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Javaid Ghafoor



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Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb

- i. **Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb** is written by _____.
a) Bertrand Russell b) Frank Arthur c) Shakespeare d) John Walton
- ii. **Frank Arthur** was a novelist and _____.
a) Poet b) Psychologist c) Play-writer d) Historian
- iii. **Frank Arthur** was born in _____.
a) Switzerland b) England c) Yorkshire d) London
- iv. **Frank Arthur** was born in the year _____.
a) 1900 b) 1902 c) 1903 d) 1901
- v. In **Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb** the total characters are-----
a) two b) four c) three d) five
- vi. In **Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb**, the waiting room is -----
a) empty b) full with passengers c) with two passengers d) with three passengers
- vii. The room is empty and, as the gas-light is turned low, almost in _____.
a) light b) half bright c) darkness d) full light
- viii. The door opens and a lady comes in, carrying a _____.
a) basket b) a coat c) camera d) a suitcase
- ix. The lady puts her suitcase down on the _____.
a) Cupboard b) bench c) floor d) table
- x. **Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb** is an effective piece of _____.
a) story b) tragedy c) melodrama d) comedy
- xi. **Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb** is notable for its skilful manipulation of _____.
a) detective b) suspense c) tragedy d) comedy
- xii. The porter says, "This job is only fit for a shaggy _____.
a) sheep b) deer c) cow d) dog
- xiii. **Mrs. Oakentubb** lived at _____.
a) Station b) Stain Thorpe c) village d) town
- xiv. **Mrs. Oakentubb** was about _____.
a) five feet three b) four foot eight c) five foot two d) five foot five
- xv. He saw once in a newspaper **Mrs. Oakentubb** _____.
a) picture b) Photograph c) address d) none
- xvi. He met a _____ girl.
a) Japanese b) Indian c) Korean d) Indonesian
- xvii. He was wounded in Korea in June _____.
a) 1951 b) 1953 c) 1954 d) 1959
- xviii. The Korean girl was about _____.
a) thirteen b) fifteen c) sixteen d) fourteen
- xix. He tells her that she was driving at _____ miles an hour.
a) forty b) fifty c) sixty d) thirty
- xx. she was driving fast for a _____.
a. prize b) bet c) race d) murder
- xxi. She had wagered for _____.
a) two pounds b) three pounds c) four pounds d) five pounds
- xxii. "That was why she got away with only _____.
a) Fourteen b) sixteen c) Eighteen d) twenty
- xxiii. He, "To execute _____ But I don't think I shall wait till tomorrow morning."
a) her b) injustice c) justice d) the

- xxiv. "All _____ to amuse the ladies," like to be amused. That's what men are for."
 a) human-beings b) ladies c) farmers d) citizens
- xxv. He pulls a _____ from his pocket and points at her.
 a) pen b) revolver c) handy d) knife

Twenty Minutes of Mrs. Oakentubb
Frank Arthur (1902)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Faintly	To a small degree	He looked faintly embarrassed.
2	Brutally	Spoke crude unfeeling in manner	Let me be brutally frank about this
3	Scornfully	Derisive , contemptuous	She laughed Scornfully
4	Desperately	Unhappy, lonely	They desperately wanted a child
5	Relentless	Not stopping or getting less strong	The sum was relentless.
6	Pedestrians	A person walking in the street	Two Pedestrians were injured when the car skidded.
7	Lorry	A large vehicle for carrying heavy load by road	A lorry load of frozen fish.
8	Pavement	The surface of a road	Two cars skidded on the city pavement.
9	Hesitated	Over something	She hesitated before replying.
10	Deliberate	An action done slowly and carefully	She spoke in a slow & deliberate way.
11	Fascinated	Very interested	I've always been fascinated by his idea.
12	Commit	Illegal	Most crimes are committed by young men.
13	Execute	Perform a duty	Check that the computer has executed your commands.
14	Grimly	Sound very serious	It won't be easy he said grimly.
15	Gallantly	Heroically	She gallantly battled on alone.
16	Indignation	Unfair	The rise in train fares has aroused public indignation.
17	Emphasis	Special importance that is given to something	We provide all types of information, with an emphasis on legal advice.
18	Bitterly	Sadness or angry	Their development was bitterly opposed by the local community.
19	Threatening	Violence	The house seemed less threatening in the cold light of day.
20	Rattling	Very good	This book is rattling good read.
21	Railway junction	A path where two railway lines cross	It was the near railway junction of city road
22	Audible	Heard by the ear	He spoke in audible whisper
23	Wrapped-up	Bound up, deeply devoted to	I wrapped up in her teaching
24	Porter	Who carry luggage	The hotel porter will get you a taxi
25	Glistening	Sparkling brightly	Her tears were glistening with tears
26	Hesitant	To speak unwilling or uncertain	She's hesitant about signing the contract
27	Meekly	Quietly, shy	He meekly did as he was told
28	Tootsies	Hand and leg	She get pain in her tootsies
29	Briskly	Quickly	The wind was blowing briskly



30	Trench coat	Military style coat	The trench coat was buttoned up wrong
31	Trilby hat	Hat with a creased crown	He always wear his trilby hat
32	Soaked	Thoroughly wet	You will get soaked if you go out in this rain
33	Glance	Look quickly to somebody	She glance at her watch
34	Apparently	According to heard	Apparently they we are getting divorced soon
35	Artesian	Skilled worker	The hand women textiles were made by skilled local artesian
36	Exhibit	Display	They exhibit their dresses
37	Flamboyant	Personality	He was flamboyant on abd off the stage
38	Constraint	Restrict something	This decision will impose serious constraints on all schools
39	Grumbling	Complaining	We didn't have any grumbling about the food
30	Placidly	Easily	The river spackled placidly in the sun
31	Blonde	Pale gold in color	She has blonde hair
32	Curious	Strong desire to know something	I am curious to find out what she had said
33	Intend	Plan	We finished later than we had intended.
34	Alter	Something different	This incident altered the whole course of events
35	Shiver	To shake slightly	He shivered at the thought of the cold, dark sea
36	Profound	Experienced very strongly	The news came as a profound shock
37	Forcibly	Use of physical force	Supporters were forcibly removed from the court
38	Strapped	Not enough money	I'm strapped for cash at the moment
39	Plaits	Twisted hair	She wore her hair in plaits
40	Persuaded	To make somebody do	Please try to persuade him to come
41	Dedicate	To give time to particular activity	She dedicates heresy to her work
42	Wickedness	Bad behavior	He blames his problems on the world's wickedness

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1: What motive has "HE" for murdering Mrs. Oakentubb?

Ans: The character denoted by "HE" in the melodrama "Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb" wants to kill Mrs. Oakentubb to avenge the death of his wife and daughter who have been run over under the wheels of her car due to criminally driving dangerously fast to win a bet in a drunk state.

Q.2: Was "HE" justified in murdering Mrs. Oakentubb?

Ans: Mrs. Judy Oakentubb was held guilty for manslaughter and sentences to eighteen months imprisonment but the character denoted by "HE" believed that it was not manslaughter but a plain deliberate heartless murder and deserved to be sentenced to death instead. He held that she had an option either to kill herself by ramming into the lorry approaching from the opposite direction or to save herself by mounting the pavement crushing two innocent pedestrians who were the wife and daughter of "HE". Thus "HE" was justified in murdering Mrs. Oakentubb

Q.3: Explain the importance of the label on Mrs. Oakentubb's suitcase. Why does she hide it?

Ans. If the man had not seen the label he would not come to know that the lady in the waiting room was Mrs. Judy Oakentubb, the woman who killed his wife and daughter. If he had remained ignorant about the identity of the woman the murder would not have taken place. There would have been no development of the plot and the play could not have been written. She hid the label because she is yet not quite sure whether he had read it and wants to keep her identity a secret. She had guessed who the man was. She felt that disclosure of her identity would bring trouble on her.

Q.4: 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 discovered her identity?

Ans. The attitude of the man makes it quite clear from the very start that he had come to know the lady in the waiting room was Mrs. Oakentubb. He had read the label on her suitcase.

Q.5: When is the audience likely to begin to suspect that she might be Mrs. Oakentubb?

Ans. Of course the audience comes to know about her identity later on. It is when he says that he is going to shoot her dead; the audience comes to know that she is Mrs. Oakentubb.

Q.6: What notice has the man for murdering her?

Ans. It is out of revenge that he murders her. She had killed his wife and daughter. She was driving the car very fast and rode up the pavement and crushed these two to death. Now he was bent upon taking revenge for her cruel deed.

Q.7: 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 and what follows after each one?

Ans. The first moment of tension comes when he describes the death of his wife and daughter in that accident and speaks of his intention to kill her. Mrs. Oakentubb was responsible for that terrible accident. 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 fingers to the nose, takes out the revolver and shoots her dead.

Q.8: Write a brief character sketch of Mrs. Oakentubb?

Ans. Mrs. Oakentubb is just an ordinary woman. We are not told of her age. What we come to know is that she is quite a beautiful woman. She is clever when she plays the part of a suffering woman at the end of the play. She overplays that part and carries it too far. We meet her for too short a period to form any just or considered opinion about her character. She is placed in an abnormal situation and is laboring under the impending fear of being killed. She must have been bit cause the death of two pedestrians. She must have been a bit fond of wine as she attended cocktail parties and must have been quite rich since she had a car of her own.

Q.9: Write a brief character sketch of porter?

Ans. The porter is partially drawn character much of the action in the play comes from him. He just brings the lady passenger into the waiting room. Otherwise he appears to be kind hearted man who feels joy in providing comfort to the passengers. He has a sense of humour and by his witty remarks makes other laugh.

Q.10: Briefly discuss whether the play have 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 collapsing with genuine remorse and the man's decision that he would adequately revenged if she went of living?

Ans. The play would have gained a lot if it 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 off the satirical Eighteen-century comedy of manners rather than real tragedy. This really detracts from the value of the play.



Reflections on the Re-Awakening East

- Reflections on the Reawakening East is written by _____.
a) Frank Arthur b) Bertrand Russell c) Liaquat Ali Khan d) Oscar Wilde
- Bertrand Russell began writing books with _____.
a) Principia Mathematica b) Principia Sociologica
c) Principia Biologica d) Principia Physica
- Since the second World War Bertrand Russell was preoccupied with the idea of _____ to the mankind.
a) the social in power b) he political pressure
c) the nuclear power d) the nuclear threat
- Bertrand Russell had been a warm advocate of _____ to Asian countries
a) financial help b) technical aid c) political aid d) sociological help
- The west, however acquired lead in civilization and in power, with the conquests of _____.
a) Alexander b) Ulysses c) King Henry-IV d) King Charles-III
- According to Bertrand Russell the Europe was sunk in _____.
a) communism b) Capitalism c) barbarism d) socialism
- Europeans, with unpardonable insularity call this period _____.
a) The Birth Ages b) The Dark Ages c) The technical Ages d) the Extensive Ages
- The pioneers of the new Western Imperialism were _____.
a) Newton and Columbus b) Bertrand Russell and Columbus
c) Columbus and Vasco da Gama d) Columbus and Einstein
- It is now Europe whose freedom is threatened by the alliance of Moscow with _____.
a) France b) Britain c) Russia d) Peking
- Communism is the most modern and most virulent form of _____.
a) Western Capitalism b) Western Imperialism
c) Eastern Supremacy d) Eastern Socialism
- According to Bertrand Russell the most important thing for the survival of Asian countries is the growth of _____.
a) industrialism b) Communism c) Capitalism d) Socialism
- The protests against Industrialism were expressed in _____.
a) Gandhi's speeches b) European history
c) Carlyle's past and present d) German traditions
- Bertrand Russell is of the view that there is a great danger of too much _____.
a) Political uniformity b) Social uniformity
c) Material uniformity d) Cultural uniformity
- "If human life is to be tolerable, it cannot be wholly _____. "
a) civilized b) socialized c) mechanized d) victimized
- "Your independence will not be very difficult to preserve, especially in view of the division of rest of the world into two _____.
a) intimate friends b) hostile friends
c) hostile camps d) devoted friends
- "If the world is to be happy _____ and _____ must no longer be expend in the exploitation of small and weaker nations.
a) cruelty, injustice b) energy, ingenuity
c) power, energy d) energy, hostility

Reflection on the Reawakening Bertrand Russell (1872)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Reawakening	Emerging from sleep, becoming aware of something	Our government try to reawake to solve the problems of our country.
2	Enormous	Very large in size or quality	Today we see a enormous telescope.
3	Movement	A group of people working together to advance their shred ideas	Aligarh movement is the memorable movement in our history.
4	Viewed	Look at or inspect	Yesterday we viewed a historical place.
5	Historical perspective	From a view of the past	Moen-jo-daro is a great historical perspective.
6	Predominated	Be the strongest or main element, have or exert control or power	Government is predominated to solve the issues of our society.
7	Civilized	Polite or good-mannered	Sammad is a civilized person.
8	Conquest of Alexander	Alexander who conquered Greece, Egypt and Persian empire and founded Alexandria	Alexander conquest to founded in Alexandria.
9	Dominant	Having powers or influence over others	Allah (S.W.T) is dominant.
10	Acquiring	Obtaining objects for oneself or learn or develop	Scientist acquiring new technologies.
11	Enfeebled	Make weak	Add more quantity of acid in solution makes base enfeebled.
12	Conquered	Overcome or take control of	Asif ali zardari conquered people party after the death of Benazir Bhutto.
13	Caliphate	An Islamic state which is led by caliph	Yasir teacher told him to make a considerably solution for the good result.
14	Considerably	By a notably large amount or extent	Columbus journeyed out on his conquest to find the new world
15	Conquest	A person whose favour or hand has been won	The company dominates the market for operating system software
16	Domination	Have power /influence over	If I am not mistaken, you called me for help
17	Mistaken	Incorrect, wrong	Occidental culture follow in foreign countries.
18	Occidental	Western	Some of the detergent are enfeebled.
19	Enfeebled	No longer strong or effective	She reply her sister in a very insolence way.
20	Insolence	Boldly rude, insulting	She is suffered from fever.
21	Suffered	To undergo or feel pain or distress	He abandon again an again in racing competition.
22	Abandon	To give up or discontinue any further interest in something because of discouragement	Finally he claims that unity is very important in our group.
23	Claim	Say, to say something or is a fact	This plans seemed doomed to failure
24	Doomed	Unpleasant is certain to happen	
25	Pioneer	A person who is among the first to explore or settle a new country	
26	Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force or other means. past rule by an emperor	



SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1: Why it is insular for the European Historians to term the centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire as "Dark Ages"?

Ans. It is insular for European historians to term the centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire as "Dark Ages" as it was only the Christian Europe that was dark but Spain, which was Muhammadan had a brilliant culture.

Q.2: To what cause does Bertrand Russell attribute the power of England in the early Nineteenth Century and the power of the United States and Russia today?

Ans. The author, Bertrand Russell, in his thought provoking essay entitled "Reflections on the Re-Awakening East" attributes the power of England in the early nineteenth century and the power of the United States and Russia today to the growth and their supremacy in industrialism. The authors view that Knowledge of scientific technique and its application on large scale for growth of Industrialization is one of the secrets of their power in 19th century.

Q.3: What, in the author's opinion, should the Asian countries accept from the West and what should they eject?

Ans. The author, Bertrand Russell, in his thought provoking essay "Reflections on the Re-Awakening East" opines that the Asian countries should accept industrial mechanization from the West, as condition of survival. However, they should refrain from imitating the mistakes of the West – the lust of power over other human beings, consequently resulting in movements for independence by subjugated nations.

Q.4: Does the author welcome cultural uniformity or not? How does he justify his attitude?

Ans. Bertrand Russell does not welcome cultural uniformity as he believes that it would weaken the natural development of the newly independent countries. It means that international culture divorced from local characteristics; the feeling of belonging to the world rather than to any particular country. Moreover, the customs, traditions and good qualities of local culture will lose their importance and existence. Russell advises the Asian countries to form their own block without speaking about the cultural uniformity.

Q.5: Why is it insular European historians to term the centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire 'The Dark Ages'?

Ans. European historians keep their outlook limited to Europe only. This might be called The Dark Ages of Europe but of the whole world because of the torch of civilization and culture was kept burning in China and the Muslim countries of Asia.

Q.6: On what grounds does the author argue that communism is the most modern and virulent form of western imperialism?

Ans. Communist Russia is all the time trying to bring the smaller nations of the world under its own domination. Practically all European countries in her neighborhood have adopted communism. The philosophy of communism is based on expansionism and its regime is impressed by military force, which is absolutely totalitarian and dictatorial in theory and practice. Its philosophy, domination and supremacy are accepted in smaller countries as a result, most of the European countries in neighborhood have become communist. So it retains the characteristics of the Western Imperialism and it is on these grounds that the author argues that communism is the most modern and virulent form of Western imperialism.

Q.7: To what cause does he author attribute the power of English in the early Nineteen Century and the power of the United States and Russia today?

Ans. Mechanized production and scientific knowledge according to the Russell, are the cause of the rise of the western nations.

Q.8: Why does the author consider that it is useless to resist industrialization?

Ans. The advance of science had made it essential. Bertrand Russell considers it dangerous and useless to resist industrialization on two grounds. Firstly, the modern age is of science and technology; without its knowledge and application, world can progress in modern times. Secondly, industries are the source of energy, employment, prosperity and industrially backward nations cannot stay free for long time. They can easily be

dominated and captured by any of the super powers in the world. Hence, he believes that it is in the interest of Asian countries to acquire lead in industrialization not only for the sake of progress but for world peace itself.

Q.9: How is traditional culture threatened in the age dominated by science and machinery?

Ans. Traditional culture is threatened in this age because any one of the bigger powers might secure domination over the smaller nation.

Q.10: What reasons does the author give for his opinion that the nation of Asia will not find it hard to keep their independence?

Ans. The two big blocs, i.e., U.S.A and Russia are busy with their own tussle of power. As such they will not have the time to interfere with the sovereignty of the newly awakening Asian nations. These powers can thus afford to stay neutral and manage to keep their independence.

Q.11: What in the author's view has been the most serious flaw in the character of the West over the last few centuries?

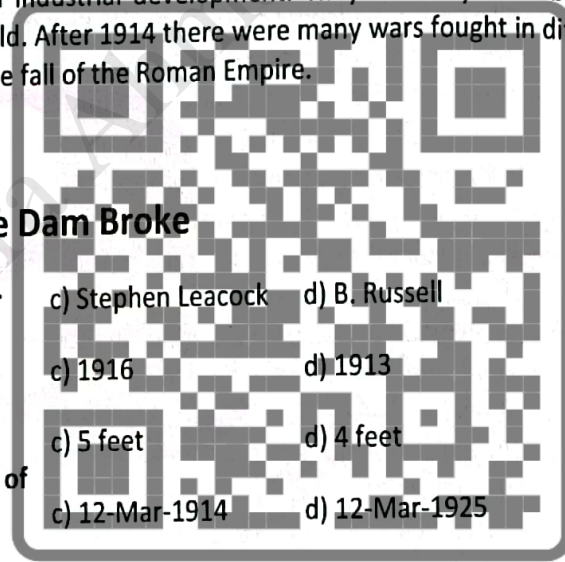
Ans. The most serious flaw in the nature of the character of the Western domination of other countries has been ruthless despotism and the spirit of exploitation.

Q.12: What parallels may be drawn between decline the power of Europe at the end of the Roman Empire and the decline in the power of Europe since 1914?

Ans. The decline of the Roman Empire followed by the rise of the power of militant Muslim Empire. In the same way, the end of European Council Empire began for 1914 and new nations came into being in Asia, some of which are passing through a political integration and industrial development. They will very soon become leading powers of Asia as well as in the rest of the world. After 1914 there were many wars fought in different lands and this face is similar to what happened after the fall of the Roman Empire.

