

IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER

Section 'A': (20 marks)

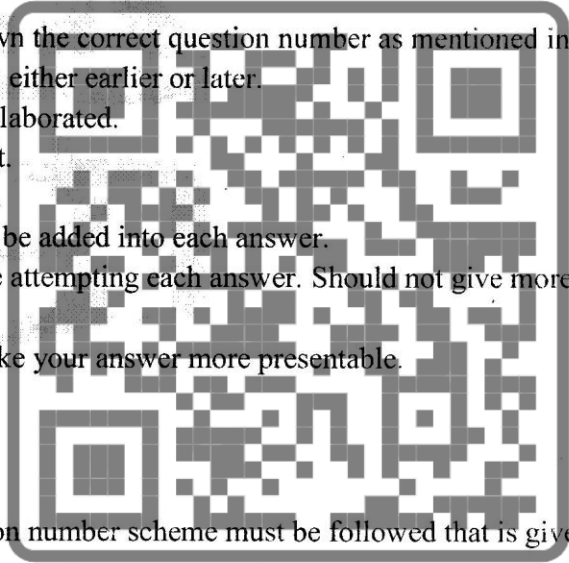
1. Twenty/All questions are to be attempted.
2. Write the **code number** completely and properly on top of the first page of your answer script.
3. Don't write the complete question and options. Just write down the correct option.
4. The correct sequence must be followed.
5. Don't put your own sequence number with the answers. Follow the same question number scheme that is given into the question paper.
6. Write only one correct answer on the answer sheet. In the presence of more than one answers, the question will be considered wrong.

Section 'B': (50 marks)

1. Ten questions are to attempt.
2. Don't put your own sequence number, write down the correct question number as mentioned in the question paper that you are going to attempt; either earlier or later.
3. Each answer should be properly explained and elaborated.
4. Answers should neither be too long nor too short.
5. A standard answer should contain 10 to 12 lines.
6. Relevant proverbs and textual references should be added into each answer.
7. Must follow the time management scheme while attempting each answer. Should not give more than 6 minutes to each answer.
8. Put the headings where necessary in order to make your answer more presentable.

Section 'C': (30 marks)

1. Three questions are to attempt.
2. Do not put your own sequence. A correct question number scheme must be followed that is given into the question paper.
3. Character sketches should contain more than 10 headings, including relevant textual references and proverbs.
4. Essay should be properly and completely elaborated with more than 3 paragraphs having introduction to the main topic, general views and the concerned knowledge about the topic and personal opinion. Add proverbs and idiomatic structures to make your essay more presentable.
5. Comprehension must be read carefully and slowly to make it understandable, and then read the following questions of the passage carefully and answer the questions according to the context of the passage in your own words.



INDEX

Sr. No	Name	Author/poet	Page No.
1	Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb ✓	Frank Arthur	4
2	Reflections on the Reawakening East ✓	Bertrand Russell	8
3	The Day the Dam Broke ✓	Liaquat Ali Khan	13
4	Pakistan and the Modern World ✓	James Thurber	17
5	The World As I see It ✓	Oscar Wilde	20
6	The Devoted Friend ✓	Albert Einstein	23
7	Act III of the Silver Box ✗	John Galsworthy	27
8	The Seven Ages of Man	William Shakespeare	31
9	The Man of Life Upright	Thomas Campion	35
10	Lines from Samson Agonistes	John Milton	38
11	Lines from An Essay on Man	Alexander Pope	41
12	The Solitary Reaper	William Wordsworth	44
13	Music When Soft Voices Die	P.B Shelley	46
14	Lines From Endymion	John Keats	48
15	Say not the Struggle Naught Availeth	Arthur Hugh Clough	50
16	Lines from Ulysses	Alfred Lord Tennyson	53
17	The Prisoner of Zenda	Anthony Hope	57
18	Essays	NCR-CET	58
19	Reading Comprehension	NCR-CET	93
20	Narration	NCR-CET	95
21	Idiomatic Structures	NCR-CET	97
22	Answer Key	NCR-CET	105

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PROSE

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SECTION



TWENTY MINUTES WITH MRS. OAKENTUBB

THE AUTHOR

The English writer Frank Arthur is known for his achievements as a civil servant, novelist and a script writer.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE PLAY

Twenty Minutes With Mrs. Oakentubb is a melodrama full of suspense and thrill. The play centres around the character of Mrs. Judy Oakentubb, a rich lady who had once killed the wife and daughter of the male character referred to as 'He'. After a lot of thrilling moments, He is finally able to discover the real identity of the lady and kills her to take revenge of the deaths of his wife and daughter. The theme of revenge is dominant in the play.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Frank Arthur was a/an _____ besides being a novelist and playwright:
* An ambassador * A lieutenant colonel * Civil servant
2. Frank Arthur was born in:
* 1920 * 1902 * 1925
3. Frank Arthur's first publication was:
* Who killed Dinasauro? * Who killed Peter and Paul? * Who killed Neta Maul?
4. Frank Arthur's first publication was republished by Penguin Books as:
* The Armour Mystery * The Harbour Mystery * The Suva Harbour Mystery
5. 'Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb' is a:
* Novel * Fiction * Melodrama
6. The scene of 'Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb' has been set in a:
* Drawing room * A railway waiting room * Court
7. The time that has been mentioned in 'Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb' is:
* A stormy winter evening * A stormy spring night * An early morning
8. There are totally _____ active characters in the play:
* Five * Four * Three
9. When the scene of the play starts the waiting room is almost:
* wet due to rain * bright because of gas light * in darkness
10. The play is based upon the traditional theme of:
* Revenge * Anger * Love
11. The lady carries a suitcase that has:
* Her documents * Her dress * A tie – on label

12. The speech and dress of the lady define her as a wife of a:
* Broken man * Clerk * Prosperous professional or businessman
13. The speech and dress of the gentleman define him as:
* An energetic man * Broken man * A clerk or superior artisan
14. The gentleman "He" and Mrs. Oakentubb are in the waiting room for:
* twenty five minutes * twenty minutes * twenty two minutes
15. The destination of the gentleman and Mrs. Oakentubb is:
* South Hampton * Wilshire * Stainthorpe
16. The gentleman was previously informed that Mrs. Oakentubb was:
* Blonde * Banana blonde * tall and arrogant
17. The gentleman tells the lady that he just wants _____ alone with her:
* 20 minutes * 10 minutes * 25 minutes
18. It was in _____ when the gentleman was in Korea:
* June 1940 * June 1953 * June 1940
19. The smile of the Korean girl gave the gentleman strength:
* To avenge the murderer of his family * To fight in a war * To live a settled life
20. When Mrs. Oakentubb killed two people, she was driving at the speed of:
* Sixty miles an hour * Fifty miles an hour * Forty miles an hour
21. Mrs. Oakentubb killed two people in a motor accident because of a bet of merely:
* Eight pounds * Six pounds * Five pounds
22. Mrs. Oakentubb was sentenced 18 months in the prison:
* 16 * 18 * 14
23. "He" killed Mrs. Oakentubb with:
* A dagger * A sword * a Revolver
24. In the last scene of the play the man enters the room to:
* kill Mrs. Oakentubb * forgive Mrs. Oakentubb * pick up his suitcase * say goodbye to her
25. How does Mrs. Oakentubb behave when the man leaves the waiting room after granting her apology?
* She is sad * She mocks at him * She cries loudly

SHORT ANSWERS

Q1: What is melodrama?

Ans: The term melodrama was coined in the eighteenth century to describe a play employing music. In the nineteenth century the play used music to heighten emotional tension and perplexity portrayed by the action. Melodrama is basically a type of a short play having a blend of emotions, suspense and thrill. There is also a very small number of characters and the story line is not so complicated. This form of drama became popular in the twentieth century.

Q2: Explain the importance of the label on Mrs. Oakentubb's suitcase?

Ans: The label attached to Mrs. Oakentubb's suitcase is important because it bears her name and helps the male character to discover the real identity of the lady he has been looking for. At first, when she enters the room she puts the suitcase down without giving any importance to the label. Later, when the man scares her with his violent intention of killing Mrs. Oakentubb who had crushed his wife and daughter to death in a car accident, she realizes the fear of death and is completely gripped by it. Finding a chance during her conversation with the man, she hides the label so that he can not discover her identity as being the same Mrs. Oakentubb. However, the man has already seen the label and paid no serious attention to it. But her hiding of the label really helps the man doubt her identity and later recognize her.

Q3: At what point in the play do we become certain that the man knows that the woman in the waiting room is Mrs. Oakentubb? When in fact, do you think he discovers her identity?

Ans: There are two moments in the play which help the man discover that she is the same lady who killed his wife and daughter in a car accident. Firstly, when the man notices that the lady has hidden the label of her name attached to her suitcase, he starts to doubt her identity. Secondly, when the lady constantly advocates Mrs. Oakentubb's innocence and sides with her because she has already had her punishment from the court and that she deserves no more retribution, the man is certain to some extent that she might be the same lady. Furthermore, the fear and nervousness that dominate her during her reaction to man's deadly intimidations leave no further doubts in man's mind. He is sure that he has found Mrs. Judy Oakentubb, the murder of his wife and daughter.

Q4: When is the audience likely to begin to suspect that she might be Mrs. Oakentubb?

Ans: The audience is likely to begin to suspect on her being Mrs. Oakentubb when she hides her name by tucking the tie-on label under the flap. There is no need to hide it if she were not guilty. Besides, she has been behaving in a confused and startled way as soon as she hears the name Mrs. Oakentubb. When the man discloses his intention to have a ten minutes meeting with Oakentubb, she suddenly tells "you've already had five minutes with me." During conversation when the man condemns the rash driving of Oakentubb, she tries to justify her by saying "she was not drunk". All these elements make the audience think that the lady in the waiting room must be Mrs. Oakentubb.

Q5: What motive does the man have for murdering her?

Ans: The motive behind her murder is obviously the vengeance. The man is determined to kill her because she has killed his wife and daughter while driving the car criminally fast under the influence of drink, only for a bet of five pounds. The irony is that she is driving fast and

insanely but as she finds her death approaching her fast, she takes wicked decision and mounts her car on the pavement and deliberately kills the two.

Q5: In this melodrama, the author keeps on building up the tension and then relaxing it, until the final moment of tension when the murder is done. Briefly describe the chief moments of tension.

Ans. The first moment of tension comes when he describes the death of his wife and daughter in an accident and reveals his intentions to take revenge upon Mrs. Oakentubb. The second moment of tension is when he takes out the revolver and tells her that he is going to shoot her. The last and final moment of tension is when he comes back, opens the door and finds her putting her finger to the nose at him; he takes out the revolver and shoots her death.

Q6: Suspense is an important element in a thriller. Briefly show how the author keeps the audience in suspense for the answers to two questions? Will he find out who she is? Will he kill her?

Ans. Obviously suspense is an important element in a thriller and Frank Arthur has manipulated suspense quite beautifully. The author keeps the audience in suspense for two things and that are whether he will be able to find out who she is and whether he will kill her. He notices the label of lady's suitcase twice but he completely ignores it and does not show his concerns about the name written on the label. Besides he reveals in the end that he has recognized her and is about to kill her but listening to the pretensions of the lady he leaves her and goes out. These two acts of his create suspense for the audience.

Q7: Write a brief character sketch of Mrs. Oakentubb?

Ans. Frank Arthur has drawn the character of Oakentubb beautifully. She is just a fairly ordinary elderly woman. She is pleasure seeker woman. She does not even hesitate to kill two innocent people mercilessly. Her speech and dress define her as the wife of a prosperous businessman. Her hair is mouse brown. She proves herself to be a woman of strong feelings, for whenever she is shocked by his intentions; she cleverly recovers her composure and speaks with indifference. But at the same time she displays false remorse and regret. When the man realizes her reality, he comes back to take his suitcase and takes a revolver and shoots her. She is fond of wine as she attends cocktail parties.

Q8: Briefly discuss whether the play has had a more satisfying ending if the man had not come back through the door, seen Mrs. Oakentubb vulgar and impertinent gesture and shot her --- that is to say if it had ended in Mrs. Oakentubb's collapsing with genuine remorse and the man's decision that he would be adequately revenged if she went off living??

Ans. The play would have gained a lot if it had ended a little earlier. Mrs. Oakentubb's genuine remorse would have affected the Aristotelian catharsis. But it fails to touch that high level because we see through the game at which 'She' is playing to outwit 'He'. Her feigned collapse smacks of the satirical Eighteenth-century comedy of manners rather than real tragedy. This really detracts from the value of the play.

Q9: Why did the meeting with the Korean girl give 'Him' the purpose to live in 'Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb'?

Ans. In the One-Act play 'Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb', 'He' tells his story that in 1953; he was severely wounded in a war in Korea. He wanted to die because he had nothing to

live for. He fainted and when he regained consciousness, he saw a young Korean girl bending over him. She smiled at him and her smile gave him the courage to live. In fact, her smile made him realize what her daughter would have been if she had lived. He decided to take revenge upon Mrs. Oakentubb of the murder of his wife and daughter.

Q10: Why did the man kill Mrs. Oakentubb? Was he right or wrong in doing so? Give reasons for your answer. *2015, 2016* *the man justified killing Mrs Oakentubb*

Ans. In the play 'Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb', the man killed Mrs. Oakentubb because she had killed his wife and daughter in a motor accident, driving criminally fast for a bet and under the influence of drink. According to him, it was a plain, deliberate, heartless, cruel murder and he wanted to take revenge upon her.

There are always two sides of a question. One side is that he should not have taken the law in his own hands. But when we see her behaviour throughout the act, how she had saved herself from the sentence of a murder by telling lies in the court, how she tried to hide her identity, and in the end how cleverly she pretended to be a repentant lady, we think he was justified in killing her.

Q11: Why does the author make the porter a humorous character?

Ans. In his melodrama Frank Arthur has portrayed three characters: He, Mrs. Oakentubb and the porter. He is presented as a humorous character. In order to release tension, the porter appears on the screen time and again. He uses the word 'love' for Mrs. Oakentubb and makes us laugh. He creates charm and interest through his silly jokes. He tells Mrs. Oakentubb and the stranger "Are you all comfy here." His sole purpose is to give entertainment to the reader in a strained condition.

REFLECTIONS ON THE REAWAKENING EAST

THE AUTHOR



Russell, Bertrand Arthur William, 3rd Earl Russell British philosopher, mathematician, and Nobel laureate, whose emphasis on logical analysis influenced the course of 20th-century philosophy. He is best known for introducing scientific attitude in politics and sociology. He was a sincere

advocate of technical aid to Asia.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE ESSAY

In this essay, Russell has tried to present a historical study and analysis of the reemergence of the East as a powerful influence in the World after centuries of subjugation and exploitation by the Western Imperialism. He praises the people of the East and criticizes the people of the West. He admires the Muslims of Spain, who had a brilliant culture, at that time when the Christian Europe was sunk in barbarism. He expresses his hopes and apprehensions as regards to what Asia should and what it will do after it has achieved both its political and economic independence. He also desires that the East will use its power to promote peace, justice and happiness in the World. The writer appears to be sincere to the east and offers it a number of advices for its survival and better future.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The article **Reflections on the Reawakening East** was penned by:
☒ Bertrand Russell * David Daiches * J. S. Mill
2. Bertrand Russell was born in:
 * 1871 ✓ * 1872 * 1873
3. Besides being famous as a writer, Russell was an eminent:
 * Scholar and philosopher * Mathematician and scholar
☒ Mathematician and philosopher
4. Bertrand's first book was:
 * Philosophy of Socrates * Mathematics and Science
☒ Principia Mathematica
5. Since the Second World War, Bertrand has been greatly preoccupied with the thought of:
 * The outbreak of another war * Threat of next world war
☒ Nuclear threat to mankind
6. Since the Second World War, Bertrand has been greatly advocate of technical aid to:
 * African countries ✓ * Asian countries * European countries
7. Alternations of power between East and West have occurred throughout the last:
 * One hundred years or more ✓ * Two thousand years or more
 * Four thousand years or more
8. The West acquired the first lead in civilization with the rise of:
☒ Greece * Rome * Europe
9. The West, however, acquired the second lead in power with the conquest of:
 * Napoleon Bonaparte ✓ * Alexander * Adolph Hitler
10. Until the fall of Rome, the West was dominant both in power and culture for about:
 * Six or seven centuries ✓ * Seven or eight centuries * Four or five centuries
11. The West lost its domination through the wars between:
 * Axis and Allies ✓ * Romans and Germans * Greeks and Romans * None of these
12. When rest of the Christian Europe was sunk in the dark ages Spain had a brilliant Islamic culture.
☒ Spain * Turkey * Egypt * England
13. _____ were the pioneers of the new Western Imperialism:
 * Martin Luther and Hitler * Einstein and Newton ✓ * Columbus and Casco da Gama
14. Which of the following does Bertrand Russell consider a menace to Asia in his time?
☒ Communism * Capitalism * Monarchy

15. The power of England in the early Nineteenth Century and the power of Russia and the United States in the 20th century was based upon virtual monopoly of:
☒ Machine production * Weapon production * Nuclear weapon production
16. The most sinister application of scientific technique is in regard to:
 * Innumerable luxuries to mankind * Space science ☒ Weapons of war
17. Modern cosmopolitanism is based upon:
☒ Science and machinery * Science and arts * Science and religion
18. The 'Dark Ages' in Europe started in result of which one of the following?
☒ Fall of the Roman Empire * Conquests of Alexander, the Great
☒ Advent of Islam * Explorations of Columbus and Vasco da Gama
19. Who defeated the Romans at the fall of the Roman Empire?
 * Muslims * Greeks ☒ Germans * Chinese
20. The greatest danger to mankind after the World War II was from the spread of:
☒ communism * capitalism * colonialism * World War III
21. The tension between USSR and the United States after the World War II is known as:
☒ Cold War * Hot War * Barbarism * Imperialism
22. Which two of the following countries formed their vast blocs against each other in wake of the World War II?
 * Germany and USA * USA and China * England and USA ☒ USA and Russia
23. In his essay, Bertrand Russell seems to support which one of the following?
 * European civilization and its traditions ☒ Asian civilization and its traditions
 * Communism * Western Imperialism
24. Which one of the following does Bertrand Russell seem to dislike about the Asian nations?
 * Capitalism ☒ Cultural uniformity * Industrialization * Freedom

SHORT ANSWERS

Q1: With what great events in history does the writer associate the first rise and fall of the western civilization?

Ans.: The writer associates the first rise of the West as a leading civilization in the fourth century BC which was marked by the emergence of Greek philosophers and intellectuals and colossal victories achieved by Alexander, the Great. From that time until the fall of the western part of the Roman Empire in the fifth century AD, the West was leading in both power and civilization. So with the fall of this great empire, the western civilization declined and the power shifted to the East.

Bertrand Russell

Q2: Why is it insular European historians to term the centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire 'The Dark Ages'?

Ans. (After the fall of the Roman Empire, leadership in power and culture passed onto the East, which came to be ruled by the Muslims and Chinese between the 7th and 10th centuries) (The author states that the Muslims established their superiority to the Europeans not only in warfare but also in the fields of science, philosophy, poetry and the arts. Both the Muslims and the Chinese were enjoying a glorious periods of culture and civilization. (Russell asserts that it is biased attitude of the Europeans that they term the centuries after the fall of Roman Empire as 'the Dark Ages'). But actually, it was only in Christian Europe that it was dark because the 'Muhammadian world' including Spain flourished with a glorious culture. 'Progress depends on memory. Those, who cannot learn from their past, are condemned to repeat it.'

Q3: What caused the re-emergence of the east after the fall of the Roman Empire?

Ans. The fall of the western part of the Roman Empire that occurred in the fifth century was caused by the series of wars between Romans and Germans. The internal dissent and conflicts among the Romans also played their part in the decline of the Roman Empire. After the fall of this great empire, the west sank into the Dark Ages and the east took over the power in military and civilization with the advent of Islam. The light of Islam started to spread in all directions from the seventh century onwards. On the other hand, the Tang dynasty in China was also very much civilized and culturally strong. Because of the great values and tradition of Islam and the equally glorious culture of the Tang Dynasty the East acquired lead in many fields of life while the West remained far behind it.

Q4: To what cause does the author attribute the power of England in the early Nineteen Century and the power of the United States and Russia today?

Ans. The author attributes the power of England in the early Nineteenth and the power of the United States today due to machine production and industrialization. Then Industrial Revolution took place and England captured the international market. Machine production was the main source of the virtual monopoly of England. According to Russell, industrialization is a great source of power and without it no nation can grow prosper and stronger.

"Those who lag behind have difficulty in preserving independence."

Q5: Why does the author consider that it is useless to resist industrialization?

Ans. The author considers that it is useless to resist industrialization though it is regrettable in many ways because it is bound to prevail in a sufficient civilization. The first reason is that it is the age of science and technology and without that no nation can grow prosper. Secondly, it is so fast in tempo and so vast in its magnitude that one can never prevent it to prevail. The world has seen that the machine is a source of power. England is its greatest example. Above all, industrially backward nation cannot stay free for long time. It is such a source of power that it is bound to prevail in a society where there is sufficient civilization to make it possible. To get progress in the world it is bound to prevail.

Bertrand
Russell

Q6: Does the author welcome cultural uniformity or not? How does he justify his attitude?

Ans. No, Bertrand Russell does not welcome cultural uniformity. On the contrary, he condemns it because when two or more cultures are mixed together, the culture of the soil decays and no new culture comes out. Cultural uniformity leads to cosmopolitanism and **"no great civilization has ever been cosmopolitan."** He thinks and justifies his attitude for civilization by referring that every great civilization remains great only when it has its own identity and even if any great civilization were to become cosmopolitan, it could never remain glorious, great and unique.

Q7: How is traditional culture threatened in the age dominated by science and machinery?

Ans. Being an enlightened thinker, Bertrand Russell appreciates science and machinery because they have given a rise to a new culture, which is universal in quality as the life-style of the whole world, and it is conditioned by the modern inventions of science and technology. Traditional culture is threatened in the age of science and machinery because these two elements have been superimposed upon older cultures and they have shown themselves such powerful solvents that they tend to put an end not only to what was bad but also to what was good in the culture of the past. That is why; Bertrand Russell thinks that "these two elements are likely to sweep away the glorious traditional civilization if it is not rightly controlled."

Q8: What reasons does the author give for his opinion that the nation of Asia will not find it hard to keep their independence?

Ans. Bertrand Russell directly addresses the newly independent nations of Asia and is giving them valuable pieces of advice. "He points out that now when the world is divided into two rival blocks filled with bitter enmity, it is certain that the big powers are not going to interfere in the political stability and economic progress of the Asian countries." Thus the Asians would find it easy to save their freedom. At the same time, the author fears that once they rise as a great power they can develop a desire to exploit the backward people and copy the mistakes, which the west has made in the past. The author believes that those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves.

Q9: What, in the author's view, has been the most serious flaw in the character of the West over the last few centuries?

Ans. Bertrand Russell appreciates the western countries for their extraordinary energy which has taken many forms some good and some bad. The most serious flaw in the character of the Western power over other countries has been ruthless despotism and the spirit of exploitation. **"The West subjected and tortured the Africans and Asians and exploited them in the name of imperialism."** Bertrand Russell has eloquently described the inhuman manners of wickedness and insolence committed by the West in Asia. Their use of power over other human beings was the most serious flaw in the character of the west.

Q10: What parallels may be drawn between the decline of the power of Europe at the end of the Roman Empire and the decline again of Europe after 1914?

Ans. In his essay, Bertrand Russell has presented his analysis about the invariable process of history in which power has been altering hands between the East and the West. He points out the similarities between the decline of the European power at the time of the fall of the Roman Empire and again their decline after the WWI. The Romans were destroyed by the wars made by the Germans. Similarly, England also engaged in a war with the Germans in 1914. Both incidents made Europe so weak that it could not maintain its shreds of power over the world.

Q11: On what grounds does the author argue that communism is 'the most modern and virulent form of western imperialism'?

Ans: Bertrand Russell views communism as the most modern form on the basis of its brutal practice in made in Russia after 1917 revolution. The Communists formed USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) from the previous Russian Empire. As a political movement, communism seeks to overthrow capitalism and establishes a system in which property is owned by the community as a whole rather than by individuals. Russell considers communism a virulent form of western imperialism for the reason that in practice, communist regime takes the form of coercive, dictatorial governments that care little for the plight of the working class and seek to preserve their own hold on power. The use of force and coercion are the common features of communism as practiced in the communist states.

Q12: What, in the author's opinion, should Asian countries accept from the west and what should they reject?

Ans. The worst use of scientific knowledge is to invent horrible and destructive weapons of war. Bertrand Russell warns the people of Asia that they should use it for constructive purposes. He has hope that the Asians will learn from the mistakes of the West and will use their new power of science and technology for peaceful purpose. The author realizes that it is difficult to predict what Asia will do when it rises as a powerful influence in the world. At the same time, he is definite as to what Asia should do to fulfill its responsibilities in the community of nations torn with wars and conflicts. "The Asian countries should learn from the West the spirit of scientific research and should reject their desire for domination and exploitation."

THE DAY THE DAME BROKE

THE AUTHOR



James Thurber was an American cartoonist and author. His writings, which range from gentle whimsy to irony, gained him a place as one of America's greatest 20th-century humorists. Thurber's cartoons, often depicting melancholy-looking animals or oversized wives bedeviling undersized husbands, are also much admired. Born in Columbus, Ohio, Thurber was educated at Ohio state university. He moved to New York City in 1926 and worked as a reporter for the evening post. In 1927, Thurber became staff writer and managing editor of the New Yorker. He continued to contribute stories and cartoons long after he left the magazine in 1933. Thurber was the author of many successful books that focus on the frustrations of average men faced with the overwhelming pressures of everyday modern life.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE ESSAY

The Day the Dam Broke is a humorous narration of the events caused by a rumour in Columbus, Ohio on 12 March, 1913. In this humour narrative, the writer depicts the mob mentality with great dexterity. He narrates the experiences of his Aunt Edith Taylor and his own experiences about the "Great Run" of the afternoon in Columbus city. This short story is a good example of Thurber's sardonic but affectionate view of human behavior where he ridicules mob mentality put at great fuss about nothing.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **The Day the Dam Broke is written by:**
* Stephen Leacock * James Groves Thurber * D.H Howe * Bertrand Russell
2. **James Thurber died in:**
* 1960 * 1961 * 1916 * 1913
3. **Thurber's grandfather was taller than:**
* 7 feet * 8 feet * 6 feet * 4 feet
4. **The rumour that "the dam has broke" began about noon of 12 March:**
* 1913 * 1923 * 1914 * 1925
5. **The most heard cry of the running mob was:**
* go west * go north * go east * go south
6. **This story is a good example of Thurber's sardonic but _____ of human behaviour.**
* Affectionate * inspiring * contemptuous * disdainful
7. **The name of a local river that flows into the Ohio is**
* The Mississippi River * The Abita River * The Scioto River * The Chester River
8. **James Groves Thurber was one of the foremost American -----**
* tragedian * comedian * novelist * humorists
9. **City engineers thought if the dam had broken, the water level would not have risen more than ----- additional inches in the west side.**
* one * two * three * four
10. **The west side was, at the time of the dam scare under thirty feet of water during spring floods of ----- years ago.**
* ten * twenty * thirty * forty
11. **'A man suddenly began to run as he wanted to meet his wife at----- Restaurant.**
* White hart * Continental * Maramor * Ohio
12. **According to Thurber, ----- people were in full flight.**
* one thousand * two thousand * three thousand * four thousand
13. **Order was restored and fear dispelled by means of-----**
* fireman * policemen * militiamen * none
14. **The cry spread like a -----**
* fire * water * grassfire * none of these
15. **The name of Thurber's aunt was -----**
* Elizabeth Taylor * Cathy Taylor * Edith Taylor * none

16. Dr. H.P Mallory looked like -----
 * Robert Frost * Robert Fan * Robert Browning * none
17. 'The Day the Dam Broke' exposes:
 * the horrors of floods *mob mentality * evils of the American people
18. Where did the rumour of the breaking of the dam erupt from?
 * Theatre * High Street * Thurber's house * Memorial Hall
19. From his reaction to the tramping of the mob, what do we understand about the profession of the writer's grandfather?
 * Soldier * Policeman * Lawyer * Priest
20. Where was Thurber's aunt when the rumour spread in town?
 * on High Street * at Fort Hayes * at Parson's Avenue * Inside the movie theatre
21. What was the doctor H.P Mallory running from?
 * Flood water * Noisy mob * Swishing of the roller skates * Yelling of a little girl
22. After how many years of the actual incident took place did James Thurber write 'The Day the Dam Broke'?
 * 10 years later * 15 years later * 20 years later * 25 years later
23. Who was held responsible for spreading the rumour about the breaking of the dam?
 * Dr. HP Mallory * No one * James Thurber * The mob
24. What did Thruber's family do to the Grand father when it heard the noise outside?
 * They begged him to leave the house. * They hit him with an iron board.
 * They left him alone in the house. * They tortured him.
25. What misconception did Thurber's grandfather have after he heard the tramp outside his house?
 * He thought the rival army had attacked. * He paid no attention to the noise.
 * He thought the dam had broken. * He left the house and followed the mob.

