Who or what is a Sunbury? And why would a married manor his wife be glad to know him?

Ans:- Bunbury is an imaginary invalid invented by Algernon who is permanently invalid and in constant need of attention. Algernon's main intention behind this is to escape from unwanted social gathering making excuse of looking after Bunbury. According to Algernon, a married man would be glad to know Bunbury because it would help him to escape from any boring engagement or responsibility in the company of his wife or relations. All that he is required to do is make an excuse of meeting Bunbury.

K) Why does Jack/Ernest have a double identity? When does he finally disclose it? Ans:- Ernest defends his double identity in order to escape from his responsibility of being the guardian to Cecily Cardius. He leaves the country to town on the pretext of meeting a sickly brother who resides in town and does things that he is interested in. In this way, he is able to maintain his pretentious personality of a responsible guardian and do things that he desires. Ernest discloses his double identity when he shares his intention to propose Gwendolen for marriage to Algernon. He does so because he wants to clear all doubts about him from Algernon's mind. He needs his support and consent to make the approach.

C. Think and answer in about 150 words.

16. Discuss the characters of Algernon and Lane, and how they depict a peculiar aspect of society and the relationship between the rich and their servants.

Ans:- In the play, 'The Importance of Being Earnest', the secondary hero, Algernon is a charming idle, decorative bachelor. He is the best friend of Jack Worthing whom he has known for years as Earnest. Algernon is brilliant, witty, selfish and given to making delightful and paradoxical pronouncements. He has invented an imaginary friend 'Bunbury', an invalid whose frequent sudden relapses allow Algernon to wriggle out of unpleasant or dull social obligations. Lane, Algernon's servant plays a minor role in the play. But when-ever he appears he makes his presence felt with his witty and prompt discourses. As with other characters, he sounds highly pretentious and hypocritic. In spite of being a servant, he seems to dominate his master with veiled expressions. When Algernon asks him about the impact of his music on him, he replies that it is not polite to listen to his master's music.

Later when his master raises questions on how consumption of Champaign exceeded his estimation, he conquers his master the feathering answer that is because the wine is superior. This shows the servant's ability to manipulate things to hoodwink his master. He is also humorous when he says his marriage was the result of a misunderstanding. He knows the ins and outs of his master and saves him from trouble in many occasions. This story thus shows that relationship between the rich and their servants was hypocritical as well as situation saving.

17. **The Importance of Being Earnest is a play that satirizes society, especially its etiquette and behaviour, as well as love and marriage. Justify this statement with examples from Act 1, Scene 1.**

Ans:- In the play, 'The Importance of Being Earnest', 'Comedy of manner' is a genre which satirizes the manner and affectation of a social class or of multiple classes. It is represented by stereotypical stock characters. The plot of this kind of comedy is often concerned with scandal and is generally less important than its witty dialogue. This play is a comedy of manners which satirizes the lifestyle and attitude of the aristocrats. The opening scene indicates elaborate satiric element of the play. In the opening scene we are introduced to Algernon, the nephew of aristocrat Lady Bracknell. He is a clever cynical bachelor. His main pastimes include dining with friends and avoiding family gatherings. His servant Lane is a pretentious and equally cunning person. His behavior is in accordance with the existing relation between masters and servants in an aristocratic society. As the play opens, Algernon is paid a visit by his friend Jack Worthing. Then Lady Bracknell and cousin Gwendolen arrives. Jack shares his intention to propose to Gwendolen.

Their conversation and behavior contain both comedy and satire. Jack and Algernon unravel how they play double role to escape from responsibilities and do things as they like. Jack fabricated a person named Mr. Bunbury. He pretends that Bunbury is a sickly friend in need of assistance, a clever means of dodging unwanted social engagements. Lady Bracknell and Gwendolen are refined and pompous. They represent aristocracy. The conversation among Algernon, Gwendolen and Jack is just gossip and pretention.