The Day the Dam Broke

- i. The Day the Dam Broke is written by
a) D. H. Howe b) James Groves Thurber c) Stephen Leacock d) B. Russell
- ii. James Thurber died in
a) 1960 b) 1960 c) 1916 d) 1913
- iii. The old gentleman was taller than
a) 6 feet b) 8 feet c) 5 feet d) 4 feet
- iv. The rumor 'the Dam broke' began about noon of
a) 12-Mar-1913 b) 12-Mar-1923 c) 12-Mar-1914 d) 12-Mar-1925
- v. The famous cry of people was
a) go west b) go north c) go east d) go south
- vi. "Black stream of people flowed eastward down", the word 'black stream' refers to
a) the bales b) the jury c) the crowd of people d) none
- vii. This story is a good example of Thurber's sardonic
a) but nice view of human behavior b) but inspiring view of human behavior
c) but affectionate view of human behavior d) none
- viii. The story teaches the moral that _____ thing is necessary in man
a) cleverness b) education c) commonsense d) strength
- ix. The citizens of Columbus did care to talk about the events of 12 March as
a) they have forgotten b) they were bust
c) they were fully ashamed d) they did not dare to talk
- x. Dr. Mallory thought the flood water were about to engulf him as he mistook
a) fire b) piping voice of child
c) stream of people d) the roller-skates as the swishing of water.
- xi. The name of the local river that flows into Ohio is
a) The Mississippi b) The Gang c) The Scioto d) The Indus



The Day the Dam Broke

James Thurber

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Scare	Sudden mass fear	A bomb scare led them to evacuate the building
2	Thoroughfare	Route	Shahra.e.faisal is one of the famous thoroughfare of Karachi
3	Engulf	To cover completely	The bright light engulfed him completely
4	Assuage	To provide physical relief	He manage to assuage the angry customer
5	Despair	Hopelessness	They were rescued from despair at the last minute
6	Dignified	Honorable	Our director of school is a dignified person
7	Staid	Sober	Chartered accountants are one of the staid personality
8	Cynical	Distrustful	He was brutally cynical to every sob story under the sun
9	Canyon	Channel	Karachi is considered as one of the big canyons of trade of Pakistan
10	Clarion	Sound of	Before the tsunami a clarion cry was heard by the citizens as an emergency sign
11	Buzzing	Noisy	Bees were buzzing around the hive
12	Wheedling	Flattering	She was wheedling us into employing her brother
13	Trot	A trotting pace	She trot immediately.
14	Black streams	Charge group of people	Black stream of people came out on the roads as a rebel for freedom
15	Trickled	Flow	A solitary tear trickled down her check
16	Veterans	Military people	Veterans are usually the most brave people
17	Loaves	A portion of bread	I usually eat one load of bread a day
18	Exhorted	Encourage	I exhorted him to study hard
19	Vengeful	Revengeful	He was such a vengeful man that had his attackers dead
20	Surging billows	Rush of large man of people	News of the independence added a color of happiness to the surging billows of rebels
21	Waddling	Walking with short steps or walking like a duck	Ali was waddling doing the marathon race
22	Ragtag	Disorganized group of people	The ragtag had been organized in to some kind of marching order
23	Stampedes	A sudden rush of people	During the earthquake, tsunami added more panic for many stampedes



SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1. How we rate is the title Thurber's essay?

Ans. The ironical title of Thurber's essay is very accurate and to the point in the sense of calamity had befallen on the people of Columbus city. The sudden fear, running, weeping, shouting, vacating the houses, shops, movie theatre, offices and even living rooms of the soldiers, clearly show that really the dam had broken and so the people were running to the east side to save their lives. Although the dam did not break, actually the people had to put up with all these privations which they would otherwise have born if it had in fact broken.

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

Ans. The age factor is not mentioned by James Thurber; one is unable to form any exact idea of his grandfather's age and possesses a good physique. He has a strong body though age had made him somewhat weak mentally. This information we gather from his description.

Q3. How does the panic appear to have started?

Ans. No exact person can be said to have started that panic. It was something which started of its own accord and went on gathering momentum. It was just a scare, started perhaps by some young girls who ran along the street on some private errand or some man who was running fast to keep some appointment. Once started it was taken up by the people in the general.

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

Ans. Thurber's mother calmly put out all the fire in the house took a few eggs and some loaves of bread. Her intention was to go a short distance and pass the time on the top of Memorial Hall and take refuge somewhere in the top of it of the house which was only two blocks away from their own; but the rush of the running populace took her long.

Q5. What caused the Lieutenant Colonel of infantry to leave the fleeing company of three hundred persons?

Ans. The Lt. Colonel was trained to receive the orders and carry them out precisely. His training was responsible for his actions. When the lieutenant colonel was in a drowsy condition on the porch, heard the cries of a girl came down and passed the girl crying go east. The colonel stopped and asked the girl what had happened. The girl at once replied that the dam had broken and goes east. At once, the colonel took the girl in his arms, caught hold of the old man and declared that the dam had broken and goes east.

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

Ans. The panic lasted just for two hours. Order was finally restored by militiamen who rode through the city on motor Lorries and announced to the people through megaphones that there is no flood or danger of flood. With this reassurance the people went back to their homes.

Q7. How did the panic start in the cinema on High street?

Ans. The audience was peacefully witnessing the show when outside there came mingled shouts of people running in large numbers. Suddenly someone shouted the word "Fire" and people in panic ran out and joined the people who were running away the city.

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

Ans. Actually there was a boy on the roller – skates and Dr. Mallory mistook the swishing of skates for the sound of rushing water. He shouted in bewilderment and fear "It's got us". So he thought that the flood waters were about to engulf him which was totally misconception of him.

Q9. Why did the citizens of Columbus not care to talk about the events of the 12 March, 1913, specially the Great Run?

Ans. The citizens of Columbus did not care to talk about the events of the 12 March, 1913 because they felt ashamed of their conduct. They became demoralized at the cry of "The dam has broken" and never tried to verify it. So they kept silence when someone spoke to them about such events. The author gives it the name of "The Great Run" but the people were never prepared to hear a single word about these incidents.

Q10. Who wrote the essay "The Day The Dam Broke" and why is it so interesting one?

Ans. The autobiographical note "The Day the Dam Broke" is a fascinating, captivating, remarkable piece of literature, full of humour and irony. It is penned by the great American humorist "James Groves Thurber". He was, in fact, a cartoonist and a correspondent of "The Chicago Tribune" and has written a number of witty and humorous articles.

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 behavior.

"Humour is an emotional chaos recollected in tranquility."

While reading this interesting piece of work, we see the use of American English, which might be somewhat incomprehensible for a new reader but the use of similes and metaphorical language cloaks this minor defect. This is remarkable how the author has described almost the same thing in each paragraph repeatedly, in spite of that, the brilliant use of vocabulary and symbolism makes it interesting.

Q11. What is the theme of the autobiographical note of James Groves Thurber 'The Day the Dam Broke'?

Ans. Through all the funny references Thurber has tried to point out that all of us no matter how serious and sober, behave in one and the same idiotic manner when we are thrown in a trying situation.

"Stuffing the ear with false report." – (William Shakespeare)

Thurber has presented, in this story, his sardonic but affectionate view of life. It is a commendable effort to tell something serious through fun and laughter. But in fact the author has tried to study human characters thrown in difficult and trying circumstances because:

"Man alone suffered so cruelly in the world that he was compelled to invent laughter."

Q11. What incident does James Thurber describe in his writing?

Ans. In this autobiographical note, James Groves Thurber reconstructs an interesting incident of his early childhood when he lived at Columbus City in Ohio. The city is situated at the bank of the river Ohio in the U.S.A. The story starts when all of a sudden; on March 12, 1913 a rumour spread like a grass fire that the river Ohio was in flood and the water would rush towards the city because the dam had been broken. All was hustle and bustle after hearing the rumour and came out on the High Street. They started running towards the east for safety without confirming the news about the flood. Men, women and children were running helter-skelter towards the east. A review at the main center of trade, High Street, normal business was going on; but when the rumour spread about the flood, the people who were busy in selling and buying, suddenly came in full pace for their lives in utter confusion.

"Two thousand people were abruptly in full flight. Go East! Go East! was the cry that arose."

Q12. How does Aunt Edith Taylor describe her experiences?

Ans. The writer's aunt Edith Taylor wrote to him that she was in a movie theatre when the panic spread. She emerged out and began to run to the east and when she reached Grant Avenue, she was so exhausted that Dr. H.P Mallory passed her. There was a boy behind him on the roller-skates and Dr. Mallory mistook the swishing of the skates for the sound of rushing water. 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 knew there was no water behind, he began to jog on the street again. It shows how affrighted the people were of the flood.

Q13. How long did the panic last and how was order restored?

Ans. The panic-stricken people ran out for safety leaving fires burning and food cooking and doors wide open in their houses. Some of the people covered the distance 12 miles in order to save their lives. At last the military men riding through the city in motor-lorries announced that it was just a rumour 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! The people thought that the militiamen authenticated the news of the calamity. But eventually, the misunderstanding was removed. The people heaved a sigh of relief when they heard that the dam had not broken. They returned to their homes and started their normal business the next day, but they did not joke about the happenings of the previous day. It is rightly said:

"How much have cost us the evils that never happened."

Q14. Why did Dr. Mallory think that the flood waters were about to engulf him?

Ans. There was a boy behind him on the roller-skates and Dr. Mallory mistook the swishing of the skates for the sound of rushing water. 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 knew there was no water behind, he began to jog on the street again. It shows how affrighted the people were of the flood.



Pakistan and the Modern World

- i. "Pakistan and the Modern World" is written by
a) Quaid-e-Azam b) M.Ali Johar c) Liaquat Ali Khan d) Allama Iqbal
- ii. Liaquat Ali Khan was born on
a) 1st Oct. 1896 b) 1st Oct. 1897 c) 1st Oct. 1895 d) 1st Oct. 1898
- iii. Liaquat Ali is venerated by the name of
a) Shaheed-e-nation b) Shaheed-e-public c) Shaheed-e-Millat d) none
- iv. For his speech, Liaquat Ali chose the subject of Pakistan and The Modern World for
a) one reason b) three reasons c) two reasons d) four reasons
- v. "Before 1947, Pakistan lived under the sway of"
a) American b) Indian c) Russian d) British
- vi. Monotheist means
a) Believer in two gods b) Believer in many gods
c) Believer in only one god d) Believer in several gods
- vii. Liaquat Ali Khan asserts the difference between the Hindus and the Muslims
a) on religious and economical basis b) in every aspect of life
c) on religious basis d) on political grounds
- viii. Polytheist means
a) Believer in two gods b) Believer in many gods
c) Believer in only one god d) Believer in several gods
- ix. Liaquat Ali used 'perpetual minority' for
a) Hindus b) British c) Muslims d) American
- x. The maintenance of freedom requires
a) constant struggle b) constant effort c) constant vigilance d) none
- xi. "After getting independence, Liaquat focused on freedom which was"
a) freedom from foreign countries b) freedom from governments
c) freedom from ignorance d) None
- xii. "According to Liaquat Ali, Pakistan stands unified"
a) it is land of Pak people b) it has modern technology
c) it is a separate state d) as it is free from mental confusion
- xiii. By the word "synthesis" means
a) thesis b) antithesis
c) belief ancient faith d) an amalgamation of ancient faith with modern technology
- xiv. Liaquat Ali delivered his speech in
a) the Oxford university b) the Cambridge university
c) the Greenwich university d) the Kansas university
- xv. He made his speech during his visit to the United States in
a) 1951 b) 1953 c) 1954 d) 1950
- xvi. Pakistan and the Modern World fulfilled his purpose to bring
a) Pakistan and India together b) Pakistan and Russia together
c) Pakistan and the United States of America together d) Pakistan and Germany together
- xvii. In 1947, Liaquat Ali Khan became the
a) the first president b) the first prime minister
c) the first colonel d) the first captain

Pakistan and The Modern World

Liaquat Ali khan (1895-1951)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Orator	A person who is good at making speeches in public.	My brother is a good orator.
2	Eloquence	Speaking fluently and expressing ideas vividly.	We should having a eloquence nature.
3	Tribulation	Great trouble or hardship.	It was a very tribulation trip.
4	Honorary	Given or received as an honour.	The principles gives medal with honorary to their students.
5	Admirable	Worth admiring excellent.	She sings admirable.
6	Venerated	Honour with great respect or reverence.	Edhi abdul sattar was a venerated person to us.
7	Fanatic	A person who is very enthusiastic or too enthusiastic about something.	She is very fanatic about her parents.
8	Conferring	Grant or bestow, Hold a discussion before deciding something.	We should not conferring to anything before thinking.
9	Bestowed	Present to someone.	He bestowed me a diamond ring.
10	Adequate	Enough or good enough.	It is adequate to me.
11	Conscious	A wake and knowing what is happening, aware of something, done deliberately.	She is very diet conscious.
12	Widening	Make or become wider.	He is widening his house walls.
13	Horizon	The line where the earth and the sky seem to meet.	Scientist see the horizon while reaches into the space.
14	Explorer	Travel through a country etc. in order to learn about it, examine a subject or idea carefully.	We explored the possibilities.
15	Voyaging	Make a voyage.	She plans voyaging yesterday.
16	Voyage	A long journey on water or in spice.	His whole family enjoys the voyage.
17	Accomplish	Do something successfully.	He Accomplish his work.
18	Accomplished	Skilled.	
19	Reconstruct	Construct or build something again.	He reconstruct his building.
20	Tradition	The passing down of beliefs or customs etc. from one generation to another, something passed onin this way.	We wear traditional dress on weddings.
21	Recognize	Know who someone is or what something is because you have seen that person or thing before, realize.	She recognized the truth of what he was saying.
22	Occasion	The time when something happens, A special event.	Muslims celebrate the occasion of Eid.
23	Merit	A quality that deserves praise, excellence.	My cousin makes the merit products in his factories.

24	Imagination	The ability to imagine things, especially in a creative and inventive way.	His imagination was great.
25	Gratitude	Being grateful.	We should having a gratitude nature.
26	Generosity	Willing to give things or share them. Given freely	She generosity giving her things to others.
27	Democracy	Government of a country by representatives elected by the whole people. A country governed in this way.	Democracy is very important in every state.
28	Monotheist	Believer in only one god.	Muslims are monotheist.
29	Polytheist	Believer in many gods.	Hindus are polytheist.
30	Accumulation	Collect, pile up. Increase in quantity.	Teacher told the monitor to start the accumulation.
31	Dominating	Control by being stronger or more powerful. Be conspicuous or prominent.	The mountain dominated the whole landscape.
32	Eclipsed	Block the light and cause an eclipse. Seem better or more important than others.	Her performance eclipsed the rest the team.
33	Hierarchy	As organization that ranks people one above another according to the power or authority that they hold.	
34	Industrially	To do with industry working or used in industry.	
35	Majority	The greatest part of a group of people or things. The amount by which the winner in an election beats the loser. The age at which a person becomes an adult according to the law, now usually 18.	She had a majority of 25 over her opponent. He attained his majority.
36	Maladjustment	Unlade to fit in or cope with other people or your own circumstances.	There is a maladjustment .to organizing a party.
37	Obvious	Easy to see or understand.	It is an obvious thing to understand.
38	Perpetually	Lasting for a long time continual.	It is a perpetually product.
39	Personal	Belonging to done by, or concerning a particular person. Private. Criticizing a person's appearance, character, or private affairs.	We have personal business to discuss.
40	Political	Connected with the governing of a country or region.	Now A days I study political science.
41	Priesthood	A person who ceremonies in a non-Christian religion.	
42	Old testament	The part of the Bilbe	It seems a old testament.

43	Testament	A written statement. Either of the two main parts of the bible, the old testament or the new testament.	
44	Domination	The state of being so controlled.	The expansion of Russian domination made considerable progress.
45	Pace	Speed, quickness velocity.	He's an aggressive player with plenty of pace.
46	Orientation	Attitude, aim intention.	Studies of vocational awareness and orientation in young children.
47	Unalterable	Not able to be changed.	She seeing an unalterable dress.
48	Unreasonable	Not guided by or based on good sense.	You talk just unreasonable.
49	Vast	Of very great extent or quantity.	Vast area of the forest covered with trees.
50	Sovereign.	A supreme ruler, especially a monarch.	Allah is the sovereign of the whole universe.
51	Genuine.	Truly what something is said to be.	Sammad is a genuine person.
52	Untrammelled.	Not deprived of freedom of action or expression.	
53	Unmanageable.	Difficult or impossible to manage, manipulate, control.	Its very unmanageable for the one person to look after the school.
54	Comparatively	To a moderate degree as compared to something else; relatively.	There is a comparatively between two things.
55	Homogeneous	Of the same kind, alike.	It is a homogeneous mixture.
56	Unwieldy	(Of an object) difficult to move because of its size, shape, or weight.	it is too difficult to more unwieldy things.
57	Lament	A passionate expression of grief or sorrow.	She lament after the death of her husband.
58	Consolation	The comfort received by a person after a loss or disappointment.	He gives consolation to her after the lost of her gold ring.
59	Upheavals	A violent or sudden change or disruption to something.	We need A person who bring good upheaval to our country.
60	Intense	Of extreme force, degree or strength.	It is a good intense repair of hairs.
61	Backwardness	The state of not being advanced.	Country is going to backwardness due to illiteracy.
62	Colonial	Relating to or characteristic of a colony or colonies.	
63	Democratic	Relating to or supporting democracy or its principles.	Pakistan is a democratic state
64	Hesitation	The action of pausing before saying or doing something.	Sometimes hesitation occurs because of a sudden action.
65	Tempo	The rate or speed of motion or activity pace.	The tempo of life dictated by a heavy work load.
66	Wedded	Get married to.	He was to wed the king's daughter.
67	Suppression	Action of suppressing something such as activity or publication	Nobody's interest is served by the suppression of the truth.

68	Ideological	A system of ideas	The country's military newspaper calls the internet the most important front in an ideological battle against western anti-china.
69	Multitude	A large number of people or things.	Placing ultimate political power in the hands of the multitude.
70	Heir	A person who inherits and continues the work of a predecessor.	They saw themselves as heirs of the cubists.
71	Nationalism	Patriotic feeling, principle, or efforts.	An early consciousness of nationalism and pride.
72	Perspective	A particular attitude toward or way of regarding something, a point of view.	Most guidebook history is written from the editor's perspective.
73	Admiration	Respect and warm approval.	They were lost in the admiration of the scenery.
74	Shirk	Avoid, neglect.	I do not shirk any responsibility in this matter.
75	Aggression	Feelings of anger.	His chin was joshing with aggression.
76	Limp	Walk with difficulty	The accident left him with a pronounced limp.
77	Pursuing	Follow or chase, continue or proceed along.	The officer pursued the van.
78	Horizon	The limit of a person's knowledge, experience, or interest.	The sun rose above the horizon.
79	Discontent	Dissatisfaction with one's circumstances; lack of contentment.	Voters voiced discontent with both parties.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

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

Ans. The main reasons given by Liaquat Ali Khan for the Muslim desire not to continue living in a United-India is that Muslims did not want to live as a perpetual political minority. They realized that under the dominating Hindu majority of three to one freedom, from the British rule will mean to them not freedom, but merely a change of masters so they did not desire to live in United-India.

Q2. What main differences does he point out between Hindu and Muslim Beliefs?

Ans. Liaquat Ali Khan points out the following main differences between Hindu and Muslims beliefs.

- The Muslims are monotheists, i.e., they believe in one god, whereas the Hindus are polytheists, i.e., they believe in many gods.
- The Muslims believe in Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) and in the Christ the Prophet of the Bible where Hindus do not.
- The Hindus believe in cast system whereas Muslims believe in the equality of all men
- The Muslims believe in the right of private ownership for everyone and have such law of inheritance as prevent vast accumulation of wealth. Hindus have no such laws.
- Besides these main differences, the Muslims and the Hindus have different cultures and their social, political and economical outlooks are also very different. Hence, they could never live together.

Q3. What advantages does he show the Hindus to have gained from the creation of Pakistan?

Ans. It was necessary for the peace of the world that the British India should have divided into two new states. The great advantage which the Hindus gained from the creation of Pakistan is that they have got a comparatively

smaller and peaceful state instead of an uneasy and unwieldy state suffering from dissatisfaction and disorder culture of their own lives.

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

Ans. To start from scratch signifies to start from the beginning without any help or advantage. The sentence therefore means that when Pakistan came into existence, she had no resources. There were neither administrative officers nor military personnel. So we had to make everything from the very start.

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

Ans. The first duty of the Pakistani is to maintain their freedom as without this they would disgrace the fare name of free men and women all over the world. Secondly they must be vigilant. They should prove that they deserve this freedom.

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

Ans. He says that the real freedom for the common people means freedom from want, freedom from disease and freedom from ignorance.

Q7. What is the synthesis that Liaquat Ali Khan believes is necessary for Pakistan to achieve?

Ans. Liaquat Ali Khan prescribes the formula of a natural combination of faith and technology for rapid progress of Pakistan.

“Science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind.”

Being an upright Muslim, he asserts that our old and firm faith is a source of great strength in this troubled period of human history. But at the same time, he emphasizes that faith alone is not enough if we want to claim our rightful and honorable place in the modern World. We must also acquire the valuable knowledge of science and technology. This is the era of progress and we cannot hold the clock back. Liaquat Ali Khan, a true Muslim and a die hard patriot is trying to set the Muslims on the rails of modern science, the only way to progress and honorable existence in the world.

“Science without conscience is the death of the soul and leads to greed and pride.”

Q8. What does Liaquat Ali Khan put forward as the main duties today of the Western world?

Ans. Liaquat Ali Khan tries to determine the role of the Western World in the present day political situation of the World.

According to him the West should demonstrate their broadminded approach and assist the newly independent states of Asia and Africa in their political stability and economic progress. It is the moral and the human duty of the rich and advanced nations to hold in the development of the poor and backward people. This is necessary because they themselves cannot enjoy the fullest fruits of their own progress when more than half the World remains backward. The World cannot be called truly civilized unless the light of modern knowledge of science reaches the door of every house in the World.

“The purpose of human existence is not easing or comfort but to kindle a light of joy in the dark World.”