SHORT ANSWERS

Q1: Why is the essay 'The Day the Dam Broke' so interesting one?

Ans. The autobiographical note 'The Day the Dam Broke' is a remarkable piece of literature, full of humour and irony. It is penned by the great American humourist, James Groves Thurber.

- The incident has depiction of the mob mentality with great dexterity. He has narrated the experiences of the 'Great Run of the afternoon' in Columbus city by collecting information from his acquaintances and from his own memories. This short story is a good example of Thurber's sardonic but affectionate view of human behaviour.

This is also remarkable how the author has described almost the thing in each paragraph repeatedly, in spite of that, the brilliant use of vocabulary and symbolism makes it interesting. In short, the author has made a commendable effort to tell something serious through fun and laughter.

Q2: What can we gather about Grandfather's age, physique and mental condition?

Ans. According to the information gathered from the autobiographical note of Thurber 'The Day the Day Broke', his grandfather has a stature of more than six feet and weighed almost above one seventy pound. He has a strong body though age had made him somewhat weak mentally. He seemed sound in physique but his old age had some effects on his mental condition that was revealed when he forbade his family to flee the home and was stunned in order to escape the fury of the flood.

Q3: How does the panic appear to have started?

Ans. It was March 12, 1913. High Street, the main canyon of trade, was busy as usual with the placid hum of business. Suddenly someone began to run on High Street towards east. According to Thurber, that person was perhaps running because he was getting late. Someone else began to run behind him and within ten minutes all the people were running on High Street. No one can state the exact reason for the panic while the mob was running, the loud mumble crystallized into a dreadful word "dam". This added more confusion among the retreating mob.

Q4: How did Thurber's mother cope with the situation?

Ans. Thurber's mother coped with the entire situation wisely. She kept her nerves under control and before fleeing home she put out all fire in the house, took a few eggs and some loaves of bread. Her plan was to take refuge somewhere in the top of Memorial Hall which was two blocks away. But the mob outdoes her plans and she too was dragged along with the stampede.

Q5: What caused the lieutenant colonel of infantry to lead the fleeing company of three hundred persons?

Ans. Through lieutenant colonel of infantry, James Thurber has criticized the training procedure of the army officers. In fact, colonel was drowsing on a porch when a little girl ran past him crying "Go east". He got up instantly and agitatedly and found people running. Since he was army personnel, he had been trained to obey without hesitations and to decide instantly, he left the porch and began to run even without reasoning. It was when a fat man intercepted him and asked for the reason that he stopped and asked. The girl at once replied "the dam has broken, go east". As soon as he got the gravity, he began to show his militaristic approach in form of any crisis.

Q6: How long did the panic last and how was order restored?

Ans. (As soon as the rumour of the broken dam spread like a grass fire, the panic-stricken people ran out for safety leaving fires burning and food cooking and doors wide open.

'Two thousand people were abruptly in full flight) Go east! Was the cry that arose.'

(At last, the militiamen announced that it was just a rumor and that the dam had not broken.) At first the announcement added to the confusion and increased the panic, for many stampedes thought that the militiamen were announcing, 'The dam has now broken!' But eventually, the misunderstanding was removed. The people heaved a sigh of relief when they came to know the reality. The panic lasted not more than two hours in all and people went back to their homes sheepishly.

Q7: How did the panic start in the movie theatre on High street?

Ans. According to the writer's aunt Edith Taylor, she was in a movie theatre when the panic spread. From outside, there arose the steadily increasing tramps of the running feet. The constant shouting mingled with the sound of the piano. Suddenly someone shouted the word "**the dam has broken!**" and someone else cried, '**Go east!**' The people in panic ran out and joined the main stream of people.

Q8: Why did Dr. Mallory think that the flood waters were shouting to engulf him?

Ans. According to Aunt Edith Taylor, there was a boy behind him on the skates and Dr. Mallory mistook the swishing of the skates for the sound of rushing water. He shouted "**It's got us.**" At last, he came to know what he was running from when he fell down and the boy swirled past him. In spite of it that he now knew there was no water behind; he began to jog on the street again.

Q9: How did Thurber get information about cinema?

Ans. The events in the cinema and the experience of Dr Mallory are amusing stories. Thurber got all these events from her aunt Edith Taylor. She was in a movie theater on High Street that she faced these amazing situations. When she reached Grant Avenue, she met Dr. Mallory, who had also participated in the '**Great Run**'; he mistook the swishing of the skates to the sound of rushing water. She wrote a letter to Thurber and told the reality of '**the broken dam rumour**'. Thurber got all information through her letter.

PAKISTAN AND THE MODERN WORLD

THE AUTHOR



Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, was born on 1st October 1895 and died on 16 October, 1951. During the struggle of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan supported Quaid-e-Azam and worked as his right hand. He was a great statesman and a fine orator bestowed with fine eloquence. During the first years of the Pakistan's independence Liaquat Ali Khan served whole-heartedly for the country and worked very sincerely to bring Pakistan on the path of progress and development. He utilized the best possible resources to uplift a nation which had got its own country after remaining under the British yoke for about 200 years. Liaquat Ali Khan's services will never be forgotten at any turn time.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE TEXT

Pakistan and the Modern World is marvelous piece of speech delivered by Liaquat Ali Khan at the University of Kansas City, USA in 1950. The speech was made on the occasion when the university management conferred an honorary degree on Liaquat Ali Khan in recognition of his sincere services as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan to lead a country through adverse situations. The purpose that the speech holds is to first make Americans realize the importance of the achievement of a separate state for the Muslims and then to share with them the potential of this new nation.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. 'Pakistan and the Modern World' is the text of the speech that Liaquat Ali Khan made in USA in the year:
 * 1947 * 1948 * 1949 ~~* 1950~~
2. Liaquat Ali Khan was born on October 1:
 * 1896 * 1897 ~~* 1895~~ * 1899
3. Liaquat Ali Khan is venerated by the name of
 * Shaheed-e-nation * Shaheed-e-public
 * Shaheed-e-Millet * none of these
4. "Liaquat Ali uses the phrase "Perpetual minority for" :
 * Hindus * British * Muslims * American
5. According to Liaquat Ali Khan, the maintenance of freedom requires:
 * strong army * strong international relations
 * constant vigilance * democracy
6. According to Liaquat Ali, Pakistan stands unified because:
 * it is a land of Pak people * it has modern technology
 * it is an Islamic state * its people are free from mental confusions
7. "By the word "synthesis"" he means an amalgamation of ancient faith with
 * economy * modern religion * modern technology
8. How much was the population of Pakistan when it became independent?
 * Seventy million * Fifty million * Eighty million * Hundred million
9. Liaquat Ali Khan delivered his speech at:
 * the Oxford University * The Cambridge University
 * the Greenwich University * The Kansas City University
10. ----- does not descend upon people, people must raise themselves to it.
 * sovereignty * liberty * poverty * none

SHORT ANSWERS

Q1: Briefly state the main reason given by Liaquat Ali Khan for the Muslims desire not to continue living in United-India?

Ans. Liaquat Ali Khan gave very solid reasons for the Muslims' desire not to continue living in the United India. He said that they did not want to live as a 'perpetual minority'. There lived one hundred million Hindus in United India. The Muslims feared that under the sway of dominating majority, they would face difficulty. Further, their religious differences were strong, which reinforced the partition. The Muslims wanted to experience their own culture, religion and civilization. Economically and socially, they were also backward than Hindus. Long experiences had taught them to get their own homeland, otherwise under a dominating majority if three to one freedom British rule would mean to the Muslims not freedom but merely a change of masters.

Q2: What main differences did he point out between Hindu and Muslim beliefs?

Ans. Liaquat Ali Khan pointed out main differences between the Hindus and the Muslims according to their beliefs and attitudes. The Muslims were monotheists in that they believed in one God whereas the Hindus were polytheist as they believed in several gods. Moreover, the former believed in the holy prophet (S.A.W) and Christ while the latter did not. So far as their difference in attitude was concerned, that was even more pervasive. Hindus followed caste system while the Muslims believed in equality. Their economic outlook was also very different. Unlike that of the Hindus, the economic system of the Muslims prevented unearned accumulation of wealth.

Q3: What advantages did he show the Hindus to have gained from the creation of Pakistan?

Ans. In his speech, Liaquat Ali Khan said that it was necessary for the world peace that the British-India should have divided into two new states. The great advantage which the Hindus gained from the creation of Pakistan was that "they had a chance to develop their own culture, untrammelled by the constant discontent of 'unmanageable minority (the Muslims)". From the creation of Pakistan, Hindus could lead a peaceful life.

Q4: Our administrative machinery had to be built from scratch.' What does this sentence mean?

Ans. Administrative machinery refers here to the political bodies and non political bodies that can organize and run the country on its track. Since Pakistan was newly created, neither there was any particular political body nor there was any instant plan to overcome the problems of Pakistani Muslims. Therefore, all the administrative bodies had to be built from a very basic and beginning level and that was a real uphill task.

Q5: On what grounds does Liaquat Ali Khan assert that the first duty of the Pakistani as a free people is to themselves?

Ans. According to Liaquat Ali Khan, the first duty of Pakistani people is to themselves. To him, free people must maintain their own freedom first. He considers that freedom requires constant vigilance. Therefore, we must be constant vigilant. Every individual is responsible to maintain freedom and must go forward at a double pace, bending all our resources and energies to this great purpose. In short, to establish Pakistan, obligation falls on the shoulder of the individual of a nation.

Q6: What does he state the real meaning of freedom for the common man to be?

Ans. According to Liaquat Ali Khan, freedom only from foreign domination is an outworn idea. He says that the real freedom for the common people means freedom from want, freedom from disease and freedom from ignorance. No nation can enjoy the fullest advantages and fruits of freedom unless they free themselves from these shackles. To put it differently, a common wants his individual needs to be fulfilled.

Q7: what is meant by 'synthesis'? What is the synthesis that Liaquat Ali Khan believes is necessary for Pakistan to achieve?

Ans. Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines the word 'synthesis' as 'the act of combining two separate ideas, beliefs and styles.'

The synthesis that Liaquat Ali Khan believes to be necessary for Pakistan is to wed their firm faith with the modern virility of science and technology. In other words, steadfast faith must be combined to achieve high destination. According to him, if Pakistan wants to have the rightful place in the modern world, she has to uphold her independence by uplifting the resources and true efforts.

Q8: Liaquat Ali Khan contrasts two emotions that the Asian people tend to feel when they view the Western world. What are these two emotions?

Ans. According to Liaquat Ali Khan, the Asian people tend to feel the two different emotions when they view the western world.

On one hand, they are filled with admiration at the progress of civilization of the West, which is vast enough in its magnitude is rapid in its pace. On the other hand, they feel impatience with their own backwardness and misery in their struggling society.

Q9: What does he put forward as the two main duties today of the Western world?

Ans. Liaquat Ali Khan puts the two main duties of the western world. The first duty of the Western world is to share its great fund of knowledge, experience and skill with those numerous countries, which could not avail their opportunities because of different reasons. Its Second duty is to demonstrate not a defiant outlook but the true democratic behaviour, which is international in its very conception, which is essential for the maintenance of world peace.

THE WORLD AS I SEE IT

THE AUTHOR



Albert Einstein, a German-born American physicist and Nobel laureate, was best known as the creator of the special and general theories of relativity and for his bold hypothesis concerning the particle nature of light. He is the most well-known scientist of the 20th century. He was awarded the Noble Prize for Physics in 1921.

He was bold and straightforward man and expressed his views freely and unhesitatingly. His work rests very little on laboratory work but more on theories and philosophies. His writings for the layman are few, but they include an introduction to the general theory of relativity. His writings demonstrate his admirable capability.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE ESSAY

In this essay, Albert Einstein gives us his practical views about the world as he sees and understands it. He mainly talks about the purpose and ideals of life; human freedom; social justice and responsibility, democracy and dictatorship; war and peace; mystery and religion. His views are quite unbiased and based on his practical experiences of life.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Einstein was born in
 * 1840 * 1879 * 1843 * 1840
2. He was awarded the Noble Prize for Physics in
 * 1920 * 1921 * 1922 * 1924
3. According to Einstein, we exist for our:
 * friends * fellowmen * family * parents
4. Complete Schopenhauer's quotation: "A man can do as he will..."
 * but will as he will * but not will as he will
 * but will as his * will as he will
5. Einstein claims to have followed these ideals in his life:
 * Truth, property and wealth * Truth, justice and luxury
 * Truth, goodness and beauty * Outward success and ordinary objects
6. Einstein hates:
 * truth, property and wealth * Truth, justice and luxury
 * property, outward success and luxury * truth, peace and beauty
7. Schopenhauer was:
 * an Italian philosopher * a Russian philosopher
 * a German philosopher * None of these
8. Einstein's political ideal was that of :
 * dictatorship * monarchy * democracy * aristocracy
9. The fairest thing that Einstein appreciates is:
 * ability * mystery * justice * none of these
10. Einstein regards 'class difference as contrary to'.
 * Cruelty * honesty * injustice * justice
11. 'Gang my own gait' means
 * go on the right path * go in the wrong way
 * go on one's own way * go on modern way
12. In Einstein's view what is the fundamental emotion which is the basis of true art and science?
 * Research * Religion * Mystery * Knowledge
13. Which of the following does Einstein consider as the most important purpose in life?
 * Hard work * Search for knowledge * Service to others * Worship to God
14. 'This bogey would have disappeared a long ago': the word bogey means:
 * Fearful thing * Contemtable thing * Rude thing * Evil thing
15. Einstein compares the one who does not seek the mysterious to a _____.
 * dead soul * snuffed out candle * dark night * fruitless tree

5

SHORT ANSWERS

Q1: What leads Einstein to feel a strong sense of duty towards his fellowmen?

Ans. In his thought-provoking essay 'The World As I see It' Einstein throws light on obligations and responsibilities. He says, 'each of us is here for a brief sojourn.' The idea of human existence is that everyone is here for the service of his fellow beings whether they are immediate family or they are strangers and a part of society. Moreover, he thinks that his inner and outer life depend on the labour of other men. Therefore, he feels a strong sense of duty towards his fellowmen and he must repay the society in the same way as society has done to him.

Q2: What is his attitude to property, outward success and luxury?

Ans. Einstein expresses his personal view. He says, "I am strongly drawn to simple life. He opposes materialistic values as "property, outward success and luxury". He opines that these are the ordinary objects of human endeavour. For him, these things have always been contemptible because these are the elements that can create mean and inhuman attributes in man if followed. On the other hand, he promotes his ideals truth, goodness and beauty.

Q3: What are the insecure foundations referred in the text?

Ans. According to Einstein, mutual understanding and sympathy, the way of geniality and light heartedness cause a man to avoid forming his own opinion and judgments. In fact, the opinions, habits, and judgments of one's fellows are the insecure foundations for human beings. A person cannot mould his own opinions, habits and judgments and in this way he takes almost the entire impression of the society.

Q4: What is the political ideal of Einstein? What, in brief, is Einstein attitude to leadership?

Ans. The political ideal of Einstein is democracy. In Einstein's view the only right way of leadership is democracy and not the autocracy. This is a system that ensures the selection of the leader in a free and fair way and people are allowed to choose their leaders freely according to their will who know all the issues of the state and can deal with them wisely. Moreover, in a democratic system, a leader is accountable to the people. With this system, every individual can avail the fullest advantage and can lead a life free of basic needs.

Q5: On what grounds does Einstein put the individual before the state?

Ans. In the perception of Einstein, the really valuable thing in human life seems to him the creative sentient individual. In his opinion, it alone creates something great and sublime and not the state. Only an individual can bring reforms in various aspects of life and can bring innovation and revolutionary changes to the human life and society. While the herd as such remains dull in thought and dull in feeling and collectively nothing brilliant and innovative contribution can be made.

Q6: What example does he give of service by the state of the individual?

Ans. In the perception of Einstein, the best example of service given by the government of United States of America to the individual is extensive provision for him in case of illness or need. Einstein thinks that this provision can be made possible only in a democratic culture where every individual can be facilitated.

is his attitude to war?

Ans. In the perception of Einstein, war is a mean, contemptible thing. He strongly opposes war and thinks that **he would like to be hacked into pieces than being a part of such an abominable business.** This is because of the reason, he strongly believes that every man should respect and help or work for others. In this view, war cannot be taken as a sensible thing.

Q9: What forces does he blame for the persistence of war?

Ans. Einstein is immensely against war. He blames "*commercial and political*" interest for the persistence of war. Besides the lust for superiority and power, that compels this inhuman act to be done. He believes that threat of war would have disappeared long ago, had the sound sense of nations not being systematically corrupted. This corruption is promoted and propagated through school and press.

Q10: What does Einstein regard as the most precious element in human experience?

Ans. The most precious element that Einstein regards in human experience is mystery. According to his views, this is the fundamental emotion which stands at the cradle of true art and true science because mystery is the only thing that compels one to find out the truth and the hidden reality. To Einstein knowing this hidden knowledge is basically because of the emotion named mystery. He thinks a person who cannot feel amusement in knowing mystery is a person with dull soul who cannot do anything for the betterment of the society.

Q.11 What is his belief concerning immortality of the soul?

Ans. Einstein regards himself a religious person. He accepts the reality and greatness of God. To him, the precious element in the universe is the 'mysterious'. Those who ignore the very fundamental emotion or no longer feel amazement are called 'snuffed out candle'. In brief, he believes in the greatness of God but unable to understand 'the marvelous structure of reality'.

THE DEVOTED FRIEND

THE AUTHOR



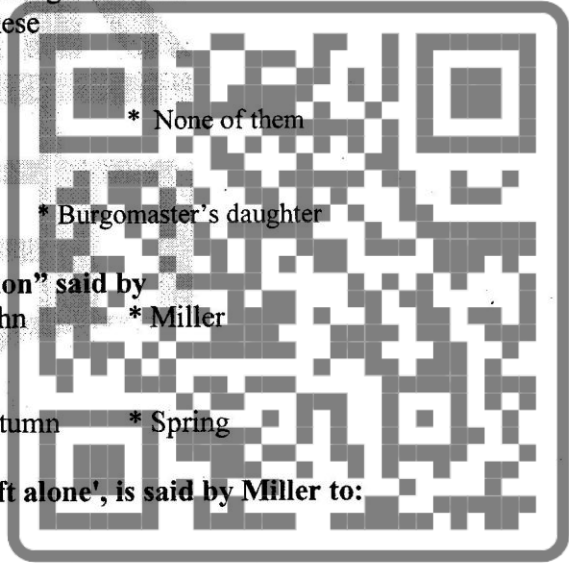
Oscar Wilde was one of the most elegant writers of the late nineteenth century. He was born in Dublin, Ireland on October 16, 1854 and was educated at Trinity College. Wilde was a multi-dimensional personality. He was a novelist, playwright, poet and critic. He argued that artistic considerations should be given first place in English Literature. He was the chief supporter of the aesthetic movement, based on the principle of art for art's sake.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE STORY

The Devoted Friend is an interesting short story of two friends with different temperaments and conceptions of devoted friendship. Centered on the character of little Hans, the story tells how a devoted and selfless friend serves his selfish friend honestly and loses his life for the sake of true friendship. The story is an excellent presentation of the tender emotions in its treatment of the one-sided friendship between poor Hans and the rich Miller.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Oscar Wilde was one of the most elegant writers of :**
 * the late 18th century * the late 19th century
 * the 20th century * 21st century
2. **Oscar Wilde was a strong proponent of the which of the following doctrines?**
 * art for morality * art for art's sake
 * art for entertainment * art for life's sake
3. **He was born in:**
 * Paris * London * New York * Dublin
4. **"Devoted Friend" presents the story of a:**
 * reciprocal friendship * false friendship
 * one-sided friendship * none of these
5. **"The story "Devoted Friendship "begins with the conversation of:**
 * Hans and miller * water-rat and green linnet
 * water-rat and duck * none of these
6. **Who narrates the story of the Devoted Friend?**
 * Linnet * Water-rat * Duck * None of them
7. **Who does the story of the Miller relate to?**
 * Duck * Linnet * Water-rat * Burgomaster's daughter
8. **"Real friends should have everything in common" said by**
 * Hans * water-rat * John * Miller
9. **Hans is remains happy during :**
 * winter * summer * autumn * Spring
10. **"When people are in trouble they should be left alone", is said by Miller to:**
 * his wife * his son
 * Hans * himself
11. **Which one of the following does not relate to the little Hans?**
 * Hard working * Straightforward * Clever * Devoted
12. **The chief mourner on Han's death was**
 * his mother * His father * his brother * the Miller
13. **Miller often sends Hans on _____.**
 * visit to his mill * errands * long journeys * voyages
14. **Which of the following became Miller's constant promise to little Hans?**
 * His wheel-barrow * His wind mill * His devotion to Hans * His milch cow
15. **Hans was sad during the winter because:**
 * the Miller would not go to see him * he had no money
 * he had forgotten Miller. * he had sold his plank



SHORT ANSWERS

Q1: Briefly explain why the story of Hans and the Miller was applicable to the Water-rat?

Ans. The story of friendship between Hans and the Miller was applicable to water rat because Miller and little Hans were friends and Miller was the one who always expected devotion from Hans but never paid him back. They are similar in nature and believe in the exploitation of friendship for their own advantage. The water-rat claims that 'friendship is much higher than anything else in the world.' But he does not know the duties of a devoted friend. The selfishness of Miller caused the death of little Hans. This was the attitude that was similar to the water Rat, because he himself wished devotion and did not know what to do in return.

Q2: When do we first suspects that the Miller was not a really good friend of Hans?

Ans. We first suspect that the Miller was not really a good friend of Hans when during winter he decided not to pay him visit whereas he was in trouble. This was because of the Miller's perception that one must not visit others who are in trouble. **"When people are in trouble, they should be left alone."** This idea reflects that the Miller was a selfish person and was not a good friend of little Hans at all.

Q3: How did the Miler justify him not asking Hans to share some of his good things during the winter?

Ans. when the Miller's son demands his father that they should support Hans, he gets angry. He justified himself not asking Hans to share some of his goods things to be envious. He said, **"I certainly will not allow Hans' nature to be spoiled."** During winter when little Hans was in great trouble he never wished to call him to his home and to offer him some of his goods because he thought that little Hans might get envious of his meal, drink and pine wood fire. Besides, he thought that poor Hans would ask flour on credit that he could not give him because there is no match between flour and friendship.

Q4: How did the Miller's wife reveal that she too was ready to exploit the generosity of Hans?

Ans. Just like her husband, the Miller's wife was to ready to exploit the generosity of Hans. As soon as the snow lasted and flowers began to bloom, she gave a big basket to her husband and prompted her to bring flowers and fruits from his garden. She used to appreciate him, **"you are always thinking of others. And mind you carrying the big basket with you for the flowers."** In short, during winter when the Miller showed his meanness for his friend his wife appreciated his thoughts. Besides, when spring began and the Miller was going to meet Hans, she asked the Miller to take a big basket for Primroses.

Q5: How did the Miller persuade Hans to carry the sack of flour to the market?

Ans. The Miller persuaded Hans to carry the large sack of flour to the market by referring to his false promise to give him his wheelbarrow that was in worst condition and by telling him that it would be his unfriendly attitude if he refused. He puts **"considering that I am going to give you my wheelbarrow."** Since little Hans was really a devoted friend, he got moved sentimentally and agreed to go. In fact, Hans was quite busy in his work and wished to refuse the Miller.

Q6: How did the Miller justify his rebuke to Hans for staying in bed a little later than usual after his tiring expedition to the market?

Ans. The Miller justified his rebuke to Hans for staying in bed a little later than usual after his tiring expedition to the market by saying idleness is a great sin and he did not like any of his friends to be idle or sluggish. Besides he told him that he must not mind his speaking quite plainly because he was a good friend and he was supposed to say unpleasant things rather than flattering by speaking pleasant words.

Q7: Why was Hans unable to look after his garden? What promise was the Miller constantly holding out before him?

Ans. Hans was unable to look after his garden because his friend, the Miller was always coming round and sending him off on long errands or getting him to help at the mill. Little Hans was very much anxious at times because he could not deny him. The Miller made a false promise that he would give him a wheel barrow, which he never gave him practically.

Q8: What was the supreme manifestation of the Miller's selfishness which caused Hans to lose his life?

Ans. The supreme manifestation of the Miller's selfishness which caused Hans to lose his life was his selfish attitude. Once the Miller's son fell off a ladder and hurt himself. On a stormy night, he came to little Hans for his help. He ordered him to fetch the doctor. During the stormy night he was prepared to go. While taking into consideration the relevant weather, he requested for a lantern. The Miller refused by saying, "It is my new lantern and it would be a great loss to me if anything happened to it." On the way back to home he drowned in a large pool of water. If he had carried a lantern, he would have saved himself from drowning. This was the supreme manifestation of the Miller.

Q9: Comment briefly on the Miller's claim to have been Hans' best friend?

Ans. The Miller and Hans were friends but it was merely one sided friendship. All the devotion and faithfulness was displayed by the poor Hans. On the contrary, the Miller was his friend but quite selfish and mean. He always used to claim that he is the best friend of little Hans and kept exploiting the innocence and truthfulness of his devoted friend. He always took his flowers and fruits and even the services for him but never paid anything in the same coin. In a nut shell, we can conclude that Miller's claim to have been Hans' best friend was false.

Q10: What is the effect of the Miller's disclosure that the wheelbarrow was worthless?

Ans. Hugh the Miller was not only selfish but mean and self-centered also. He took the most of Hans when he was alive, but as soon as he died, he exposed his villainy. While mourning on the death of Hans, he declared "I had as good as given him my wheel barrow, and now I really don't know what to do with it. It is such in a bad repair that I could not get anything for it if I sold it." His disclosure manifested him a self-centered person. He was a man of dead conscious and even defamed the sacred relationship of friendship.