Liaquat Ali Khan here exhorts the people of America and Europe to realize their duty and help the poor people in the name of humanity and for the sake of the world peace.

“Heal the sick, cleans the lepers, raise the fallen, cast out devil, freely you have received, freely you give to others.”

Q9. Liaquat Ali Khan contrasts two motions that the Asian people tend to feel when they view the Western world. What are these two emotions?

Ans. On the one hand, the Asian nations are filled with admirations at the progress of civilization of the West, while on the other they feel uneasy at their own backwardness. They are their contrasting emotions.



Act III of the Silver Box

- i. **Act III of the Silver Box is written by**
 a) Oscar Wilde b) Anthony Hope c) John Galsworthy d) Einstein
- ii. **The Silver Box is**
 a) comedy b) fiction c) a bitter play d) romance
- iii. **There are _____ families in the story**
 a) Three b) four c) five d) two
- iv. **Mr. Barth wick belongs to**
 a) middle class b) lower middle class c) upper class d) lower class
- v. **Mr. Jack steals a silver box in**
 a) Sleep b) the evening c) a fit of drunken stage d) in conscious manner
- vi. **A silver cigarette box valued at**
 a) five pounds ten shilling b) seven pounds ten shillings
 c) three pounds ten shillings d) two pounds ten shillings
- vii. **The exact time of stealing the box was**
 a) 7p.m b) 11p.m c) 6pm d) 5pm
- viii. **Thomas Marlow was presented as a**
 a) friend b) enemy c) none of these d) witness
- ix. **Mrs. Jones was a**
 a) teacher b) doctor c) charwoman d) engineer
- x. **Who snatched the sky blue purse from the lady?**
 a) Jones b) Roper c) Jack Barth wick d) Mr. John
- xi. **Roper was**
 a) friend of Mr. Barth wick b) son of Mr. Barth wick
 c) servant of Mr. Barth wick d) the solicitor of Mr. Barth wick
- xii. **"If you choose to get drunk and break the law afterwards, you must take"**
 a) chance b) tea c) the consequences d) rest
- xiii. **Mr. John imprisoned for**
 a) two months with hard labour b) three months with hard labour
 c) one month with hard labour d) four months with hard labour
- xiv. **The theme of this story is**
 a) remorse b) crime and punishment
 c) poverty and social injustice d) revenge
- xv. **The scene of this act III occurs in**
 a) White Hart Hotel b) Chamber of Deputies
 c) Champs Elysees d) A London police court
- xvi. **"Through his play, the writer criticizes"**
 a) American society b) British society
 c) none of these d) none
- xvii. **"In text book, John Galsworthy famous play is"**
 a) The Devoted Friend b) Act III of the Silver Box
 c) As You Like It d) Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb



Act III of the Silver Box
John Galsworthy (1867-1933)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Distinguished	Conspicuous; marked.	<i>That hairstyle makes you look quite distinguished.</i>
2	Criticism	The act of passing judgment as to the merits of anything.	<i>He ignored the criticisms of his friends.</i>
3	Sympathies	Feelings of favor, support, or loyalty.	<i>It's hard to tell where your sympathies lie.</i>
4	Contemporaries	Of about the same age or date.	<i>This series of paintings is contemporary with other works in an early style.</i>
5	Humanitarian	Having concern for or helping to improve the welfare and happiness of people.	<i>These are billions that should have been used for humanitarian aid.</i>
6	Strife	A quarrel, struggle, or clash.	<i>The hatred of one community against the other shall sow seeds of civil strife.</i>
7	Loyalties	The state or quality of being loyal; faithfulness to commitments or obligations.	<i>His extreme loyalty to the Crown.</i>
8	Escape	To slip away; fade.	<i>Two burglars have just escaped from prison.</i>
9	Prosperous	Having or characterized by financial success or good fortune; flourishing; successful.	<i>Prosperous middle-class professionals.</i>
10	Solicitor	The law officer of a city town, department or etc.	<i>I think I have found the best way to handle telephone solicitors.</i>
11	Respectable	Of moderate excellence; fairly good; fair.	<i>They thought the stage no life for a respectable lady.</i>
12	Liberal	Favorable to progress or reform, as in political or religious affairs.	<i>Liberal views towards divorce.</i>
13	Poverty-stricken	Suffering from poverty; extremely poor.	<i>I saw people who are poverty-stricken but extremely rich within.</i>
14	Surmounted	To be on top of or above.	<i>He's the only one to have surmounted every obstacle.</i>
15	Ferocious	Savagely fierce, as a wild beast, person, action, or aspect violently cruel.	<i>She was a ferocious, fierce soldier, one who would go far.</i>
16	Indicates	To point out or point direct attention to.	<i>The activity LED will blink twice which indicates Speed Boost is enabled.</i>
17	Disillusioned	To free from or deprive of illusion, belief, idealism, etc.	<i>I am not one of those disillusioned students, but I do have a few complaints.</i>
18	Evidence	That which tends to prove or disprove something; Ground for belief; proof.	<i>The study finds little evidence of overt discrimination.</i>
19	Inquiries	An investigation, as into an incident.	<i>Detectives launched a murder inquiry and carried out house-to-house inquiries.</i>
20	Muffler	A scarf worn around one's neck for warmth.	<i>Gloves and mittens, hats and mufflers littered the yard.</i>
21	Grizzled	Having gray or partly gray hair.	<i>The 35-year-old Scourer is graying and grizzled.</i>
22	Pawned	To pledge; stake, risk.	<i>He was a pawn in the game of power politics.</i>
23	Ascertained	To find out definitely learn with certainty or assurance; determine.	<i>An attempt to ascertain the cause of the accident.</i>



24	Inaudibly	Incapable of being heard.	<i>Quietly, almost inaudibly, he whispered, 'They're family.'</i>
25	Haggard	Wild; wild-looking.	<i>Like all the street children, he is thin and haggard.</i>
26	Communicate	To impart knowledge of make known.	<i>The prisoner was forbidden to communicate with his family.</i>
27	Metropolitan	Pertaining to or constituting a mother country.	<i>Kansas City is a metropolitan area with very clear racial dividing lines.</i>
28	Demeanor	Conduct; behavior; deportment.	<i>His attitude and demeanor were so like a guy that she had known in high school.</i>
29	Violent	Acting with or characterized by uncontrolled, strong, rough force.	<i>A violent confrontation with riot police.</i>
30	Scattered	Distributed or occurring at widely spaced and usually irregular intervals.	<i>His family is hoping to scatter his ashes at sea.</i>
31	Opportunity	An appropriate or favorable time or occasion.	<i>The night drive gave us the opportunity of spotting rhinos.</i>
32	Dreadfully	Very; extremely.	<i>Sorry to be so dreadfully late.</i>
33	Prisoners	A person or thing that is deprived of liberty or kept in restraint.	<i>Nearly four thousand prisoners currently await their fate on death row.</i>
34	Employed	To keep busy or at work; engage the attentions of.	<i>Give work to (someone) and pay them for it.</i>
35	Liberal	Favorable to progress or reform, as in political or religious affairs.	<i>Why do liberal ideas often connect to unhappiness.</i>
36	Conservative	Disposed to preserve existing conditions, institutions, etc. or to restore traditional ones, and to limit change.	<i>They were very conservative in their outlook.</i>
37	Execution	The infliction of capital punishment or, formerly, of any legal punishment.	<i>The film is entirely professional in its execution.</i>
38	Magistrate	A civil officer charged with the administration of the law.	<i>All the people who were arrested appeared before a special court set up by magistrates.</i>
39	Canopied	An ever hanging projection or covering	<i>We are going to install a canopy on our back porch so we can enjoy the outdoors on rainy days</i>
40	Ferocious	Savagely fierce coral, or violent	<i>Good teachers encourage student to surmount their challenges</i>
41	Monotone	A tone of voice that does not change in energy from my first cup of coffee	<i>In the morning, I usually in a monotone speak voice outfit energy from my first cup of coffee</i>
42	Surmounted	To convey a problem or obstacle	<i>Good teacher encourage student to surmount their challenges</i>
43	Grizzled	Having or streaked with gray hair	<i>It was about the size of rat and has long thick fur, of a uniform grizzled brown</i>
44	Pawned	A chess piece of the smallest size and value	<i>One of the young men was present when you pawned it</i>
45	Ascertained	Make sure of	<i>You could pay just 1 cent in order to download the games, and then increase your contribution later after you've ascertained that the games work for you</i>
46	Provision	A supply or stock of something provided	<i>They deleted the inappropriate provision, so they passed the test</i>
47	Obliged	Make (someone) legally or morally bound to an action or course of action	<i>Doctors are obliged by law to keep patients alive which there is change of recovery</i>

48	Cudgels	A short thick stick used as a weapon	The policemen have cudgels in their hands
49	Glancing	Sticking someone or something at an angle rather than directly and with full force	He was fascinated by the entire operation and its execution
50	Execution	The carrying out or putting in to effect of a plan, order	He was fascinated by the entire operation and its execution
51	Charwomen	A women employed to clean houses or offices	Mrs. Jones is a charwomen

Short Answer Questions Written by John Galsworthy

Q1. What purpose, in your opinion, is deserved by beginning this act of the play with case of the Livens girls, which has nothing to do with the main star?

Ans. The case of the Livens girls has no direct connection with the actual play; but it is highly significant in this respect that it gives the reader foretaste of what is going to follow. The English legal system was faulty, and the poor has to put up with a lot of injustice. What the Livens girls have to suffer the Jones children will have to suffer when their father will go to prison and mother became unemployed.

Q2. Why are Mr. Barth wick and his son so anxious that as little as possible should be said in court about the purse and the little money Jones had in his possession?

Ans. They were rightly afraid that the detailed discussion about that purse would let the cat out of the bag. The magistrate would come to know that Jack was guilty for the similar offense for which Jones was being tried. The good name of Mr. Barth wick would also be degraded in the eyes of the people.

Q3. What function is Mr. Roper discharging the Magistrate's court?

Ans. He is lawyer engaged by Mr. Barth wick and looks after his interest. The primary purpose for which he is there to hush up the case, there was any danger of Jack's theft of the purse become known.

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

Ans. She came to the house everyday as a char woman and when the silver cigarette case was stolen it was but natural that suspicion should fall upon her.

Q5. What led the constable to arrest and charge Jones as well?

Ans. The constable was going to arrest Mrs. Jones but Jones came in and assaulted the constable. When the police arrested her, Mr. Jones stopped in the performance of their duty. He many times said that he had taken the box, his wife was innocent but the police did not realize her. So he became violent and struck a blow to the police officer. For this reasons, he was also charged and arrested by the Police.

Q6. Briefly discuss whether the Magistrate gives Jones a fair trial?

Ans. It is very clear from the proceedings, behaviour of the court and the magistrate that he does not give Jones a fair trial He has done no more than what Mr. Jack has done, he is not punished for his power and poor Jones is punished, the magistrate replies that he is not concerned with that Mr. Jack may or may not have taken

Ans. The Magistrate appears to have been strict against Jones for three reasons:

- Because he assaulted the constable;
- Because he had become rough and rude to accusations brought against him;
- Because he had lost his temper when he found that preferential treatment was meted out to Jack.

Q7. 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. In the first instance, the trial was not fair. Jack and Jones deserved similar punishment. Our love and sympathies are with the children of Jones and Mrs. Jones. The offence for which he was tried was just a party one.

Briefly give the probable reasons for the magistrate's decision to discharge Mrs. Jones?

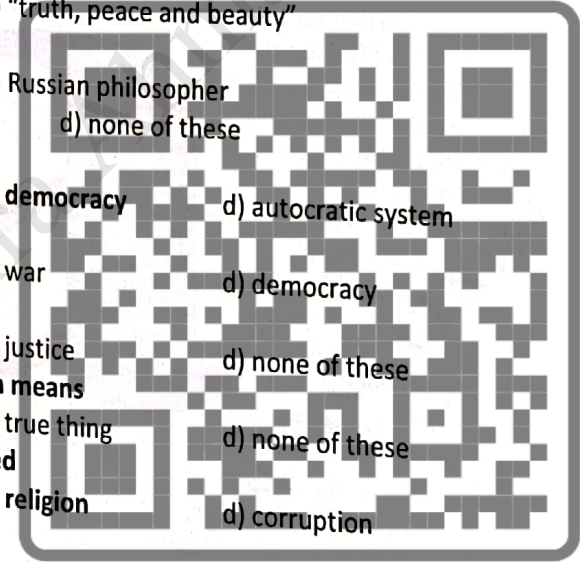
Ans. The probable reasons for the magistrate's decision to discharge Mrs. Jones are given as under:

- Mr. Barth wick declared through Roper, the lawyer that he did not wish to proceed the case, seeing the poverty and circumstances of the prisoners.
- It was proved that Mrs. Jones was really innocent, she had no involvement what so ever in the theft of the box.
- Mr. Jones confessed his guilt that he had taken the silver box as well as the purse in drunken state.



The World as I See It

- i. The World as I See is written by
a) Liaquat Ali Khan b) Bertrand Russell c) Einstein d) H. Howe
- ii. Einstein was generally regarded as
a) Doctor b) Teacher c) Mathematical Physicist and scientist d) none of these
- iii. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in
a) 1920 b) 1921 c) 1922 d) 1924
- iv. "To Einstein, each of us is here for"
a) a long period b) for fifty years c) for sixty years d) brief Sojourn
- v. We exist for our
a) friends b) fellowmen c) family d) parents
- vi. Complete Schopenhauer's quotation, "a man can do well as he will"
a) but will as he will b) but not will as he will
c) but will as his d) will as he will
- vii. The ideals of Einstein are
a) "truth, property and wealth" b) "truth, justice and luxury"
c) "truth, goodness and beauty" d) "outward success and ordinary objects"
- viii. Einstein hates
a) "truth, property and wealth" b) "truth, justice and luxury"
c) "property, outward success and luxury" d) "truth, peace and beauty"
- ix. Schopenhauer was a
a) Italian philosopher b) Russian philosopher
c) German philosopher d) none of these
- x. Einstein's political idea is that of
a) dictatorship b) communism
c) democracy d) autocratic system
- xi. Einstein abhors
a) truth b) beauty c) war d) democracy
- xii. The fairest thing that he appreciates is
a) ability b) mystery c) justice d) none of these
- xiii. Einstein uses the word "bogey" for war which means
a) beautiful thing b) fearful thing c) true thing d) none of these
- xiv. To him, the experience of mystery engendered
a) culture b) civilization c) religion d) corruption
- xv. He regards himself a deeply
a) pagan b) catholic c) protestant d) religious
- xvi. All human beings are bound by the
a) ties of friendship b) ties of relationship
c) ties of sympathy d) none of these
- xvii. Einstein's famous essay name is
a) The Devoted Friend b) Reflection on the Reawakening East
c) Spaceship one d) The World As I See It.



The World as I See It
Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Extraordinary	Surprising or strange.	He did his work with extraordinary energy and good humour
2	Mortals	That cannot live forever and must die; human being.	Quantum physics is too difficult for a mere mortal to understand.
3	Brief sojourn	To stay for a short time in a place.	The doctor suggested I take a brief sojourn to the mountains for a few days to escape my hectic life.
4	Exist for our fellow men	To live or to be present for our fellow men.	
5	Welfare	Benefit, well-being	The parents were concerned about the child's welfare.
6	Destinies	To power believed to control events, fate.	There is not much you can do but accept your destiny.
7	Bound up	Closely involved or associated.	His life was bound up with the town's history.
8	Tia of sympathy	Joined together by the feelings of being sorry for somebody, showing that you understand and care about somebody's problems.	There was no personal tie of sympathy between them.
9	Inner	Inside, private and secret (of feeling etc.)	She doesn't reveal much of her inner self.
10	Outer	Outside	I walked along the outer edge of the track.
11	Exert	To make a big physical or mental effort.	In order to be successful he would have to exert himself.
12	Oppressed	Treated in a cruel and unfair way.	His sympathies were always with the poor and the oppressed.
13	Engrossing	So interesting that you give it all your attention and time.	As the business grew, it totally engrossed him.
14	Contrary	Opposite, contradictory, opposing.	I was worried that it might be too hard for me but it turned out the contrary was true.
15	Resort	A frequently visited place, recourse.	He resorted to his cabin in the woods.
16	Compulsion	Strong pressure that make somebody do something they don't want to.	You are under no compulsion to pay immediately.
17	Necessity	Being essential, indispensable.	Food and shelter are necessities of life.
18	Consolation	To comfort in times of disappointment, giving relief in affection.	The children were a great consolation for him when his wife died.
19	Mitigates	Make something less harmful.	Soil erosion was mitigated to function of trees.
20	Paralyzing	Make powerless and unable to function.	The accident left him paralyzed from waist down.
21	Conduces	Contribute, lead	The use of computers in the class room conduced to better writing.
22	Humour	A message whose verbal skill or incongruity has power to evoke laughter, or witticism.	He was popular in the university because of his extraordinary sense of humour.



23	Class differences	The pattern of divisions that exist within a society on the basis of rank, economic status etc.	The class difference between the peoples of society makes peoples jealous from others.
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Short Answer Questions

Q1. What is Einstein attitude to property, outward success and luxury?

Ans. Albert Einstein says man's life in this world is temporary. We do not know the meaning of life without going into detail. He says that we are here for our fellow men. This can be and is the only meaning of life. He has never liked ease and happiness because he does not think them and in themselves. He has always been inspired by the ideals of Truth, Goodness and Beauty. He has always looked down on property, outward success and luxury. He considers plain living is good for both mind and body. He hates worldly success and comforts.

Q2. Write in brief Einstein's attitude to leadership?

Ans. He believes in democracy. Democracy means equality of all and every man should be respected as an individual. Einstein expresses his thoughts about political system. He criticizes the autocratic political system in which a single ruler rules a government. He has unlimited power. He is in favour of presidential form of government as in U.S.A. He thinks democracy the most suitable way of governance.

Q3. What is the belief concerning the immortality of the soul?

Ans. Einstein strongly believes in the existence of God. He says that the experience of mystery is the base of true art and true science and true religion. According to him science and its progress is the result of man's to know the mysterious. The true religious attitude for him is knowledge of something which is beyond our understanding. Although he was born of Jewish parents, he believes in mystery of eternity of life.

Q4. What leads Einstein to feel a strong sense of duty toward his fellow men?

Ans. Einstein explains that man is placed in a very awkward position in this world. Man comes in this world for a short span of time but the strangest thing about this short existence of man is that he does not know for what purpose he has come. There are some instances when man knows for what he exists. Einstein says that from the point of view of daily life, it can be assumed that we exist for our fellowmen. The purpose of our creation is service to people around us on whose happiness and wellbeing our happiness depends. Thus, men exist for his fellowmen and are bound to others by ties of sympathy and desire for other's wellbeing. We also exist for those people whom we don't know personally but their destinies are bound to ours by the ties of sympathy. So, the only purpose of man's existence is his sympathetic relationship with his fellow men.

Q5. What views Einstein hold about class difference and standard of living?

Ans. Einstein mentions that he likes simple living very much and it has always appealed him. The author says that his heart is heavy with the feeling that he is living at the expense of others. And this is not fair. The author further mentions that in his opinion, the gradation of people into various classes is unjust and based on force. In most of the countries of the world, human beings here divided into upper, middle and lower classes on economic grounds. The people who are under economic pressure are termed as lower or middle classes while those who are free of these economic pressures are called upper class. Einstein is against the division of human beings into classes. Einstein considers simple living good for everyone. A luxurious life leads to inactiveness and physical inactiveness leads to stagnation of mind. Thus, Einstein lays great emphasis on simple living, which is good for all and which consequently gives the least trouble to others who directly or indirectly toil for him.

Q6. What makes life meaningless and empty in the eyes of Einstein?

Ans. Einstein says that life would seem empty and meaningless to him if he did not have friends of similar views and aim in life. Einstein says that he is aware of the fact that to attain ultimate knowledge in any field is impossible. But if human life is devoid of curiosity and the quest to solve the mysteries of the Unknown, life becomes meaningless and empty. Man works hard for property, fame and money. But in Einstein's opinion these efforts to gain worldly pleasures are very unimportant as compared to the highest aim in life i.e. to gain knowledge of the Unknown.

Q7. What is Einstein attitude to war?

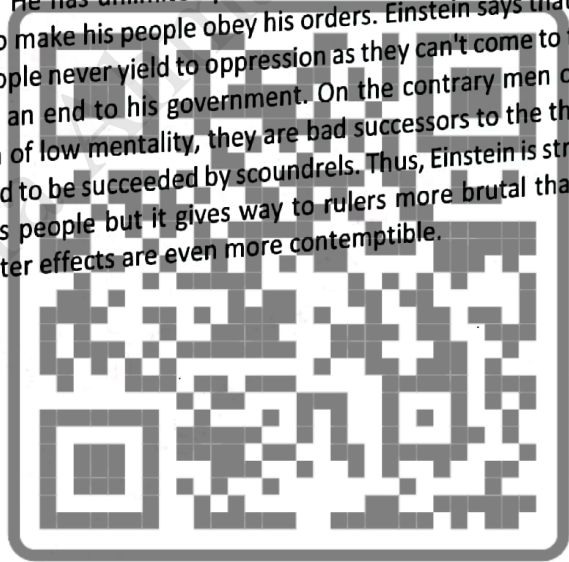
Ans. Einstein says that in his opinion war is a hateful thing. The author holds war in such a great disregard that even the thought of being a part of it seems abominable to him. In spite of low opinion on war, the author has a very high opinion about human race. He thinks that terrible things like wars would have disappeared long ago if the thinking of people were not gradually paralyzed by the propagation of pro-war views through schools and press. In schools the children are taught to become intolerant towards others to the extent that they become chauvinists. Another medium which affects people's way of thinking is the Press. It is through the press that ambitious political leaders voice their views for their own selfish interests. They corrupt the views of the masses. This gives rise to conflicts and wars ensue between people.

Q8. What does he appear to regard as the most precious element in human experience?

Ans. Einstein says that man is curious and inquisitive. Man has made important discoveries in this world. He has unveiled many secrets and mysteries of this known world. But man cannot be contented with his achievements in this known world. He, as always, has been trying to explore, the Unknown, which lies beyond the known world. His curiosity has taken him too far off planets. There is no end to man's thirst for the knowledge of the unknown. This thirst for knowledge is the profoundest emotions in man and the most precious element in human experience. Without this basic emotion man is as good as dead. He is just like a snuffed out candle.

Q9. What is Einstein attitude to dictatorship?

Ans. Einstein has strongly criticized an autocratic government. An autocratic government is that government which is ruled by a single man. His word is the law. He has unlimited powers. He oppresses his people and treats them cruelly. He is a dictator who uses force to make his people obey his orders. Einstein says that such a government does not last long. Brave and noble people never yield to oppression as they can't come to terms with tyranny. They rebel against the tyrant and put an end to his government. On the contrary men of low morality are attracted by force. And as they are men of low mentality, they are bad successors to the throne. Even it is supposed that a tyrant is a genius he is bound to be succeeded by scoundrels. Thus, Einstein is strongly against dictatorship. Dictatorship not only oppresses people but it gives way to rulers more brutal than the predecessors. Dictatorship is contemptible but its after effects are even more contemptible.



The Devoted Friend

- i. **Oscar Wilde was one of the most elegant writers of**
 a) the late 18th century b) the late 19th century c) the 20th century d) 21st century
- ii. **His Doctrine was**
 a) art for morality b) art for art's sake c) art for entertainment d) art for purpose
- iii. **He was born in**
 a) Italy b) Russia c) America d) Dublin
- iv. **"Devoted Friend" presents**
 a) true friendship b) false friendship c) one-sided friendship d) none of these
- v. **The story "Devoted Friend" begins with the conversation of**
 a) Hans and miller b) water-rat and green linnet c) water-rat and duck d) none of these
- vi. **Hans was**
 a) rich b) coward c) dishonest d) an honest
- vii. **Hans lived in**
 a) a bungalow b) a palace c) a hut d) a tiny cottage
- viii. **Hans worked in his**
 a) factory b) garden c) mill d) college
- ix. **Hans's friend was**
 a) John b) James c) Marry d) Hugh the Miller
- x. **"Real friends should have everything in common", said by,**
 a) Hans b) Water-rat c) John d) Miller
- xi. **Hans used to remain happy during**
 a) the winter b) the summer c) none d) autumn
- xii. **"When are in trouble they should be left alone", said by,**
 a) the little Hans to his friend b) the miller to his friend
 c) duck to water-rat d) the miller to his wife
- xiii. **I am going to give my wheel-barrow is repeated seven times by**
 a) Hans b) both c) green linnet d) Hugh the miller
- xiv. **"Idleness is a great sin and I certainly don't like any of friends to be idle and sluggish", said by,**
 a) The little Hans b) Hugh the miller c) James d) Oscar Wilde
- xv. **The Little Hans asked for**
 a) a big stick b) plank of wood c) lantern d) none of these
- xvi. **The little Hans died as**
 a) he lost his way b) he was drowned c) he fell off ladder d) none of these
- xvii. **The chief mourner on Hans's death was**
 a) his mother b) His father c) his brother d) none
- xviii. **The miller was**
 a) a good friend b) a true friend c) a fair-weather friend d) a selfish friend



The Devoted Friends

OSCAR WILD (1854-1900)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Mourner	A person who attends a funeral as a relative or friend of the dead person	John was the chief mourner when his mother died.
2	Evident	Clearly seen or understood	Clearly seen or understood she ate the biscuits with evident enjoyment.
3	Trudged	Walk slowly with heavy steps	She trudged through blind snow.
4	Idleness	A state of inaction	We suffered a period of enforced idleness.
5	Sluggish	Slow – moving	Alex woke late feeling tired and sluggish.
6	Whisk	Take or move someone or something somewhere very quickly	The whisked her off to Paris for a few days.
7	Torrent	A strong and fast moving stream	Rain poured down in torrents after the rains, the stream becomes a raging torrent.
8	Ditch	A narrow channel dug at the side of a road or field	Their car went out of control and plunged into a ditch.
9	Timid	Showing a lack of courage or confidence	I was too timid to ask for what I wanted.
10	Privilege	A special right, advantage or immunity granted only to a particular person.	He has been accustomed all his life to wealth and privilege.
11	Errand	A short journey undertaken in order to deliver or collect something	She asked time to run an errand for her.
12	Distressed	Suffering from extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain	I was distressed at the news of his death.
13	Console	Comfort at a time of grief	She tried to console him but he pushed her gently away.
14	Generosity	The quality of being kind and generous.	I was overwhelmed by the generosity of friends and neighbours.
15	Merrily	In a cheerful way	He threw back his head and laughed merrily.
16	Sorrowfully	Feel sad for someone or something	He felt sorrow for me when I had a loss in business.
17	Anxious	Feeling or showing worry	She was extremely anxious about her exams.

Short Answer Questions

Q1. What is the supreme manifestation of the Miller's selfishness that caused Hans to lose his life?

Ans. The supreme manifestation of Miller's selfishness that caused Hans to lose his life is when one stormy night the Miller, telling him that he was going to give him his wheelbarrow, asks poor Hans to fetch a doctor for his son who was injured by falling off a ladder. Poor Hans readily agrees to start off at once provided he lent him his lantern lest he might into a ditch, the night being very dark. But the miser Miller refuses saying that it would be a great loss to him if anything happened to it. Consequently, while returning with the doctor riding on his horseback while poor Hans followed him on foot lost, his way in the thick of the storm and darkness and tumbled off into a deep ditch and was drowned to death.

Q2. How does the one-sided friendship between Hans and the Miller end in a tragedy?

Ans. One stormy night the Miller, telling him that he was going to give him his wheelbarrow, asks poor Hans to fetch a doctor for his son who was injured by falling off a ladder. Poor Hans readily agrees to start off at once and asks the Miller to lend him his lantern, the night being very dark, lest he might into a ditch, but the miser Miller manifesting the height of selfishness, refuses saying that it would be a great loss to him if anything happened to it. Consequently, while returning with the doctor riding on his horseback while poor Hans followed him on foot lost, his way in the thick of the storm and darkness and tumbled off into a deep ditch and was drowned to death. Thus, the one-sided friendship between Hans and the Miller ends in a tragedy.

Q3. Briefly explain why the story of Hans and the Miller was applicable to the rat?

Ans. The story of Hans and the Miller is applicable to the rat because, like the Miller, the rat also believes in exploiting his friendship, to his own advantage. Like the Miller, the rat too is selfish, mean and clever. They both had no respect for human values.

Q4. When do we realize that the Miller was not really a very good friend to Hans?

Ans. We realize that the Miller is insincere to Hans when he says to his wife that there is no good in his going to see Hans as long as the snow lasts. He further tells her that people should not be bothered by visitors when they are in trouble. They should be left alone.

Q5. How did the Miller justify his not asking Hans to share his luxurious life during the winter?

Ans. The Miller used to think that if Hans came to their house and saw their warm fire, and their good supper, and their great cask of red wine, he might get envious and envy was a most terrible thing and would spoil anybody's nature. Since, he was supposed to be the best friend of Hans, he did not want his nature to be spoiled. Besides, if Hans came to their house, he might ask him for some flour on credit and that he could not do, as flour was one thing and friendship another.

Q6. How did the Miller's wife reveal that she too was ready to exploit the generosity of Hans?

Ans. The Miller's wife was also ready to exploit the generosity of poor Hans. Soon after the winter, when the Miller told her that he was going to see his friend Hans, she praised him for having a good heart and asked him to take the big basket for the flowers. This shows that she too was ready to exploit poor little Hans.

Q7. How did the Miller persuade Hans to carry the large sack of flour to the market?

Ans. Soon after the winter, Hans was busy in his garden nailing up his creepers and watering the flowers, when the Miller came to see him. On the pretence of giving him his wheel barrow, he not only took a plank of wood, but a basket full of flowers. Then he asked Hans to carry his sack of flour and sell it in the market. When Hans refused saying that he was really very busy that day, the Miller replied, "Considering that I am going to give you my wheel barrow, it is rather unfriendly of you to refuse." So, Hans had to accept his request.

Q8. How did the Miller justify his scolding (rebuking) of Hans for staying in bed a little later than usual, after returning home tired from the market?

Ans. The Miller justified his rebuke (scolding) of Hans for his being very lazy and staying in bed for so long. Hans replied that he had returned from the market very tired, so he went to bed early. Being tired, he thought he would lie in bed a little longer and listen to the birds singing. He further said that he always worked better after hearing the birds singing. The Miller did not accept his reason and asked him to get ready to go to mend his barn-roof for him.

Q9. Why was Hans unable to look after his garden?

Ans. Hans was unable to look after his garden because the Miller kept sending him on long errands like, going to the market or mending the Miller's barn-roof for him so that, there was hardly any time left for him to look after his garden.

Q10. Comment briefly on the Miller's claim to have been the best friend of little Hans.

Ans. The Miller's claim that he was little Hans's best friend is absolutely wrong. He was out and out a selfish and a mean fellow. His claim to have been Hans's best friend was motivated purely by his selfishness. Because of his claim, he walked at the head of little Hans's funeral procession, wearing a long black cloak and wiping his crocodile tears with a big pocket handkerchief.

Q11. What is the effect of the Miller's confession that the wheelbarrow was totally worthless?

Ans. The Miller's confession that his wheelbarrow was totally worthless clearly indicates that he was a very selfish and mean person. He says, "It (the wheelbarrow) is very much in my way at home, and it is in such bad repair that I could not get anything for it if sold it." This shows that the Miller was a very cunning and shameless person who had not sense of sacrifice for his "Best Friend" Hans.

Poetry Section

The seven ages of man

- i. This speech is extracted from ACT II scene VII of As _____ like it.
a) I b) We c) You
- ii. Seven Ages of man is written by William _____.
a) Wordsworth b) Shakespeare c) Ragal
- iii. William Shakespeare was born in _____.
a) 1564 b) 1664 c) 1765
- iv. He died in April _____.
a) 1661 b) 1616 c) 1716
- v. According to Shakespeare this world is _____.
a) a Hell b) a Stage c) a Heaven
- vi. The men and women living in this world are _____.
a) Mad b) Actors c) Free
- vii. Everyone has to play _____ roles.
a) One b) Nine c) Seven
- viii. In the first spectrum of life the he plays the role of an _____.
a) Baby b) Booby c) Infant
- ix. In this period child is _____.
a) Energetic b) Hopeful c) Helpless
- x. The innocent age of infancy turns into the age of _____ boy.
a) Army b) College c) School
- xi. The child does not tend to go to _____.
a) School b) College c) University
- xii. He creeps like a _____.
a) Snake b) Lizard c) Snail
- xiii. The third age is _____.
a) Hatred b) Lover c) Master
- xiv. In this prime age, man is dominated by _____.
a) Dreams b) Oppositions c) Sentiments
- xv. He indulges in _____ and romance.
a) Passion b) Sorrow c) Pleasure
- xvi. He passes through the _____ era.
a) Happy b) Sad c) Energetic
- xvii. Youth consequently changes into a phase of _____.
a) Captain b) Soldier c) Commander
- xviii. In four stage he is _____ reasonable, rational and logical about things.
a) More b) Less c) None of these
- xix. In this age he is full of _____ and ambitions.
a) Success b) Failure c) Courage
- xx. The age of _____ and Chivalry gives away.
a) Bravery b) Cowardness c) Adventure
- xxi. He enters in the phase of _____.
a) Stable b) Moody c) Justice
- xxii. He has a vast _____ of life.
a) Success b) Failure c) Experience
- xxiii. His physic changes with a good round _____.
a) Belly b) Arms c) Fingers
- xxiv. His talk becomes more impressive full of wise sayings and _____.
a) Examples b) Failure c) Success

- xxv. He enters into the phase of _____ age.
a) Infant b) Soldier c) Old
- xxvi. The power and strength of his _____ has gone.
a) Hand b) Body c) Voice
- xxvii. His starts wearing _____ trousers.
a) Lose b) Tight c) None of these
- xxviii. His legs _____.
a) Shrink b) Cut c) Fold
- xxix. He wears _____ and a pouch is slung on his side.
a) Gloves b) socks c) Spectacles
- xxx. Here man's eventful history enters at the age of _____.
a) Boyish b) Uselessness c) Childishness
- xxxi. He has _____ teeth, very low eyesight and taste.
a) Lots of b) No c) Few
- xxxii. He becomes _____ and childish.
a) Ignorant b) Funny c) Moody
- xxxiii. The mere _____ becomes part of him.
a) Oblivion b) Remembrance c) Patience
- xxxiv. The action-packed story of man ends with _____.
a) Rebirth b) Redoing c) Death
- xxxv. _____ scene of all that ends this strange eventful history,
a) Last b) First c) Middle
- xxxvi. Is second _____ and mere oblivion,
a) Boyish b) Uselessness c) Childishness
- xxxvii. Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans _____.
a) Everything b) Nothing c) Few things
- xxxviii. The poem "The Seven Ages of Man" is composed by _____.
a) William Wordsworth b) Sir Henry Wotton c) William Shakespeare d) Robert Frost.
- xxxix. The poem "The Seven Ages Of Man" is taken from _____ of as you like it.
a) Act II, scene VII b) Act II, scene VIII c) Act II, scene V d) Act III, scene V
- xl. The poem "The Seven Ages of Man" is _____.
a) a song sung by Lord Amiens b) a speech uttered by Jacques
c) an essay written by William Wordsworth d) a legend of supernatural events
- xli. William Shakespeare compares to world to _____.
a) a stage of a theatre b) a pilgrimage
c) an unhappy place d) a bed of roses
- xl.ii. William Shakespeare considers men and women as mere _____.
a) human beings b) actors c) humorists d) religious people
- xl.iii. A man in the second stage of life appears as _____.
a) a school boy b) a lover c) a soldier d) an infant
b) As a school boy he _____ goes to school
a) reluctantly b) happily c) never d) often
- xliv. In the fourth stage a man appears as _____.
a) a lawyer b) a judge c) a soldier d) a clown
- xl. v. A man exists from this stage of life when he _____.
a) dies b) is born c) is sick d) asked to go away
- xlvi. As a lover in the third stage he _____.
a) writes love letters b) composes verses in praise to his beloved
c) gets married to his lover d) forgets his lover

SUMMARY

PREAMBLE

The Seven Ages of Man is a speech, delivered by Jacques in Act II, scene (vii) of the famous English comedy penned by William Shakespeare, As You Like It. This is a piece of blank verse that may be a symbol of versatility of Shakespeare's poetic diction. William Shakespeare belongs to the Classical Age of English Literature and most of his works appeared during the Elizabethan Period. The socio-political environment was very much distressed those days. The human beings were divided into two categories: the Noblemen and the Groundlings. Envy, jealousy and conspiracies were common among the noblemen. Consequently, Fatalism was the main feature, which we see prevailing in the society. Shakespeare has criticized the Fatalist society by writing his plays.

BACKGROUND

The speech occurs in Act II, scene (vii) of the play, As You Like It. In the play, the Duke, who ruled over Arden, after being cheated by his brother, exiled and came to live the rest of his life in the Forest of Arden. His wicked brother, Fredrick, usurped his dukedom, so he left the court with his faithful fellows and liegemen. There in the forest, they enjoyed the adventurous life that was full of hardships because there was none to make devilish plots against them in a simple life out of luxury and fame. All of them had surrendered before their fate and become fatalist. One faithful fellow of the group, Jacques reported the speech before the Lord of Amiens.

SYNOPSIS

In this famous piece of poetry, William Shakespeare conveys his idea of life of a fatalist man, through a popular character of his time named as Jacques. According to Shakespeare, if man becomes fatalist and surrenders before his fate, the life becomes a drama, which he performs on the stage of this world. His life conduces to a view in which humour above all has its due place. He opines that a man generally goes through seven ages throughout his life. These ages are referred as different roles. In each role, it is noticeable that Shakespeare has paid contemptuous remarks on man rather than to define it.

INFANCY

The first age that is the age of innocence, beauty and pure love, is of an infant. Jacques looks upon it with a critical eye. He says that in this age a man is completely unconscious of his miserable condition; cannot explain what he feels and keep crying when in trouble. He is so helpless that he cannot assimilate the milk he is fed on. In fact, Shakespeare has portrayed the picture of a fatalist man in the very beginning of life how miserable and helpless he is.

CHILDHOOD

The second age shifts a person into the age of a careless and unhappy childhood. This is the golden age of life but through Jacques, Shakespeare has shown that a man is obliged to follow the other's will in this age. He cannot do anything on his own accord. Metaphorically, the poet has produced an example of the school boy who is reluctantly going to school. He does not know what good lies in going to school.

TEENAGE

A man comes across another stage of his life that is the youth. This is, in fact, the colourful age of life in which he becomes a lover. He tries to achieve everything he likes. And whenever he fails to get it, he becomes sad. The poet has portrayed the picture of a man, who is the slave of his passions.

YOUTH

Then a sensible age of life comes to man. He becomes a soldier with strong faith in himself and full of spirit and zeal. He wishes to get popular among the people and he careless of his own life in search of such temporary reputation. He looks very strong and firm in his will. In fact, Shakespeare has furnished a picture of man's life in which his desires and passions master over him. He wants the temporary fame even at the cost of his own life.

ELDERSHIP

In the fifth age, the man is a serious, cynical and wise. He becomes the magistrate of peace. He settles the disputes of common nature with the help of old sayings and examples of surrounding. The poet has conveyed his remarks on such a man that he does not have the rightful abilities to perform his duty as a justice. He has

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just learned old sayings and modern examples. Furthermore, he enjoys the capons, which people bring to him as gift.

OLD AGE

In the sixth age of a man, he becomes a humorous character. He never wants to leave the previous age and become a weak person. He still uses his youthful dresses, though they are loose for his weak stature. His eyesight is also weak and forgets things while putting here and there. The poet has produced a man in this age as a clown.

OBLIVION

In the end of his life, the whole interesting stories the man experiences is second childishness. Once more he is helpless to explain his own condition. He is unable to enjoy capons again, because he has no teeth in his mouth. At last the chapter is closed by the last step of man into the new world of oblivion. That is his exit from the stage of this world.

THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Merely	Only	The minister's speech had merely fogged the issue
2	Entrances	A door / gate	It was the sunlight streaming in at the entrance to the passage
3	Infant	Unable to speak	It's hard to adopt an infant and even if you do, the mouth has the right to change her mind for six months
4	Puking	Contemptible fellow/ vomit	All the main line murderers, gangsters looked down on us like puke on sidewalk but the pecking order didn't stop there
5	Whining	To complain in a feeble way	Fine don't come whining to me if they blacklist you
6	Satchel	A bag	She snatched her satchel and dug out Linda number
7	Creeping	To approach slowly	Nobody following you or creeping around?
8	Unwilling	Loath / Aversa	The God who had sworn to refuse simile nothing unwilling consented
9	Sighing	To feel longing	He dropped the rag from mouth and rolled his eye's sighing with exasperation
10	Furnace	Melting metals	It humiliating to think you'd come to this empty furnace just to get away from me
11	Oblivion	The state of forgetting	There were also minor orders in the ancient church which have fallen in to oblivion or lost their character
12	Childishness	Relating to / childhood	He opened the gift with childish delight
13	Pantaloon	Trousers	He buy two new pantaloons.
14	Spectacles	A pair of glasses	In parties there were best designs of spectacles keep on the tables.
15	Sans teeth	Without teeth	An old lady with sans teeth cannot eat hard chocolates.
16	Oath	A solemn promises	She did not make her choice the moment she took an oath to the guardians.

Short Answer Questions

Describe the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh stage of man's life as depicted by Jacques in the seven ages of man.

Q1. What roles does every one play on the stage of his world according to Shakespeare?

Ans. This speech is taken from Act II, scene VII of As you like it written by William Shakespeare. He divides the human life into seven stages. According to Jacques the entire world is like a stage. All human beings are life actors. Man performed many parts on the stage of his world.