ACT III OF THE SILVER BOX

THE AUTHOR



John Galsworthy was one of the most popular English novelists and dramatists of the early 20th century. He was born in Kingston Hills, Surrey, and educated at Harrow School and the University of Oxford. His fiction is concerned principally with English upper middle-class life; his dramas frequently find their themes in this stratum of society, but also often deal, sympathetically, with the economically and socially oppressed and with questions of social justice. Galsworthy was awarded the 1932 Nobel Prize in literature.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE PLAY

The Silver Box is a short play having three acts. It is a powerful and bitter play in terms of its subjects. Through the character of James Jones, John Galsworthy criticizes the class based British society of his time in which the rich are favoured by the law and injustice is done to the poor.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Act III of the Silver Box was written by:
* Oscar Wilde * Anthony Hope * John Galsworthy * Einstein
2. Mr. Barthwick belongs to:
* liberal party * conservative party * socialist party * congress party
3. Jack Barthwick steals a purse in:
* Sleep * the evening
* A fit of drunken state * in conscious manner
4. The silver cigarette box valued is worth:
* five pounds ten shilling * seven pounds ten shillings
* three pounds ten shillings * two pounds ten shillings
5. The exact time of stealing the box was :
* 7 p.m. * 11 p.m. * 6 pm. * 5 pm.
6. Thomas Marlow is presented in the court as:
* a friend * an enemy * a witness * none of these
7. Mrs. Jones is a _____ employed at Mr. Barthwick's house.
* governess * doctor * nurse* charwoman
8. "If you choose to get drunk and break the law afterwards, you must take _____."
* chance * tea * rest * the consequences



9. **Mr. Jones gets this punishment by the magistrate.**
 * two months with hard labour * three months with hard labour
 * one month with hard labour * four months with hard labour
10. **The theme of this story is:**
 * remorse * Crime and punishment
 * poverty and social injustice * Revenge
11. **The scene of the act III occurs is set in:**
 * Mr. Barthwick's house * The City Court
 * Champs Elysees * London police court
12. **Call this justice? What about him? He got drunk! He took the purse but its money got him off---- justice"! Who speaks this dialogue?**
 * Mrs. Jones * Jones * Livens * Marlowe

SHORT ANSWERS

Q1: Why has the author begun the third act of 'The Silver Box' with the case of the Livens?

Ans. In fact, the case of the Livens has no direct connection with the actual play; but it is highly significant in the respect that it gives the reader foretaste of what is going to follow. It is to make the readers realize that as the daughters of Livens are wandering in the street likewise, three children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones will have to suffer. The English legal system is faulty, and the poor has to put up with a lot of injustice. Furthermore, the author has very skillfully shown the behaviour of the Relieving Officer and the Magistrate with the poor Livens. The Magistrate shows little interest in the case and he hits on the expedient by sending them on remand for a week hastily.

Q2: Why are Mr. Barthwick and his son so anxious that as little as possible should be said in court about the purse?

Ans. John Galsworthy has presented the crime of both the categories: rich and poor. Mr. Barthwick and his son both were anxious as his son's crime was identical with that of Jones' stealing purse. In the story, Mr. Barthwick and his son want to hide the facts about the purse stolen by Jack himself because the discussion about that purse will let the cat out of the bag. The Magistrate will come to know that Jack is guilty for the similar offence for which Jones is being tried. Furthermore, the good name of Mr. Barthwick will also be degraded in the eyes of the people. For the sake of family honour, they avoid to discuss in court about the purse as little as possible.

Q3: What facts does Marlowe's evidence establish?

Ans. Marlow's evidence establishes the following facts. Firstly, the silver box belonged to Mr. Barthwick. He placed it, on the dining room table at 6 Rockingham Gate, between 10:45 and 11:00 on the night of Easter Monday and when he went to remove the tray from the table on the next morning, he found the silver box missing. Secondly, he told that time he had found Mrs. Jones alone in the room, who is charwoman at the Barthwicks. Thirdly, he asserted that he communicated the loss to the employer. This caused suspicion of being guilty for Mrs. Jones.

Q4: From the constable's evidence we learn that Mrs. Jones was the first to be charged with the theft. Why this was so?

Ans. According to Robert Snow, Mrs. Jones was the first to be charged with the theft of the silver box due to the following reasons:

Firstly, it is very clear that she was the charwoman at Barthwick house. This was one of the reasons that she was accused of being theft. She was alone in the dining room on the morning of Easter Tuesday when the box was found missing.

Secondly, when Snow went to her house, he found the silver box lying on the table. It confirmed the suspicion over Mrs. Jones and she was an obvious suspect in the case of silver cigarette box theft.

Q5: What led the Constable to arrest and charge Jones as well?

Ans. The Constable was going to arrest Mrs. Jones only but at the same time, Mr. James Jones interrupted and tried to make the police understand the fact that he had taken the box and his wife was innocent. Robert Snow thought it as an attempt of Mr. Jones to save his wife and gave a deaf ear to him. At last, Mr. Jones struck the Constable a blow and was arrested on the charge of assaulting the police.

Q6: Briefly give the probable reasons for the Magistrate's decision to discharge Mrs. Jones?

Ans. The Magistrate decided to discharge Mrs. Jane Jones because there was no proof against her and the story made out by Roper and Jack that Mr. James Jones had stolen the silver box. Furthermore, Roper had announced on behalf of Mr. Barthwick that they did not want to press the charge as to the box considering the poverty of the prisoners.

Q7: Briefly discuss whether the Magistrate gives Jones a fair trial?

Ans. The Magistrate does not give Jones a fair trial. On the contrary, he appears to have been strict against Jones. The Magistrate is less tolerant towards Jones' drunkenness while he does not pay attention towards Mr. Jack. He is prejudiced against the lower classes, and therefore less willing to listen to what Jones has to say. Instead, he avoids any hard enquiry into the conditions of the poor and repeatedly says "Yes, yes -- I know", but in fact, he does not know. We cannot say that Jones's punishment is undeserved, but the contrast between his fate and Jack's clearly shows us that justice has not been done.

Q8: On what reasons does the Magistrate appear to have been so strict and rude to Mr. Jones?

Ans. The Magistrate appears to have been strict against Jones because:

- (i) He assaulted the Constable.
- (ii) He had become rude and rough to accusations brought against him.
- (iii) He had lost his temper when he found that preferential treatment was meted out to Jack.

Q9: Assuming that Jones has received a fair trial, why does this act of the play, leave us with the feeling that injustice has been done?

Ans. The trial was not fair as Mr. Jack and Jones deserved the similar punishment. Both had stolen purses and committed the same mistake but Jack due to his father's official position received full support. His case had been hushed up while poor Jones suffered. At the same time, the attitude of the Magistrate was also very strict with him. At the end of this play, readers feel sympathy for their poor children in their state of distress. The readers' sympathies are with the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

POETRY

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SECTION



THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN

THE POET



Although the exact date of Shakespeare's birth is unknown, his baptism on **April 26, 1564** was recorded in the parish register of Holy Trinity Church in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, a prosperous town in the English Midlands. William Shakespeare was an English dramatist and poet, considered to be the greatest of all writers. Shakespeare was not only a writer and poet, but also an actor who devoted his life to the theatre. Being a prolific writer, Shakespeare wrote a number of highly popular comedies, tragedies, historical plays and sonnets in poetry. His outstanding eminence in the circle of the great writers of all ages is due to his prolific works that are a genuine reflection of the many facets of human life and its nature. The characters he created and the stories he crafted have had a universal appeal. That is why he is considered as the writer of all times.

BACKGROUND OF THE POEM

The poem entitled 'The Seven Ages of Man' is one of the well-known passages from Shakespeare's work. This speech is delivered by Jacques in act II, scene VII of the play 'As You Like It'. Jacques is one of the members of the group of noblemen living a life of exile with Duke in the Forest of Arden. Shakespeare, through the tongue of his character, Jacques, speaks of the different stages of life and the roles played by man. The poet looks at the world in perspective of the theatre life. He likens this world to a stage, life to a drama and man to an actor. This actor, according to him, comes onto this stage of life to play seven different roles and quits it when his part is over. The way Shakespeare presents human life is rather sardonic but humorous way of telling the truth of the bitterness of life.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The poem "The Seven Ages of Man" is composed by:
 - * William Wordsworth
 - * William Shakespeare.
 - * Sir Henry Wotton
 - * Robert Frost
2. The poem "The Seven Ages of Man" is taken from _____ of "As You Like It".
 - * Act II, Scene VII
 - * Act II, Scene VIII
 - * Act II Scene V
 - * Act III Scene V
3. The poem "The Seven Ages of Man" is _____.
 - * a song sung by lord Amiens
 - * a speech uttered by Jacques
 - * an essay written by William Wordsworth
 - * a legend of supernatural events
4. William Shakespeare compares the world to _____.
 - * a stage
 - * a pilgrimage
 - * an unhappy place.
 - * a bed of roses.
5. William Shakespeare considers men and women as mere _____.
 - * Human beings
 - * Actors
 - * Humorists
 - * Religious people

6. A man in the second stage of life appears as _____.
 * School boy * A lover * A soldier * An infant
7. As a school boy he _____ goes to school.
 * Reluctantly * happily * never * often
8. Which of following roles does a man play at the fourth stage of his life?
 * A Lawyer * a judge * soldier * a clown
9. As a lover in the third stage he _____.
 * writes love letters. * composes verses in praise to his beloved
 * gets married to his lover. * forgets his lover.
10. Lover sighs like _____.
 * Hearth * furnace * player * none
11. Soldier is jealous in _____ and quick in decision.
 * Heart * mind * honour * dignity
12. Judge is full of wise _____ and modern instances.
 * Maxims * saws * examples * stories

SHORT ANSWERS

Q.1: Who wrote the poem The Seven ages of Man? Write few lines about him.

Ans. The poem Seven Ages of Man was composed by William Shakespeare, English playwright and poet, recognized in much of the world as the greatest of all dramatists. Hundreds of editions of his plays have been published, including translations in all major languages. Scholars have written thousands of books and articles about his plots, characters, themes and language. He is the most widely quoted author in history, and his plays have probably been performed more times than those of any other dramatist.

Q.2: What is the idea of William Shakespeare about man and life?

Ans. Being a dramatist, Shakespeare considers this world a stage and tells that human beings are no more than performers or actors who always continue to play their parts on the stage of the world. The comparison between the world and stage, people and players, life and drama can only come from the mind of an extraordinary dramatist who devoted an ample part of his life for theatre and plays.

Q.3: Write few lines about the poem Seven Ages of Man.

Ans. This stupendous poetic speech "Seven Ages of Man" is taken from Act II, Scene VII of Shakespeare's well and widely known play 'As You Like It'. The speech is delivered by a character named Lord Jacques. He is obliged to lead an exiled life in the Forest of Arden with a group of noblemen.

(In this poem, the poet has beautifully described the human life and behaviour during different periods of his life and divided the human life into seven ages right from his birth to his final departure i.e. his death.)

Q.4: What is the behaviour and state of a man in the first stage of his life?

Ans. According to Shakespeare, each person's role starts being an infant. This stage portrays a quite innocent, helpless and dependent life. During this role he is quite feeble and helpless who terribly depends on his nurse. All his necessities and care are looked after by his nurse without whom he can never grow well.

Q.5: What is the behaviour and state of a man in the second stage of his life?

Ans. According to the poet, the second role of a man is of a schoolboy when life is amusement which they seek, in their playful activities. In this age he is set with his bag for school with shining morning face but he cries and shows his protest by doing so. The reason behind his complaining and sluggish behaviour is his unwillingness for school as he is uninterested in his studies besides he feels it entirely against his freedom. He is reluctant to leave the protected environment of his home as he is still not confident enough to exercise his own discretion.

Q.6: What is the behaviour and state of a man in the third stage of his life?

Ans. In the third stage, he performs as a young emotional lover. In this age he has profound domination of desires, which is why, he gets infatuated and without caring the results indulges in love. He sings songs in the praise of his sweetheart when happy and ambitious about his love and heaves sigh when he is despair and dejected.

Q.7: What is the behaviour and state of a man in the fourth stage of his life?

Ans. In the fourth stage, man enters the fourth stage where he behaves like a soldier. In this stage he is over-ambitious and possesses an aggressive out-look. He is not only jealous in honour but also ready to fight for even trivial reasons. He hankers after fighting and gaining glory as a hero or soldier. Because he is desirous to get reputation, he is always working towards making a reputation for himself and gaining recognition, how short-lived it may be, even at the cost of his own life.

Q.8: What is the behaviour and state of a man in the fifth stage of his life.

Ans. In the fifth stage, man enters the stage of justice. This role is named justice because now he becomes a mature man with wisdom and intellect. He is experienced enough to judge between right and wrong and can cope with hurdles wisely. Besides his precious experiences, he is full of sayings that contain wisdom and is aware of modern developments. He is also fond of over-eating in this stage and is less concerned about his physical outlook, therefore, he gets bulging belly.

Q.9: What is the behaviour of a man in the sixth stage of his life?

Ans. In sixth stage, an old clownish character appears. Now he is physically thin and weak and becomes much fretful finding fault with all concerns. His dress of youth becomes loose, he gets glasses, pouch and his big manly voice turns thin and childish and his shrilly voice makes his character comic.

Q.10: What is the behaviour and state of a man in the seventh stage of his life?

Ans. Finally, he reaches the seventh and the last stage where his life comes to an end. Here he becomes childish again and a true picture of distress and helplessness because he loses his wit and becomes forgetful. He is deprived of all energies, dreams and charms of life and feels himself restless in the world without energies, charms, ambitions and dreams.

Q.11: What are the seven stages into which Jacques divides a man's life?

Ans. In his poem, Jacques has beautifully described the human life and behaviour during different periods and divided the human life into seven ages right from his birth to his final departure i.e. his death. He names the first stage infancy, the second age schoolboy, the third stage lover, the fourth stage soldier, the fifth stage justice, the sixth stage weak character, and the last second childishness.

Q.12: Why does the schoolboy go to school at snail's pace?

Ans. The schoolboy goes to school at snail's pace because he is not at all interested in going to school. He is set with his bag for school with shining morning face but he cries and shows his protest by doing so. The reason behind his complaining and sluggish behaviour is his unwillingness for school. He feels it entirely against his freedom. He is reluctant to leave the protected environment of his home as he is still not confident enough to exercise his own discretion.

Q.13: Why does the lover 'sigh like furnace'?

Ans. The lover 'sighs like a furnace'; it shows that he is profoundly disheartened. When he feels that he is being avoided, ignored, or rejected he feels the pressure of love. In fact, Shakespeare is here making fun, with playful exaggeration, of the unconventional behaviour of the young lover. He sighs due to his unsatisfactory love.

Q.14: What motive is said to make the soldier brave in battle?

Ans. The word 'soldier' is the sign of dignity for one's nation. Here Shakespeare makes fun of this soldier. The motive that makes him brave in a battle is his personal benefit. He hankers after fighting and gaining glory as a hero or soldier. Because he is desirous to get reputation, he always works towards making a reputation for himself and gaining recognition, however short-lived it may be, even at the cost of his own life. He is 'jealous in honour'.

Q.15: Describe the last two stages of man's life as described in "The Seven Ages of Man".

Ans. The last two stages of man's life as depicted by Jacques in the poem "The Seven Ages of Man" composed by William Shakespeare are:

1. The sixth stage wherein man appears as a clown-looking old man on the stage of life, wearing slippers, loose pants with glasses placed carelessly on the tip of his nose and a small bag hanging onto his side containing his stockings of his youth which have now become too wide for his shrunk legs. His big manly voice has changed into a thin 'childlike voice' producing the 'sound of pipes' and whistles in it.
2. The Seventh Stage which closes the chapter of man's entire history of his eventful life and is the return of second childhood where he forgets everything instantly has no teeth, no taste, no eye sight and absolutely nothing.

THE MAN OF LIFE UPRIGHT

THE POET



Thomas Campion, a contemporary of William Shakespeare, was born in London in 1567. A successful physician by profession, Campion was also a writer, musician and scholar. However, he achieved fame as a poet and musician. His reputation rests chiefly on his lyrical poems, which are distinguished for their musical quality and charm; they were set to music by Campion himself and his contemporaries.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE POEM

'The Man of Life Upright' is a poem of moral advice. It is a sermonic piece of writing that sheds light on the prominent features of the character of an ideal person who leads a life of honour, nobility and righteousness. He possesses a pure heart which is free from sinful thoughts and wicked ideas. He never deviates from the path of honesty and never falls prey to the false pride. He is self-sufficient and does not fall into the trap of deceptive hopes. He is courageous and confident enough to counter all the miseries. The poet paints such a complete picture of the life and character of this man that truly serves the purpose of his life in this world. The poem is very simple in diction but contains the depth of thought and feeling.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The poem "The Man of Life Upright" is composed by:
* William Wordsworth * Sir Henry Wotton.
* William Shakespeare. * Thomas Campion.
2. The heart of the man of an upright life is:
* Innocent. * Loving. * Diplomat. * Deceitful.
3. The man of life upright spends his days in:
* reading books * praying * harmless joys. * sleeping.
4. The hopes of the man of life upright cannot _____ him.
* make him rich. * make him unhappy * make him envious * disappoint
5. The man of life upright does not need _____ for defense.
* Anything * towers * a tank * a revolver
6. What does the word "fly" means in "Nor secret vaults to fly".
* A house fly. * to move or pass through the air
* Retreat * to travel in an airplane
7. The word "behold" in the poem "The Man of Life Upright" means-----
* to see. * to hold in hand * to face. * To endure.
8. The man of life upright regards the life of this world as -----
* a place of pleasure * a bed of roses * a pilgrimage * a temporary place.

9. The poet has written his poem in a simple and direct-----
 * Fashion * style * form * way
10. The word 'delude' means -----
 * vaults * deceive * wisdom * none
11. The earth is his sober place
 * Place * inn * grave * none
12. His poverty is heavenly thing.
 * poverty * richness * wisdom * intelligence

SHORT ANSWERS

Q1: Who wrote the poem The Man of Life Upright? Write few lines about him.

Ans. This poem has been composed by an English poet 'Thomas Campion', best known during his lifetime as an author of Latin poetry. Campion was first published as a poet in 1591 with five of his works. He also wrote a number of other poems as well as a book on poetry. He is chiefly remembered for his songs. He was amazingly versatile and he got great fame not only as a poet and musician but also as a scholar, lawyer and doctor.

Q2: How does the man leading an upright life pass his days and what role does hope play in his life?

Ans. The man leading an upright life passes his days "quietly and calmly with no haste or hurdles, greed or treachery". The joys that he possesses are harmless which never offend anyone physically or morally. He doesn't have extra-ordinary ambitions regarding this materialistic world that may be shattered. That is why, neither he is bothered by the failure of hopes nor can resulting sorrows discontent him.

Q3: What does the poet describe in the third stanza of the poem The Man of Life Upright?

Ans. Obviously, as the entire poem breathes the virtuous qualities of an upright person, third stanza describes too that this is a person who never wishes high status or materialistic harmony in life because it brings proud with itself and that destroys character. As his dealing is so honest and harmless in the society and he never harms anyone in any way, he needs neither to worry about his defense nor he has to hide himself somewhere because of testing – time that comes in his life. Such contentment that this person enjoys in his life is just because of the reason that he thinks that all the ups and downs in life are from heaven which everyone has to go through.

Q4: What can an upright man behold with his unafraid eyes?

Ans. The man leading an upright life is undaunted because of being honest and innocent. He can face any calamity or natural disaster boldly either it is from the sky or sea because he has no guilt of sin and is, therefore, he has no fear of death. He keeps himself calm and contented because he thinks all the calamities are from nature.

Q5: What does an upright man dislike and how does he obtain his guidance?

Ans. Thomas Campion is of the view that the man leading an upright life never troubles his head about his fortune or fate. He has nothing to do with what nature brings in his life. He even dislikes thinking about it. He obtains his guidance from nature because he has firm faith in nature that it can never be wrong as compared with the man-made principles of the world. He knows the path of nature is the way of divine commandment which keeps him always virtuous and chaste.

Q6: Describe the role of wealth and this world in the life of the man leading an upright life.

Ans. The man leading an upright life doesn't possess any materialistic wealth because of leading simple and chaste life. His guiltless heart is the most precious possession that he is proud of. Besides he has led a life that is well – spent with contentment and peace of mind which he considers his greatest wealth. He has strong faith that this world is a short abode where he is sent for virtuous deeds that he has to perform very sincerely and then has to leave for the final destination.

Q7: Describe Campion's upright man.

Or

What are the qualities of a man of the upright life? ?

Ans. Campion's honest man reflects the directness and simplicity of the honest man. This upright man possesses an innocent heart that is devoid of every evil thought. He passes days calmly and does not harm anyone. He is not deceived by hopes. This man neither wishes zenith in life nor does he have any worries for defense. He can boldly face any natural calamity and happily accepts what nature gives him. He seeks guidance from nature. He considers his pious life his wealth and firmly believes that he has been sent into this world for virtuous deeds.

Q8: What is Campion's idea of an upright life?

Ans. Campion's idea of an upright life, as depicted in the poem entitled "The Man of life Upright", is that a noble person is neither ambitious nor disappointed by any sorrow. He leads a simple innocent life and does not need to protect himself against any evil.

LINES FROM SAMSON AGONISTES

THE POET



John Milton was born in London in 1608. He is regarded as one of the most famous poets of English Literature. His masterpieces like *Paradise Lost*, *Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes* earned him huge fame and honour. His individual style has a touch of sublimity and majesty, which is quite appropriate to his noble and powerful ideas. Despite his blindness to the external world, Milton had an incredible strength of his powerful imagination. He earned his fame as a classical poet.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND OF THE POEM

Samson Agonistes is a tragic closet drama by John Milton. The poem appeared with the publication of Milton's *Paradise Regained* in 1671. *Samson Agonistes* draws on the story of Samson from the Old Testament, Book of Judges. According to original Hebrew script, Samson had been captured by the Philistines and imprisoned in a prison at Gaza, had his hair, the container of his strength, shaved off and his eyes put out. John Milton in his long narrative poem recounts the story as told in the Old Testament. Himself blind when he wrote *Samson Agonistes*, Milton depicts Samson as blinded and a prisoner of the Philistines, the deadly enemies of his race. Samson conquers self-pity and despair. He pulls down the pillars that support the temple of the Philistine god Dagon, crushing himself along with his captors. In this way he sacrificed his own life to liberate his people of the atrocities of the Philistines.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The poem "*Samson Agonistes*" was composed by:
* William Wordsworth. * John Milton.
* William Shakespeare. * Robert Frost.
2. The lines from Milton's great poetic drama describe the _____ of its hero, Samson.
* birth * fall * death * rise
3. Samson possessed _____.
* Immense wealth. * Immense strength. * Great wisdom. * Nothing special.
4. He was taken captive:
* Because he possessed immense strength. * Because he was a smuggler
* Through the treachery of his wife * As one of his friends betrayed him
5. The _____ were the deadly enemies of his race.
* Israelis. * Philistines. * Germans * English
6. Samson killed the Philistine leaders by:
* bringing down the roof of the great temple upon their heads.
* poisoning them. * drowning them. * crushing them under his feet.
7. Samson was asked to perform such feat of strength that could be attempted by:
* anyone * only a strong man. * a blind person. * no one.

8. The word "Antagonist" means:
 * Adversary * A friend * an assistant. * A companion.
9. Samson was blinded:
 * To punish him. * To make him less dangerous.
 * to make him feeble * so that he could not harm his wife.
10. During the interval, Samson was:
 * taken back to his cell. * led by his guides to rest awhile
 * allowed taking some refreshments. * beaten badly.
11. Samson requested his guides to:
 * let him sit down. * let him drink some water.
 * let him rest against the main pillars * take him back to his cell.
12. While Samson stood with bowed head and eyes fixed it seemed as though he was:
 * sleeping. * praying.
 * thinking. * Praying or thinking about some serious matter.

SHORT ANSWERS

Q.1: Who wrote the poem Samson Agonistes? Write few lines about him.

Ans. These lines have been taken from John Milton's great poetic drama 'Samson Agonistes'. Milton was one of the greatest Latin scholars and poets of Europe and imposed some of the qualities of Latin upon English. His verse is unique in quality and style. His individual style has a touch of sublimity and majesty that is quite appropriate to his noble and powerful ideas.

Q.2: Who was Samson Agonistes?

Ans. Samson Agonistes was a real legendary character of Christian history. His description can be found in the Bible in chapter 13 -16, Judges. He was the son of Manoah who was an Israelite. He was a man of stupendous strength and was a warrior of his race. He fought and saved his people many times from the Philistines, deadly enemies of his race. He married a beautiful girl named Delilah who betrayed him and made him captive.

Q.3: How was Samson Agonistes taken captive and what did the Philistines make him do?

Ans. Samson was a man of stupendous strength and was a warrior of his race. He fought and saved his people many times from the Philistines, deadly enemies of his race. Against him the Philistines found them helpless and debilitated. They convinced and set Delilah to know the secret of Samson who was her wife. She did her job quite well and made Samson captive through treachery. They made him blind to make him less aggressive and less-dangerous. He was made do difficult things like breaking, pulling, and heaving heavy objects. Besides, he was humiliated which was amusing for the Philistines.

Q.3: What was the behaviour of Samson when he was brought to the temple?

Ans. When Samson was brought to the temple where the Philistines gathered in order to solemnize the feast, he was calm but undaunted. It was a day when Samson was filled with the spirit of heroism and he sacrificed his own life in order to save his race from the severity of the Philistines. He had chosen and decided to avenge the enemies rather than being worried about his own security.

Q.4: What was revolving in the mind of Samson when he was given rest?

Ans. Having showed the feat of his strength, Samson was taken away from the spot for intermission. When they reached between the pillars, he requested his guide to let him there so that he could lean because he was over tired. He knew that he was standing between the massive pillars which gave the main support to the arched roof of the temple. He stood calmly for a while and this was the time during which he planned to destroy the Philistine leaders and people. He stood still to gather his complete strength so that he could collapse the pillars and could kill the oppressors.

Q.5: What did Samson say to his masters and what did he do afterwards?

Ans. Having taken rest, Samson addressed Philistine's leaders and announced that he had been demonstrating what he had been ordered till then because he had to obey the masters and it might not have amused the spectators there. But now he was going to display some greater strength on his own will which will astonish the spectators greatly. Saying this, he gathered all his strength and started pulling and shaking the pillars to and fro with stupendous power. He continued doing so till the roof of the temple came down upon the Excellencies of the Philistines and all the others who gathered there to celebrate this gratification.

Q.6: Whom did Samson kill along with his sacrificial death?

Ans. Samson was determined to avenge his enemies. For which he had to destruct the entire temple by collapsing the pillars of the great temple. He started pulling and shaking the pillars to and fro and continued doing so till the roof of the temple came down upon the Excellencies of the Philistines and all the others who gathered there to celebrate this gratification. These include lords, ladies, captains, counselors, and priests and every common man of Philistine gathered there. Since it was inevitable, he had to sacrifice his own life in the disaster but his heroic and sacrificial death saved his race.

Q.7: How did Samson Agonistes become an unforgettable hero? Explain in the light of the poem Samson Agonistes.

Ans. Samson became the unforgettable hero because he sacrificed his life by bringing down the great arched roof of the temple upon the heads of the Philistines crushing them as well as him to death. He saved his race by his sacrificial act. In this way he became an unforgettable hero.

Q.8: How did Samson take revenge from his enemies?

Ans. Samson took revenge upon the Philistines, the enemies of his race, the Israelites by bringing down the great arched roof of the temple of Dagon upon their heads crushing them as well as him to death. By this great sacrificial act he saved his people from the cruel clutches of the Philistines.



Q.7: Summarize the character of Samson Agonistes.

Ans. Samson proved himself as a great hero. He helped Israelites due to which he suffered a lot. His only fault was that he fell in love with Delilah from the race of his enemy (Philistines). She disclosed the secret of his strength on account of which he was captured. From the context of the poem, we can analyze his character. Milton says: "He patient, but undaunted, where they led him." Patient and undaunted are two words which manifest his courage and bravery. He was not afraid of critical situation. Though he was blind, he showed his stupendous force and amazed all onlookers.