- i. At first he performs the role of his world.
- ii. Then, he performs the role of school boy.
- iii. He performs the role of lover.
- iv. Then he becomes a soldier and faces every danger for the sake of honour and the glory of his country.
- v. After this stage he becomes a judge with a bulging belly. He knows many wise saying and modern instances.
- vi. In the sixth stage man becomes old and thin and looks like a clown. His legs grow so thin that the socks which he wore in his youth become too wide for him
- vii. The last stage, which is the closing chapter of his eventful history, is the second childhood. He is then without teeth, without eyes, without taste and without everything.

Q2. What are these seven ages into Jacques divides a man's life according to the poem "The Seven Ages of Man"?

- Ans.**
- i. Infancy
 - ii. Childhood age
- Adulthood (youth).
 - Soldier with rules (Man or Women)
 - Judge (Eager to implement his . her knowledge)
 - Old age
 - Very old age

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The Man of Life Upright

- i. The poem "The Man of Life Upright" is composed by _____
 a) William Wordsworth b) Sir Henry Wotton c) William Shakespeare d) Thomas Campion
- ii. The heart of the man of an upright life is _____
 a) innocent b) loving c) diplomat d) deceitful
- iii. The man of life upright spends his days in _____
 a) reading books b) praying c) harmless joys d) sleeping
- iv. The hopes of the man of life upright cannot _____ him.
 a) makes him rich b) makes him happy c) makes him envious d) disappoint
- v. The man of life upright does not need _____ for defense.
 a) anything b) towers c) a tank d) a revolver
- vi. What does the word 'fly' means in "Nor secret vaults to fly"?
 a) a house fly b) to move or pass through the air
 c) retreat d) to travel in an airplane.
- vii. The word 'behold' in the poem "The Man of Life Upright" means _____
 a) to see b) to hold in hand c) to face d) to endure
- viii. The man of life upright regards life in this world as _____.
 a) a place of pleasure b) a bed of roses
 c) a pilgrimage d) an unhappy place

SUMMARY

PRELUDE

"The Man of Life Upright" is a sermonic piece of writing by "Thomas Campion". (12 February 1567 – 1 May 1620) was an English composer, poet, and physician. He was a poet, who led English poetry and music supreme heights. He used the normal forms of simultaneous verses with spectacular skill and modesty. His most admirable pieces of poetry are those sonnets, which he set to his own music. Thomas Campion is contemporary poet of Shakespeare and Sir Henry Wotton. This poem is simple in expression but contains depth of thought and feelings. The poem presents the concept of ideal personality, leading a highly pious, disciplined and controlled life.

THEME

The Man of Life Upright is like a sermonized that sheds lights on the prominent visages of the character of person, who leads a life of honour, nobility and righteousness. He possesses a pure heart clear 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 onto the trap of deceptive hopes. He is courageous and confident enough to encounter all the miseries. As Alexander Pope says:

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

The Man of Life Upright Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Upright	Straight	Seats should be in the upright position during takeoff and landing
2	Guiltiness	Not responsible, for doing something wrong or committing a crime/ innocent	He feels guilty after doing the harsh behavior with her.
3	Deeds	An intentional act, especially a very bad or very good one	It seems a lot of evil deeds are done in the name of religion
4	Vanity	Selfish	He wants the job purely for vanity and ambitions

5	Delude	To make someone believe something that is not true	He's deluding himself if he thinks he's going to be promoted this year
6	Sorrow	Sadness	The sorrows of her earlier years gave away to joy in later life
7	Armour	Strong covering that protects something, especially body	The generate are able to piece the armour of tank
8	fortune	A large amount of money, goods property	You can make a fortune if you call it antiques
9	Sober	Not drunk pr effected by alcohol	I hadn't drunk a thing I was completely sober
10	Pilgrimage	A special journey made by a pilgrim	Muslims try to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca at least one in their life
11	Wisdom	The ability to use your knowledge and experience to make good decisions and judgments	I certainly hope to again a little wisdom as I grow older

Short Answer Questions

Q1. Who wrote the poem "The Man of Life Upright" and what kind of poetry is this?

Ans. "The Man of Life Upright" is a sermonic piece of writing by "Thomas Campion". He was a poet, who led English poetry and music to supreme heights. He used the normal forms of simultaneous verses with spectacular skill and modesty. The most admirable pieces of poetry are those sonnets, which he set to his own music. Thomas Campion is a contemporary poet of Shakespeare and Sir Henry Wotton. This poem is simple in expression but contains depth of thought and feelings. The poem presents the concept of ideal personality, leading a highly pious, disciplined and controlled life.

Q2. What is the theme of the poem "The Man of Life Upright"?

Ans. The Man of Life Upright is like a sermonized that sheds lights on the prominent visages of the character of a person, who leads a life of honour, nobility and righteousness. He possesses a pure heart clear 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 onto the trap of deceptive hopes. He is courageous and confident enough the encounter all the miseries. As Alexander Pope says:

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Q3. What kind of heart does the man of life upright have?

Ans. In this poem, Campion says that an upright man leads an honourable and honest life. His mind is free from evil thoughts and his heart is free from ill feelings and false hopes. He is a humble person and has no thought of vanity. He has peace of mind and contentment of heart.

Q4. According to Campion, is the man of upright life an over ambitious one?

Ans. Campion idealizes a character, which does not harm anyone. As he is not over ambitious, he does not cherish false hopes and not even deceived by them. Sorrow and grief cannot discontent or dishearten him because he has got no high expectation in life. He does not give pain to others; he does not torture and agonize others. He remains happy because of the fact that he leads a life free from dishonest deeds.

Q5. What makes the Campion's man bold and courageous?

Ans. The man of life upright is not afraid of anyone. Honesty makes him bold and courageous. That is why he neither needs any fortress or any armour to defend him. He does not feel the need of secret vaults to protect himself from any kind of danger. Honesty and truthfulness is the best weapon that can provide him protection against all sorts of evils. As the greatest philosopher Plato says:

"Self conquest is the greatest of all victories."

Q6. How could the Campion's man face the fearful situations of life?

Ans. Fear of death makes a person coward and he cannot face any one and he cannot tackle and difficult situation with confidence. The Campion's man can face the horrors and terrors of the skies fearlessly because

he is always ready to die; that is to meet his creator. He can deliberate and plan to tackle any difficult situation. He does not tremble and shiver in the face of hardships and calamities.

Q7. How does Sampson's man gain help and guidance?

Ans. He bears the troubles and misfortunes patiently. He looks upon the heaven for guidance help. He looks at the heaven for guidance help. He makes the heaven his book and learns the lessons of wisdom from heavenly things. Thus, an upright man spends his time in useful activities. He adopts a positive and optimistic attitude towards life. He knows that cares and worries are the parts of life.

Q8. What is the world, in view of Sampson's 'The Man of Life Upright'?

Ans. He believes that this world is a Vanity Fair, so he is never deceived by the glamour of the world and never leaves the path of honesty, integrity and righteousness. There is no vacuum in his life that's why he enjoys the spiritual pleasure of life, which is the asset of his life.

The Sampson's man never lacks in self-reliance. Therefore, he leads a happy and contented life. His life is simple because he is not an ambitious person. That is why he leads a pious life and never thinks of committing crimes and sins. In other words the poet wants to convince us that honesty is the best policy and if we want to lead a pleasant and contented life, we must not deviate from the path of honesty. No doubt honesty gives us real and spiritual pleasure.

Lines from Samson Agonistes

- i. The poem 'Lines from Samson Agonistes' is composed by John _____
a) Milton b) Galsworthy c) Carry
- ii. John Milton was born in _____
a) 1680 b) 1661 c) 1608
- iii. John Milton was born at _____
a) Paris b) Ruritania c) London
- iv. He died in _____
a) 1647 b) 1467 c) 1943
- v. Milton possesses an eminent place in English _____
a) Poetry b) Drama c) Literature
- vi. Samson was gifted by super natural and stunning _____
a) Strength b) Devotion c) Attitude
- vii. The secret of his immense power was laid in his _____
a) Hair b) Eyes c) Arms
- viii. He was caught by his enemy _____
a) Italy b) Rome c) Philistines
- ix. The Philistines imprisoned him due to the _____ of his wife Delilah.
a) Treachery b) Love c) Hat
- x. _____ Samson Agonistes.
a) Killed b) Blinded c) Imprisoned
- xi. He still had the determination to pursue his _____
a) Revenge b) Aim c) Attitude
- xii. The poem started with Samson being _____ to the place.
a) Exit b) Entered c) Led
- xiii. He had to demonstrate his amazingly tremendous strength in front of the _____ of philistine.
a) Poor b) Rich c) Nobilities
- xiv. The Philistines were gathered to celebrate the festivities of the " _____ " (god) at Temple.
a) Dragon b) Scorpio c) god
- xv. He _____ everything with great agility.
a) Broke b) Thrown c) Started
- xvi. He lifted, heaved and drew whatever was put in _____ of them.
a) Favour b) Front c) Place

- xviii. His wonderful performance made them _____.
a) Killed b) Amazed c) Pleased
- xix. None among the spectators had the courage to challenge his mythical _____.
a) Force b) Style c) Gesture
- xx. He became much _____ and wanted a break.
a) Happy b) Exhausted c) Unhappy
- xxi. He requested his guide to lead him between the _____ for the sake of rest.
a) Doors b) Rooms c) Pillars
- xxii. He had something else in his _____.
a) Heart b) Mind c) Eyes
- xxiii. He had intended to _____ himself and his family.
a) Release b) Avenge c) Imprison
- xxiv. He held his arms with two huge pillars which supported the roof of the _____.
a) Mosque b) Church c) Temple
- xxv. He _____ against the pillars with bowed head.
a) Leaned b) Sat c) Stood
- xxvi. He was in some sort of _____ (think about).
a) Entertainment b) Meditation c) Game
- xxvii. Some great matter revolves in his _____.
a) Heart b) Mind c) Eyes
- xxviii. He expressed his _____ to show them some of the most astonishing acts of his strength.
a) Unwillingness b) Willingness c) Tiredness
- xxix. Samson with force of his body _____ the pillars.
a) Took b) Shook c) Demolished
- xxx. He _____ the roof of the hall over the presents.
a) Pulled b) Brought c) Avoided
- xxxi. He _____ lords, ladies, captains, counselors and priests as a matter of revenge.
a) Killed b) Pleased c) Sadden
- xxxii. The most tragic thing was that he himself could not _____ his death.
a) Tolerate b) Escape c) None of these
- xxxiii. He was _____ along with his enemies.
a) Escaped b) Killed c) Saved
- xxxiv. He _____, but undaunted, where they led him.
a) Impatient b) Patient c) Aggressive
- xxxv. Came to the place; and what was _____ before him.
a) Shown b) Brought c) Set
- xxxvi. Now, of my own _____ such other trial.
a) Accord b) Wish c) Will
- xxxvii. I mean to show you of my _____, yet greater.
a) Weakness b) Strength c) Humbleness
- xxxviii. As with amaze shall _____ all who behold.
a) Show b) Strike c) Smash
- xxxix. The poem "Samson Agonistes" is composed by _____.
a) William Wordsworth b) John Milton
c) William Shakespeare d) Robert Frost
- xl. The lines from Milton's great poetic drama describes the _____ of its hero, Samson.
a) birth b) fall c) death d) rise
- xli. Samson possessed _____.
a) immense wealth b) immense strength c) great wisdom d) nothing special
- xlii. He was taken captive _____.
a) because he possessed immense strength b) because he was a smuggler
c) through the treachery of his wife d) as one of his friends betrayed him

- xlili. The _____ were the deadly enemies of his race.
a) Israelis b) Philistines c) Germans d) English
- xliv. Samson killed the Philistine leaders by _____
bringing down the roof of the great temple upon their heads
b) poisoning them c) drowning them d) crushing them under his feet
- xliv. Samson was asked to perform such feat of strength that could be attempted _____
a) by anyone b) by only a strong man c) by a blind person d) by no one
- xlvi. The word "Antagonist" means _____
a) a challenger b) a friend c) an assistant d) an enemy
- xlvi. The phrase "incredible stupendous force" means _____
a) great strength b) normal power c) strength d) unbelievable great power
- xlvi. Samson was blinded _____
a) to punish him b) to make him less dangerous
c) to make him feeble d) so that he could not harm his wife
- xlvi. During the interval, Samson was _____
a) taken back to his cell b) led by his guides to rest awhile
c) allowed to take some refreshments d) beaten badly
- i. Samson requested his guides to _____
a) let him sit down b) let him drink some water
c) let him rest against the main pillars d) take him back to his cell
- ii. While Samson stood with bowed head and eyes fixed it seemed as though he was _____
a) sleeping b) praying
c) thinking d) praying or thinking about some serious matter.

Short Answer Questions

PROLOGUE OF THE WRITER:

John Milton (9 December 1608 – 8 November 1674) was an English poet, polemicist, man of letters, and a civil servant for the Commonwealth of England. He wrote at a time of religious flux and political upheaval, and is best known for his epic poem *Paradise Lost* (1667), written in blank verse.

Q1. Who wrote the poem "Samson Agonistes" and what kind of poetry is this?

Ans. "Samson Agonistes" is one of the most popular compositions of "John Milton", a great dramatic piece of verse, which describes the scene of the hero's death. Samson was a man of immense strength but had been taken captive by the Philistines. His integrity was let down by then and at last he saved his people by using his strength and sacrificed his own life.

John Milton is the greatest poet of the "Neo-Classical Age of English Literature". He stands head and shoulder above all his contemporaries. His individual style has touch of sublimity and majesty, which is quite appropriate to his noble and powerful ideas. Paying tribute to Milton, Wordsworth wrote his famous line:
"Thy soul was like a star that dwelt apart."

Q2. What is the background of the poem "Samson Agonistes"?

Ans. The poetic tragedy, *Samson Agonistes*, is about an ancient Hebrew legend of Samson. He was the son of Manoah and was gifted with immense human strength. The secret of his strength was concealed in his long hair. He helped the Israelites and caused great destruction among the Philistines, who were their enemy. The Philistines made a devilish plot against Samson with the help of a beautiful girl, Delilah. Samson fell in love with her, the spy who was sent to discover the secret of Samson's strength. She applied her tact of love to Samson and finally succeeded to get the secret. As a result, the Philistines arrested Samson and made him captive in the prison of Gaza. They kept him in torture and finally blinded him. They decided to kill him and thus assembled in a huge stadium to celebrate the feast to their god. They brought him to provide amusements for them by means on his stupendous and extra-ordinary strength.

Q3. What was the scene of the Temple of Dagon?

Ans. The extract from Milton's poetic drama presents the impressive climax and the stunning scene of Samson's heroic death.

The blind prisoner Samson entered the main hall of the Temple of Dagon, calmly, gracefully and fearlessly. He was directed by his enemies to amuse and delight the spectators by showing them his great strength. Samson surprised then by the display of his regained strength. He lifted heavy objects, pulled and broke huge things and stones. No one of his enemies had the courage to face him as a challenger.

Q4. What request did Samson make to the guide and why?

Ans. Samson performed all the tasks with courage and patience that were assigned to him. The guide took him away for an interval in the display between the pillars. He requested his guide to lean him a little bit. When he felt the pillars in his arms, he pretended as if he was praying to God.

The brave prisoner was determined to kill his enemies by destroying their temple. It was the only way to save his tribe from the cruel and faithless enemies. Remembering the words of Terence, the great Roman dramatist:

"Fortune favours the brave."

Q5. How did Samson destroy the enemies of his race and saved the Israelites?

Ans. Samson addressed the lords that he was going to show them the greatest skill of his power. He pulled the huge pillars down upon which the roof of the dome was resting. As a result, the whole roof fell down on the heads of all the Philistines. Samson was himself killed in the disaster but his heroic and sacrificial death saved his tribe from the cruel enemies. Greek philosopher Socrates says:

"Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds."

Lines from an Essay on Man

- i. This philosophical poem is written '____'.
a) Robert Browning b) Shakespeare c) Alexander Pope
- ii. Alexander Pope was born in _____.
a) 1688 at London and died in 1744 b) 1644 at Rome and died in 1788
c) 1564 at Italy and died in 1617
- iii. Pope has shown views on life and _____ in this poem.
a) Fate b) Death c) Love
- iv. He thinks that God has _____ the knowledge of future from his all creature.
a) Revealed b) Hidden c) None of these
- v. He conveys the message that every one may pass a _____ life.
a) Happy b) Peaceful c) Tragic
- vi. This philosophical poem points out Pope's opinion about a _____ on earth.
a) Inn b) Hotel c) Residence
- vii. He thinks that God has concealed the _____ of his creatures for their own betterment.
a) Secret b) Likeness c) Treasure
- viii. God has _____ limited one's knowledge to the period of time.
a) Wrongly b) Willingly c) Correctly
- ix. Heaven makes sure that _____ do not know what men do.
a) Men b) Brutes c) Angels
- x. _____ does not know what angels do.
a) Man b) Brute c) Angle
- xi. He gives an example of a _____.
a) Duke b) Bull c) Lamb
- xii. The lamb _____ the hand which is about to slaughter it.
a) Beats b) Licks c) Looks
- xiii. The lamb did not do it if it had _____ like man.
a) Madness b) Wisdom c) Courage
- xiv. He discussed the credible _____ of lamb.
a) Attitude b) Behaviour c) Style

- xv. He says had lamb known would not have grazed and _____ if it knew its fate.
a) Played b) Saddens c) Pleased
- xvi. The blindness to future is a _____ of God..3
a) Favour b) Gift c) Mystery
- xvii. _____ gifted his creature with hope instead of the knowledge to future.
a) God b) Dragon c) Heaven (God)
- xviii. The man may face the worst of life in _____ for bests in future.
a) Hope b) Distress c) Anger
- xix. Pope says man is never _____ with his present.
a) Satisfied b) Pleased c) Contended
- xx. He always expects for a _____ life in future.
a) Sad b) Happy c) Amazing
- xxi. He says that true home of the human _____ is in heaven.
a) Man b) Soul c) Heaven
- xxii. It is _____ in this mortal world.
a) Confined b) Imprisoned c) Happy
- xxiii. It always feels being _____ and restless.
a) Uneasy b) Easy c) Sad
- xxiv. It expects for rest and _____ peace in the life hereafter.
a) Temporary b) Eternal c) Forever
- xxv. _____ springs eternal in the human beast.
a) Hope b) Distress c) Anger
- xxvi. _____ never is but always To be blest,
a) Man b) Brute c) Angel
- xxvii. The soul uneasy and confined from _____
a) Bottle b) Home c) Heaven
- xxviii. The poem "An Essay on Man" is composed by _____
a) John Keats b) John Milton c) Alexander Pope d) Lord Alfred
- xxix. The poem "An Essay on Man" _____
a) is a philosophy and religious dissertation on human existence.
b) expresses the world as a stage of life as a drama and a man as an actor.
c) describes the simplicity of an honest man.
d) breathes patriotism and denounces the unpatriotic
- xxx. Ignorance of the future _____
a) is a curse of nature b) is a blessing of GOD
c) deprives man o happiness d) is an eternal joy.
- xxxi. Nature conceals from animals what man knows and from man what _____ knows.
a) Prophets b) angels c) Brutes d) God
- xxxii. If a lamb knew its destiny; would it skip and play happily?
a) yes b) No c) may be d) I don't know.
- xxxiii. Why a lamb is happy and thankful to its master till the end?
a) because it is loving b) because it is dumb
c) because it is unaware of its fate d) because it is not intelligent.
- xxxiv. "Blindness to the future" is _____
a) the ability to see into the future b) the unawareness of the destiny.
c) becoming blind in the future d) losing one or both eyes.

Lines from Samson Agonists John Milton (1608-1674)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Undaunted	Unafraid, fearless lion hearted	They were undaunted by the huge amount of work needed
2	Assayed	Evaluate, test, analyses	Silver gold is assayed to determine its purity
3	Stupendous	Dossal, astonishing, remarkable	Truly stupendous achievements
4	Antagonist	For, rival, adversary	The woman was forcing her antagonist's face in to the mud
5	Intermission	Interval, respite, stoppage	He was granted an intermission In his studies
6	Sake	Reason, welfare, good	She knew she had to be brave for the sake of her daughter
7	Massy	Bulky , heavy, weighty	The courtiers I having entered brought finances and marry hammers welded the bolts
8	Arched	Curved, domed, rounded	A great arched ceiling
9	Unsuspecting	Unsuspecting, trusting , trustful	She has a caring unsuspecting nature
10	Inclined	Liable, prone, disposed	She's inclined to gossip with complete strangers
11	Revolved	Rotate, spin , whirl	Overhead, the fan revolved slowly

Short Answer Questions

PROLOGUE OF THE WRITER:

Alexander Pope (21 May 1688 – 30 May 1744) was an 18th-century English poet. He is best known for his satirical verse, as well as for his translation of Homer. Famous for his use of the heroic couplet, he is the second-most frequently quoted writer in The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations, after Shakespeare.

Q1. Who wrote the poem "An Essay On Man" and what kind of poetry is this?

Ans. Beautiful composition of the Heroic Couplets, "An Essay on Man" is a fruit of pen-clippings of the pioneer of the Neo-Classical school of poetry, Alexander Pope. The poem is dedicated to Bolingbroke whom he addresses as his guide, philosopher and friend.

According to estimate, the exact character or value of the philosophy of Pope contains in this poem. The poem exhibits a concept of man which is shallow. It is combined with an idea of God which is inadequate and irrational. An Essay on Man, according to John Drink water, is the most real of Pope's poems. It is, not as Pope believed, a real contribution to Philosophy.

Q2. What is the background of the poem of the poem "An Essay On Man"?

Ans. "An Essay on Man" is the last complete long poem of Alexander Pope. It is a philosophical, thought-provoking and soul-stirring piece of verse. At the beginning of the poem, he says: "The proper study of mankind is man."

In Pope's own words the object of the essay is "to indicate the ways of God to Man."

In this poem, he elaborates this point that human beings cannot peep into their future. Similarly the animals cannot predict their future. God has no ordained that man and the animals are just like puppet who act in accordance with the orders of God. The lambs are very simple. They do not suspect even their killers. Only God observes the action of human beings. If man wants to rise he should be very humble and fearful.

Q3. How and why has God kept the knowledge of future hidden from all creatures?

Ans. In this great piece of philosophical poetry, Pope says that God has concealed future and fate from all creatures. They are absolutely unaware of the forth-coming event. God has hidden from animals what he has

Q4. According to Alexander Pope, hope springs eternal in the human breast. Discuss.

It is hope, which inspires human beings to keep striving and moving ahead. Man is never contented with present condition and circumstances. He always hopes and struggles to get into a better position. The light of hope gives courage and will to work to the moral beings.

Ans. The poet remarks that it never enjoys a moment of real joy and peace in this world. It is constantly res-
 disturbed and far from its real and eternal home. The eternal abode of human soul is Heaven. It aspir-
 liberate itself from the material cage of human body and go back to its original and final home.

"When all else is lost, Future still remains."

enjoying peace comfort freedom and happiness.

Military Reaper

ed by "_____".

Robert Browning c)Shakespeare

ne poet of _____.

c)Nature

strict and died in 1850

h views on _____ and Romanticism.

c)Man

ous valley of _____.

c)Scotland

- i. This wonderful poem has been composed by “_____”.
a) William Wordsworth b) Robert Browning c) Shakespeare
- ii. William Wordsworth is also known as the poet of _____.
a) East b) West c) Nature
- iii. He was born in _____.
a) 1777 – 1859 (Rome)
b) 1770 – 1865 (Iran)
c) 1770 at Cocker mouth in the Lake District and died in 1850
- iv. The solitary Reaper reflects Wordsworth views on _____ and Romanticism.
a) Nature b) Life c) Man
- v. William Wordsworth visited a mountainous valley of _____.
a) Holland b) England c) Scotland
- vi. He saw a _____ girl.
a) Lowland b) Highland c) Attractive
- vii. She was _____ crops in a field.
a) Cooking b) Addressing people c) Reaping
- viii. She was _____ while she worked.
a) Singing b) Sewing c) Washing
- ix. Her voice was breaking the deep _____ of the calm hills.
a) Calmness b) Seriousness c) Silence
- x. He is greatly inspired by her sweet _____ song.
a) Romantic b) Tragic c) Classic
- xi. He thinks it to be sweeter than that of a _____.
a) Pigeon b) Sparrow c) Nightingale



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William Wordsworth (1770-1858)



18	Thrilling	Excited feeling passing like a wave along the nerves	A thrill went through her at the silent dare.
19	Cuckoo bird	The harbinger of spring	Cuckoo bird is the beauty of spring.
20	Farthest Hebrides	See under	
21	Perhaps	Possibly	Perhaps she by groceries as well.
22	Plaintive	Mournful	She becomes mournful often loss her uncle.
23	Far-off	Distant	She is far off my house.
24	Battles	Fight between opposing force	There is lots of destroying in battles.
25	Humbles	Not proud, modest	He feels humbles because of her.
26	Familiar	Well know	Both are familiar to their business.
27	Sorrow	Grief	She feels sorrow after arguing her parents.
28	Pain	Physical suffering	I have pain in my legs.
29	Theme	Idea, subject on topic	She tells me a very good theme.
30	Maiden	Young unmarried women	My cousin married to a beautiful maiden.
31	Ending	Concluding part of story	The ending of the story was happy.
32	Sickle	A well know a small tool with for harvesting curve plate	The flippers are of moderate size, and slightly sickle-shaper.
33	Bending	Curve	She bends the two pins.
34	Motionless	Still	He motionless waiting per her.
35	Haunts	Visit frequently	She usually haunts on different places.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1: Who wrote the poem 'The Solitary Reaper' and what kind of poetry is this?

Ans. Williams Wordsworth is a poet who has a unique and artificial style. His work shows his life long for natural beauty, which gives him the title "The Poet of the Nature."

"William Wordsworth is the greatest interpreter of nature's message."

(W.J. Long)

The "Solitary Reaper" like most of his poem, reflects Wordsworth belief in the eternity of beauty in every form.

"The love of nature led him to the love of humanity."

The poem entitled "The Solitary Reaper" relates to an incident, which deeply inspired the poet when he was walking alone through the barren hills of Scotland. He was fascinated by the sweet voice of a girl, who was singing a song in her native language.

"Music in universal language of mankind."

Q.2: What is the message of the poem?

Ans. We conclude that music has its own charm either it is of any language that's why the poet impressed by her voice left prints on his memory.

"Great music is that which penetrates the ear with facility and leaves the memory with difficulty. Magical music never leaves the memory."

Q.3: How does the poet portray the scene?

Ans. The poet was on long walks along the barren hills of Scotland when he saw a young girl. She was all alone in the field, harvesting the crops and singing a song in a pensive tone. The poet was profoundly fascinated by the melody and her voice left an everlasting impression on the mind of the poet. This impression motivated the poet to write a poem in appreciation of the melodies voice of the girl.

"Sweet child is the sweetest thing in nature."

-(Charles Lamb)

Q.4: Why does the poet use the similes of the nightingale and cuckoo-bird?

Ans. The poet says that the voice of the girl scattered all over the deep valley. He says that the musical notes of the young singer are symmetrical to the thrilling songs of the Nightingale and the Cuckoo. They were far sweeter than the humming of birds and impressed the heart deeply.

"Music is power that rules without sword." (Jack Noble)

Q.5: Why was the poet unable to understand the song of that girl?

Ans. The poet says that although he failed to understand the exact wordings of the song, as the girl was singing in Gaelic, a Celtic language, he could feel the sorrow and grief in her voice. In the end, the poet realizes that although he would never again get the opportunity to listen to that melodies voice.

"Music is the nutrition of one's soul."

Q.6: How does the poet compare the song the reaper with the song of two birds?

Ans. The poem entitled The Solitary Reaper is composed by William Wordsworth. He is a poet who has developed his own immensely valuable theories concerning poetry. This is the reason why he possesses a unique and artificial style. His work shows his lifelong love for natural beauty, which gives him the title Poet of Nature. This poem relates to incident, which deeply inspired the poet when he was walking alone through the barren hills of Scotland. He was fascinated by the sweet voice of a girl, who was singing a song in her native language. The poet says that the musical notes of the young singer are symmetrical to the thrilling songs of the Nightingale and the Cuckoo. They were far sweeter than the humming of birds and impressed the heart deeply. The voice leaves a deeper impact than the song sung by the Cuckoo birds. It gives more than just breaking the serenity and tranquility of the lonely seas.

The poet makes the competition of Solitary Reaper to the sweetest songs of Nightingale and Cuckoo birds simply to express his linking for her lovely song. The song echoes in the whole valley. He impressed the poet deeply. He therefore, compares her voice with that of sweet birds. It has magnificent effect on the poet. It is flight of his imagination.

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Music When Soft Voices Die

- i. This beautiful poem composed by _____.
a) Percy Bysshe Shelley b) Shakespeare c) Browning
- ii. Percy Bysshe Shelley was born in _____.
a) 1792 at Sussex and died in 1892
b) 1792 at Sussex and died in 1822
c) 1777 at Sussex and died in 1888
- iii. Shelley wants to tell the readers that _____ never dies.
a) Love b) Hat c) Pleased
- iv. He (the Poet) was expelled in _____ for having circulated a pamphlet.
a) 1911 b) 1812 c) 1811
- v. It always lives fresh even after the death of one's _____.
a) Enemy b) Beloved c) Friend
- vi. Shelley expresses his _____ and feelings to her beloved on her separation with him.
a) Love b) Hat c) Care
- vii. He tells her that she is so sweet and _____.
a) Dare b) Dear c) Deer
- viii. He cannot _____ her till the last moment of his life.
a) Remind b) Kill c) Forget
- ix. The _____ of his beloved will always remain in his mind.
a) Things b) Memories c) Wickedness
- x. The smell of sweet _____ preserves in mind long after they fade away.
a) Violets b) Jasmines c) Daffodils
- xi. The sweet memories of her beloved _____ his tired feelings.
a) Stale b) Freshen c) Bore
- xii. The _____ retain some charm even after they have faded.
a) Roses b) Jasmine c) Daffodils
- xiii. They are used for the _____ of beloved.
a) Sofa b) Bed c) Coach
- xiv. He will remember his beloved when she has _____ from him.
a) Met b) Left c) Separated
- xv. _____ when soft voices die, vibrates in the memory.
a) Music b) Song c) Conversation
- xvi. _____, when sweet violets sicken.
a) Smells b) Fragrant c) Odours
- xvii. Rose _____, when the rose is dead.
a) Flowers b) Leaves c) Bouquets
- xviii. Are _____ for the beloved's bed;
a) Heaped b) Scattered c) Separated
- xix. And so thy _____, when thou art gone,
a) Things b) thoughts c) Deeds
- xx. Love itself shall _____ on.
a) Slumber b) Sleep c) Walk
- xxi. The poem "Music When Soft Voices Die" is composed by _____.
a) William Wordsworth b) Percy Bysshe Shelley c) John Keats d) Coventry Patmore

- xxii. The theme of the poem "Music When Soft Voices Die" is _____
 a) Separation and Love b) Love and Hatred c) Patriotism d) Discipline
- xxiii. "Vibrate in memory" means:
 a) move to and fro in mind b) marked or by oscillation
 c) revived in the memory d) swing here and there
- xxiv. When do violets sicken?
 a) when they wither b) when they bloom.
 c) when they are wreathed d) when they are effected by some disease
- xxv. What does the poet mean to say 'they quicken'?
 a) become fast b) fade away c) become alive d) to burn more intensely

Music When Soft Voices Die Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Vibrates	Forth rapidly, usually in an uncontrolled manner	The string of the instruments vibrates when any one touches them
2	Violet	Lavender, lilaceous, heliotrope	She found some material to match the violet in her dress
3	Odour	Aroma, redolence, smell	It filled my head, that muttering sound, like thick oily smoke form an odour of noisome decay
4	Sicken	Repulse, upset revote, disgusts	He was strangely reticent, my news seemed to benumb and sicken him
5	Quicken	Animate, vitalize, enliven	The very sharpness of the contrast used to quicken his sense of pleasure
6	Heaped	Mass, struck, collection	I was thinking only of the indignities which had been heaped upon me
7	Slumber	Dormancy, lethargy, repose	We need a great leader to wakes us from our slumber and remind us that a two state solution is urgently in our own interest

Short Answer Questions

Q1. Who wrote the poem "Music when soft voices die" and what kind of poem is this?

Ans. Music When Soft Voice Die is a composition of passages having pure and intense lyrical quality that demands the recognition of Percy Bysshe Shelley as a major poet. Percy Bysshe Shelley (4 August 1792 – 8 July 1822) was one of the major English Romantic poets, and is regarded by some as among the finest lyric, as well as epic, poets in the English language. He is an idealist and dreamer who visions more practicably than the so-called realities of this world. Shelley is the contemporary poet of John Keats and William Wordsworth. He belongs to the Romantic Age of English Literature.

Q2. What is the theme of the poem "Music when soft voices die"?

Ans. "Absence sharpens love; distances intensifies love but imagination brings the beloved so close to the lover that distances come to end and the two separated souls are united."

In this short lyrical piece of verse, Shelley expresses his views about beauty, love and separation. 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. Absence or separation cannot kill true love.

"Love never dies"

Another beautiful theme of the poem is that



Q3. What message does Shelley convey to the reader by giving the examples of flowers and soft voice?

Ans. Shelly opines that when sweet voices fade away, they echo in our memory. Beautiful and mellifluous songs are unforgettable and immortal. Similarly when the sweet smelling lovely flowers of violets wither away, their pleasant fragrances can still be enjoyed in senses. Our minds are refreshed when we remember the sweet sprinkling of violets. If a thing loses its physical beauty, it can be revived in the imagination. Thus this short lyric reflects the fundamental importance of imagination in human life.

Shelly emphasizes the idea about the depth of meaning and philosophical approach to love, beauty, separation, absence and imagination. The poet by giving the example of enchanting music and fragrant violets expresses this idea that a beauty has everlasting effect on the mind of a man. It adds to a precious store held forever in the memory, a lasting source of refreshment and joy.

Q4. How Shelley does advocates the idea that the true love never dies?

Ans. Shelly believes in the platonic love, which shuns fulfillment. It is a desire that always remain unsatisfied. In love Shelley must find something ever to aspire after, something ever to look forward to. It is in the expectation of fulfillment that his happiness lays. He says that when rose petals wither away, they do not become useless. They retain their sweet smell even after withering away. That is why they are used for decorating the beloved's bed. Even though one's beloved has been separated from him, she is not with him, but her thoughts are with him and his love will sleep on her thoughts.

In other words, the poet conveys the idea that it does not matter if the sweet heart is physically away from him because spiritually she is with him. He is not alone as in his imagination he finds his beloved very close to him. He is not alone as in his imagination he finds his beloved very close to him. Separation has sharpened love but he is free from mental agony as her sweet thoughts always comfort and soothe him. His love is passionate and profound and it will not change with the passage of time. He cannot forget his beloved and will continue to love her in his imagination as true love does not die and transcends all barriers and surmount all obstacles.

MORE!!!

Lines from Endymion

- i. This beautiful impressive poem is composed by _____.
a) Percy Bysshe Shelly b) John Keats c) Shakespeare
- ii. John Keats was born in _____ at _____ and died in _____.
a) 1795 – 1821 (London) b) 1759 – 1812 (London) c) 1765 – 1822 (London)
- iii. He gives opinion that _____ has no end.
a) Man b) Love c) Beauty
- iv. Beauty is an _____ fountain.
a) Immortal b) Mortal c) Emotional
- v. It keeps on _____ man in the dark days of life.
a) Amazing b) Pleasing c) Astonishing
- vi. A thing of beauty is a constant source of _____.
a) Joy b) Distress c) Bliss
- vii. Its _____ keeps on increasing.
a) Loveliness b) Hat c) Beauty
- viii. It never suffers from _____.
a) Destruction b) Construction c) None of these
- ix. It brings peace and _____ for the man.
a) Ease b) Comforts c) Pleasure
- x. The world is full of _____.
a) Hope b) Hopefulness c) Hopelessness
- xi. Good men and women are _____ in number.
a) Enough b) Fewer c) Many

Lines from Endymion John Keats (1795-1821)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Loveliness	The quality of being very beautiful of attractive.	A loveliness of lady birds is living in my window pane.
2	Bower	A pleasant shady place under trees. Or climbing pants in the garden	I don't agree with him, but I suppose we shall have to leave our little bower very soon.
3	Breathing	The process of taking air into and expelling it from the wings	The act or process of taking air into your lungs and releasing it.
4	Despondence	Depression of spirits from loss of courage.	Never be the despondence your past result.
5	Daffodils	The English word daffodils is a perversion of asphodel.	If milk glass vase with spray of daffodils rested a top the table.
6	Morrow		
7	Sprinkling	A small thinly distributed amount of something.	A sprinkling of grey in his hair.
8	Grandeur	Splendor and impressiveness.	The majestic grandeur and simplicity of roman architecture.
9	Blooms	The state or period of flowering.	The apple trees were in bloom.
10	Immortal	Death less.	Life is immortal.
11	Pouring	Flow, run, course.	Pouring water from one of the canteens into his hat, he watered the horse.
12	Brink	Edge, verge	The edge or margin of any two borders.
13	Interrupted	Stop a person from speaking for a short period.	Never interrupt the communication of eldest.

Introduction

Endymion is a poem by John Keats first published in 1818. It begins with the line "A thing of beauty is a joy forever". Endymion is written in rhyming couplets in iambic pentameter (also known as heroic couplets). Keats based the poem on the Greek myth of Endymion, the shepherd beloved by the moon goddess Selene. The poem elaborates on the original story and renames Selene "Cynthia" (an alternative name for Artemis).

Q1: What does the poet mean by saying that some shape of beauty moves away the pall?

Ans. The poet believes that beauty has a strong power to motivate heart and soul. It brings an eternal peace for the soul. Death is also very beautiful because it brings an eternal peace of soul. Everything which exists in the nature has its own beauty. A beautiful thing, which someone likes, is a source of removing darkness and gloominess from his soul. It puts a cover of happiness over his grief like a black or purple cloth, which is placed over a coffin.

Q2: How can man console his grieved heart in spite of dependence of the gloomy days?

Ans: According to the poem Lines From Endymion A man can console his grieved heart in spite of dependence of the gloomy days through viewing the beauty existing in nature. According to the poet in the poem Endymion & the beauty of nature has power to overcome the grief and gloominess. The beauty gives a pleasure to soul and makes it peaceful, thus it overcomes the grief

Q3: What thing of beauty did Keats find most inspiring in the poem Endymion?

Ans. Keats says that there are uncountable things of beauty around us in the world which continue to fill our hearts with never ending joy. He says that in the dark, gloomy and dismal world full of problems and sufferings and human life dominated by sorrows and frustrations, the glittering impact of beauty makes our gloomy and depressed souls once again cheerful and fill them with hope. These beautiful objects as mentioned by Keats, are, the sun, the moon and other objects of beauty of nature such as lovely flowers, shady trees, brooks of cool water, great works of literature and art and destinies of great heroism personalities of the past. All these things



are related to the Divine beauty present in the Heaven above and showered upon mankind from the edge of the paradise.

Q4: Why does the poet consider that a thing of beauty is a shelter for us?

Ans. The poet considers that loveliness of a beauty increases with time. Its beauty is resuscitating in thoughts preserved in memory; therefore, it provides a cool somber for us. It gives us an eternal joy and induces us to sleep peacefully with full of sweet dreams.

Q5: What is the main idea of the poem Lines from Endymion?

Ans: The poem Lines From Endymion gives an idea that a thing of beauty is a permanent source of joy. The beautiful things may be natural, human history or literature. The sense of beauty is preserved in memory and gives forever pleasure on remembering it.

Q6: Why does the poet think that loveliness of a thing of beauty increases with time?

Ans. The poet considers that a thing of beauty not only gives pleasure but it also preserved in memory. The beautiful thoughts enrich its loveliness, therefore its loveliness increases with time.

Q7: Explain the given line in your own words, a thing of beauty is joy forever?

Ans. The poet considers beauty as a source of obtaining power and energy to overcome the grief, gloominess and sadness. He thinks a thing of beauty, which someone takes as the most beautiful for him, becomes an eternal source of joy, happiness and spiritual pleasure for him. Once a beautiful thing is seen it remain preserved in memory and its loveliness increases with the passage of time.

Q8: What does the poem John Keats mean by the given lines? Explain in your own words?

Ans. An endless fountain of immortal drink, Pouring unto us from the heaven brink. The poet considers that everything is beautiful in this universe. A person selects a thing of beauty from this universe and takes it as the most beautiful and dearest to him but the actual purpose is obtained only even the selected beauty makes the thirsty soul peaceful. In the sense, all All lovely stories and tales related to the heroes are most beautiful.