LINES FROM AN ESSAY ON MAN

THE POET



Alexander Pope was born on May 21, 1688 in London, England to Alexander and Edith Pope. His family moved out of London and settled in Binfield in Windsor Forest around 1700. Being a Roman Catholic family Pope had little formal education at school; he received most of his education at home. Although physically weak, Pope had a great talent and wit for creativity. He started composing poetry from his early childhood. When he grew up he was soon recognized as one of the greatest poets of the Neo-classical age or the Augustan age, an age of heroic couplets and political satire. Pope's poetry is known for its correctness and perfection. He was highly philosophical poet who wrote most of his poetry on the reflection of true picture of human life and its existence. Pope died in 1744.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE POEM

An Essay on Man is a long philosophical poem published by Alexander Pope in 1734. It is a rationalistic effort to use philosophy in order to "vindicate the ways of God to man". The essay, written in heroic couplets, comprises four epistles (a literary composition in the form of a letter). Pope began work on it in 1729, and finished the first three by 1731. The main message of first epistle from which the extract comes is man, life and its nature. In other words, Alexander Pope justifies the ways of God implemented in human life and its affairs. According to him, whatever happens to man is right and God's will.

(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

1. The poem "An Essay on Man" was composed by:
* John Keats. * John Milton. * Alexander Pope * Lord Alfred Tennyson.
2. Ignorance of future is a _____.
* curse * blessing * ruin * disaster
3. The poem "An Essay on Man" is a philosophical and religious dissertation on _____.
* human existence. * human ignorance * human will * fate
4. Nature conceals from animals what man knows and from man what _____ know.
* prophets * angels * brutes * gods

5. If a lamb knew its destiny, would it skip and play happily.
 * Yes. * No. * may be. * I don't know.
6. "Blindness to the future" is:
 * The ability to see into the future. * the unawareness of the destiny.
 * becoming blind in the future. * losing one or both eyes.
7. O ----- to the future kindly given
 * Brightness * blindness * sharpness * none
8. Human soul finds its eternal peace in -----.
 * hell * human body * heaven * None of these
9. ----- springs eternal in the human breast.
 * Disappointments * hope * nature * none
10. This poem is a philosophical and religious thesis on human-----
 *existence * basis *foundation * being

SHORT ANSWERS

Q1: Who wrote the poem An Essay on Man? Write few lines about him.

Ans. The poem 'An Essay on Man' has been written by Alexander Pope. He was the most brilliant and influential poet of his period. His Essay on Criticism was published in 1711. This at once established the immense reputation that he enjoyed throughout his life and which persisted till the end of the century. His masterpieces were 'The Rape of the Lock' and 'An Essay on Man'. He is the third most frequently quoted writer in the English language, after Shakespeare and Tennyson.

Q2: What does the poet think about the unawareness to the future?

Ans. The perception of the poet about the unawareness to the future is that this darkness is kept so that everyone can continue to play his part calmly in the pageant of life. Else no one will tolerate his existence and no one will do anything properly in the world if he comes to know his future. He thinks that this unawareness to the future is a boon so that the business of the world can keep going on.

Q3: What is the perception of the poet about future?

Ans. The perception of the poet about future is that what is to come in the future is curtained with darkness from all creatures. God in His mercy hides the future and let them know their present state. God hides from animals what man knows and from man what angels know.

Q4: What example does the poet give to justify his perception about future?

Ans. For describing this fact poet illustrates the lamb that it plays; grazes fodder happily, remains full of life and pleased till the last time and even it shows its faithfulness by licking his master's hand that is about to kill him. If it comes to know its fate of being killed it won't bubble and bounce with life.

Q5: What is the belief of the poet about hope?

Ans. In a human life, hope is an elevating factor that keeps a man surviving. It is hope that gives us a way to move ahead amidst all uncertainty. Despite all the adversities, hurdles, troubles, and disappointment of this miserable world and of the present day, we hope for a better future and keeps struggling for the same. It is because of the future that the world is going on and on without any break or stop.

Q.6: What is the condition of our souls in this world according to Pope?

Ans. Alexander Pope thinks that human soul is permanently restless, disturbed and far from its real and eternal home. It tries itself to liberate from its material cage – human body. It wants to go back to its original and ultimate destiny that is eternal life which is the permanent and eternal destiny.

Q.7: Why does the poet name death a great teacher?

Ans. Pope names death 'great teacher' because it teaches us that we don't have to stay in this world forever and we have to die one day and has to leave this mortal world. Therefore, we must keep on doing virtuous deeds in the world and must keep on admiring God in every thick and thin so that we can make ourselves ready for the accountability to God.

Q.8: How does the poem "An Essay on Man" justifies Pope's opinion that ignorance of the future and hope are two great blessings of God?

OR

What are the two great blessings of God?

Ans. The poem "An Essay on Man" justifies Pope's opinion that ignorance of the future and hope are the two great blessings of God focusing the following:

- i) Ignorance of the future is a great blessing of God. If man had known his future, it would have absolutely become unbearable and impossible for him to complete his destined cycle of life according to His wishes. Pope supports this thought by giving the example of a playful contented lamb, which is unaware of its fate of being sacrificed shortly by its master.
- ii) The poem expresses the thought that even though God does not let man know His future blessings but has certainly blessed him with the **hope of being blessed in the future** which is yet another precious gift of God.

Q. 9: How does God of all see with equal eyes?

Ans. The concept "God of all sees with equal eyes" is presented with the thought that God prefers none to anything – The death of legendary figure or a tiny bird, the destruction of a tiny particle of an atom or that of an entire astronomical system and the rupturing of a bubble or the world are of similar significance to God.

Q.10: Why does Pope suggests flying humbly?

Ans. The poet Alexander Pope while preaching the principles of humility and modesty advises man to lead a simple with humble hopes and modest desires. If we aspire to rise, we should be humble and fearful like a bird that gradually balances its wings lest it might fall.

THE SOLITARY REAPER

THE POET



William Wordsworth, the poet of nature, was born on 7 April 1770 in Cocker mouth, Cumberland, in the Lake District of England. He belonged to the age of Romanticism in English Literature. He was a poet who developed his own valuable theories concerning poetry. He was of the view that poetry should be in a simple and unambiguous language so that ordinary people can easily understand it. This is the reason why he possesses a unique and simple style. His work shows his life long love for natural beauty, which earned him the title the Poet of Nature.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE POEM

The poem 'The Solitary Reaper' relates to an incident which deeply inspired the poet when he was walking alone through the hills of Scotland. While walking through the hills, the poet, William Wordsworth, came across a solitary girl who was reaping a crop and singing a melodious song at the same time. The poet was so much fascinated by the beautiful voice of the girl and the tone of her song that he stood silent and listened to it carefully. The song left such a lasting effect on the poet that retained its pleasant memories permanently. Relating it to an experience with nature, the poet went on cherishing those beautiful memories thereafter and never ceased to lose their charm.

MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **The Solitary Reaper belonged to:**
 - * The mountainous areas of the western and northern Scotland
 - * The islands off the west coast of Scotland
 - * The Arabian deserts.
 - * North America
2. **What was the Highland girl doing while singing a melancholy song?**
 - * She was playing.
 - * She was chasing a wild hare in the meadows.
 - * She was harvesting grain in a field
 - * She skipped playfully in the snows.
3. **Why didn't the poet understand the subject of the song of the Solitary Reaper?**
 - * She was singing in Gaelic
 - * She was singing in Hebrew.
 - * She was singing in Spanish.
 - * She was singing in Arabia
4. **Gaelic is spoken in:**
 - * The deserts of Saudi Arabia.
 - * The island off the western coast of Scotland
 - * The Highland of Scotland
 - * South America.
5. **What probably was the theme of the song of the Solitary Reaper?**
 - * Simple Tragedy.
 - * A popular legend or history.
 - * A typical jovial ballad
 - * Ordinary routine unfortunate events.

6. **William Wordsworth believed that the keenest joy of life lay in:**
 * The ability to preserve lovely experience in memory. * Optimism.
 * Ignorance of the future and hope. * Patriotism.
7. **According to Wordsworth, lovely experiences are:**
 * A source of mental torture. * A source of everlasting refreshment and joy.
 * Like Divine Blessing. * A note of Hope and Despair.
8. **No ----- did ever chaunt.**
 * Nightingale * cuckoo * parrot * none
9. **The ----- in my heart I bore**
 * Music * silence * joy * sorrow
10. **And sings a melancholy -----**
 * strain * note * song * none

SHORT ANSWERS

Q.1 Who wrote the poem the Solitary Reaper? Write few lines about him.

Ans. The poem 'Solitary Reaper' was composed by William Wordsworth. He, as a poet and critic, introduced a new conception of poetic style, insisting that plain language of common speech and ordinary events in humble lives were fit for the poet. A new poetic vision which found a revelation of God in the beauties of nature came into English poetry.

Q.2: When and where did Wordsworth find the solitary girl?

Ans. The composition of 'Solitary Reaper' was a result of the tour in the Highland of Scotland which Wordsworth made in the company of his sister Dorothy in 1805. Once, as usual, he was on his tour, he chanced to witness a Highland girl who was reaping and binding the crops alone. Besides he was singing something that not only enraptured the poet but also it added beauty to the spectacular and breathtaking scene of that valley.

Q.3: With what did the poet compare the voice of the solitary girl and why?

Ans. The poet was so much impressed that he compared the girl's voice with Cuckoo and Nightingale. The poet thinks that no nightingale had ever sung so pleasing and welcome songs *for weary caravans of traveler in Arabian deserts* nor anyone would have heard so thrilling voice from Cuckoo which breaks the silence of the seas among the Hebrides. After comparing the voice of the girl with that of the two different songs, he finds the latter voice more charming.

Q.4: Why did the poet say, 'Will no one tell me what she sings?'

Ans. The poet inquired impatiently if no one would tell him what she sang because he could not understand the theme of her song as she was singing either in Gaelic or in Celtic language of Scotland. As the poet is English, he could only fancy that she was singing a sad song about old, unhappy, far off things, battles or about some ordinary matter of life like natural sorrow, loss or pain that had been in the past and might happen in the future again.

~~How~~ How much was the poet impressed by the voice of the solitary girl?

Ans. The poet was so much enraptured and impressed that he listened motionless till he had his fill. The poet found the song such a profound and sheer beauty that he felt the song had a never-ending effect. At last, when he left the spot, her voice went on echoing in the valley of his mind even when it was heard no more.

MUSIC WHEN SOFT VOICES DIE

THE POET



Percy Bysshe Shelley was an English poet and was considered by many to be among the greatest, and one of the most influential leaders of the Romantic Movement. Throughout his life, Shelley lived by a rebel moral code. His beliefs concerning love, marriage, revolution, and politics caused him to be considered a dangerous immoralist by some. He was born on August 4, 1792, at Field Place, near Horsham, Sussex, educated at Eton College and, until his expulsion at the end of one year, the University of Oxford.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE POEM

Music When Soft Voices Die is a short lyrical poem in which P.B Shelley expresses his views about beauty, love and imagination. He says that beauty is immortal and love is unchangeable. It does not change with the passage of time and with the change of circumstances. It does not even die. His separation from his beloved does not kill true love as she lives in his memories all the time.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The theme of the poem "Music When Soft Voices Die" is:
 - * Separation and love.
 - * Patriotism.
 - * Love and Hatred
 - * Discipline.
2. "Vibrate in memory" means:
 - * move to and fro in mind
 - * marked or by oscillation.
 - * revived in the memory
 - * swing here and there
3. When do violets sicken?
 - * When they wither
 - * When they bloom.
 - * When they are wreathed
 - * When they are affected by some disease.
4. What does the poet mean to say "they quicken"?
 - * Become fast.
 - * To fade away.
 - * Become alive.
 - * To burn more intensely.
6. Percy Bysshe Shelley circulated a pamphlet, due to which he was expelled from university, called
 - *Pride and Prejudiced
 - * the Necessity of Atheism
 - * Worship
 - * none

6. -----itself shall slumber on.
 * hate * love * thought * none
7. ----- when soft voices die.
 * lyric * music * song * none

SHORT ANSWERS

Q.1: Who wrote the poem Music When Soft Voices Die? Write few lines about him.

Ans. The poem Music When Soft Voices Die was written by Percy Bysshe Shelly. He was one of the major English Romantic poets and is widely considered to be among the finest lyric poets of the English language. He is perhaps most famous for such anthology pieces as Ozymandias, Ode to the West Wind, To a Skylark, and the Masque of Anarchy.

Q.2: What is the perception of the poet about the separation of beloved?

Ans. The perception of the poet about the separation of beloved is that when your beloved is gone, and it is no more with you, it's the thought that keeps your love alive in your memory and we find our feeling far stronger, pure and caring than before. One can feel the presence of his or her love around him and continue to love even in the absence of beloved.

Q.3: What examples does the poet give to justify his idea of separation of beloved?

Ans. Percy describes that the music that touches our hearts, moves us and leaves profound impact on us. The sensation created by its memory is even stronger than music itself and becomes the bliss of solitude. When we find some beautiful flower bearing fascinating smell in garden, they touch us at the very first go and the fragrance that touches our soul deeper can be felt afterwards when these flowers fade. Roses, the sign of love, when are plucked becomes priceless and precious gift for the beloved. It reflects the sheer love of loved one.

Q.4: What is Percy Bysshe Shelley expressing in his poem "Music When Soft Voices Die"?

Ans. The poem entitled "Music When Soft Voices Die" expresses that we cannot forget our loved ones even though they no longer exist in our lives. Just as the pleasing voice of a singer, when no longer heard, is revived by its melody and the sweet scent of flowers like the violet lingers in the memory of the people long after they have withered away.

Q.5: How are roses useful even after they are dead in Shelley's opinion?

Ans. The charm and usefulness of the rose flower is not lost even after it has withered away as its petals can be scattered on the bed or the tomb of one's beloved to decorate it and make it look beautiful.

LINES FROM ENDYMION

THE POET



John Keats is a prominent English poet. He was born in Finsbury Pavement near London on 31 October, 1795. Despite his early death from tuberculosis at the age of 25, Keats contributed a lot to the English poetry and made himself famous as a fine romantic poet. Keats's poetry describes the beauty of the natural world and art as the vehicle for his poetic imagination. Keats's poetry evolves over his brief career from this love of nature and art into a deep compassion for humanity. His poems are spirited and lively. His personal life was a tale of sorrow and bereavement, but his keen observant eye made him an admirer of nature, which is fully reflected in his poems.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE POEM

In Greek mythology, Endymion was a young shepherd of outstanding beauty who slept eternally. He was so beautiful that Selene, goddess of the moon, fell in love with him and visited him every night as he lay asleep in a cave. John Keats was very much impressed by the beauty of Endymion and this is the reason that he used his name as the title of his poem. This is a poem of great beauty like Endymion. In this poem John Keats expresses his concept of beauty and its immortal effect on human life. He describes beauty as a tranquilizer and healer of the pains and sufferings of life. To him, beauty is a source of happiness in life and a joy for ever.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Endymion was:**
 - * the god of the sun.
 - * a young sailor in Marseilles.
 - * a young shepherd in Greek mythology.
 - * a French sailor.
2. **Selene is:**
 - * the goddess of love.
 - * the goddess of beauty.
 - * the goddess of the moon.
 - * the Princess of Ruritania.
3. **Selene fell in love with:**
 - * Edmond Dantes.
 - * Rudolf Rassendyll.
 - * Samson.
 - * Endymion.
4. **The poem Endymion expresses:**
 - * That optimism is the key to success in all adventures.
 - * That a thing of real and rare beauty is a source of eternal beauty.
 - * Death seizes all activities.
 - * The keenest joy of life lies in the ability to preserve a lovely experience.
5. **Keats believes that Beauty is:**
 - * Mortal
 - * Immortal
 - * Mémorable
 - * none of them
6. **Keats makes a band of flowers to:**
 - * Bind us to earth.
 - * Preserve a lovely experience in the memory
 - * To experience beauty.
 - * To make a garland

7. **What is a pall?**
 * A black or purple ceremonial funeral cloth.
 * A black veil worn by a widow on the death of her husband
 * Friend
 * A pet bird
8. **John Keats was a ----- poet.**
 * Classicist * romantic * Greek * none of these
9. **Some shape of ----- moves away the pall.**
 * Dignity * beauty * duty * adversity
10. **An endless fountain of ----- drink.**
 * Mortal * immortal * moral * none

QUESTIONS

Q.1: Who wrote the poem Endymion? Write few lines about him.

Ans. The poem entitled 'Lines from Endymion' was composed by John Keats. He was one of the principal poets of the English Romantic Movement. During his short life, his work received constant critical attacks from the periodicals of the day, but his posthumous influence on poets such as Alfred Tennyson has been immense.

Q.2: What does Keats think about beauty?

Ans. The sagacity of Keats about beauty is that it contains an ever -- lasting sensation of pleasure that never ceases but keeps on increasing with the passage of time. Beauty is a source that always makes us feel this world as a pleasing, calm and contented place and induces us to sleep calmly, a peaceful sleep that brings us sweet dreams, health and calm way of passing life.

Q.3: Why does we keep planning and working for future?

Ans. On every new day we make such a band of flower that is made of inspiration of beauty and we keep on planning for a better future. The same thing keeps us bound with this miserable world despite all the disappointments of this mean and tragic place, despite deficiency of gracious people, despite all the gloomy days and despite all that tiring and darkened ways that destiny has set for us. Truly, there are some forms of beauty that keep our despair soul stirring and keep them healthy.

Q.4: What illustration does the poet give for his perception about beauty?

Ans. The poet gives illustration of the sun, the moon, and the trees old and young that provides soothing shade as a boon to a simple sheep for his perception. In the same way the beauty of the daffodils are, which are wrapped up in the green leaves; clear streamlets which make a cool shelter against hot season for themselves are the signs of forever beauty. All these factors keep a simple sheep happy in its natural atmosphere and without all these the world mean nothing to it.

Q. 7: Explain "A thing of beauty is a joy forever" in the light of the poem "Lines from Endymion" by Keats.

Ans. This line expresses the conception of beauty, its immortality and its pleasure. An object of rare and real beauty is a source of permanent joy and pleasure. A beautiful thing once seen and enjoyed remains preserved in the memory. Beauty, like truth, is immortal and never fades out. Its loveliness increases with the flight of time.

Q.5: What does John Keats think about dooms?

Ans. John Keats thinks that the splendour of the dooms is as similar in effect as the beautiful things have for this tragic world. We face a lot of disappointments, intrigues, and trouble in this world instead we remain hopeful for a very just day and time and it is Dooms day. This day everything will be treated equally and no one can be spared unjustly. Besides, those who tolerate all the evils and adversities and keep doing virtuous deeds have a consolation of the rewards in the life hereafter.

Q.6: What ideas Keats expresses in "Endymion" about his impact of beauty on human life?

Ans. Keats expresses the following ideas in "Endymion" about the impact of beauty on human life:

- ✓ An object of rare and real beauty is a source of permanent joy and pleasure.
- ✓ The loveliness of beauty goes on increasing with the flight of time.
- ✓ The world is a place full of pain and sufferings; still we adhere to it because of the reward offered to us in some form of beauty.
- ✓ The sun, the moon, the trees, the clear flowing streams and the flowers around us are an eternal source of comfort happiness.

SAY NOT THE STRUGGLE NAUGHT AVAILETH

THE POET



Arthur Hugh Clough, English poet, was born in Liverpool. He spent his early childhood at Charleston, South Carolina, but in 1828 he returned to England and was educated at Rugby School and the University of Oxford. Clough spent five years traveling and lecturing; in 1852 he visited the American poet and essayist Ralph Waldo Emerson and lectured at Harvard University. The following year Clough became examiner in the Education Office in London, remaining there until poor health forced him to travel again in 1860. He died in Italy. Much of Clough's verse was experimental. Today Clough is most often identified with his short poem "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth," published posthumously (after his death).

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE POEM

SAY NOT THE STRUGGLE NAUGHT AVAILETH, an inspirational poem, is a creation of Arthur Hugh Clough. The poet, Arthur Hugh Clough, presents the following examples to express his point of view that human struggle is not useless and that continuous efforts shall undoubtedly be crowned with success:

- (i) He gives the image of the battlefield first.
- (ii) A man is portrayed standing on a beach watching the incoming tides, appearing to make no advance, but in fact they create inlets and creeks flooding stealthily inland from the sea.
- (iii) Again a man is portrayed watching the sluggishly rising sun, does not observe the rapid advance of the new day until he turns around to look to the west flooded with light.

Optimism is the key to success in all kinds of adventures. One must steadily stand with one's aim and goal and must keep striving for the achievement of his results no matter how long does your struggle take in yielding the desired result.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The poem "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth" breathes:
 * Patriotism. * Optimism. * Ignorance into the future. * Of illusions.
2. The phrase "The enemy faints not, not faileth" means:
 * The enemy does not become unconscious and fails.
 * We should not underestimate our enemy.
 * We should not think that the enemy cannot be defeated
 * We can defeat our enemy.
3. If hopes were dupes then fears may be:
 * False. * True. * Decisive. * Illusions.
4. The poem is _____ in theme.
 * romantic * inspirational * historical * mystical
5. The labour and the _____ are vain.
 * Work * wounds * words * none

SHORT ANSWERS

Q.1: Who wrote the poem Say not the Struggle Naught Availeth? Write few lines about him.

Ans. This inspiring poem is a creation of Arthur Hugh Clough. His father was a Liverpool cotton merchant who immigrated with his family to America. Although Clough's beliefs prevented his professional career from developing, his poetic achievement is considerable. He is perhaps best known for this short lyric, "Say not the struggle naught availeth."

Q.2: What are Clough's perception about hopes and fears?

Ans. Clough's perception about hopes is that it may be shattered sometimes and it may not yield the desired result so it is also possible that one's fear of failure may also prove wrong. A man works and struggles for his goal and never even wishes for failure so how may fear grow stronger than hope.

Q.3: What fruits do the water bear in the end of its journey?

Ans. We find the waves of sea striking the seashore but they seem not to gain any achievement out of their practice. But if we try to peep behind the scene; we will come to know it is the same water that makes its way far away to the sea in the forms of brooklets or streams. Finally it joins the sea and plays its significant role in increasing the fury and power of the mighty ocean.

Q.4: What does the last stanza of the poem "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth" describe?

Ans. The poet elucidates struggle and its fruits emphatically in the last stanza. For the same, he gives us the example of the sun that it starts climbing slowly in dawn from the east. If someone looks at the sun for its light from the eastern windows, it doesn't mean that it will just illuminate the east side. It also enriches the west side with its beautiful morning beams. It proves that struggle not only gives benefit from the expected direction, it also gives fruits from the unexpected ones.

Q.5: What examples does the poet cite in the poem "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth" to express his point of view?

Ans. The poet, Arthur Hugh Clough, presents the following examples to express his point of view that human struggle is not useless and that continuous efforts shall undoubtedly be crowned with success:

- (i) A man is portrayed standing on a beach watching the incoming tides, appearing to make no advance, but in fact they create inlets and creeks flooding stealthily inland from the sea.
- (ii) Again a man is portrayed watching the sluggishly rising sun, does not observe the rapid advance of the new day until he turns around to look to the west flooded with light.

Q.6: What do tired waves symbolize in the poem "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth"?

Ans. The tired waves in the poem "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth" by Arthur Hugh Clough, symbolize that efforts do not go in vain. Apparently the waves do not seem to make any advance, but in fact they create inlets and creeks flooding the inland stealthily from the sea.

Q.7: What is the moral of the poem "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth"?

Ans. The moral of the poem "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth" composed by Arthur Hugh Clough is hope and optimism. It suggests that optimism is the key to success in all kinds of adventures. One must steadily stand with its aim and goal and must keep striving for the achievement of his results no matter how long does your struggle take in yielding the desired result

Q.8: Ceaseless endeavor is indispensable for the achievement of success. Discuss.

Ans. The poem "Say Not Struggle Naught Availeth" composed by Arthur Hugh Clough expresses the concept that efforts do go in vain and the labour put in by man is not wasted. Those who struggle for the betterment of the world should not lose heart. Their efforts might appear fruitless to them at first. They should not give up and keep on striving for the cause; surely their efforts shall undoubtedly be crowned with success.

LINES FROM ULYSSES

THE POET



Born in Somersby, Lincolnshire England, on August 6, 1809. Alfred Lord Tennyson was one of the great representative figures of the Victorian Age. His writing encompasses many poetic styles and includes some of the finest idyllic poetry in the language. He was a prolific poet and composed a number of poems. Few poets have produced acknowledged masterpieces in so many different poetic genres as Tennyson; he furnished perhaps the most notable example in English letters of the eclectic style. His verse expresses the Victorian feeling for order and harmony.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE POEM

Ulysses is a dramatic monologue written in 70 lines of blank verse. It was written in 1833 but not published until 1842. Tennyson adapted the events of his poem from *Odyssey*, an epic by the Greek poet, Homer. Ulysses (a Latin form of Odysseus) was a hero and king of Ithaca in Greek mythology who fought bravely in the war of Troy on the side of Greeks. According to the legend, Ulysses took ten years after the war to return to his home in Ithaca. Having lived there for some time, he got bored and wanted to embark on a new journey to explore the world. The old Ulysses sets out on a journey of discovery because he believes that it is not too late to find a New World. It is this part of Ulysses' life that Tennyson portrays in his poem. Ulysses is a symbol of adventurous spirit, courage, zeal, faith in oneself, thirst for knowledge. Through this character, the poet brings a lot of inspiration to the readers.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The poem "Lines from Ulysses" was composed by:
 - * Thomas Campion.
 - * Alfred Lord Tennyson.
 - * John Milton.
 - * Alexander Pope.
2. The poem entitled "Lines from Ulysses" narrates:
 - * A hero Greek mythology, Ulysses of Homer's Odyssey.
 - * A Hebrew hero, Samson, who possessed immense strength.
 - * A Greek allegorical fictional figure, Endymion.
 - * An unparallel obedience of Casablanca towards his father.
3. Ulysses is setting on a voyage of discovery as he opines:
 - * The world is round
 - * It is never too late to find a New World
 - * India could be reached by sailing westwards too.
 - * They would see the great Achilles in Heaven.
4. Ulysses of Homer's Odyssey is:
 - * A symbol of adventurous spirit.
 - * A patriot.
 - * A religious person.
 - * A geologist.

~~Q.6:~~ What is the moral or the message of the poem entitled "Lines from Ulysses"?

Ans. The moral or the message of the poem entitled "Lines from Ulysses" by Lord Alfred Tennyson is that every moment of our life is vital. We must struggle ceaselessly against any odd for the achievement of our goal following the motto:

Q.7: Explain the assertion that Ulysses is a symbol of adventurous spirit.

Ans. Alfred Lord Tennyson presents Ulysses as the most prudent and bravest of the Greek heroes. He presents him as the symbol of adventurous spirit, indomitable courage and inexhaustible zeal. He encourages his sailor to accompany him in the adventure. He challenges his old age by fighting against it. He has thirst for new adventures. He thinks that death closes all and before death they must do something great.

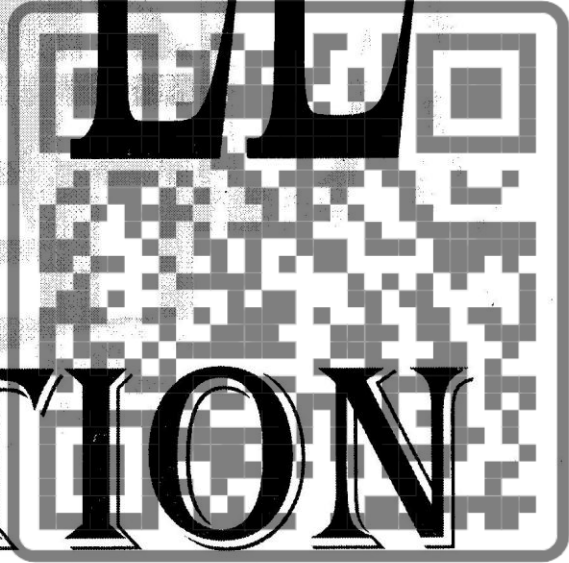
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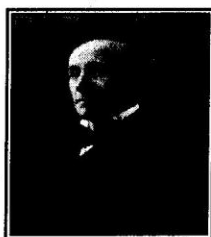
NOVEL

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SECTION



THE PRISONER OF ZENDA



Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins was an English novelist and playwright. He was born on 9 February 1863 in Clapton, London. He was a prolific writer, especially of adventure novels but he is remembered best for only two books: *The Prisoner of Zenda* (1894) and its sequel *Rupert of Hentzau* (1898). These works, "minor classics" of English literature, are set in the contemporaneous fictional country of Ruritania and spawned the genre known as Ruritanian romance. He died on 8th July 1933 at Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE NOVEL

The Prisoner of Zenda is an adventure novel by Anthony Hope, published in 1894. The king of the fictional country of Ruritania is abducted on the eve of his coronation, and the protagonist, an English gentleman on holiday who fortuitously resembles the monarch, is persuaded to act as his political decoy in an attempt to save the situation. The villainous Rupert of Hentzau gave his name to the sequel published in 1898, which is included in some editions of this novel. The books were extremely popular and inspired a new genre of Ruritanian romance.

PLOT SUMMARY

Rudolf Rassendyll, twenty-nine year old younger brother of the Earl of Burlesdon and a distant cousin and look-alike of Rudolf V, the soon-to-be-crowned King of Ruritania, a "highly interesting and important" Germanic kingdom somewhere imprecisely between the German and Austrian Empires. The reason for this was because a great-great grandfather of both Rudolfs—also named Rudolf—had an affair with an English noblewoman. He acknowledged the son that resulted from this union and provided for them.

Ruritania is, like Germany and Austria-Hungary at that time, a monarchy. The red-headed Rudolf Elphberg, the crown prince, is a hard-drinking playboy, unpopular with the common people, but supported by the aristocracy, the Catholic Church, the army, and the upper classes in general. The political rival to this absolute monarch is his younger half-brother Michael, the dark-haired Duke and Governor of Strelsau, the capital. Black Michael has no legitimate claim to the throne, because he is the son of their father's second, morganatic marriage—in other words his mother was not of royal blood, and the next in line of succession is the beautiful and popular Princess Flavia. Michael is regarded as champion of Strelsau's working classes, both the proletariat and the peasants, and of what Hope refers to as the criminal classes. The novel seems sympathetic, however, with those who would support the dissolute monarch, King Rudolf.

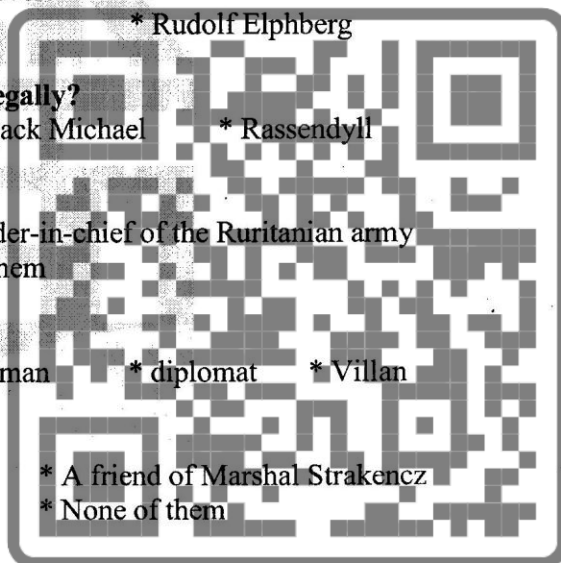
When Michael has King Rudolf drugged, Rassendyll must impersonate the King at the coronation, and then when the King is abducted and imprisoned in his castle in the small town of Zenda, until he can be rescued. There are complications, plots, and counter-plots, among them the schemes of Michael's mistress Antoinette de Mauban, and those of his dashing but villainous henchman Rupert of Hentzau, and Rassendyll falling in love with Princess Flavia, the King's betrothed. In the end, the King is restored to his throne—but the lovers, in duty bound, must part forever.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Novel "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA" was written by:
 * Oscar Wilde * Anthony Hope * Jacob Marly * None of them
2. Rudolf Rassendyll belongs to the:
 * Royal family * Burlesdon family * Elphberg family * None of them
3. Robert is the elder brother of:
 * Rudolf Elphberg * Rose * Rudolf Rassendyll * None of them
4. Rose is related to Rassendyll as his:
 * sister * niece * sister-in-law * wife
5. Who persuaded Rassendyll to take up some profession?
 * Rose * Robert * Col. Sapt * None of them
6. "Good families are generally worse than any others." Who said this?
 * Rassendyll * Rose * Robert * None of them
7. Sir Jacob Borrodaile was going to have an embassy where he would take him as a/an:
 * Attaché * servant * guide * none of them
8. Who shared a common ancestor with the king of Ruritania?
 * Col. Sapt * Rose * Rassendyll * Fritz
9. Ruritania is an imaginary country in:
 * the south of Europe * the north of Europe
 * the central Europe * the west of Europe
10. Rassendyll visited Ruritania with the intention of :
 * taking part in new king's coronation * seeing the new king's coronation
 * the revenge from Elphberg * seeing princess Flavia
11. The capital city of Ruritania is:
 * Dresden * Tyrol * Strelsau * Paris
12. Michael, the Duke of Strelsau was:
 * the half brother of the new king * the real brother of the new king
 * the friend of new king * the hero of Novel
13. Col. Sapt, Fritz von Tarlenheim and King Rudolf met Rassendyll by chance:
 * In Paris * In the Fortress of Yanina
 * In the forest near Zenda * In England
14. Who sent wine to the king?
 * Josef * Max Holf * Michael * Colonel Sapt

15. Who persuaded Rassendyll to save the throne?
 * Princess Flavia * Colonel Sapt * King Elphberg * none of them
16. Who gets Rudolf Elphberg kidnapped?
 * Fritz * Marshall * Black Michael * none of them
17. Who is Madame Antoinette de Mauban?
 * The cousin of king * A handsome and rich widow
 * Rassendyll's friend * none of them
18. Who are Michael's "six"?
 * Michael's friends * Michael's enemy * Rassendyll's friends * His henchmen
19. Who writes a letter to Rassendyll to come to the Summerhouse?
 * Princess Flavia * Rose * Sir Jacob Borrodaile * Madame Mauban
20. What is the title of the chapter in which summerhouse incident is described?
 * The adventures of an understudy * a new use for a tea table
 * She wanted to prevent Michael * None of them
21. Why does Madame de Mauban write a letter of Rassendyll?
 * she wanted to capture Rassendyll * because she was very devoted to Michael.
 * she wanted to prevent Michael from marrying Princess Flavia * none of them
22. What do Michael's men offer Rassendyll at the Summerhouse?
 * They offered a large bribe * they offered him to join Michael's party
 * They offered him to marry with Princess * They offered him to kill Madame de Mauban
23. Who prevents Rassendyll from revealing the secret of his being impostor?
 * Black Michael * Colonel Sapt * Fritz * Rupert
24. Who visits Ruritania for investigation of the missing Mr. Rassendyll?
 * Robert * The British ambassador * Marshal Strakencz * None of them
25. Who is Rupert of Hentzau?
 * Ruritanians * French * English * German
26. Who kills Black Michael?
 * Rupert of Hentzau * Real king * Madame de Mauban * Fritz
27. Who remains unconscious throughout the story?
 * Rudolf Elphberg * Princess Flavia * Detchard * none of them
28. What is Michael's orders about Rudolf Elphberg?
 * To kill Elphberg if Sapt's party attack on the castle * to capture Rassendyll
 * to inform him time to time * none of them
29. Who is wounded in the fight between Rupert and Rassendyll?
 * Rassendyll * Rupert * Madame de Mauban * none of them

30. **The story put out after the event for public explanation is:**
 * Rassendyll was Michael friend and posing as king
 * Michael was confining at Zenda an unnamed friend of king
 * Colonel Sapt wanted to seize the throne
 * None of them
31. **Who save the throne of Ruritania?**
 * Rudolf Elphberg * Rudolf Rassendyll * Rose * Madame-de-Mauban
32. **The last painful interview occurs between:**
 * Madame-de-Mauban and Black Michael
 * Rupert and Mauban
 * Rudolf Elphberg
 * Princess Flavia and Rudolf Rassendyll
33. **Who is the most dangerous character of the novel?**
 * Rassendyll * Black Michael * Rupert * Rudolf Elphberg
34. **Who wants to seize the throne of Ruritania illegally?**
 * Rupert * Colonel Sapt * Black Michael * Rassendyll
35. **Who is Colonel Sapt?**
 * Diplomat * Commander-in-chief of the Ruritanian army
 * a loyal servant to the crown * None of them
36. **Who is Rudolf Rassendyll?**
 * English gentle man * Ruritanian gentleman * diplomat * Villan
37. **Fritz is:**
 * A friend of Black Michael * A friend of Marshal Strakencz
 * A faithful servant of King Rudolf * None of them
38. **Black Michael is:**
 * A half brother of Rudolf * newly ascended to the throne
 * Commander-in-chief * None of them
39. **Johann is:**
 * the servant of Colonel Sapt * one of the Rudolf domestic servant
 * Michael's gamekeeper * None of them
40. **Fritz marries:**
 * Helga * Flavia * de Mauabn * None



SHORT ANSWERS

Q.1: What type of novel is The Prisoner of Zenda?

Ans: The Prisoner of Zenda is the novel of adventure with a blend of various themes. The adventure is brought into the novel with Rassendyll's impersonation of the King Rudolf Elphberg after he goes insensible in result of excessive drinking of the drugged wine which was sent to him by his own brother as a part of his conspiracy. From this point until the unfolding of his impersonation to princess Flavia and the release of the king from Michael's prison, the adventure sustains in an enthralling fashion. During the course of the novel, we come across the themes like the strong sense of duty and patriotism, sense of duty, sacrifice in love etc.

Q.2: What part does the castle of Zenda play in the novel?

Ans. The castle of Zenda plays a very significant role in the novel. In fact, novel has got the title 'The Prisoner of Zenda' just because the real adventure and thrill begin when the king, Rudolf Elphberg is imprisoned in the castle of Zenda.

This building of the castle had been fortress in old days, and was in good preservation. Behind it stood another portion of the original castle and behind that again, separated from it by a deep and broad moat, which ran all around the old building, was a handsome modern chateau erected by the last king and now forming the country residence of the Duke of Strelsau. The old and the new portion were connected by a drawbridge, and this indirect mode of access formed the only passage between the outer worlds.

Q.3: The Prisoner of Zenda is a novel of adventure. Discuss.

Ans. The Prisoner of Zenda is an adventurous creation of Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins. The novel presents a blend of adventure, melodrama and romance. The plot of the novel is based upon the political changes in Ruritania that is caused by the death of the King Rudolf IV. The only and legal heir to the throne is Rudolf Elphberg, the real son of the late king while Black Michael who is from the second and morganatic marriage of the late king also wishes to get the throne because he is far more popular than Rudolph Elphberg in the country. So, he makes a devilish plot to drug Elphberg and seize the throne for himself but Sapt with the help of Rassendyll snatches away this chance from him. Black Michael kidnaps the insensible king and imprisoned him in Zenda. From there starts the thrilling adventure of the novel where knowing the realities of each other neither side can't speak of the truth and have to defend their schemes.

Q.4: Princess Flavia has been portrayed as an intelligent and romantic lady. Verify this statement.

Ans. (Princess Flavia is a perfect epitome of love and loyalty, beauty and elegance, sincerity and patriotism, and above all an epitome of honour and sacrifice) (She is loyal to her country. She knows her duties well, performs them with all her sincerity and honesty) and regards the feelings and expectations of the people of her state important (Princess Flavia is the cousin of the king of Ruritania. She is an ideal princess coming out from the book of romance as we read any literature of the world. Her love for the king is not only the matter of legal importance but it also has the deep emotional value)



The colour of romance, infatuation and love begins to broaden its spectrum in the novel when a ball is arranged for the imposter of the king and Princess Flavia. Rassendyll tries to appear to be wooing her and this causes him fall in love with the epitome of beauty and elegance – Princess Flavia. When they are alone after the ball they feel the spark of love light in their hearts. Both of them raise to the magnificent heights of love and Princess Flavia whispers the magic of words into Rassendyll's ear. She says:

'Oh! If you were not the king, I show you how I love you.'

Q.5: Comment on the role of Madam de Mauban in the novel.

Ans. ^{Madam}Antoinette de Mauban is one of the major and significant characters of the novel. She has a very attractive and charming personality who deeply loves Black Michael. Despite being a part of Michael's schemes, she remains a noble lady who wishes nothing but love of Black Michael for her. Madam Antoinette-de-Mauban appears to be rich, handsome, according to répute, ambitious and French widow lady aged about thirty. She is fashionable and is much talked in the fashionable society of Paris. She is very reserved and does not let anybody come to interaction with her easily. She proves a very helpful character in the restoration and rescue of the king. She is the one who gives valuable information about the king for the first time and leaks out the actual intention of Black Michael and warns Rassendyll not to trust Michael ever and later on warns Flavia through a letter. In the last attempt to rescue the king, she is a part of Rassendyll's party.

Q.6: Comment on the role of Sapt in the novel.

Ans. Colonel Sapt plays a very significant role in the novel and in preventing the throne from the devilish plots of Black Michael. He persuades Rassendyll to impersonate the king because he knows it quite well that Black Michael will seize the throne. He is the most experienced, senior and intelligent character of the novel. He is the strongest man and a trusting advisor for the king and for the politics of Ruritania. Colonel Sapt is a brave man whose gallantry keeps him motivated for taking personal risks. He is also very loyal to the king and serves the throne with dedication and faith. He is one of the most devoted followers and personal attendant of the real king.

Q.7: Give a brief character sketch of Black Michael.

Ans. Black Michael, the Duke of Strelsau, is the half brother of the King Rudolf Elphberg. He isn't a legal heir to the throne. He is the owner of Castle of Zenda and the surrounding estate, still his thirst for power and throne doesn't quench. He appears as a traditional villain of the novel. He drugged the king in order to seize the throne in his absence. But unfortunately the Colonel Sapt snatches this chance from him by presenting an imposter of the king. There is no love in his heart for anyone and this is the reason why even his most trusted followers have no regard or respect for him. He is betrayed by his own follower like Johan and Rupert of Hentzau. In short Black Michael is an evil, selfish, and unreliable character. Being a villain of the story, he betrays everyone. Consequently, he has no true friend. He never cares for his blood relations and even for his love. Therefore, nature repays him in the same coin and he is killed by one of his own men.

Q.8: Describe any incident, which you like most in the Prisoner of Zenda.

OR

How does the tea – table incident turn the table of Michael's plans?

Ans. The tea-table incident appears in the summerhouse. When Rassendyll reaches there, he meets Madam de Mauban. She briefs him that he is to be killed in any way and then the Duke will seize the throne and will marry Princess Flavia. She has done arrangements to help him flee. In the meanwhile, he is trapped. Michael's men start talking to Rassendyll and offer him a large bribe as well as safe conduct to the frontier but Madam de Mauban forbids him to trust them.

He at once decides what to do. He uses iron – topped table as a shield and pretends as if he has agreed. As soon as the gate opens, he attacks with the tea table. This causes three of them tumbled down the stairs. Detchard manages to come out from under the table. Detchard is about to fire at him but Rassendyll proves too sharp. Then Rudolf runs past the summerhouse and approaches the place where the ladder is. He goes up the ladder in a minute and flees from there. This incident turns the table of Michael's plan.

Q.9: What was the importance of the first chance meeting of the hero with King Rudolf and his most loyal attendants?

How and where the Rudolfs meet first time?

Ans. The first chance meeting of the hero with King Rudolf and his most loyal attendants were of vital and significant importance. They met in a forest near Zenda just a day before the coronation. This was a meeting which shocked King Rudolf because he saw a person who resembled him very much. The king was amused to know distant relation with Rassendyll and took him to an informal supper where they ate and drank together with some delightful conversation. There King Rudolf drank a rare old wine which was a gift from Michael and it was actually drugged. Hadn't Rassendyll met them all, Black Michael would surely have captured the throne in the absence of the Rudolf Elphberg.

Q.10: Describe the careless attitude of King Elphberg.

How much was the throne endangered by the careless attitude of the real king – Rudolf Elphberg?

Ans. The throne was endangered by the careless attitude of the real king – Rudolf Elphberg. It was a sheer chance for the Black Michael to capture the throne. One of the most significant signs of Elphberg's careless attitude is that he doesn't hesitate in getting drunk just a day before his coronation. He does not care even for the coronation and drinks excessively. He also drinks the wine gifted by his wicked brother though it is well known that Black Michael intends to get through the access to the throne and wants to marry Flavia, but Elphberg doesn't care all these. Shortly, it is all because of his carelessness that Michael gets a chance to hatch a devilish plot by kidnapping him.

Q.11: How did wise Sapt face the critical situation to save the throne when king Rudolf Elphberg had fainted by drinking the drugged wine?

Ans. Col. Sapt was a very intelligent and experienced army officer. As the personal bodyguard of King Rudolf it was his duty to protect the king and his throne. He proved his loyalty and sharpness of mind in that critical situation when the king got fainted by drinking the drugged

wine. He showed remarkable wisdom and presence of mind. Col. Sapt quickly decided to take advantage of Rassendyll's resemblance with king Rudolf and convinced him to impersonate

the king at the coronation ceremony. Rassendyll displayed great courage and heroism and impersonated the king successfully at the coronation. Consequently, the villain and traitor, Duke Michael failed to capture the throne of Ruritania. Rassendyll was an understudy and Sapt his aide-de-camp.

Q.12: Why did Black Michael kidnap the king?

Ans. Black Michael, the Duke of Strelsau, is the villain of the novel "**The Prisoner of Zenda**". He kidnapped the king so that he could disgrace him in front of people of Ruritania by disclosing that he was a drunkard. By destroying his reputation he could easily get to the throne by proving himself more capable of being king than Rudolf Elphberg. (The other plan was to get rid of the king by killing him. In fact, Michael wanted to be in his brother's shoe.

Q.13: How and why was Rudolf Rassendyll made the king of Ruritania?

OR

How and why did Rudolf Rassendyll impersonate the king of Ruritania?

Ans. In the exposition part of the novel, it is revealed that Rassendyll resembles the king of Ruritania because of a common ancestry. He visited Ruritania to attend the coronation ceremony of Rudolf Elphberg. By chance, he met the king in the forest of Zenda and the king welcomed him as his cousin and took him to the shooting lodge on an informal supper. Here the king drank the wine sent by Michael as a gift. The next morning, the king was found insensible, as the wine was drugged and Sapt persuaded Rassendyll to save the throne from Michael by impersonating him at the coronation.

Q.14: Relate how Sapt frustrated Michael's plot to seize the throne for Elphberg?

Ans. On the day of coronation, when Sapt found the king utterly unable to attend his own coronation, he made a plan for Rassendyll to impersonate the king for the day. This was the moment when a temporary conflict was generated in the story. But when that night after the coronation, Sapt arrived at the shooting lodge to take the real king back to the palace, he and Rassendyll found the king missing, obviously kidnapped by Michael's followers. He decided to frustrate Michael's plot by keeping Rassendyll on the throne until the real king was rescued.

Q.15: What is the attitude of Michael to Rassendyll during the coronation?

Ans. When Rassendyll unexpectedly reaches at cathedral on the coronation ceremony, Black Michael gets stunned to see the king there. His full-blooded red cheeks go pale all in a moment and his helmet falls with a clatter on the floor. When the king is crowned and he goes to meet him, the Duke's step trembles and he looks to the right and to the left, as a man looks who thinks of flight; and his face is patched with red and white, and his hands shake. Even his lips are dry and parched.

Q.16: What was the first gallant and brave step of Rassendyll when he was made an imposter of the king?

Ans. The first gallant and brave step of the Rassendyll when he was made an imposter of the king was that when he was passing through the Old Town which was in the favour of Black Michael on his way to cathedral on the coronation day, he wished to go without any particular escort. In fact, he wished to enhance the king's popularity by showing that the king of the Ruritaniens trusted them. Sapt and particularly Marshal were not in the favour of this decision. In spite of that, he enjoyed that flavor.

Q.17: Explain the exact position of the king in the castle?

Ans. The king was imprisoned in the older part of the Zenda castle. The only way to approach the old part is the drawbridge and this indirect mode of access formed the only passage between the old building and the outer world. The king was kept in a small room just by the drawbridge, a room with one window close to the surface of the moat. The only entrance to the room is from an inner room.

Q.18: Who are 'The Six'? What part do they play in the novel?

Ans. The Six are resolute and crooked gentlemen in the service of the Duke of Strelsau. Three are Ruritaniens and three are foreigners. The foreign three are De Gautet who is French, Bersonin who is Belgian and Detchard who is English. Rests of the three are Ruritaniens. They include Lauengram, Krafstein and Rupert of Hentzau. Rupert of Hentzau is by far the most daring and dangerous of the six. Only Rupert of Hentzau is the one who remains alive at the end of the story.

They play part in the devilish plot of Black Michael. Three of them are always on guard with the strict instruction of Black Michael to kill the king in case of any attempt to rescue him.

Q.19: "Before God, you're the finest Elphberg of them all" who is being referred to in the quoted lines and why?

Ans. In these lines, Rudolf Rassendyll is being referred to as the finest Elphberg by Marshall Strakencz because of the way he ruled Ruritania in those few days, the emotions and feelings he showed in favour of the royal family and Ruritania and how nicely he performed his duty with sincerity and loyalty, was something a nice soul could only do. In spite of the love and trust of Flavia he never tried to use it wrongly. He always respected her. Being on the throne, he never forgot that he was not the real heir of the throne.

Q.20: What role does Antoinette de Mauban play to help Rassendyll in the novel The Prisoner of Zenda?

(OR)

Why does Lady Mauban help Rassendyll?

(OR)

Was Madam de Mauban justified in opposing the evil schemes of Black Michael? Give reasons.

Ans. Antoinette de Mauban plays a very important part in the novel because she helps Rassendyll and betrays Michael in order to save him from marrying Flavia and it seems justified because Michael has deep relations with her. Despite this, he not only wishes to marry Princess Flavia but also he makes plot to make his dreams come true. He tries to desert Mauban but she exposes Michael's treachery. When she invites Rassendyll in the summerhouse to trap him on the persuasion of Michael, she tells Rassendyll aptly that he has been invited here to be trapped and assists him in escaping from there besides giving valuable information about the king. She tells Rassendyll about the secret of the duke's castle and helps him in the rescue of the real king.

Q.21: How did Rassendyll manage to escape from the summerhouse safe and sound where he had been trapped by the three villains?

Ans. Duke Michael wanted to remove Rassendyll from the scene as the real king had already been kidnapped by the villain. For that purpose, he had deputed three professional killers to kill Rassendyll.

Under Michael's direction lady Mauban wrote a letter to Rassendyll. She bade him to reach the summerhouse alone at midnight. Showing great courage, Rassendyll reached there and found Lady Mauban awaiting him. She disclosed to him the plan of Michael, who wanted to get Rassendyll trapped and killed there. She urged him to leave the place without wasting a single moment, as the three foreigners of Michael's Six were about to arrive at the scene.

Before Rassendyll could take any step, the three villains approached there and trapped Rassendyll. However, Rassendyll displayed great heroism, presence of mind and fighting spirit. With the help of the small tea-table, which he used as a shield, Rassendyll protected himself against the pistol shots of the villains. In addition to that he wounded one of them seriously and safely escaped from there. It was a great setback for Michael as Rassendyll defeated his villains in an armed clash.

Q.22: Why do Rupert and Michael have a fight?

Ans. As we go through the story of **The Prisoner of Zenda**, we come to know that Rupert and Michael are rivals because both are attracted by Madame de Mauban. In the final course, Rupert enters her room and tries to molest her but she shrieks to Michael for help. Michael and his servants rush into the room and have a fight with him and because Rupert is armed with a sword, he kills Michael and escapes.

Q.23: Why could Black Michael not expose the true identity of the imposter? Why do the King's enemies not expose the imposter?

Why was Michael helpless and not in a position to expose Rassendyll though he knew that Rassendyll was imposter?

Ans. Black Michael could never reveal the true identity of the imposter because. In fact, he drags the king in order to seize the throne in his absence. But unfortunately Colonel Sapt snatches this chance from him by presenting an imposter of the king. Michael followers kidnap the king from the shooting lodge. Sapt decides that the only way to prevent Michael from seizing the throne is for Rassendyll to go back to Strelsau and continue to impersonate the king.

During the course of the novel, though, both the sides show much enmity for each other still Black Michael and his followers can't expose the imposter king. Because, if they do so; they'll have to reveal their own grave crime and this may cause the failure of their treacherous schemes.

Q.24: How Rupert did seriously injured Rassendyll in the Presence of his friends at the Chateau de Tarlenheim?

Ans. When Rupert met Rassendyll on the terrace of the Chateau de Tarlenheim, he gave an offer for Rassendyll from Michael of a million crown and a safe conduct to the frontier. Rassendyll refused. As Rupert was mounting his horse after the visit was over, all of a sudden, he hurled a dagger towards Rassendyll. The hero was very lucky as he saw the flash of the blade of the dagger in the sunshine and quickly moved his body aside. As a result, the dagger missed Rassendyll's heart and pierced into his shoulder. However, the injury was very serious and it was great shock to the king's camp. Rupert escaped unharmed as his horse darted into the forest with the rider followed by ineffective pistol shots.

Q.25: How was Johann persuaded to work as an informer against his master, Duke Michael?

Ans. Johann was the personal and trustworthy servant of Duke Michael, living with his master in the New Castle of Zenda. He was in love with one of the daughter of the inn-keeper at Zenda. It was the same inn where Rassendyll had stayed before. Rassendyll took advantage of the love affair to persuade Johann to work as an informer against Michael. Very confidently, he said to Col. Sapt, "Our little Delilah will bring our Samson." Johann was captured successfully when according to Rassendyll's plan he came to meet her beloved outside Zenda. He was convinced Johann to deliver information about the prisoner king. Sapt gave Johann threats and then, offered him that he would not be harmed if Michael and his rotten fellows were arrested in consequence. Johann agreed to cooperate with the king's men for his own safety in the future.

Q.26: Who leaked the king's exact position of detention in the castle Zenda? Where was the king imprisoned in castle Zenda after being kidnapped by Black Michael's followers?

Ans. The king was imprisoned in the old part of the castle Zenda after being kidnapped by Michael's followers. Johann was the one who leaked out the King's exact position in the castle when he was captured and forced to reveal what he knew. According to his information, the king was imprisoned in a small room in the old castle just by the drawbridge, a room with one window close to the surface of the moat. The only entrance to this room was from an inner room in which three of the Six were always on guard.

Q.27: How does Rassendyll deal with the situation of himself being inquired about by the British Ambassador?

How does the police misgiving about the Prisoner of Zenda complicate the matter?

Ans. In chapter XV, the prefect of police comes to Zenda in Rassendyll's pursuit on the request of British ambassador because he has vanished and there is no information about his whereabouts for long. He meets Rassendyll considering him king and explains that a man from Britain – a man of some position – is missing for two months. The prefect knows it quite well that Rassendyll came Ruritania in the same train as Mauban and he expresses his fear that Michael might imprison or harm him out of jealousy.

This arrival of the prefect of police makes the matter complicated because he is almost in the right direction of his inquiries. This clever official has come surprisingly near the truth. If he keeps his investigation in the same way, it might mean the worst to the king. Rassendyll, using his authority as king, instructs him to leave the matter to him for the next few days and return to Strelsau.