Say Not The Struggle Naught Availeth

- i. The poem "Say Not The Struggle Naught Availeth" is written by _____
a) Alfred Lord Tennyson b) G. Alana c) Arthur Hugh Clough d) William Wordsworth
- ii. The poem "Say Not The Struggle Naught Availeth" breathes _____
a) patriotism b) optimism c) ignorance into the future d) of illusions
- iii. The phrase "The enemy faints not, not faileth" means:
a) The enemy does not become unconscious and fails
b) We should not underestimate our enemy.
c) We should not think that the enemy cannot be defeated
d) We can defeat our enemy
- iv. If hopes were dupes then fears may be _____
a) false b) liars c) decisive d) illusions.
- v. This lovely poem is composed by _____.
a) John Keats b) Shakespeare c) Arthur Hugh Clough
- vi. Arthur Hugh Clough was born at _____.
a) Liverpool in 1880 and died in 1899
b) Liverpool in 1819 and died in 1861
c) Liverpool in 1819 and died in 1816
- vii. This poem gives us the idea that the _____ never go wasted.
a) Labour and pain b) Labour and joy c) Labour and Hat
- viii. It gives the power of _____ to those who are disappointed and disheartened by defeat.
a) Distress b) Hope c) Man

- ix. The struggle and hard work is never _____.
a) Fruitful b) Fruitless c) None of these
- x. If we continue our struggle, we can change the complexion of _____.
a) Our face b) Things c) Earth
- xi. The harder we work, the closer we get to our _____.
a) Fate b) Fortune c) Destination
- xii. Poet says that hopes and fear are _____.
a) Reasonable b) Separable c) Tolerable
- xiii. Our fear may also _____.
a) Remain b) Lie c) Demolish
- xiv. We will _____ our targets.
a) Get b) Achieve c) Receive
- xv. He guides us that human struggle should be just like the _____ waves.
a) River b) Canal c) Sea
- xvi. They keep on dashing with the _____.
a) Shore b) Coast c) Bank
- xvii. Finally the waves succeed in creating _____.
a) Creeks and inlets b) Creeks and walls c) Walls and inlets
- xviii. According to poet human struggle is just like the _____ light.
a) Candle b) Sun c) Moon
- xix. It _____ the darkness.
a) Dispels b) Dismisses c) Retains
- xx. It lights up the _____ as well.
a) East and South b) East and North c) East and West

Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth Arthur Hugh Clough (1819-1861)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Struggle	To make one's way with violent effort	It hurt to watch him struggle this way
2	Naught	Nothing	I saw no living things there, naught was there but bones
3	Availed	Benefit or help	The medicine will not availed the patient if it is not taken properly
4	Faileth	Unsuccessful one's goal in achieve	He is a person whose promises are sure and his words faileth not
5	Faints	Feeling weak and dizzy and close to losing consciousness	The kind struggled weakly, voicing a faint cry
6	Remain	The leftover or continue to exist	All this time he had to remain strong for his mother
7	Hopes	A feeling of expectation, desire for a particular thing to happen	We should keep our hopes rising
8	Dupes	Deceive, trick	He is always trying to dupe people out of their money
9	Fears	Be a friend of, or a threat	He was seized with fear
10	Liars	A person who tells lies, deceiver	She seems at times an accomplished liar
11	Concealed	Kept secret, hidden	It was said that the police concealed vital evidence
12	Comrades	Soldiers, a member of the armed services	Many of his comrades were killed in the battle
13	Possess	To have or own something, to have a particular quality	She had already sold everything of value that she possessed
14	Westward	Towards the west	We followed a road leading westward
15	Fliers	A person or thing that flies	Charles lind berg to fly fallow across the Atlantic



16	Vainly	Unsuccessful, useless	I tried vainly to put them together.
17	Creeks	A stream or a narrow river	She heard the gurgling water before the creeks came in to view
18	Inlets	Channel	The wolf is meandering and shallow with several inlets running off

Short Answer Questions

Q1. Describe the theme of the poem "Say not the struggle naught Avaieth" and its various images.

Ans. It is the poem by Arthur Hugh Clough. The poet is of the view that struggle in the life is not useless. Things certainly undergo a change through human efforts other might be pursuing a cause to which we are unaware and if we also help them in their effort, we might enable them to succeed in their mission. The sea waves might appear to be uselessly colliding against the shore, but the sea waves working steadily create new inlets into the land. The sun rises slowly but it lights us the distant.

Q2. In the poem poet says "Say not struggle Naught Avaieth", what example does the poet give in the last two stanzas to prove his view points?

Ans. The poem "Say not Struggle Naught Avaieth" written by A.H. Clough. In this poem tells that human struggle is not useless he must remember the continues efforts will undoubtedly be crowd with scenes, in the last two stanzas of the poem the poet tells:

- For a while the exhausted waves, appear colliding against the shore uselessly, do not appear to have gained an lunch of land in spite of their plentiful struggle the same waves working their way silently through crack penetrate into the land inch by inch.
- There are only the eastern windows that are let up at day break and sun appears to rise in the east. But slowly and steadily is light spreads far into the distant western lands.

Q3. What do "Tired waves" symbolized in "Say not Struggle Naught Avaieth"?

Ans. The poem "Say not Struggle Naught Avaieth" written by Arthur Hugh Clough. This poem tells us that optimism is the key to success in all kinds of adventures. The poet says that the tired sea waves do not uselessly collide against the sea-shore. The sea water moving steadily enters the land through the crack.

Q4. "Ceaseless endeavour is indispensable for the achievement of success". Discuss this statement with special reference to the poem "Say not Struggle Naught Avaieth".

Ans. The poem "Say not Struggle Naught Avaieth" written by Arthur Hugh Clough. The poet says that struggle is not fruitless ant the labour put by man is not wasted. Those who are striving for the betterment of the world should not despair. Their efforts might seem them to the fruitless, but they must remember the continued efforts will undoubtedly be crowned with success.

"Ceaseless endeavour is indispensable for the achievement of success"

Things certainly undergo a change through human effort. Others might be pursuing a cause to which we are unaware; and if we also help them to succeed in their mission.

Q5. What examples are presented in the poem, "Say not Struggle Naught Avaieth" by A.H Clough to prove that struggle is always reward?

Ans. The poem "Say not Struggle Naught Avaieth" written by Arthur Hugh Clough presents the following examples to prove that the struggle is always rewarded.

- If we help others to find their aims, we might enable them to succeed in their mission.
- The waves of sea might appear to be uselessly colliding against the shore all the time but the same waves are successful in creating creek and inlets into the land.
- Human struggle is like the sunlight which dispels the darkness and lights up the East and the West.
- The sun light covers the evils and evil force all slides and over powers the devil.

Q6. Describe the moral of the poem "Say not Struggle Naught Avaieth".

Ans. The moral of the poem "Say not struggle Naught Avaieth" composed by Arthur Hugh Clough is that optimisms is the key to success in all kinds of adventure. It is a mistake to think that struggles in wasted. It always bears fruit.

Lines from Ulysses

- i. This poem is written by _____.
a) Lord Alfred Tennyson b) Shakespeare c) John Keats
- ii. Lord Alfred Tennyson was born in _____ and died in _____.
a) 1819 - 1892 b) 1809 - 1892 c) 1828 - 1892
- iii. The old _____ is the hero of this poem.
a) Ulysses b) Sapt c) Amiens
- iv. He is seeking another great adventure of exploration before his _____.
a) Birth b) Failure c) death
- v. He symbolizes the _____ spirit at its bravest and strongest.
a) Human b) Brute c) Angel
- vi. Ulysses tries to motivate his _____.
a) Friends b) Relatives c) Companions
- vii. He boasts up their confidence in order to take them on a great _____.
a) Voyage b) Journey c) Adventure
- viii. He reminds them their golden _____.
a) Present b) Past c) Future
- ix. He _____ them to dig their way to very bright an happy future.
a) Request b) Orders c) Insists
- x. He talks that their bodies have been weakened by _____.
a) Illness b) age c) Circumstances
- xi. They are tired of life-longed _____.
a) Struggle b) Fate c) Circumstances
- xii. But Ulysses is not afraid of the _____ of old age.
a) Hurdles and ease b) Hurdles and dangers c) Dangers and ease
- xiii. He tells his friends that there is still _____ time to do something.
a) Less b) Enough c) Sufficient
- xiv. Ulysses makes his companions _____.
a) Emotional b) Intellectual c) Intelligent
- xv. He reminds them that they have even fought against _____ in the war.
a) Gods b) Dragon c) Enemies
- xvi. He invites them on a new adventure to discover a _____ world.
a) New b) Old c) Boring
- xvii. He prepares for unexpected _____.
a) Ease b) Problems c) Troubles
- xviii. He tells them that anything might happen to them during this _____.
a) Journey b) Voyage c) Adventure
- xix. They might be _____ in the sea.
a) Sunk b) Obliterated c) Flooded
- xx. Their names might be _____ from the list of living people.
a) Included b) Excluded c) None of these
- xxi. It might be possible that they would become the undetectable part of _____.
a) History b) Past c) Geography
- xxii. They might reach the happy _____ of the blest.
a) Mountain b) Isles c) Plain
- xxiii. The place where the _____ heroes are believed to go after death.
a) Great b) Useless c) Useful
- xxiv. He says that although they have been _____ of most of the strength.
a) Used b) Misused c) Deprived
- xxv. There _____ is still as strong as it was before.
a) Will power b) Willingness c) Unwillingness
- xxvi. And such too is the _____ of the dooms
a) Grandeur b) Dignity c) Strength

- xxvii. We have imagined for the mighty _____.
a) Dead b) Born c) Workers
- xxviii. The poem "Lines from Ulysses" is composed by _____.
a) Thomas Campion b) John Milton
- xxix. c) Alfred Lord Tennyson d) Alexander Pope
- xxx. The poem entitled "Lines from Ulysses" narrates _____.
a) a hero from Greek mythology, Ulysses of Homer's Odyssey
b) a Hebrew hero, Samson, who possessed immense strength
c) a Greek allegorical fictional figure, Endymion
d) an unparallel obedience of Casablanca towards his father
- xxxi. Ulysses of Homer Odyssey was _____.
a) a symbol of adventurous spirit b) a religious person
c) a patriot d) a geologist
- xxxii. Ulysses is setting on a voyage of discovery as he opines _____.
a) the world is round
b) it is never too late to find a new world
c) India could be reached by sailing westwards too
d) they would see the great Achilles in Heaven
- xxxiii. Ulysses says even though they have grown old _____.
a) but their mental strength is still young and enthusiastic
b) but they would not die before accomplishing their mission
c) They would succeed in defeating the Philistine
d) their physical strength will not deteriorate
- xxxiv. Poseidon was _____.
a) the god of the sun
b) the god of the sea
c) Hebrew hero who possessed immense strength
d) a beautiful shepherd in Greek mythology

Lines from Ulysses Lord Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892)

S#	WORDS	MEANINGS	SENTENCE
1	Mariner	A man who serves as a sailor	My dearest cousin has been engaged with mariner who lives in Canada.
2	Wrought	Work	He wrought with full attention for this job
3	Frolic	Play or more about in a cheerful and lively way/ playful action	His frolic way to guide the student is amazing
4	Toil	Work very hard, move somewhere slowly and with difficulty	You should here Justin because he is a hard worker who will toil until the job is done.
5	Ere	Before (in time)	An old typewriter that was a retie of that ancient time ere the invention of world processes.
6	Stove	Endeavour, try hard, struggle	You should Stove to get success.
7	Wanes	Appear to decrease in size day by day become weaker	The moon waxes and then wanes.
8	Moans	A low mournful sound usually expressing suffering / complain	He was moaning and complaining and threatening all the world, including his father and mother.
9	Smite	Hit with a hard blow with weapon	He Smite the ball mightily.
10	Sounding furrows	Noisy waves a long narrow trench made in the ground by a plough	The wheels of the heavy tractor furrowed the soft ground.
11	Baths	A town in southwestern England on river Aaron	There is one of the largest roman building. Except the baths, yet discovered in England.

12	Gulfs	Great depths of the sea	Trend, and, save for the two gulfs in to which it is divided by the massif of Sinai, snout deeply indented.
13	Abides	Accept or obey a rule or decision	I don't need abides by the rules.
14	Temper	A person's state of mind / the degree of hardness of a metal	Her temper rose with her voice.
15	Fate	A supernatural power believed to control all events the things that will inevitably happen to someone or something	You have a great fate to fulfill in this life yet.
16	Yield	Give way to demands or pressure / give up professional of	Italian would only yield to force.

Short Answer Questions

Q1. Who wrote 'Ulysses' and what kind of poem is this?

Ans. The poem Ulysses is from the desk of Alfred Lord Tennyson, Born on August 6, 1809, in Somersby, Lincolnshire, England, and Alfred Tennyson is one of the most well-loved Victorian poets who occupies a very important and prominent position in the domain of English Literature. He is a representative poet of Victorian era. His technical excellence added great beauty and grace to his works. His remarkable poems are "Lady of Shallot" and "The lotus eaters."

Q2. Who was Ulysses and what is his aim in the light of the poem 'Ulysses'?

Ans. "A man of courage is also a man of faith." **-(Cicero)**
Ulysses is a long, magnificent and moral boosting poem. The poem tells the story of the bravest Greek heroes, Ulysses of Homer's Odyssey". He is the symbol of adventurous spirit, courage and thirst for knowledge.

Q3. How did Ulysses encourage his sailors?
Ans. Ulysses admitted that with the passage of time, the major part of their lives and much for their energies have been used up and they had grown weaker. However, their determination was as strong as ever and they do not find them themselves lacking in strength. They are always ready for efforts to discover new lands, and under no circumstances, living up their struggle until ultimate success is achieved. Ulysses pointed out the fact that the spirit and heart of his sailors had not been affected by time and misfortune.

Q4. What is the theme of the poem 'Ulysses'?
Ans. His message for all of us is that with the help of our unshaken will power, confidence and courage, we must keep struggling till our last breath. We must explore our destination and we should never surrender.
"Struggle is the father of all thing... it is not by the principles of humanity that man lives or is able to preserve himself above the animal world, but solely by means of the most brutal struggle." - (Adolph Hitler)

Q5. What is the summary of the poem ULYSSES?
Ans. Ulysses" details Ulysses' intense dissatisfaction and boredom on his island home of Ithaca. The poem is a monologue spoken by him, where he not only expresses his discontent, but also describes his desire to keep sailing. He's getting older and doesn't have a lot of time left, so he wants to get busy living rather than busy dying. The poem concludes with his resolution to "strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

The Prisoner of Zenda

Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins

SYNOPSIS

The story begins with a conversation between Rudolf Rassendyll, the hero of the novel, and his sister-in-law, wife of his brother, Lord Burlesdon. Rudolf Rassendyll belongs to a family of noblemen and like most younger sons of the nobility he, too, has been given a first-class education; but this education has failed to convert him into a useful citizen. He has never learnt any trade and is unable to turn his hand to any useful profession. His brother and sister-in-law try to persuade him to take up some profession. Their arguments fail to have any effect on him and he puts them off any lame excuse. He is told that an Embassy is going to be opened by Britain in the Kingdom of Ruritania and a Lord, who is a friend of Lord Burlesdon, is appointed the ambassador there. If Rudolf Rassendyll shows his willingness, he shall be able to get a good appointment there. His refusal for the time being so his sister in law displeases. The matter is finally dropped and Rudolf Rassendyll passes his time in ease. But after a few days he makes a program of going on a tour of Europe. He goes to France and stays in Paris for a short time. From Paris he goes to Dresden, Tyrol and then to Strelsau, on a sight-seeing tour, and has no idea that he will have to participate actively in the political life of that country. In anything about his destination. They become worried about him when he does not come back for some time. A search party is organized by the British ambassador in Ruritania. This ambassador is the same lord who has been sent out from England and with whom Rassendyll was advised by his sister-in-law to take up employment. This however, does not constitute the real theme of the story. The serious plot of the story begins when Rudolf Elphberg and Rudolf Rassendyll meet each other just by chance in the forest of Zenda. Sapt and Fritz too are introduced to Rassendyll on this occasion. Sapt and Fritz too are introduced to Rassendyll on this occasion. This meeting proves because the future King of Ruritania Rudolf Elphberg, suddenly and un-expectedly develops a liking for Rudolf Rassendyll and invites him to a party. The future king drinks large quantities of wine which has been sent by Duke Michael and falls asleep. Next day he is to be crowned and it now becomes a serious problem for the party. He lies unconscious and not in a fit condition to attend the coronation ceremony. Who is to be crowned when the king lies unconscious? The king's party have no alternative but to use someone as a understudy. They have Rassendyll at hand to set as a substitute. Rudolf Rassendyll and Rudolf Elphberg resemble each other in form and feather. The only fact that differentiated one from the other was that Rudolf Rassendyll had a beard. The two followers of the king Rudolf Elphberg prevail upon Rudolf Rassendyll to shave off his beard and personate in place of the real King for coronation. This scheme proved a great success and none knew that another person has been crowned. The king is by this time made a prisoner by Duke Michael who had been imprisoned in the castle of Zenda. Rudolf Rassendyll becomes the king of Ruritania and starts ruling the land with the help of Sapt and Fritz. The real king is in prison. Duke Michael prepares schemes and plots to secure his own accession to the throne. He is very wicked and mischievous. One side, he makes love to Mauban and gives her the promise of marriage; but on the other side; he tries to win Countess Flavia so that his right to the throne become stronger and valid. Now, there two big hurdles in his way are Rudolf Rassendyll the crowned king, and Rudolf Elphberg the real king. The Duke hopes that by underhand means, he will be able to remove both of them and thus clear his way to the throne. Rassendyll finds a band of able helpers, who are honestly devoted to the cause of the king and with whose help he may be restored to the throne. Sapt and Fritz willing to work under the leadership of Rudolf Rassendyll because they admit that he is superior to them both in intelligence and daring. Rassendyll is by nature an honest and sincere friend. He believes that he is committed to the cause of the king. So he does his utmost to free the king from the castle of Zenda.

The mysterious disappearance of the king on the eve of his coronation greatly worries his friends and supporters. Rassendyll thinks a plan and immediately puts it into practice. He enlists the help of Johann, a servant of Michael, and through him gets information about what is going on the castle and how the king is imprisoned. Johann informs that the king is confined in a small cell and a close watch is kept over him by six faithful followers of Black Michael. Rudolf Rassendyll decides to strike a blow for liberating the king. For this



purpose he pays a visit to Marshal Strakencz, the commander-in-chief of the Ruritania army. He tells the Marshall that he is going away from Strelsau for a few days and during his absence he should protect and safeguard Princess Flavia. He further says that if he fails to return then the Marshal should proclaim Flavia the Queen of Ruritania since she is the next in succession. After giving these instructions to the Marshal, he pays a visit to Countess Flavia and tells her that he is going to have a fight with Michael and if he dies in the attempt she would have to reign as the Queen of Ruritania. Rudolf Rassendyll comes back to the palace and tells Sapt and Fritz of his plans. They approve it and then the king's party decides to launch an immediate attack upon the Castle to free the king. It was a dark night when the king's party launched their attack. Rassendyll plays the leading role and lowers himself in the water of the moat with the help of a roll. He observes Rupert making amorous advances for Madame Mauban which is repulsed by her. It is at this very moment that Rupert obeys with bad grace. Rupert leaves the room and goes out of the castle and crosses the moat by swimming across it and after the Duke entering the room. The Duke orders Rupert to go away from the room; but Rupert hears the voice of sometimes, he again enters the room and Madame Mauban shrieks. The Duke enters the room on bearing the shriek and then there fight and the Duke is killed by Rupert un-expectedly. Just Rassendyll waits for his allows Detchard who asks whether he has to kill the king. Rassendyll gets the chance and he rushes the room of the king and challenges Detchard to fight and Detchard but he himself wounded. Rassendyll makes necessary preparations to rescue the king. They succeed in taking away the unconscious king. Rassendyll has fainted on account of his wounds and knew nothing of what is happening. He came to know about all this when he revived. He meets the king and gives him back the royal ring. The king recovers very soon and is crowned and the coronation is followed by marriage of the king with Countess Flavia. After meeting the king, Rassendyll goes back to England.

The Coronation Scene / Ceremony

Introduction:

The coronation scene is an important event in the novel. It is described in the fifth chapter under the title, "Adventures of an understudy." This episode unfolds some of the wonderful qualities of Rassendyll.

The Intrigue:

The bottle of drugged wine sent by Michael and drunk by King Rudolf gave birth to a critical situation. The king felt flat on the floor and fainted. The next morning, he was unable to attend the coronation ceremony. Everything was going on as Michael had planned it. In fact, he wanted to prevent the king from attending the coronation.

Wise Scheme of Col. Sapt:

The wise old Sapt realized that Michael was going to seize the throne in the absence of King Rudolf as a loyal servant, he considered it a part of his duty to protect the throne from the traitor. Therefore, he decided to take advantage of the remarkable resemblance between King Rudolf and Rassendyll. He requested and then compelled Rassendyll to get clean shaven, dressed like the King and proceed to Strelsau to attend the coronation.

Reception as King:

Rassendyll gave his consent to participate in the dangerous game of impersonation. With Col. Sapt and Captain Fritz, Rassendyll reached Strelsau where he was given a warm reception by high officials and citizens. The reception gave Rassendyll courage and confidence to face people. Everybody believed him to be the real King. From the railway station, Rassendyll was escorted to the church, in the form of a long and grand procession. The coronation ceremony was to be conducted at the church, in new town of Strelsau.

The Danger Zone:

When the procession was about to enter the old part of the town, Col. Sapt Started making some changes in the arrangement of security. Actually, these arrangements were necessary because the old part of the town was packed with Villains and criminals they were faithful supporters of Michael and naturally, they wanted to see

him on the throne in their own interest Col. Sapt feared an attempt on Rassendyll's life in the narrow lanes of the area crowded with ruffians.