Q.28: How did Rassendyll get the first moral victory over Michael in the dangerous game?

(OR)

How did Rassendyll strike first hard blow to Michael in the dangerous game played on the surface of Ruritania politics?

Ans. Anthony Hope Hawkins has portrayed the character of Rassendyll as a young man with heroic qualities and great love of adventure.

According to the wise plan of Col. Sapt, Rassendyll agreed to play the part of the king at the coronation ceremony to protect the throne from Michael.

While proceeding to the church for taking oath Rassendyll made a great and daring move by deciding to pass through the old town of Strelsau, a danger zone for the king, without a single bodyguard. The people of that area got surprised and highly impressed by the courage and heroism of Rassendyll who felt no hesitation at all in riding through the danger zone without any sign of fear or panic. This wise and bold step taken by Rassendyll got him the first moral victory over Michael.

Q.29: How did Princess Flavia prove in the end of the novel that she wanted to uphold honour and prestige of her homeland and family?

Ans. Princess Flavia is not at all portrayed by the author as a mere showpiece in the novel. She is an extremely dedicated, sincere and sensible type of young lady.

In the end of the novel, the tender heart of Flavia had to sustain severe shock when she came to know the shocking reality that the centre of her love and devotion was not the king but an English young man in the disguise of King Rudolf.

However, she displayed remarkable courage and sense of duty. She confessed to Rassendyll that she loved him more than her life but she was determined to uphold her family honour and the prestige of her homeland. She made it clear to him that she would prefer to sacrifice her love for the sake of honour and duty.

The noble and daring decision glorified the character of Princess Flavia very much and earned her great respect and love for the readers.

Q.30: How did Sapt and Fritz serve Rudolf Rassendyll?

Ans. Sapt and Fritz serve Rassendyll not just as a person who is assisting them in their mission rather they regard him very important and value his advices. They never misbehave with Rassendyll and never let down his proposals. It is proved when a letter arrives for Rassendyll that asks him to come at midnight to summerhouse alone. At first, Sapt suspecting a trap tries to turn down the instruction but when Rassendyll insists, he agrees to accompany him. When Fritz and Sapt escort Rassendyll to the frontier and they have their last conversation before Rassendyll's departure from Ruritania, Fritz still bows in front of him as he used to do and kisses his hand in esteem previously. These all shows that their behaviour with Rassendyll has been like a friend and like a man who is superior to them.

Q.31: What circumstances lead Rassendyll to impersonate the king?

Ans. After drinking rare wine, Rudolf Elphberg becomes unconscious. Two zealous upholders (Col. Sapt and Fritz) of the king want to secure the throne from the flirt Black Michael. They make the most of Rassendyll's resemblance with the real king. They persuade him to shave off his beard and play his part as king. They have to leave for Strelsau secretly. Rassendyll succeeds in his mission as a king. In short, the careless attitude of the king lead Rassendyll to become the king of Ruritania.

Q-32 Discuss Ball party in your own words.
Or what do you know about romance which was imposed on Rassendyll?

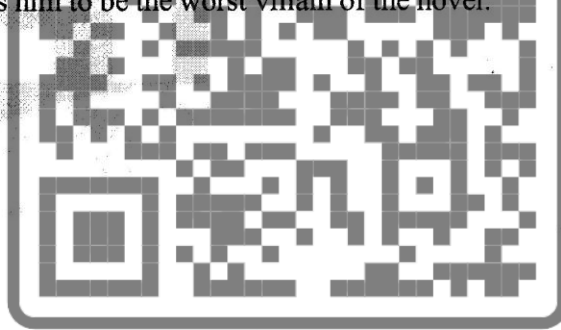
Ans. The Ball was arranged by Col. Sapt in the novel. He told Rassendyll in a decisive voice. **"You must make love to her tonight, you know."** He was directed to play his role best. Therefore, he opened the function by dancing with Flavia. He behaved towards the princess far better than the real king and she felt love for Rassendyll. She said for the first time in her life, **"oh, if you were not the king! Then I show you how I love you! How is that I love you now, Rudolf?"**

The word 'now' that she used reveals the fact that it was Rassendyll who had won her rather than Rudolf Elphberg. At a supper, he put a garland around Flavia's neck. In brief, here he succeeds and wins people's heart.

Q-33: Discuss the villainy of Rupert of Hentzau.

Ans. Rupert of Hentzau is one of the villainous characters in the novel. He is one of the Ruritania. Rassendyll calls him a dare-devil. He is unique in experience due to his villainy. He goes against Black Michael and presents an offer to Rassendyll. He said: **"Attack the castle boldly. Let Sapt and Tarleheim lead.... Sapt and Fritz will fall; Black Michael will fall."** His intention is to kill Sapt and Fritz along with Michael in the custody of Rassendyll. He further told: **"Black Michael will fall, like a dog he is; the prisoner, as you call him, will go by Jacob Ladder- ah, you that? To hell! Two men will be left- I, Rupert of Hentzau and you, the king of Ruritania."** His suggestion proves him to be the worst villain of the novel.

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INCIDENTS AND EVENTS

Describe the Coronation Ceremony.

(OR)

What is 'The Adventure of an Understudy'?

The coronation ceremony is among the most absorbing events of the novel the Prisoner of Zenda. This event appears in the chapter bearing title '**The Adventure of an Understudy**'. From his chapter the adventures besides intrigues begin to add colour of obsession in the novel.

Rudolf Elphberg, after impersonation, accompanied with Fritz and Sapt left for Strelsau. Fritz instructed him all the way that how should he behave as the King. On checking the pulse it was a little too quick that shows that Rassendyll was a bit nervous.

As they reached the station they found all was bustle. The bells throughout the entire city broke out into a joyful peal and the sound of military band. With Fritz von Tarlenheim and Colonel Sapt close behind him; he stepped out of the buffet on to the platform. There, a gay group of officers and high dignitaries stood awaiting him, at their head a tall old man covered with medals, decorated Rassendyll's chest also. It was Marshal Strakencz, the most famous veteran of the Ruritania army. Rassendyll received the greetings of large number of distinguished personages. No one betrayed the least suspicion.

The city of Strelsau was partly old and partly new. The new city was in the favour of the King Elphberg and the old part of the city favoured Black Michael. The scene was very brilliant as they

passed along the Grand Boulevard and on to the great square where the royal palace stood. Every house was hung with red and bedecked with flags and mottoes. The streets were lined with raised seats on each side and I passed along, bowing this way and that, under a shower of cheers, blessings and waving handkerchiefs. The balconies were full of gayly dressed ladies. A torrent of red roses fell on him.

At last they reached the Cathedral. In the church he met for the first time Princess Flavia whom he found beauty with elegance and Duke Michael whom he found a bit entangled. Then Rassendyll knelt before the altar and the cardinal anointed his head and was crowned. After that he took oath and he was announced the fifth king of Ruritania.

On the way back to the castle Princess Flavia was in the carriage with Rassendyll that made him a bit confused, as he did not know how to behave with her. Princess Flavia warned him of Black Michael's jealousy and expressed her compliments saying that he seemed more gallant and sober than ever before. She said;

'Do you know, Rudolf, you look somehow different today?'

At palace, they were welcomed by boom of guns and blare of trumpets.

Describe the Tea Table incident.

(OR)

What do you know about the invitation of lady 'A' and Rudolf's meeting with her?

(OR)

Describe Rudolf's encounter with armed men during his meeting at summerhouse.

Summerhouse incident is among the most absorbing events of the novel the Prisoner of Zenda.

This event appears in the chapter bearing title 'A New Use for a Tea Table'. The meeting between Rassendyll and Mauban in this chapter turns the table of Black Michael because she has intrigued Michael for the sake of her love.

One day Sapt comes to Rassendyll and gives him a letter. Rassendyll opens the letter, it begins with:

**'If the king desires to know what it deeply concerns the king,
let him do as this letter bids him.'**

This letter invites Rassendyll to come to summerhouse at twelve o'clock night that is situated at the end of the New Avenue in large grounds where he is to be given valuable information. Sapt concludes from 'A' written on the letter that it is Antoinette de Mauban who has written the letter.

When he reaches the summerhouse, there appears Madam de Mauban who asks him not to talk, as they do not have enough time. The summerhouse is a bare little room, furnished only with a couple of chairs and small iron table.

Madam de Mauban reveals that she knows he is Mr. Rassendyll not the king and also reveals that she has written the letter on the persuasion of Black Michael. She tells him that the three of the six are approaching here within twenty minutes in order to kill him and then the Duke will seize the throne by marrying Princess Flavia. She betrays Duke Michael because she loves him and wants to prevent Black Michael from marrying Princess Flavia. She tells that outside the summerhouse a hundred yards far, there she has employed a ladder against the wall to flee because, till then, the gate will be

guarded by the three. In the meanwhile, they have approached. As they begin to come up the stairs they start talking to Rassendyll and offer him a large bribe as well as safe conduct to the frontier but Madam de Mauban forbids him to trust them.

He at once decides what to do. He uses iron – topped table as a shield from the bullets and pretends as if he has agreed. As soon as the gate opens, he hurls himself on them with the tea table. This causes three of them tumbled down the stairs. De Gautet and Bersonin

become stunned by the fall but Detchard manages to come out from under the table. Detchard is about to fire at him but Rassendyll proves too sharp as he fires at him before Detchard could. Then Rudolf runs past the summerhouse and along by the wall. Rassendyll approaches the place where the ladder is. He goes up the ladder in a minute and flees from there. When Rassendyll rejoins Sapt, he remarks about the amusement of the adventure he experienced:

**'Come home to bed, old chap. I've got the finest
tea table story that ever you heard.'**

CHARACTER SKETCHES

RUDOLF RASSENDYLL

INTRODUCTION:

From the desk of Anthony Hope Hawkins, "**The Prisoner of Zenda**" presents many characters. Rudolf Rassendyll is one of them. He estimates himself as an "**Immortal being**". Rudolf Rassendyll, the hero of the novel, is a noble and young Englishman. He is full of life and is fond of adventures. That's why; he visits Ruritania in order to witness the coronation ceremony. He has good command over German and French Languages.

He said, "**Opportunities are duties.**" He is a man of character.

He has multifarious and diversified qualities in his personality that have been mentioned below:

RESEMBLANCE:

Rudolf Rassendyll shares a common ancestry with the new king of Ruritania. Therefore, he possesses a striking and remarkable resemblance with King Rudolf. When Fritz and Sapt met Rassendyll for the first time in the forest, they were quite moved to see him. Even the King himself was taken aback to see the reflection of himself in Rassendyll. He has red hair, sparkling blue eyes and a long pointed nose as that of King Rudolf Elphberg. About his resemblance Colonel Sapt says;

"You are an Elphberg, every inch of you."

INQUISITIVE PERSONALITY:

Rudolf Rassendyll possesses an inquisitive Personality. According to his family traditions, he is not supposed to visit Ruritania still he goes there secretly neglecting every restriction. It is his "**curiosity and determination to witness the coronation ceremony of Rudolf V which takes him first to Zenda and then to Strelsau.**"

DARE-DEVIL:

Rudolf Rassendyll is also a daredevil who can go to any extent. It is confirmed when he agrees to impersonate the real king despite knowing all the dangers of the wild plan of Sapt.

He goes to the summerhouse even though Sapt clearly opposes this idea because he suspects a trap. Rassendyll believing in Antoinette and ignoring the danger of a possible trap forces to go there in order to gain information about the king. He threatens Sapt to leave the game and says:

"I either go to the summerhouse or back to England."

DIVERSIFIED PERSONALITY:

On the coronation day, when Rassendyll meets Flavia in the guise of King Rudolf, Flavia finds the King much determined, firm, valiant, serious, and attractive. She expresses her compliments saying that he seemed more gallant and sober than ever before. She says;

'Do you know, Rudolf, you look somehow different today?'

WORTH ADMIRING:

Rudolf Rassendyll is a character who almost keeps all the attributes of a heroic character. He shows such wisdom, bravery, and integrity that not only Princess Flavia, Sapt, and Fritz got impressed but he impressed almost all the eminent people that are a part of Ruritania politics. Before leaving Strelsau for launching a rescue attempt, he instructed Marshal Strakencz what must be the line of action if he could not find him for few days. Feeling the spirit, loyalty, bravery and the wisdom of Rassendyll, Marshal could not help appreciating him. He said:

*"I have known many of the Elphbergs and I have seen you.
You have borne yourself as a wise king and brave man."*

ROMANTIC AND CARING:

The novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" possesses all the colours of spectrum that makes the novel interesting. One of them is the colour of romance and care. Rassendyll while playing the part of the king, falls in love with Princess Flavia. Moreover, he shows his concern and cares for her security when he is to leave Strelsau for launching a decisive plan for the rescue of the King. When Princess Flavia gets anxious about Rassendyll's safe return, he says to her:

*"Shall a man not come back to the loveliest lady in the entire world?
A thousand Michaels should not keep me from you!"*

RESPONSIBLE AND VENERABLE:

Sapt chooses Rassendyll to save the throne and it seems quite a worth admiring decision because Rassendyll never lets him down. He not only helps Sapt fully in the restoration of the King but he also remains anxious for the liberation and restoration of him. When information comes through Johann that the king is very ill, so ill that a physician is being held in the castle to look after him, he presses on immediately with an attempt to rescue the king. Showing sense of responsibility he once said:

*"We're playing against time. Every day we leave the king where he is there
is fresh risk. Sapt, we must play high; we must force the game."*

UPRIGHTNESS:

When Rassendyll falls in love with Flavia, he finds himself in a wicked temptation. It is a temptation to crush Michael, let the real king die, keep the throne for himself and marry

Flavia. It is sheer chance that he becomes the King of Ruritania but his sense of integrity shows him what he must do. Now he has to fight the wicked temptation as well as fight the schemes and intrigues of Michael, so that no harm or injury happens to the real king. As for love he thinks:

"I had to keep the princess devoted to me and yet indifferent to me; I had to show affection for her and not to feel it."

SELFLESS PERSON:

Rassendyll is a sincere and selfless person. He deals Ruritania in a decent manner. He selflessly performs his role. Ruritania love him and consider him their good king. The real king, at the end of the story, cannot help mentioning his services.

"Yet it is done as no man but you could have done it. I wanted to take you Strelsau and keep with me and tell everyone of what you had done and you would have been my best friend, Cousin Rudolf."

SELF OPINION:

Rudolf Rassendyll appears to be a typical hero of romance and adventure. He is the portrayal of wisdom and intellect. As a man of character he performs his role shrewdly. Even the chief of Ruritania Marshal Strakencz could not help mentioning,

*"I have known many of the Elphbergs and I have seen you.
You have borne yourself as a wise king and brave man."*

He estimates himself as a brave man and wise king at the same time.
That is why, Fritz rightly remarked about Rassendyll

'Heaven doesn't always make the right men kings!'



PRINCESS FLAVIA

INTRODUCTION:

Princess Flavia is a character from the novel entitled "**The Prisoner of Zenda**", written by Anthony Hope. She is the only female character who is not directly involved in the conspiracies, which pervade the entire atmosphere of the novel. She is the cousin and fiancée of King Rudolf Elphberg. She bears a bewitching personality and fascinates the readers by her elegant attitude.

"In the dark and dismal atmosphere of the novel, the Princess acts as sunshine."

She has some of the tremendous features that have been mentioned below:

ARCHETYPE OF BEAUTY:

Princess Flavia is a perfect and pure reflection of princess and possesses a charming personality that can attract any admirer of beauty. It is simple because of her chaste character that she wins the hearts with respect and esteem. In spite of the fact that she is the heir to the throne of Ruritania and a perfect pretty princess, she has no vanity at all. Rassendyll admires her bewitching personality saying;

'A girl pale and lovely surmounted by the crown of glorious Elphberg hair'.

RESPONSIBLE AND VENERABLE:

When we study the novel thoroughly, we come to know that Princess Flavia is a character whom the public of Ruritania loves and admires so much. As the king is crowned, the people wish the King to marry to Princess Flavia because she is the only one who deserves to be with the king in his reign. Despite being a princess she loves her people a lot and keeps the interest of her state before her own. When Rassendyll advises her once to take his place if he dies, she replies:

"Yes, I will! I will reign, I will do my part: though all my life will be empty and my heart dead, yet I'll do it!"

SAGACIOUS FORETELLER:

Princess Flavia proves a sagacious foreteller because she is acutely aware of the devilish intentions and plot of Black Michael. She knows that Michael is jealous of king's authority and right to be crowned. When Princess Flavia and Rudolf Rassendyll were in a carriage on the coronation day, she warns him;

"Do be careful! You don't – indeed you don't – keep enough watch on him."

BOLD AND COURAGEOUS:

Despite being a princess who is surrounded by luxuries and comforts, she appears a valorous lady. When she gets the news that the King has injured himself, she becomes anxious about the well being of the king. Therefore, she pays a visit to the King neglecting the request of Marshal Strakenz. When in the end of the real King's rescue Flavia comes to Zenda, she is informed that the King is lying by the bushes, she insists on seeing the king herself neglecting Sapt's persuasion. She says:

"Nay, I'll come myself"

ROMANTIC ELEMENT:

The colour of romance, infatuation and love begins to broaden its spectrum in the novel when a ball is arranged for the imposter King and Princess. Rassendyll tries to appear to be wooing her and this causes him fall in love with the epitome of beauty and elegance – Princess Flavia. When they are alone after the ball they feel the spark of love light in their hearts. Princess Flavia whispers the magic of words into Rassendyll's ear. She says;

'Oh! If you were not the king, I show you how I love you.'

CARING AND LOVING:

Princess Flavia is a princess who possesses all the attributes of a loving and caring personality. She not only cares for the throne of Ruritania but she is much concerned about the well being of her love also. She several times warns him of the intrigues and conspiracies of Black Michael. Once she told Rassendyll;

"Don't be long, dear, don't be long. I shan't sleep while you are away."

DEVOTION TO THE KINGDOM:

After the climax of the rescue of the king when Flavia comes to know that the King is not Rudolph Elphberg rather someone else she becomes shocked. Rassendyll had a last painful meeting with Flavia sitting in a drawing room before leaving Ruritania. When Rassendyll affirms that he loves her with all his heart and soul, she does not respond because she is so much devoted not only to the kingdom but to the Ruritaniens also. She tells Rassendyll;

"My honour lies in being true to my country and my house. I don't know why God had let me love you; but I know that I must stay."

GREAT SACRIFICE:

Princess Flavia sacrificing her love left an imperishable impression that the duty to one's country is far important than loving someone. She has not only proved her sense of honour and sense of responsibility by this sacrificial deed but she also proves that how much she loves her people and country.

"Is love the only thing? If love were the only thing I could follow you in rags, if need to the world's end; for you hold my heart in the hollow of your hand! But is love the only thing."

SELF- OPINION:

Elegant lady Princess Flavia is a perfect personification of love and loyalty, beauty, sincerity and patriotism, and above all an epitome of honour and sacrifice. She is loyal to her country. She knows her duties well, performs them with all her sincerity and honesty and regards the feelings and expectations of the people of her state important. **"She sacrifices her love for the sake of family and country. She proves herself as an honourable lady."**

"Yes, I will! I will reign, I will do my part..."

BLACK MICHAEL

205

PRELUDE:

The Prisoner of Zenda presents Black Michael as a **villain of the novel**. He appears on the screen as a **vengeful prophet**. He is stepbrother of King Elphberg. He is not the legal heir to the throne because he is the son of the king's second and morganatic marriage. He is the owner of castle of Zenda and the surrounding estate. Being the favourite of the late king of Ruritania, he was appointed as the Duke of Strelsau.

Following are some of the salient features of Black Michael's personality that reveal him fully.

VILLAIN OF THE NOVEL:

Black Michael comes before us as a traditional villain of the novel. As he is the son of the late king by a second and morganatic marriage that is why, he is not legally entitled to the throne. His claim to the throne is weak that is why, he always makes schemes and plots to get the throne that otherwise he is not entitled to get it. It is for this reason that he aspires to get married Princess Flavia. He is such a mean fellow who does not have any real regard for anyone and this is the thing that makes him the real villain having real villainy attributes. Shakespeare rightly said.

"One may smile, smile and be a villain."

DAMN JEALOUS:

Black Michael is far more famous than Elphberg because he has passed almost all his life abroad. Therefore, Black Michael enjoys the favour of almost every Ruritanian. He thinks that he is the only one who deserves to be the king. Since he is not a legal heir to the throne, he feels jealous of his brother. Therefore, he keeps on planning to get the throne by hook or by crook.

"He does not hesitate to kidnap his brother for the sake of money and crown."

CRAVE FOR POWER:

Black Michael enjoys a royal rank because he is the governor and the duke of Strelsau and possesses a splendid and an ideal palace in Zenda as any prince in Europe and is the owner of the surrounding estate of the castle. Still his lust and thirst of power do not quench and he tries to rule the entire country with main and might for which he is ready to go beyond any limit.

Sapt's dialogue reveals his thirst for power in chapter IV:

"damned hound Black Michael drugged the king so that he might not be crowned."

DEVILISH CHARACTER:

The very first sign of his devilish character is his plot to drug the King so much that he becomes senseless and he, making the most of the situation, will seize the throne. But unfortunately Colonel Sapt snatches this chance from him by presenting an imposter of the king.

"Michael and his guard Max-Holf visit the shooting lodge, where they kill Joseph and kidnap the Rudolf Elphberg."

CHIEF OF RUFFIANS:

Black Michael is a devil and feels pleasure to give pain to others. Just to execute his plan to capture the throne; he has kept **six resolute and unscrupulous ruffians** who can kill any person at his order. Three of them were Ruritanians and the rest of the three were foreigners. Being the chief of these ruffians he is the master mind of all the intrigues.

“He has the king confined within the four walls of the castle of Zenda and he stays himself in Strelsau so that he can easily keep a watch on every situation.”

LOVE DECEIVER:

Love is a powerful emotion and under its sway very few people play the deceiver. But Michael is very mean and unfaithful. In the whole pageant, Madame de Mauban is the person to regard and love Black Michael. Despite this, he exploits and ruins her who loves him with all her heart.

“He uses her as a trump card and makes her call Rassendyll and trap him so that he can remove him and can marry Flavia but Mauban does not wish to see Michael on the throne.”

EVIL PLANNER:

Michael is a planner by nature, and all the time his mind remains busy in making plots or establishing his right to the throne. It is for these reasons that he aspires to get Princess Flavia as his wife. Besides his cunning and cruel mind always thinks of harming even those who are really very nearer to him. He plans to kill his brother, plans to use his love Mauban to deceive Rassendyll even he plans to harm Flavia when he is frustrated.

VICTIM OF HIS OWN EVIL:

There is no love in his heart for anyone and this is the reason why even his most trusted followers have no regard or respect for him. He is betrayed by his own followers like Johann, who leaks out his secrets to Rassendyll. Madame de Mauban proves to be a bone of contention for Michael and Rupert. Rupert even goes to the extent of turning openly against him and actually gives him that fatal sword which causes his death. Then he challenges him in the most hatred way saying:

“Michael, you dog! Michael! If you can stand, come on!”

SELF- OPINION:

In short Black Michael is an evil, selfish, and unreliable character. Being a villain of the story, he betrays everyone. Consequently, he has no true friend. He never cares for his blood relations or even for his love. Therefore, nature repays him in the same coin and he is killed by one of his own men.

***“The selfish man cuts away the sand from under his own feet, he digs his own grave; and every time, from the beginning of the world until now,
God Almighty pushes him into the grave and covers him up.”***

– Charles Henry Fowler

MADAM ANTOINETTE DE MAUBAN

INTRODUCTION:

Antoinette de Mauban is one of the major and significant characters of the novel. She has a very attractive and charming personality who deeply loves Black Michael. Despite being a part of Michael's schemes, she remains a noble lady who wishes nothing but love of Black Michael for her.

She has some of the tremendous features that have been mentioned below:

ELEGANT AND CHARMING LADY:

Madame Antoinette-de-Mauban appears to be rich, handsome, according to repute, ambitious and French widow lady aged about thirty. She is fashionable and is much talked in the fashionable society of Paris. She is very reserved and does not let anybody come to interaction with her easily. When Rassendyll sees her first time talking to George, he says;

"I saw him lift his hat and accost a graceful, fashionably dressed woman."

JEALOUS LADY:

Madame de Mauban has a deep relation with the Duke of Strelsau. At the beginning of the novel, reader finds her leaving for Strelsau to meet Michael. This is because she wants to keep him off marrying Flavia in any case. She strongly wishes to marry the Duke of Strelsau. She knows that Michael will surely strive to get the throne that will ultimately make him marry Flavia and which she cannot tolerate. She tells Rassendyll in the summerhouse:

'Say I am Christian! Or say I am jealous. My God, shall I see him marry her?'

AMBITIOUS LADY:

Madame de Mauban is a very ambitious lady. She wishes to become a royal figure by marrying Michael whom she loves so much. It is Michael who always goes to Paris to meet Mauban but this time her wishes and wavering bring her to Strelsau. When she knows that Michael wishes to marry Flavia, she finds her position drowning. She involves herself in the intrigues so that she cannot be deserted. Once Rassendyll comments about her saying,

'She is bounded to the Duke by the chain of shame and hopes.'

WISE AND CLEVER LADY:

Madam de Mauban is a wise and clever lady. She betrays Michael in order to save him marrying Flavia and it seems justified. He not only wishes to marry Princess Flavia but also he makes plot to make his dreams come true.

When she invites Rassendyll, she explains aptly that he has been invited here to be trapped and assisted him in escaping from there besides giving valuable information about the king.

A LOYAL LOVER:

Though Madam de Mauban wishes to win her place in royal class of Ruritania, her main objective is to marry the Duke because she is deeply in love with him. When Rupert tries to seduce her and at last try to molest her, her integrity for her love makes her resist him.

She calls Michael for help and during a fight between them when Michael is killed, she resolves to avenge Rupert and fires at him twice but he escapes.

HELPFUL FOR THE KING'S RESTORATION:

Madam de Mauban proves a very helpful character in the restoration and rescue of the king. She is the one who gives valuable information about the King for the first time and leaks out the actual intention

of Black Michael and warns Rassendyll not to trust Michael ever and later on warns Flavia through a letter. In the last attempt to rescue the King, she is a part of Rassendyll's party and she has to bring out Michael from his room through a false cry so that he can be caught alive. Appreciating her role once Rassendyll remarks:

"Madam, you have served the king well tonight."

KIND AND LOYAL DISPOSITION:

Madame de Mauban has got a very kind and loyal temperament. She saves Rassendyll in summerhouse and helps him escaping from there besides giving him valuable information to frustrate the plot of the Duke. Though Michael keeps Mauban confined in an apartment of the castle. She has great sympathy and loyalty for Black Michael. When Rupert enters Mauban's room to molest her, she shrieks and calls Michael. She feels deep grief over the death of Michael and, therefore, she tries to avenge Rupert.

A JUST LADY:

Though Madam de Mauban is a lady who has been involved in all the intrigues and conspiracy, she keeps herself out of every unjust or illegal activity. She sometimes seems to be a part of intrigues still she has nothing to do with them. She keeps herself in all the conspiracy so that she can save herself from any moral or emotional loss. She knows whatever is being done is not right in anyway and never wishes to keep herself there. When she is restricted only to the Zenda castle she writes to Rassendyll:

*"In the name of God, and if you are a man,
rescue me from this den of murderers!"*

SELF-OPINION:

Though Madam de Mauban is not the most appealing and leading character, still she possesses an important position in the novel. She remains active throughout the novel, keeps running after the shadow of her wishes, undergoes so many critical conditions but can only support the king and gets nothing.

COLONEL SAPT

INTRODUCTION:

Colonel Sapt is one of the most significant and vital characters of the novel Prisoner of Zenda, written by Anthony Hope. Colonel Sapt acts as a protector, supporter and advisor not only to the King Rudolf IV but also to the new king. Colonel Sapt is the only one who has a marvelous quality to think, plan and to execute.

Following are some of the salient features of Sapt's personality that reveal his wisdom and loyalty and intellect.

A LOYAL AND DEVOTED PROTECTOR:

Colonel Sapt proves to be a chief protector of the King of Ruritania and it is because of his wisdom that the throne is saved from the devilish scheme of Black Michael. He is the most experienced senior and intelligent character of the novel and is much involved in the politics of Ruritania because he is

one of the most devoted followers and personal attendant of the real king. Being the most loyal servant of the King, Colonel Sapt was the man who never let Black Michael work against the king's will. Showing his loyalty, he once said:

"He's an Elphberg and the son of his father, and may I rot in hell before Black Michael sits in his place!"

BRAVE AND STRONG:

Though Colonel Sapt seems old, he is quite a brave and strong man who can take any risk and can do anything himself. When outside the lodge Sapt and Rassendyll attack Michael's men, it was Sapt who kills one of them and cleanly escapes. In the same way, when Rassendyll is invited to the summerhouse, knowing the dangers, he wishes to go himself and forbids Rassendyll. When Sapt lifts the unconscious King in the shooting lodge, Rassendyll remarks about his strength:

"He flung the door open, and stooping, put forth a strength I did not dream he had, he lifted the King in his hands."

WISE AND PRUDENT:

Colonel Sapt is a wise man. His superb prudence made him sensible enough not to take reckless steps. He uses his mind and intelligence on the battlefield of life. It was merely due to his witticism that Rassendyll's identification was not revealed. Colonel does not accept advice from others, his gorgeous mentality enables him to crush all the obstacles that come in the path of his aim. Due to these qualities, he exalted himself in the eyes of the king and Rassendyll. His wisdom is enlightened when he said;

"If you do not go I swear to you Black Michael will sit tonight on the throne, and the King lie in prison or his grave."

ROLE OF WOMEN

Women have been playing their vital role in the development of civilization and humanity since the creation of humans. They must have been the reason of transforming the savage cave man into civilized human being. Although the physical strength and natural differences have created a difference in their activities from men historically in all parts of the world, but in the modern global

village of 21st century, where mere physical strength has been subdued by intellectual and mental strength, women are becoming as efficient contributors as men in all walks of life.

The simple statistics from any primary to tertiary level academic institution shows that the number of women striving to get modern qualification is on constant increase, and in some cases exceeds the number of male students in many academic institutions. The desire among women to become educated is basically the indication of their desire towards making personal contribution is proving the fact that not only presently, but in the days to come within 21st century; the women are going to participate in the managing of economy to a record extent.

The higher studies in any field, medicine, engineering, humanities and applied sciences nowadays involve women researchers and academicians. The acceptance of women teachers is popular due to the fact that they are more humble, patient and helpful to the students as compare to the male teachers.

Similarly in the field of medical sciences, women are not only acting as the caring nurses and paramedics, but their number is on constant increase as doctors and surgeons in all the branches of medical science and treatment it is also very encouraging that the government has constituted a division of "Lady Health Workers".

The engineering field is also not abandoned by the modern-day women. They are taking keen interest in Computer-Science and Telecom Sectors, where the women from India and even Pakistan have been making a great contribution to their industry and economy. The number of women in Mechanical, Electrical, and Chemical Industries is also on a constant increase.

Though business sector is not a new one for women, today's women are seen in this field in greater number than ever. Their greater number is involved and successfully handling the marketing and sales services so effectively. Even in the financial, accounting and administrative departments, women are showing their productively and efficiency as good as the men's.

With the increasing effective contribution in social and economic development by women, the life style is beginning to become more positive and conducive for both men and women. Provided the social and moral values are upheld, the women's contribution will play a crucial role in the development of any nation. Their equal and independent contributions in the economy, from home to the statehood, will be the hallmark of the 21st century.



PERFECT PLANNER:

Colonel Sapt appears to be a perfect and wise planner. He has a remarkable quality to plan spontaneously and perfectly. It is his plan to produce the king in any way in the coronation ceremony for which he persuades Rassendyll. Later on when the king is kidnapped, he became shocked and stunned for the first time. Nevertheless, he again takes Rassendyll to Strelsau so that they can find time and opportunity to rescue the king. He says to Rassendyll:

*"As a man grows old he believes in fate. Fate sent you here.
Fate sends you now to Strelsau"*

OPTIMIST:

Sapt is a very optimistic person who remains positive in every thick and thin. When the king does not get up to go for the coronation, he persuades Rassendyll with the optimistic approach thinking it to be the only way to save the throne. When Rassendyll and Fritz show their fear and wavering of being known and discovered during the coronation, Sapt firmly says;

"It's a risk – against a certainty. If you shave I'll wager you'll not be known."

RIGHT HAND MAN OF THE KING:

Sapt was the only one who can be taken as the right hand man of Sapt because he knows all the likes and dislikes, weaknesses and strength of the king. Besides he knows all the

intrigues and the feelings of the people of Ruritania. That is why; he is the one who instructs Rassendyll when they are going for the coronation. He instructs most minutely in the history of king's life, of his family of his tastes, pursuits, weakness, friends, companions, and servants.

RECKLESS FELLOW:

Colonel Sapt is a reckless person. When the king does not get up in the morning of the coronation day because he has been drugged, Sapt curses him and even kicks him in order to wake him up. He neglecting the consequences risks his life as well as of Rassendyll and Fritz in executing his wild plan to save the throne. He persuades Rassendyll to impersonate the king, but he shows his fear lest the king gets angry when he comes to know what he has done instead of him. Sapt ignores saying:

"Are we women? Who cares for his forgiveness?"

SHARP-MINDED MAN:

Sapt is an extra ordinary sharp minded person who not only is able to plan wisely but can understand anything at once and quite accurately. When the king does not get up on the day of coronation, it is Sapt who perceives that his wine was drugged. Besides when he goes to lodge after coronation, Sapt hears the sound of horses' hoofs far away. Sapt gets down the horse and lays his ears to the ground and says:

"They are two. They are only a mile behind"

SELF-OPINION:

It can be concluded that the character of Sapt is an important one. With the heroic endeavour of Rassendyll and the wisdom of Colonel Sapt the king is rescued and the devil Black Michael perishes. Sapt's rational approach helps him to overcome the hindrance of his way.

RUDOLF ELPHBERG

PRELUDE:

The real king Rudolf Elphberg is the Prisoner of Zenda. He is one of the central characters of the novel. He estimates himself as a passive character in the novel.

He is the prisoner in the castle of Zenda and his character keeps the story revolving around his presence in the novel. He is the son of late king of Ruritania and legal heir to throne.

Following are some of the salient features of Rudolf Elphberg's personality that reveal his character.

APPEARANCE:

Rudolf Elphberg is a young, tall and handsome man. He is an educated man who spent much of his life abroad. He has red hair, straight nose, and blue eyes. His physical appearance bears striking

resemblance to that of Rudolf Rassendyll which astonishes everyone who knows the king. The first one is the custom officer of Ruritania, Johann, and then the king himself. When he meets Rassendyll for the first time in the forest, he draws back in sudden wonder. About the resemblance the farm girl says;

"Why, he's like the king as one pea to another."

POSITION IN THE NOVEL:

Though Rudolf Elphberg does not appear a very appealing or vital character, he adds value to the novel. Without him the novel seems to be colourless, he is the only one whose treacherous confinement breeds all the thrill and adventure in the novel. Which is why, the novelist has entitled the novel 'The Prisoner of Zenda'. The entire story revolves around him. It seems that he has a chain connection with every major character of the novel. The hero, the heroine, the villain and his loyalists - all acts exist for him.

CARELESS AND COMFORT- SEEKING:

Rudolf Elphberg, like the most princes, loves comfort and ease and is somewhat careless. One of the most significant signs of Elphberg's careless attitude is that he doesn't hesitate in getting drunk just a day before his coronation. He does not care even the coronation and drinks excessively. He also drinks the wine gifted by his wicked brother though it is well known that Black Michael intends to get through the access to the throne and wants to marry Flavia, but Elphberg doesn't care all these. Shortly, it is all because of his carelessness that Michael gets a chance to hatch a devilish plot by kidnapping him. When he drinks the gift of Michael, he says;

"Gentlemen, my friends – Rudolf, my cousin – everything is yours to the half of Ruritania. But ask me not for a single drop of this divine bottle."

HOSPITABLE AND FRANK:

Rudolf Elphberg is a pleasant tempered man. When he meets Rassendyll in the forest near Zenda, at first he gets astonished at their striking resemblance. But afterwards he over comes his senses and meets him cordially because he finds a distant relation with Rassendyll. He claps Rassendyll on his back. He insists him to dine with him that night. Furthermore, when he takes Rassendyll to the shooting – lodge he shows his interest in the Rassendylls.

PESSIMIST:

Being a very comfort seeking person, he is not at all used to facing dangers and critical situations. When he is kidnapped, he is kept in a solitary and close confinement, where he breaks down. He loses his health and becomes completely demoralized instead of facing and thinking of escape. He requests Detchard in his room in a faint and hollow voice:

"Pray my brother to kill me. I am dying by inches here."

SELF-OPINION:

Although he remains captive throughout the novel and we cannot see him in action, the whole story revolves round him. He attracts our attention in the forest as a charming and gay person. He reigns in the readers mind although remains behind the scene. We do not feel sympathy for him due to his careless attitude. He does not take interest in affairs.



ESSAYS

ENERGY CRISIS IN PAKISTAN

The load shedding-driven sleepless nights and disturbed daily routines of last summer are still haunting the people as the weather turns hot. The situation has not improved since last year; indeed all the signs are that it is getting worse. Last summer the national media reported tragic deaths due to heatstroke and dehydration. The energy crisis in winter forced thousands of industries to shut down operations, affecting industrial production and the livelihoods of thousands of families.

Pakistan is most likely to face a major energy crisis in natural gas, power and oil in the next three to four years that could choke the economic growth for many years to come. The current energy consumption trends in Pakistan are extremely inefficient, whether it be in the domestic, industrial, trade or commercial sectors. With minimal effort, well over ten per cent of national electricity can be saved by applying only the first level of energy saving that is a change in attitude. It is simple and effective and all it requires is a stop to using energy unnecessarily.

Leaving lights and home appliances on even when they are not being used is a common practice. Similarly, many businesses such as shops dealing in cloth and garments, jewellery, cosmetics, home appliances and electronics are usually extravagantly lit. The second part of

the solution is a change in lifestyles. It would begin with the awareness that the country is facing a national disaster and every citizen has to pitch in to overcome it. We will have to compromise on luxurious lifestyles in order to meet the necessities.

Markets and commercial places can substantially reduce their power consumption by changing their working hours. An early start and early end to capitalize on daylight as much as possible should be recommended rather than having opening hours from afternoon until late at night. These recommendations are neither impractical nor a step backward, as some sections may consider them to be. If implemented they can not only avoid the collapse of a bankrupt energy infrastructure but also ensure progress. The bottom line is, in order to safely get through the current energy crisis the nation

has to differentiate between its necessities and its luxuries.

If load shedding is still unavoidable despite all these measures, WAPDA/KESC should organize the cuts in a sensible way to cause minimum discomfort. Load shedding schedules should be properly planned and announced.

IMAGE OF MUSLIMS/ UNITY OF MUSLIMS

Muslims throughout the world are very concerned about the poor image of Islam, the weakness of the Muslims and their oppression by others. Muslim countries can do nothing to help beyond appealing to the rest of the world, the non-Muslim world to intervene and put an end to the misery of our Muslim brothers. And we know how unproductive such an appeal is. Many of us are resigned to our fate. We believe there is nothing we can do. Today the image of Islam is far from being that of the Islam of the Prophet.

There are those who get so frustrated and angry that they want to lash out against their enemies blindly. What is important to them is that they can show their anger. They believe they are fighting a holy war, a Jihad. They believe that they will become martyrs whether they achieve anything or not. What they do does not improve the image of the Muslims. In fact they achieve the opposite effect. Because of this we are considered as a terrorist community throughout the world.

Then there is the brotherhood of the Muslims which Islam enjoins upon us. Can we say that we Muslims are brothers? If we are then can we argue among ourselves on what to do while our brothers in Palestine and elsewhere are being slaughtered? Every time a proposal is made to solve a problem we cannot unanimously agree to the proposal. And if we make a counter proposal the others will not agree either. And so we remain divided and have never achieved the unity of the Muslim brotherhood.

If today the Muslims are oppressed and hunted like animals sometimes, it is not because of Islam, it is because we have not taken the struggles of our Prophet as our guide, as an example of how to overcome adversity and how to succeed. Despite the 1.3 billion Muslims in this world we are unable to do anything for ourselves. We live at the mercy of others. Yet it is well within our means to develop and grow and to equip ourselves with the entire wherewithal needed to gain the respect of the world, to change the image of Islam for the

better. Allah has given us so much wealth already. All that is really needed is for us to use this wealth prudently. Only when we have seriously made the effort, we can expect success through divine intervention.

It is therefore imperative that apart from acquiring modern knowledge we must emphasize the study of modern economics and finance and we must learn economic management. Whether our countries will survive or not will depend on how much we understand the science and art of building economic strength. The development of our countries depends on this. Industrialization, trade and prudent financial management are more important than political skills or even military strength and prowess. Being brave and being ready to die for Islam, is not enough and may even be counterproductive.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Superiority by power and material possessions has been man's obsession since his creation. In today's business world, nations with greater technological resources and thriving economies are considered strong and powerful. Among the greatest technologies in today's world, or in other words, in the 21st century is Information Technology too.

The primary concern of Information Technology is the exchange and utilization of information while using the most reliable and rapid medium for the transmission of data. The current development of cellular phones, microprocessors, swift and user-friendly software, satellite and optic fiber cable for transmission of data and other such technological advances have brought about a revolution in global communication and commercial activities.

Information Technology has transformed the business activities in the 21st century. The invention and widespread use of Internet has enabled the business sector to develop the new form of business, known as "Electronic or E-Commerce". E-Commerce has been facilitating the trading activities all around the globe, bringing nations closer and making the industrial nations more prosperous and productive.

Although, Pakistan is not developed at par with its neighbour India in the realm of Information Technology yet, but with the increasing number of Pakistani professionals from local and foreign universities in this technology gives a promising future for Pakistan in this field. For the last decade, the Pakistani Government has taken considerable measures to develop the human resource and technological infrastructure to keep pace with the global development of Information Technology.

Recently, telecom and software development industries have shown great potential for business growth. Their activities have played an important part in generating economic activities, along with providing a lot of employment opportunities to Pakistani youth. Numerous Pakistani multinational companies have set up their business in industries and are not only playing impressive role for the development of their own market share globally but are also contributing in the progress of the national economy. The stock exchanges of

Pakistan have transformed all their transactions into I.T. based systems. As a result the direct foreign investment has reached record levels in history of the nation.

Consequently, for the progress of Pakistan or any nation in 21st century, it is imperative to have the hi-tech infrastructure for Information Technology and telecommunication, which can enable any nation to have a greater share in global economy by its swiftest communication and powerful Information Technology system.

ROLE OF YOUTH IN **THE DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN**

The term "Civilized" refers to the persons who are "Well-organized socially with a very developed culture and way of life". A civilized society is made up of individuals who feel their responsibility to live and contribute to their society by abiding the lawful social values and social activities. It is necessary to educate people from childhood, particularly in the youth, so that they develop their sense of social contribution.

As a fact, we can observe that the socially developed citizens have been helping their societies in many ways. However, the first and foremost aspect of social contribution is "Self-discipline". If individual

personality in a social is not built on the values of abiding law and order, then the crime rate among that society is bound to be very high.

Secondly, the sense of self-discipline and social contribution is demonstrated by the level of cleanliness in the society. Maintaining cleanliness by personal hygiene and in the home, we prove of our civilized personalities, but it is the responsibility of both the state and its subjects to maintain the similar level of cleanliness everywhere. The youth educated and trained during studies will never be shy to participate in any social move later in their lives.

Pakistan Government has made regulations for reducing all types of pollution. Students and common people are encouraged to participate in campaigns for plantation of different types of plants throughout the country, twice a year. The youth can personally care for these plants and trees to control the carbon content in the air.

Similarly the sense of helping the poor, destitute and under-privileged members of our society is also the social responsibility of well-off members of our society. People, particularly the youth should participate willingly and compassionately in social welfare campaigns for feeding the hungry, educating the under-privileged children, handing out medicines and even providing drinking water. All religions including Islam applaud the sense of charity among individuals and societies.

Besides the state, individuals have made and should make more social institutions where the unemployed and skilled people can obtain skills for livelihood. One can feed the individual or his family once or for a limited period, but if that individual is made "Skilful" then one will respectfully feed oneself and the family for indefinite period. Increasing the number of skilled

and educated people helps in increasing economic independence. The creation of means of employment reduces poverty, crime and dependence upon others.

Finally, it is only with such high degree of social responsibility, contribution and self-discipline, by which a peaceful society is established. Our youth and common people should develop the sense of harmony, mutual respect and cooperation, which in turn will make Pakistan a true welfare Islamic state in the world.

LIFE IN CITIES / PROBLEMS IN CITIES

Cities are organized places with proper facilities to cater for the needs of huge populations. Metropolitans (the mother-city) or cosmopolitans (a city with people from many nations of the world) are the symbol of economical power and development of any nation. All around the world, cities have been the administrative, academic, commercial and social centers in any nation.

In the modern world, cities are considered to be places with variety of great learning opportunities. However, it must be understood that the structure and the life pattern of all cities is not the same. Some cities are famous seaports, others are administrative, trade and industrial centers and yet others are great pools of population gathering around some prosperous communities.

People in cities enjoy the blessing of variety of food supply, education, health etc. Although, these necessities of life should be similar in all parts of any country, but in fact, the cities in developing countries are the only places where somebody can expect the availability of all vital services or facilities. This fact never allows the city dwellers to adopt the rural life, or the rural population to remain contented in their habitat. The rural population sees the charm of great recreational facilities too, as the huge population of cities attracts the investment in such facilities; including restaurants, theatres, amusement or theme parks and museums.

On the contrary, people living in big cities, also face severe problems, especially in the developing or third world nations. When the poor economic conditions in the rural areas force massive migration to the big city, it results in insufficient civic facilities like housing, water, electricity, sewage, and

fuel/gas etc. No matter how effective planning for providing pure water, electricity etc is done to accommodate the city-dwellers, they cannot enjoy the proper supply of these essentials with unrestricted migration and expansion in cities in the developed world.

The problems are more acute in the poor countries, where the city planners are unable to manage the scarce resources. The overpopulation results in shortage of earning opportunities, which raises the unemployment and poverty rate. These environmental and economical pains bring about social evils, which become the cause of violence, law and order, and higher crime rate. Therefore the cities with improper city planning, poor infrastructure and worsening economical and environmental conditions are just the centers of anguish and pain for their inhabitants.

To sum it up, the life in a big city is not that pleasant for the city dwellers, if their city planners are helpless in controlling in the sprawling shanty and slum areas with little or no civic planning. The development in the city should be planned, while keeping in view the proper supply of water, electricity, housing, sewage, and transport facilities to its inhabitants. Besides, here must be continuous economical development, which could give plenty of earning opportunities for the people.

Then the life in a big city will be able to ensure a minimum crime rate and economical and social benefits for the city dwellers.



TERRORISM / WAR AGAINST TERROR

Destruction and death have always been a part of human history. Sometimes the historians have recorded these brutalities in words like "Catastrophe, Genocide, and holocaust". Similarly the people of today's most civilized and developed modern world are not very different from the historians of past, as if some nations call their human destruction as part of "War against terrorism", the same nations on the other hand consider the armed freedom struggles as by other human beings to get freedom from the oppressors as "Terrorism".

However, all types of victimization should be denounced. It is easy to differentiate between the terrorism and freedom struggle. The terrorist activity is not for a national cause, and it is aimed at sabotage and destruction of society for personal motives. On the other hand, the freedom struggle is carried out for a national cause, which is aimed at resisting the forces of Occupation and Oppression.

Nowadays, we find many incidents of suicide bombings; when a Philistine man or woman blows up oneself along with many Israeli civilians, or the September 11 attack on American soil, in which thousands of civilians were killed. Some of these attacks are committed by nations and groups with violent interests, in order to get the obvious one trapped in the conspiracy and to obtain political and other benefits from the hostility between the rivals. This asks for the need of dialogue and removing misunderstanding among the alleged and the affected, after which such criminals could not affect the peace and relations among rivals.

Although terrorism cannot be encouraged in any of its ways, but one must realize the extreme hopelessness of the oppressed people which force them to react in such horrible manner. These incidents of destruction and bloodshed are carried out to make the people feel the pain of losing a human life, as they feel in their occupied territories like Iraq, Afghanistan, Philistine and Kashmir every day.

Similarly, state terrorism and human destruction was witnessed and denounced by the international community, when today's sole super power the United States of America invaded and occupied Iraq. The morally upright people condemned this so called "Operations Freedom Iraq" as a war for oil and state terrorism. The Americans and allied forces pounded thousand of missiles and bombs killing hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians and soldiers defending their nation against aggression. In the Aftermath of the illogical war, thousands of American soldiers, with no personal bias against Iraqis, have been killed in the war of their leader.

If the powerful nations, which are armed with nuclear weapons of mass destruction like Israel, India, Russia and the United States of America, are allowed to carry out their state terrorism, then the oppressed nations, mainly Muslims will keep up their Freedom Struggle or Jihad for the restoration of their independence.

It is concluded that the elimination of this armed resistance, struggle for freedom or terrorism will only be possible if the oppression and state terrorism against the weaker nations is eliminated.

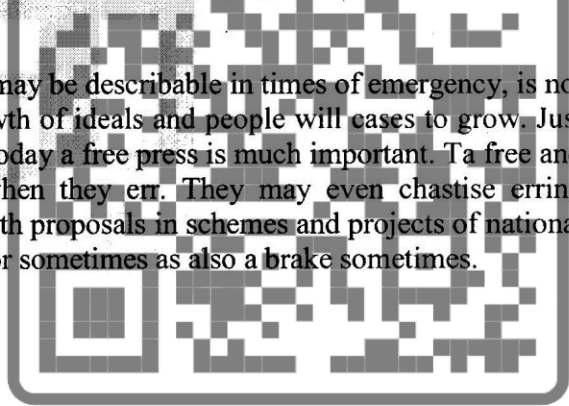
FREEDOM OF PRESS

The press is a modern concept and the modern man can be said to be molded by the press just as once he was said to have been molded by his barber and tailor. It means today man's opinions, may be even his philosophy can be shaped by the papers and magazines he reads. One will not be fair from truth if one were to say one can know a man by the paper he reads. Thus we see the press has become so powerful that it has come to be called the fourth pillar of the state.

The democratic system rests upon the assumption that the citizen has access to a wide range of news and views. Only then can he form independent opinion on many important things like the foreign policy of his Government. Ultimately only this can ensure that his vote is based on fair judgment rather than determined by the coercion implicit in being forced to read and hear only the official view point. For instance a good paper may weigh the comparative merits of candidate. For an election and thus help the voter.

The paper is so powerful that governments are afraid of paper. Naturally therefore government, given the chance would like to control the paper. They bring forth gagging orders such that the press cannot publish certain things. The press is not allowed to know certain news and thus pressmen are prohibited from being present. The news in the paper may be highly censored so that various political parties in a country run their own papers. In England, for instance, there is the labour press as well as liberal press. In communistic countries, the party controls the press, so that no other wind expect that of the party be allowed to blow. The idea behind is quite obvious. Each part wants to propagate the broadcast its view paper.

The control of the press by the government through it may be describable in times of emergency, is not so in normality's. The control will kill the liberal growth of ideals and people will cease to grow. Just as the free air is desirable to keep the people healthy, today a free press is much important. A free and fearless press can expose individuals and groups when they err. They may even chastise erring officials. They may suggest a line of action and put forth proposals in schemes and projects of national importance. In short the free press can act as accelerator sometimes as also a brake sometimes.



COMPREHENSIONS PRACTICE

1. Read the given passage and answer the questions below:

Modern life provides all the facilities for the upkeep of the physique, trimmed personality and the sharpened mind. Besides the books and the educations, there are the cinema, the T.V. and the radio. These instruments keep you abreast of times, your mind sharp and intellect bright. The 1, there are modern scientific beauty aids which enable you to keep a healthy and bright appearance. If you are not charming by God's gift, you can avail of cosmetics and other make ups and look smart.

1. Give a suitable title to the passage.
2. What are the benefits of modern life?
3. How can intelligence be enhanced?
4. How can normal appearance be improved?

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

It has been known for many years that restriction of diet without reducing the intake of vitamins and minerals results in the slowing down of the ageing process and lengthens life spans. This was shown to be true for Monkeys, rats, fish and even of microorganism such as fungi. The diet restriction can potentially result in reduction of age related disease including Alzheimer's and Parkinson's, leading to healthier, longer lives.

1. What can slow down the ageing process?
2. Which animals were used for experimentation?
3. Name some age related diseases.
4. Give a suitable title for this passage.

3. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

It is the height of the selfishness of men, who fully appreciate in their own case the advantage of a good education to deny these advantages to women. There is no valid argument by which the exclusion of women from the privileges of education can be defended. It is argued that women have their domestic duties to perform and that if they were educated, they would bury themselves

in their books, and have little time for attending to the management of their household. On the contrary, education involves knowledge of the means by which health may be improved, and which enable a mother to consult such modern books that will tell her how to rear up her children into healthy men and women and skillfully help them when a disease attacks her household.

1. Are men justifying in denying education to women?
2. What argument do men put forward to justify their stand?
3. What is the attitude of the author regarding the education of women?
4. Give a suitable heading to the above passage.

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Advertising can be a service to the customer. This is the true when advertisements give reliable information about the goods advertised. Such information is needed if the customer is to make a sensible choice when he buys. It is useful in the way that it lets him know of the kind of goods in the shops. Printed advertisements do this job best. Customers can collect them and compare them. It is much harder to do this with T.V. or radio. Some advertisements are not very useful to the customers. Instead of helping him to satisfy his real needs, they set out to create a need. The people who produce them understand our weaknesses. They mislead customers by using part of the truth to suggest something false. So we should be on guard, it is our money they are after.

1. What is an advertisement?
2. Why is printed media much better than T.V. or radio?
3. How do some advertisements succeed in creating a need?
4. Suggest a suitable title to the above passage.

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Education brings a number of benefits to society. Educated people can easily understand their rights and duties in society, and act for the good to others and of themselves. For example, a well educated person will not like to break a rule of traffic while driving his vehicle. He will realize that if he breaks the rule, others looking at him would also like to break it, and it might result in dangerous accidents.

Educated persons can follow the programmes of political parties in general elections and can vote wisely and properly. They can not easily be deceived by clever politicians at all. Thus they can elect the most suitable candidates for their assemblies.

Educated people are better worker than uneducated persons in factories, farms and fisheries. They can learn easily how to operate new machines according to new methods.

1. How do educated people act?
2. Does education help to achieve political awareness?
3. What is the main difference between educated and uneducated workers?
4. Are educated people better than uneducated people?
5. Give a suitable title to the above passage.

NARRATION EXERCISE

- ✓ The speaker said, "I entirely object to the proposal. Have you considered all that this proposal involved? Gentlemen, I entreat you to be cautious."
- ✓ "They play is difficult," said he to me, "You cannot understand it easily. Try to take your teacher's help."
- ✓ 'If you are short of money I can lend you Rs. 500,' said my uncle, 'and you can take your time about paying it back.'
- ✓ 'This letter is full of mistakes,' shouted the manager. 'I did it in a hurry,' admitted the typist. 'Type it again,' said the manager.
- ✓ The father said to his son, "Do as I tell you or you will be punished. I'll teach you who the master in this house is."
- ✓ "There has been an accident and the road is blocked," said the policeman. "it won't be clear for some time. You'd better go round the other way."
- ✓ "I do not know where they are going," he said. "I have they finished their work?" I asked "I do not think so," he replied.
- ✓ Imran said to Anwar, "How are you getting on with your new job?" "I m doing very well." Anwar replied, "in fact I am expecting a substantial increment soon".
- ✓ "I will be taking my driving test tomorrow," he said to me, "Can you take me for some practice today?"
- ✓ The teacher said to the student, "We studied letter writing last week." He added, "You should now be ready to learn essay writing this week."
- ✓ My father asked, "Have you not finished your lesson yet my boy?" "No" I replied, "This lesson is so difficult! I tried my best to learn it yesterday but failed". "Never mind" said my father, "try again and again and you will succeed at last".
- ✓ She said to us, "They do not work hard."
She said, "Can he help her?"
He said, "What a hot day!"
They said to me, "Are you alright?"
They said, "Hurrah! We have won the contest."
- ✓ Saba said, "Have we made all the arrangements for the programme?" "Yes, we have," said Nida.
- ✓ The teacher said to Sana, "Do not read so fast. See that each word you pronounce is quite clear and distinct." "I shall try my best to do so, Sir" Said Sana.
- ✓ "Stay in bad for a few days," the doctor said to me.
John says, "Do you think, you could give me a hand, Tom?" "Don't shout," I said to Jim.

- ✓ The Daily Dawn said, "It's a marvelous show you must see it."
Natasha said, "Sorry, my money has run out."
- ✓ I said to the leader, "What have you done for the nation that you are so proud?" He replied, "Don't you see how rich I am and how many people depend upon me for so many things?"
- ✓ He wrote and said, "I am unable to come just now because I am ill, but I will certainly start as soon as I am well."
- ✓ The sick man became angry with late night visitor and said, "Why have you disturbed me at this time when I am so ill?"
- ✓ "I have just one word to say to you," said the dealer, "either make your purchase, or walk out of my shop."
- ✓ "It is certainly a great privilege to hear you talk," answered little Hans sitting down and wiping his forehead "a very great privilege. But I am afraid I shall never have such beautiful ideas as you have."
- ✓ "What a silly boy you are!" cried Miller. "I really don't know what is the use of sending you to school. You seem not to learn anything. If little Hans came here and saw our warm fire and good supper, and our great cask of wine, he might get envious, and envy is the most terrible thing and would spoil anybody's nature."
- ✓ The traveler said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?" "Yes", said the boy, "do you want one in which you can spend the night?" "No", replied the traveler. "I only want a meal." "Dear little Han", said the Miller, "would you mind carrying this sack of flour for me to market?"
"Oh, I am sorry," said Hans, "but I am really very busy today. I have got all my creepers to nail up, and all my flowers to water, and all my grass to roll."
- ✓ **Manning:** I am sorry to intrude where the police are so badly thought of. Is Mr. Abbot here?
Abbot: I am Abbot. I am the hotel manager.
Manning: That is why I wanted to speak to you. What guests are staying here?
Abbot: Just these three gentlemen. They arrived this morning.
- ✓ **He:** You live there? Do you know Mrs. Judy Oakentubb?
She: Yes. She lives at Stainthorpe.
- ✓ **He:** What is she like?
She: You mean in appearance or in character?
He: In appearance. I know all about her character.
- ✓ **Roper:** Where do you live?
Jack: At 6, Rockingham Gate.
Roper: You are the son of the owner?
Jack: Yes.
Roper: Speak up please. Do you know the prisoners?
Jack: I've seen Mrs. Jones. I don't know the man.

IDIOMS AND PHARSES

1. **Oily tongue:** A flatterer

📖 He wins over everything because of his oily tongue.

2. **Heart and soul:** Full devotion

📖 He put his heart and soul in his work and thus succeeded.

3. **Hue and cry:** Much noise

📖 The women raised hue and cry when they saw the thief.

4. **A fool's paradise:** Imaginary comforts

📖 He wants to be president, thus living in a fool's paradise.

5. **Achilles' heel:** Weak point

📖 I am good at all the subjects except Chemistry. It is proving to be my Achilles' heel.

6. **Ups and downs:** Good or bad fortune

📖 I have achieved this status after getting through a number of ups and downs in my life.

7. **White lie:** A harmless lie

📖 She often tells white lie to win over her friends.

8. **A rolling stone:** Who does not stick to one place.

📖 Why don't you get a permanent job? A rolling stone gathers no moss.

9. **Hard nut to crack:** Difficult problem

📖 The problem of water in Sindh is a hard nut to crack for the government.

10. **A dark horse:** Person with hidden qualities

📖 He proved to be a dark horse and won all the prizes.

11. **Flesh and blood:** Human nature

📖 I am a man of flesh and blood I can commit mistakes.

12. **French leave:** Leave without permission

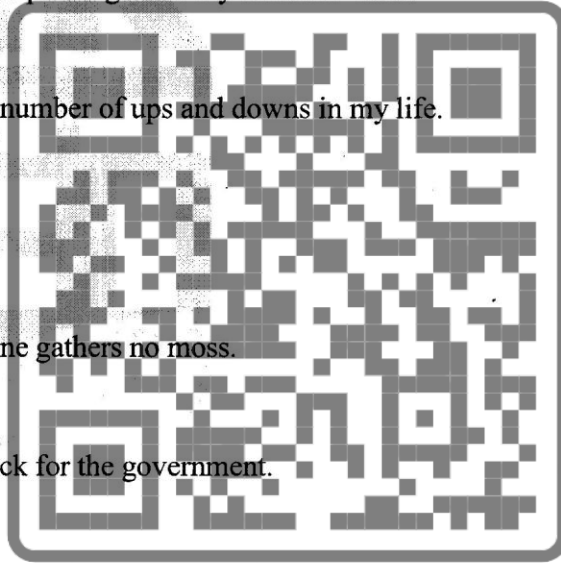
📖 He was turned out from service because he always enjoyed the French leaves.

13. **An open secret:** A known secret

📖 This is an open secret that some people are ruining the peace of city.

14. **Cock and bull story:** Incredible story/fabricated story

📖 America's claim of the ownership of the weapons of mass destruction by Iraq was a cock and bull story.



✓ **15. Pros and cons:** For and against points/ Advantages and disadvantages

📖 You must examine the pros and cons of his statement.

16. Kith and kin: Near relatives

📖 We must look after our poor kith and kin and try to help them reduce their poverty at first hand.

17. Lame excuse: Unsatisfactory reason

📖 He has always some lame excuse for coming late.

18. Lion's share: Most valuable share

📖 The older brother got the lion's share of the property left by his father.

19. Maiden speech: First speech

📖 It was his maiden speech in the assembly but he did it very well.

20. All and sundry: Everybody

📖 All and sundry came to see the village fair today.

21. Alpha and omega: Beginning and end

📖 The alpha and omega of Islam is that God is one and Mohammad (Peace be upon him) is His prophet.

22. An axe to grind: To think of own interest

📖 He is a very selfish person. He will not help anyone unless he has an axe to grind.

23. Bad debt: Irrecoverable loan

📖 In business, there is always a risk of bad debts.

24. Bag and baggage: With all the belongings

📖 They left abroad with bag and baggage.

25. Bird of passage: Who has no settled home..

📖 He is the bird of passage. He will never settle down here.

26. Bird's eye view: A general view

📖 We had a bird's eye view of Islamabad from one of the highest hills last week.

27. A close fisted person: A miser person

📖 He is a close fisted person and you cannot expect any donation from him.

28. A close shave/a narrow shave: A narrow escape

📖 By the grace of God, we had a close shave from an accident yesterday.

📖 By the grace of God, we had a narrow escape from an accident yesterday.



29. **A fish out of water:** Feel uncomfortable

📖 I am just like a fish out of water when I am away from my brothers.

30. **Man of letters:** A literary person

📖 The man of letters has a respectable place in the civilized societies.

31. **To run short of:** To be in shortage

📖 The sailors ran short of food during the storm.

32. **To add fuel to fire:** To increase the anger

📖 The speech of labour leader added fuel to the fire and resulted in strike.

33. **To cut a sorry figure:** To make poor impression

📖 He cut a very sorry figure in his interview and there is very little chance of his selection.

✓ 34. **To get into hot water:** To get into trouble

📖 My friend is in hot water nowadays because his factory was set on fire by one of his rivals.

35. **To gird up one's loins:** To prepare oneself

📖 Gird up your loins and face the situation boldly.

36. **To hold water:** Bear the examination

📖 Your argument is not sound and will not hold the water.

37. **To leave in the lurch:** To leave in difficulty

📖 All his friends left him in the lurch when he really needed them.

38. **To leave no stone unturned:** Make all efforts

📖 He left no stone unturned to make him successful in life.

39. **To nip in the bud:** Destroy in the beginning

📖 It is better to nip the evil in the bud so as to escape the aftermaths.

40. **To be at sixes and sevens:** In disorder

📖 His room was at sixes and sevens when he came back.

41. **To beat about the bush:** To talk irrelevant

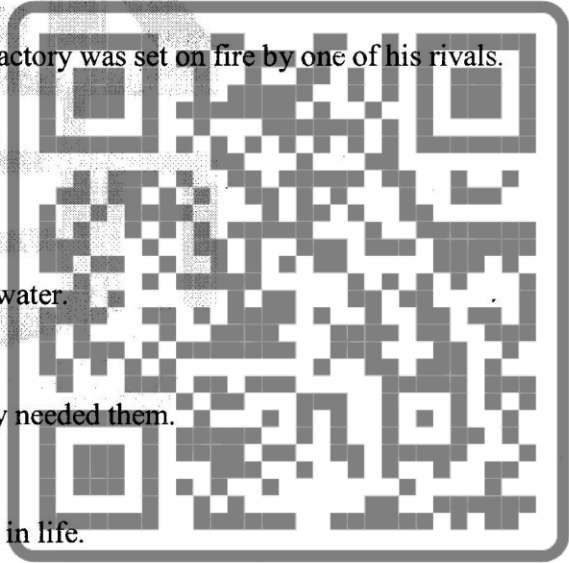
📖 He knows nothing about his subject and is only beating about the bush.

42. **To break the ice:** To break the silence

📖 The passengers broke the ice and started talking like friends.

✓ 43. **To bury the hatchet:** Patch up the quarrel

📖 They buried the hatchet and started living like friends.



✓ 44. **To call spade a spade:** To speak in plain terms

📖 It takes real courage to call spade a spade.

45. **To call names:** To abuse

📖 It is a very bad habit to call the names.

46. **To build castles in the air:** Day dreaming

📖 He is not a practical man and always builds castles in the air.

47. **To cry for the moon:** Desire for impossible

📖 His desire to become the president is a cry for moon.

✓ 48. **To cry over spilt milk:** Useless regret

📖 He failed in examination but it is useless to cry over spilt milk.

✓ 49. **To turn the tables:** To reverse the position

📖 He turned the tables on his accusers and proved the charges were false.

50. **To rain cats and dogs:** Heavy fall of rain

📖 It is raining dogs and cats today.

51. **To bring to book:** Bring to justice

📖 Crimes will decrease if the offenders are brought to book.

52. **To pocket an insult:** To bear a disgrace

📖 He could not hit back and had to pocket the insult.

53. **To poke one's nose:** To interfere

📖 Please do not poke your nose in my affairs. You'd better mind your own business.

54. **To take to one's heel:** To run away

📖 The pickpocket took to his heels as soon as he saw the police.

55. **To be all ears:** To be very attentive

📖 Please continue your story, I am all ears.

56. **To be at home in:** To be comfortable / To be perfect

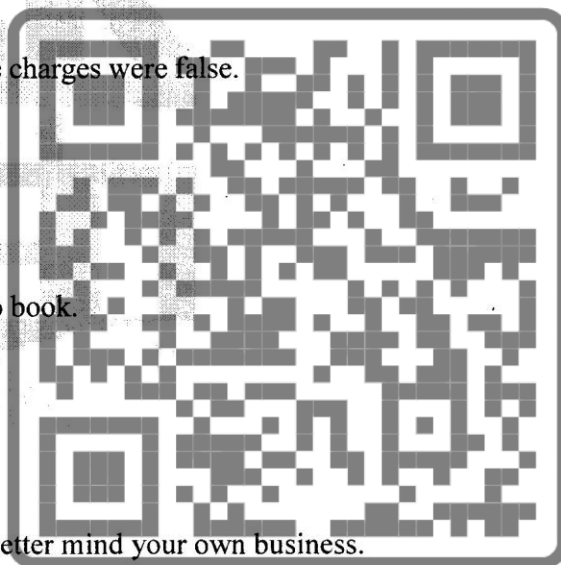
📖 He is quite at home in English but he is not good at local languages.

57. **To turn a deaf ear to:** Not to listen

📖 He turned a deaf ear to the advice of his father.

58. **To die in harness:** To die in active service

📖 Brave soldiers always die in harness.



59. **To face the music:** To bear the criticism

📖 The public leaders have to face the music of the people if they are not performing their duties honestly.

60. **To end in smoke:** Without result

📖 He made all possible efforts to make a high position in the society, but all his plans ended in smoke.

61. **To read between the lines:** To know the hidden purpose

📖 If you can read between the lines, you will understand that he is a hypocrite.

62. **To bring to light:** To explain / to expose

📖 The criminal activities were brought to light by police.

63. **To make the most of:** To try best

📖 He is trying the most of his strength to regain his position.

64. **In apple pie order:** In proper order

📖 Everything in his room was in apple pie order.

65. **By leaps and bounds:** Very quickly

📖 He is making progress by leaps and bounds.

66. **By hook or by crook:** By right or wrong means

📖 These days, the students want to pass the exam by hook or by crook.

67. **By fits and starts:** Irregularly

📖 Those who work by fits and starts seldom succeed in life.

68. **At arm's length:** At a distance

📖 You must keep the bad friends at your arm's length.

69. **At daggers drawn:** Having enmity

📖 The two brothers are at daggers drawn since the death of their father.

70. **At the eleventh hour:** At the last moment

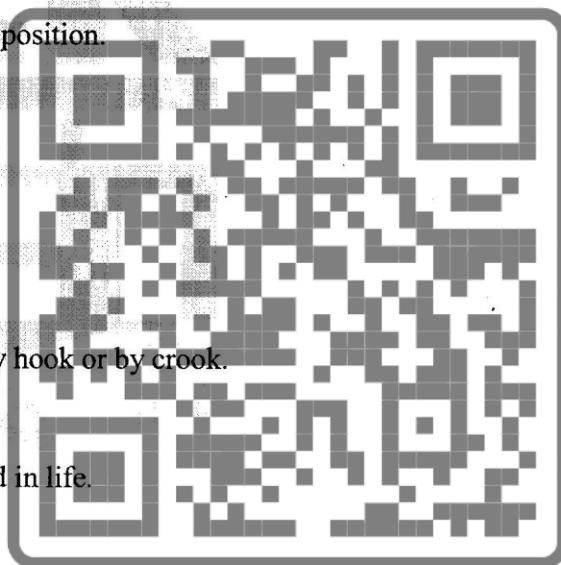
📖 The public meeting was cancelled at the eleventh hour.

71. **At a stone's throw :** Not far off


📖 My college is at a stone's throw from my house.

72. **In the long run:** In the end


📖 It shocked me to hear that my friend was involved in a robbery. But it was proved in the long run that it was a mere blame.




73. **Out and out:** Thoroughly

 I trust him. He is an honest man out and out.


74. **Red handed:** On the spot

 The police arrived in time and caught the thief red handed.


75. **Come to blows:** To begin fighting

 After exchanging hot words, they came to blows.


76. **In black and white:** In writing

 The agreement was put in black and white.

77. **With open arms:** With affection

 Whenever I go to him, he receives me with open arms.

78. **Through thick and thin:** Under all circumstances

 I shall be with you through thick and thin.


79. **Tooth and nail:** Fiercely

 They fought tooth and nail and won at last.


80. **Once in a blue moon:** Very rarely

 He comes here once in a blue moon.


81. **To break in:** To interrupt

 He always breaks in, when I discuss his future plans.


82. **To back out:** To retreat/ To withdraw

 He promised to help me but he backed out at the last moment

83. **To go through:** Discuss in details/ Read thoroughly

 We have not gone through the matter yet.


84. **To Let down:** To disappoint

 My friend will never let me down in any matter.


85. **To Put down:** To crush / to depress

 The rebellion was put down.

86. **To Break out:** To spring up

 The disease suddenly broke out in the city and affected a great number of citizens.

87. **To give up:** To leave/ To abandon

 He gave up many of his bad habits on the advice of his new friend.



88. **To make up for:** To pay for the loss

📖 No one was ready to make up for his loss during the disturbance.

89. **To put up with:** To tolerate

📖 I cannot put up with this kind of treatment any more.

90. **To look down upon:** To hate

📖 We must not look down upon the poor people.

91. **Take after:** Resemble in character or appearance

📖 Ali and Hassan are twins and they take after each other so closely that it becomes very difficult for me to distinguish between them.

92. **Take down:** Write/ Make a note of

📖 If you want to contact me on phone, please take down my number.

📖 I always take down the important points during each lecture.

93. **Take into account OR Take into consideration:** Give due attention

📖 We **take into account** the creative ability of a student while giving him/her admission.

📖 We **take into consideration** the creative ability of a student while giving him/her admission.

94. **Take off** (Verb: Remove a garment or covering / Leave the ground

94. **Take-off** (Noun): Leaving the ground (of an aeroplane)

📖 All of sudden the temperature increased and I **took off** my fur-coat.

📖 The aero plane is to **take off** in an hour, so all the passengers are requested to move to the departure lounge.

📖 The plane crashed five minutes later than its **take-off**.

95. **Take over:** To take charge or management of an office.

📖 The new prime minister has taken over after the two months of elections.

📖 My father always insists me to take the business over from him, because he has grown old.

96. **Take place:** Occur / Happen

📖 The most destructive earthquake in the history of Pakistan took place on October 8, 2005.

97. **Bring about:** Cause to happen

📖 The 2005 earthquake brought about a huge devastation in the mountainous areas of Pakistan.

98. **Bring down:** Bring to ground by killing, wounding or damaging

📖 The aero plane was brought down by anti-aircraft guns from the altitude of 5000 meters.

99. **Bring home to:** Cause a truth to be realized or proved

- 📖 The police are reasonably certain that he committed the crime, but they have not yet enough evidence to bring home to him.

100. **Bring out:** Publish

- 📖 Millions of copies of the next edition of this book have been **brought out** and are ready to be sold out.

101. **Bring round:** Cause an unconscious person to recover consciousness

- 📖 I hit him in the head and he became unconscious. I am now trying to bring him round*

102. **Bring up:** Bear and train a child or children

- 📖 My friend is not a good man because he was brought up in such an environment.

103. **Bring to light:** Reveal / expose

- 📖 After the accountability of his wealth, an amazing series of frauds was brought to light.

104. **Make for:** Deliberately move towards

- 📖 Birkenhead Drill was making for Cape Town when it struck against the rock and split into two pieces.

105. **Make off:** Go away hastily or secretly

- 📖 As soon as the miscreant saw the police, he made off with the robbed jewelery.

106. **Make out:** Understand/Recognize the form or pattern of something

- 📖 Please speak clearly. I cannot make out what you are trying to say.

107. **Make up:** Invent/compose

- 📖 I make up little melodious tones for school children.

108. **Get about/ Get around:** Move around

- 📖 My grandfather does not **get about/around** very much now that he is so old.

109. **Get along:** Manage one's affairs

- 📖 How are you getting along with your studies in USA?

110. **Get on:** Carry on with some work

- 📖 Your English is not good, so **get on** with it until you are able to speak.

112. **Get through:** Pass through with some difficulty

- 📖 I had to get through a very long process of tests and interviews for this post.



ANSWER KEY

TWENTY MINUTES WITH MRS. OAKENTUBB

1. Civil servant
2. 1902
3. Who killed Neta Maul?
4. The Suva Harbour Mystery
5. Melodrama
6. A railway waiting room
7. A stormy winter evening
8. Three
9. In darkness
10. Revenge
11. A tie on label
12. Prosperous professional or businessman
13. A clerk or superior artisan
14. Twenty minutes
15. Stainthorpe
16. Banana blonde
17. 10 minutes
18. June 1953
19. To avenge the murder of his family
20. Fifty miles an hour
21. Five pounds
22. 18
23. A revolver
24. Pick up his suitcase
25. She mocks at him

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REFLECTIONS ON THE REAWAKENING EAST

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Bertrand Russell | 13. Columbus and Casco da Gama |
| 2. 1872 | 14. Communism |
| 3. Mathematician and philosopher | 15. Machine production |
| 4. Principia Mathematica | 16. Weapons of war |
| 5. Nuclear threat to mankind | 17. Science and Machinery |
| 6. Asian countries | 18. Fall of the Roman Empire |
| 7. Two thousands years or more | 19. Germans |
| 8. Greece | 20. Communism |
| 9. Alexander | 21. Cold War |
| 10. Seven or eight centuries | 22. USA and Russia |
| 11. Romans and Germans | 23. Asian Civilization and its traditions |
| 12. Spain | 24. Cultural uniformity |



THE DAY THE DAME BROKE

1. James Groves Thurber
2. 1961
3. 6 feet
4. 1913
5. Go east
6. Affectionate
7. The Scioto River
8. humorists
9. two
10. twenty
11. Maramor
12. Two thousand
13. Militiamen
14. Grassfire
15. Elizabeth Taylor
16. Robert Browning
17. Mob mentality
18. High Street
19. Soldier
20. Inside the movie theater
21. Swishing of the roller skates
22. 20 years later
23. No one
24. They hit him with an iron board
25. He thought that the rival army had attacked.

PAKISTAN AND THE MODERN WORLD

1. 1950
2. 1895
3. Shaheed-e-Millet
4. Muslims
5. Constant vigilance
6. Its people are free from mental confusions
7. Modern technology
8. Seventy million
9. The Kansas City University
10. Liberty

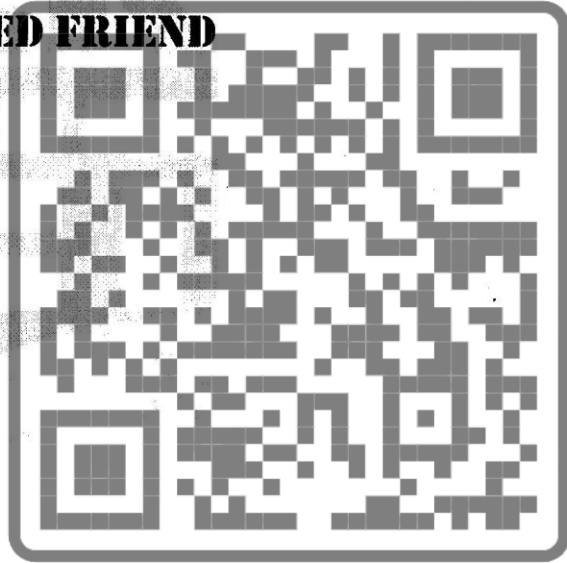


THE WORLD AS I SEE IT

1. 1879
2. 1921
3. Fellowmen
4. But not will as he will
5. Truth, goodness and beauty
6. Property, outward success and luxury
7. A German philosopher
8. democracy
9. mystery
10. justice
11. go one's own way
12. Mystery
13. Service to others
14. Fearful thing
15. Snuffed out candle

THE DEVOTED FRIEND

1. The late nineteenth century
2. The art for art's sake
3. Dublin
4. One-sided friendship
5. Water-rat and green linnet
6. Linnet
7. Water-rat
8. Garden
9. Summer
10. His wife
11. Clever
12. The Miller
13. Errands
14. His wheel-barrow
15. He had no money



ACT III OF THE SILVER BOX

1. John Galsworthy
2. Liberal party
3. A fit of drunken state
4. 5 pounds and ten shilling
5. 11p.m.
6. Witness
7. Charwoman
8. The consequences
9. One month with hard labour
10. Poverty and social injustice
11. London police court
12. Jones



THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN

1. William Shakespeare
2. Act II, scene VII
3. Speech uttered by Jacques
4. A stage
5. Actors
6. A schoolboy
7. Reluctantly
8. Soldier
9. Composes verses in the praise of his beloved
10. Furnace
11. Honour
12. Saws

THE MAN OF LIFE UPRIGHT

1. Sir Henry Wotton
2. Innocent
3. Harmless joys
4. Make him unhappy
5. Towers
6. Retreat
7. To see
8. A temporary place
9. Style
10. Upright
11. Deceive
12. Inn
13. Wisdom

LINES FROM SAMSON AGONISTES

1. John Milton
2. Death
3. Immense strength
4. because he possessed immense strength
5. Through the treachery of his wife
6. Philistines
7. Bringing down the roof of the great temple upon their heads.
8. A blind person
9. Adversary
10. To make him less dangerous
11. Let him rest against the main pillars
12. Praying or thinking about some serious matter.



LINES FROM AN ESSAY ON MAN

1. Alexander Pope
2. Blessing
3. Human existence.
4. Angels
5. No
6. The unawareness of the destiny
7. Blindness
8. Heaven
9. Hope
10. Existence

THE SOLITARY REAPER

1. The mountainous areas of the western and northern Scotland
2. She was harvesting in the field
3. She was singing in Gaelic
4. The island off the western coast of Scotland
5. Ordinary routine unfortunate events.
6. The ability to preserve lovely experience in memory.
7. A source of everlasting refreshment and joy.
8. Nightingale
9. Music
10. Strain

FOR MORE!!!

MUSIC WHEN SOFT VOICES DIE

1. Separation and love
2. Revived in the memory
3. When the wither
4. Become alive
5. The necessity of Atheism
6. Love
7. Music



LINES FROM ENDYMION

1. a young shepherd in Greek mythology
2. the goddess of the Moon
3. Endymion
4. That a thing of real and rare beauty is a source of eternal beauty.
5. Immortal
6. To bind us to earth
7. A black or purple ceremonial funeral cloth.
8. Romantic
9. Beauty
10. Immortal



SAY NOT THE STRUGGLE NAUGHT AVAILETH

1. Optimism
2. We should not think that the enemy cannot be defeated
3. False
4. inspirational
5. wounds

LINES FROM ULYSSES

1. Alfred Lord Tennyson.
2. A hero Greek mythology, Ulysses of Homer's Odyssey.
3. It is never too late to find a New World
4. A symbol of adventurous spirit.
5. His fellow sailors
6. Sea
7. Death
8. Yield

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA

1. Anthony Hope
2. Burlesdon family
3. Rudolf Rassendyll
4. Sister-in-law
5. Rose
6. Rassendyll
7. Attache
8. Rassendyll
9. The central Europe
10. Seeing the new king's coronation
11. Strelsau
12. The half brother of the new king
13. In the forest near zenda
14. Balck Michael
15. Col.Sapt
16. Black Michael
17. a handsome and rich widow
18. His henchmen
19. Madame de Mauban
20. A new use for a tea table
21. she wanted to prevent Michael from marrying Princess Flavia

22. They offer a large bribe
23. Colonel Sapt
24. The British ambassador
25. Ruritanian
26. Rupert of Hentzau
27. Rudolf Elphberg
28. To kill Elphberg if Sapt's party attack on the castle
29. Rassendyll
30. Michael was confining at Zenda an unnamed friend of king
31. Rudolf Rassendyll
32. Princess Flavia and Rudolf Rassendyll
33. Rupert
34. Black Michael
35. A loyal servant to the crown
36. An English gentle man
37. A faithful servant of King Rudolf
38. A half brother of King Rudolf
39. Mi chael's gamekeeper
40. Helga