Display of Courage:

Rassendyll, noticing the change, gave orders to stop the procession. He got down from the royal carriage, mounted a horse and started riding through the streets alone and unguarded. He had given orders to the bodyguards to remain away from him. The villains, standing beside the street, waving pictures of Michael and raising slogans against the King, gradually changed their attitude. The reason was that they were highly impressed by the display of courage and dignity by Rassendyll. It was Rassendyll's first victory over Michael.

Conclusion:

Finally, Rassendyll reached the church where in a graceful and grand ceremony, he was crowned as the new king. The wicked scheme of Michael had to face failure by virtue of Sapt's clever counter plan and great confidence shown by Rassendyll. The throne was saved from Michael.

The Summerhouse Adventure OR TEA-TABLE INCIDENT

Introduction:

A wonderful display of courage and sharpness of mind by Rudolf Rassendyll is described in chapter number nine of the novel. The title of this chapter is "A new use for a tea-table."

The Background:

After the coronation ceremony, Rassendyll was forced by the situation to continue the impersonation till the restoration of the real king. During the confinement of the king in the castle of Zenda, it was unwise for Col. Sapt and Rassendyll to leave the throne empty. Therefore, with the help of Sapt's guidance, Rassendyll started performing the duties as king of Ruritania in a befitting manner.

The Strange Letter:

One day, Rassendyll received a letter sent by Lady Mauban she had requested him to reach a summerhouse alone at midnight because she wanted to disclose to him secrets concerning his security. In spite of strong opposition by Col. Sapt, Rassendyll made up his mind to go to the summerhouse. At last, Sapt gave his consent but he decided to accompany Rassendyll up to the gate of the summerhouse and stay there.

Visit to The Summerhouse:

At midnight, Rassendyll entered the summerhouse and found Lady Mauban waiting for him. She took him into a small dusty room and told him that she had written the letter, unwillingly, under the direction of Duke Michael. She said that Michael had made a plan to trap Rassendyll in the summerhouse and for that purpose three villains had already been deputed. She requested Rassendyll to run away from the summerhouse before the arrival of the Villains.

Rassendyll Trapped:

Before Rassendyll could escape from the summerhouse the villains approached and blocked the door. Rassendyll was trapped in the room. The villains offered him fifty thousand crowns if he agreed to leave Ruritania at once. Rassendyll knew that it simply a trick to catch him alive. However, he gave them the impression that he was taken in by their trick.

The Cash Offer:

A small tea-table with iron top, was lying a corner of the room. Rassendyll held it by the legs and covering his body with it like a shield, he asked the villains to break the door open. He told them that the sliding door had jammed. As the villains broke open the door, three bullets struck the table, leaving Rassendyll safe and unharmed. In response, Rassendyll rushed at them and struck them with the table. The villains fell on the floor and Rassendyll came out of the room, jumping over their heads. Then he fired and broke a villain's arm.

Escape of Hero:

Lady Mauban had told him about a ladder resting against the wall of the summer house, therefore, Rassendyll raced to find it. The ladder was there and Rassendyll escaped from the summerhouse, having taught a bitter lesson to the villains. The incident gave Michael great shock.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE TWO RUDOLHS

This incident belongs to the Exposition of the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda". Anthony Hope Hawkins has manipulated the plot of the story in such a beautiful manner that the reader enjoys full adventurous spirit of it. When this interesting incident occurs, Rudolf Elphberg, the King is hunting in the forest near Zenda just a day before the coronation ceremony. His two friends Colonel Sapt and Fritz are moving in the forest. Suddenly, they see a stranger, who resembles their king. This is a visiting stranger, who has come from England for a change and also for attending the coronation. He has stayed in a small inn at Zenda and is wandering in the forest. He comes across the companions of the King and gets him introduced to them. In the meantime the king also appears. He is very much surprised to see a man, very much like him. Colonel Sapt describes the scandal of the Elphbergs and the Burlesdons, which has caused this striking resemblance. The King realizes the distant blood relationship between him and Rassendyll. Rassendyll finds some points of difference between them too but declares them as negligible. Furthermore, when Rassendyll tells them about his plan to attend the coronation ceremony, Colonel Sapt and Fritz both object to his going to Strelsau. On the contrary, Rudolf Elphberg doesn't take it seriously and allows him to. He invites Rassendyll to an informal dinner at the shooting lodge. They enjoy the company followed with dinner and drinks. This continues till at night.

The Summerhouse Incident

Or

A Night outside the Castle

Or

A New Use for a Tea-table

This incident belongs to the "Crisis" of the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda". Anthony Hope Hawkins has manipulated the plot of the story in such a beautiful manner that the reader enjoys full adventurous and thrilling spirit of it.

After the coronation ceremony, when there was a deadlock between the two rivals: Rassendyll and Michael, Rassendyll continues to impersonate the King. One day, Rassendyll receives a letter from a lady, who afterward comes to be recognized as Madame De Mauban, requesting him to visit the summerhouse for information about the King. It is said that he should come alone to settle the matters. Rassendyll discusses it with Colonel Sapt, who suggests it as one of the traps from the enemy. Rassendyll makes up his mind to face the situation. He visits the summerhouse, followed by Col. Sapt for defense. Entering the gate of the summerhouse, he comes across a woman in total darkness. She is Madame De Mauban. She warns him against Michael. In fact, she betrays Michael because she does not wish him to marry Princess Flavia. In a moment, the three of Michael's Six: Detchard, Bersonin and De Gautet come to attack and kill Rassendyll. He controls his senses and feels their cruel intentions. First they offer him a sum of fifty thousand pounds and a safe conduct to the frontier. When Rassendyll plays act as if he accepts their offer, they prepare themselves for the butchery they have come to execute on Michael's command. He catches hold of an iron table, which is lying there in a way that it works as a shield for his body against the fires of the enemy and throws it on all of them. They are trapped under it. In this way, he makes a narrow escape and he rides back to the palace safe and sound. There he tells the story to his friends who enjoy it and also warns him to avoid such careless and risky visits in the future.

The Coronation Ceremony

The incident of the coronation ceremony is a very glamorous and interesting one, which occurs in chapters four, five and six of the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda". This incident helps generate a "temporary conflict" in the story. The author has discussed each and every detail of the procession, which passes through the streets of the capital city "Strelsau".

When at last, Rudolf Rassendyll, impersonating the King of Ruritania reaches the Cathedral; he finds a fine building, which was tastefully decorated with statues and pictures. Rudolf says that on entering the church, he fully realizes what dangers he is going to brave in this adventure which he has so carelessly undertaken. In the church, he meets Princess Flavia for the first time as well as Black Michael who are his near relations since he is acting as the King. Here the expressions of Michael are noticeable because he has not been aware of the fact that his plan has been dragged down into the mire through the wise decision of Sapt. He has been living in the fool's paradise that he will be the king after some time, as Rudolf Elphberg cannot make himself present at the coronation. However, when he looks at Rassendyll, supposing him to be the king, his complexion suddenly changes and he is stunned.

He kneels down before the Cardinal, who anoints his head and presents to him the crown of Ruritania. After all the ceremony necessary for his coronation has been performed, the Marshal gives orders to the heralds to proclaim him the King of Ruritania. Then Princess comes to him and greets him as King. The Cardinal presented to him a letter from the pope of Rome. The last person who comes to meet him is Black Michael. The two supposed brothers embrace each other with an outward show of love and regards. No one presents in the church at all shows any signs of doubt as to Rudolf's impersonation. The Rassendyll serves the purpose and everyone in the church comes and kisses his hand to pay his homage to the new King.

Then the procession marches back through the streets and go to the Royal Palace. Rudolf is in a carriage along with Princess Flavia and he plays his part so well that even Princess Flavia cannot find out that she is not talking to the real King. Talking thus, they arrive at the palace and hear the boom of guns and blare of trumpets.

The Prisoner of Zenda (Novel)

Rudolf Rassendyll

- i. Rudolf Rassendyll was a _____ young man of twenty-nine years.
a) Careful b) Careless c) Aggregates
- ii. Rudolf Rassendyll always like to _____ from place to place in search of enjoyment, expedition and novelty.
a) Search b) see c) Travel
- iii. Rudolf Rassendyll has a striking _____ in physical appearance with the prospective king Rudolf Elphberg.
a) Resemblance b) difference c) Enmity
- iv. The only difference is that Rassendyll has a thick _____ beard, where as the Elphberg has no beard.
a) Red b) Brown c) black
- v. Rudolf Elphberg becomes the prisoner of _____.
a) Rupert b) Sapt c) Black Michel
- vi. Rudolf Elphberg gets _____ and become unconscious.
a) Blow b) drunk c) Surprise
- vii. Colonel Sapt and captain Fritz requested _____ to play the role of the Elphberg.
a) Rudolf Rassendyll b) Rudolf Elphberg c) Rudolf Peters berg
- viii. The _____ of Ruritania is worn by the Rudolf Rassendyll in order to fail the devilish plans of Black Michael.
a) Crown b) Cap c) Scarf

- ix. Rudolf Rassendyll accepts this challenge and participates in the coronation ceremony as the _____.
a) Rudolf Rassendyll b) Rudolf Elphberg c) Rudolf Peters berg
- x. He proves himself to be a better _____ than the Elphberg.
a) Minister b) King c) Crown Prince
- xi. Rudolf Rassendyll plays the role of princess _____ lover and wins the hearts of Ruritania.
a) Flavia's b) Mauban c) Diana
- xii. Rudolf Rassendyll was a _____ soldier.
a) Brave b) Coward c) Useless
- xiii. Rudolf Rassendyll is not afraid of _____.
a) Flavia b) Dangers c) Rupert
- xiv. Rudolf Rassendyll gives evidence of bravery while fighting against the scoundrel's of _____.
a) Mauban b) Rupert c) Duke Michael
- xv. Rudolf Rassendyll goes to _____ house alone to meet Madam de Mauban.
a) Spring b) Summer c) Winter
- xvi. Rudolf Rassendyll does not lose heart and saves himself with the help of an ordinary _____ and fight against the enemy.
a) Table b) Chair c) Sofa
- xvii. Rudolf Rassendyll makes plans and _____ implements them.
a) Vainly b) Skillfully c) Correctly
- xviii. It is the wisdom and bravery of Rassendyll that he enters the _____.
a) House b) Place c) Castle
- xix. Rudolf Rassendyll fights with the guard single handed and _____ the life of King Elphberg.
a) Kills b) Saves c) Meets
- xx. Rudolf Rassendyll makes continuous efforts for the _____ of the king.
a) Liberation b) Suppression c) Captivation
- xxi. His character presents a _____ to that of Duke.
a) Similarly b) Contrast c) Opposition
- xxii. Rudolf Rassendyll does not want to keep the _____ for himself.
a) Scarf b) Cap c) Throne
- xxiii. In fact Rudolf Rassendyll is the central figure of the novel, _____.
a) Progress b) Prisoner of Zenda c) The Silver Box
- xxiv. Rudolf Rassendyll is a man word, a man of _____, a brave soldier, and a model friend.
a) Principles b) Flaws c) Cowardness

Princess Flavia

- i. _____ is one of the three most important female characters in the novel of Anthony Hope titled "The Prisoner of Zenda".
a) Princess Flavia b) Mauban c) Helga
- ii. Princess Flavia keeps the reader _____ by her charming personality and graceful behaviour.
a) Ignored b) Fascinated c) Disturbed
- iii. Princess Flavia was a lady of _____ beauty and grace.
a) Bewitching b) Inexpressible c) Impressive
- iv. _____ was sober, sincere, and polite.
a) Princess Flavia b) Mauban c) Helga

- v. She was extremely _____ in Ruritanian people.
a) Popular b) Unpopular c) Notorious
- vi. She was the _____ to the king of Ruritania.
a) Cousin b) Fiancé c) cousin and fiancé
- vii. Her people wanted to make her the _____.
a) Queen b) Princess c) Prime Minister
- viii. She had great regard and love for her homeland and fellow _____.
a) Ministers b) Countrymen c) Residents
- ix. She was aware of the villainous plans of Michael that's why he could not _____ her.
a) Deceive b) Hate c) Love
- x. She had the courage to face realities of life and maintain _____.
a) Integrity b) Dignity c) Hatred
- xi. She was bold enough to _____ her love with Rassendyll.
a) Deny b) Confess c) Save
- xii. Flavia was always worried about the security and well being of _____.
a) Rudolf Rassendyll b) Rudolf Elphberg c) Peters berg
- xiii. She reached Zenda at once to _____ Rassendyll.
a) Kill b) look after c) Love
- xiv. She loved Rassendyll from the _____ of her heart.
a) Zenith b) Core c) Depths
- xv. Character of _____ remained flawless or blemish.
a) Princess Flavia b) Mauban c) Diana
- xvi. By upholding the prestige and honour of her _____ family, she sacrificed her love.
a) President's b) Royal c) Michael's
- xvii. She _____ her love for the sake of her homeland Ruritania and parted with Rassendyll forever.
a) Sacrificed b) Achieved c) Denied

Black Michael

- i. Duke Michael plays the role of _____ in novel "The prisoner of Zenda".
a) Hero b) Supporting Actor c) Villain
- ii. He was the _____ brother to king. Rudolf.
a) Half b) Younger c) Elder
- iii. He was also the _____ of the capital Strelsau.
a) President b) Prince c) Governor
- iv. He owned the _____ of Zenda and Castle of Zenda.
a) Main area b) Half c) Estate
- v. Michael was a man of _____ and cunning nature.
a) Vicious b) Kind c) Loving
- vi. He was _____ prince with no trace of dignity or grace in his character.
a) Powerless b) Wicked c) Powerful
- vii. He was _____ to none but his selfish and mean motives.
a) Sincere b) Kind c) Antagonist
- viii. He was dreaming of something above his _____.
a) Entitlement b) Worthy c) Position
- ix. Black Michael is a great _____.
a) Schemer b) Kind c) Loving

- x. He claims to be worthy of _____.
a) Throne b) Cap c) Scarf
- xi. He is all the time busy in making _____ schemes and plots to get entitled to the throne.
a) Good b) Wicked c) Devilish
- xii. He invites his brother, Elphberg, to his forest shooting _____.
a) House b) Lodge c) area
- xiii. He imprisons Elphberg in the castle of _____ and tortures him.
a) Zenda b) Palace c) Summer house
- xiv. Black Michael tries to _____ imposter Rassendyll from his way at every cost.
a) Retain b) Remove c) Destroy
- xv. He tries to kill him by _____.
a) Accident b) Trick c) Gun
- xvi. He offers Rassendyll _____ and a safe return.
a) Share b) Bribe c) Precious goods
- xvii. Madam de Mauban _____ him a lot.
a) Loves b) Hates c) Admires
- xviii. He is not sincere with _____.
a) Madam de Mauban b) Flavia c) Rassendyll
- xix. He uses her to execute his _____.
a) Plans b) Duty c) Responsibility
- xx. He pretends to _____ with Princes Flavia.
a) Hate b) Admire c) Love
- xxi. He wants to marry _____ to get throne.
a) Flavia b) Mauban c) None of them
- xxii. His most _____ friends have no respect for him.
a) Trusted b) Ignorant c) Loving
- xxiii. As the Duke he is _____ man.
a) Brave b) selfish c) Coward
- xxiv. He was killed by his most trustworthy friend _____.
a) Elphberg b) Rupert c) Mauban

Rudolf Elphberg

- i. Rudolf Elphberg is the _____ of Princes Flavia.
a) Cousin b) Step brother c) Friend
- ii. He was _____ brother of Black Michael.
a) Younger b) Elder c) half
- iii. He is one of the most important characters of the _____.
a) Lesson b) Poem c) Novel
- iv. He is a tall and _____ young man with red hair and sharp long nose.
a) Handsome b) Sober c) Thin
- v. He has a striking _____ in physical appearance with Rudolf Rassendyll.
a) Difference b) resemblance c) Match
- vi. The king is always _____ from all cares and warm hearted man.
a) Free b) Busy c) Useless
- vii. He is _____ of wine, dancing and hunting.
a) Against b) epicure c) Fond

- viii. He always _____ company and conversation.
a) Loves b) Welcomes c) Hates
- ix. He becomes friendly with _____ in few minutes and invites him in Jungle for hunting.
a) Michael b) Sapt c) Rassendyll
- x. The king Elphberg becomes a rock for Black Michael due to his _____ and patience.
a) Bravery b) strength c) Cowardness
- xi. He used to _____ most of his time in hunting and drinking wine.
a) Waste b) spend c) Use
- xii. He did not show interest in the affairs of _____.
a) Zenda b) Ruritania c) Summer house
- xiii. The bottle was a gift from his _____ Michael.
a) Friend b) Brother c) Enemy
- xiv. He became _____ before the coronation.
a) Unhappy b) Unconscious c) Unaware
- xv. Black Michael _____ Rudolf Elphberg.
a) Imprisoned b) Hated c) Loved
- xvi. His _____ was long, horrible and unbearable.
a) Arrival b) Slavery c) Imprisonment
- xvii. Black Michael himself wanted to _____ Elphberg and become the King of Ruritania.
a) Kill b) Slave c) Employ
- xviii. He was _____ mentally and physically, but he does not give up hope.
a) Tortured b) Made c) Treated
- xix. He throws a chair on Detchard to _____ Rassendyll while he was nearly dead.
a) Kill b) Save c) Compete
- xx. Elphberg is not very _____ among his people.
a) Popular b) Admired c) Loved
- xxi. He lived a long time in _____ and does not know how to captivate his people.
a) Zenda b) Ruritania c) Abroad
- xxii. Another reason for his unpopularity is his _____ to Princess Flavia.
a) Love b) Care c) Ignorance
- xxiii. As a king, Elphberg appears to have some serious _____.
a) Desires b) Wished c) Flaws
- xxiv. He is not a _____ personality.
a) Public b) Good c) Inspiring
- xxv. He _____ on Sapt for more of his works.
a) Uses b) Depends c) Takes
- xxvi. He is a _____ tempered man, a sincere and devoted friend.
a) Aggressive b) Pleasant c) Loving
- xxvii. He stands by his friends in hard times and has great _____ in them.
a) Trust b) Faith c) trust and faith

Madam Antoinette De Mauban

- i. Madam de Mauban is a rich and handsome _____.
a) Widow b) Woman c) Princess
- ii. She is very beautiful and _____ lady.
a) Ugly b) Tall c) attractive

- iii. She is widow, yet many well-placed people want to _____ her.
a) Kill b) Love c) Marry
- iv. She is not _____ by birth.
a) French b) Ruritanian c) English
- v. She came to Ruritania from _____ to attend the coronation ceremony of Rudolf Elphberg.
a) England b) Paris c) America
- vi. She falls in _____ with Black Michael.
a) Love b) Hate c) Favour
- vii. Madam de Mauban loves Black Michael in a hope becoming the _____ of Ruritania.
a) Princess b) Queen c) First Lady
- viii. Black Michael is not _____ to her.
a) Sincere b) In favour c) In love
- ix. Madam de Mauban knows this fact that Black Michael is only _____ her.
a) Exploiting b) Using c) Taking
- x. She changes her _____ towards him.
a) Hate b) Love c) Attitude
- xi. She helps _____ frustrating the plans of Michael.
a) Elphberg b) Rassendyll c) Sapt
- xii. She is _____ with Princess Flavia.
a) Attracted b) Jealous c) Against
- xiii. She sincerely helps Rassendyll in _____ the king.
a) Murdering b) Helping c) Rescuing
- xiv. She could not _____ the Duke's attachment to Flavia.
a) Bear b) Tolerate c) Help
- xv. Madam de Mauban is fully _____ to Michael as a lover.
a) In favour b) Devoted c) Against
- xvi. She feels much _____ and broken hearted.
a) Happy b) Grieved c) Sad
- xvii. _____ offers Mauban for marriage but she remains loyal to the Duke till the last.
a) Rassendyll b) Sapt c) Rupert
- xviii. She is eager to take the revenge of Michael's _____.
a) Success b) Death c) Failure
- xix. She _____ cruelty by nature.
a) Loves b) Hates c) Admires
- xx. She _____ the Duke's plans by informing Rudolf his plans.
a) Helps b) Ruins c) Takes
- xxi. When the wounded king brought to the Duke's room, she _____ him.
a) Nurses b) Scolds c) Loves

Colonel Sapt

- i. Colonel _____ is one of the most important characters of "the Prisoner of Zenda".
a) Fritz b) Sapt c) Rassendyll
- ii. He is short, well built and _____ to the king Elphberg and Royal family.
a) Loyal b) Disloyal c) Antagonist
- iii. He is always watchful and _____.
a) Careless b) Careful c) Vigilant.

- iv. His _____ to the king is above everything.
a) Loyalty b) Disloyalty c) Honesty
- v. He works his hardest to _____ the king.
a) Withdraws b) Prevent c) Kill
- vi. He never _____ to take any risk of his life to restore the king to his throne.
a) Hesitates b) Tries c) Decides
- vii. Colonel Sapt is a very wise and cautious man and the _____ army man.
a) Youngest b) Weakest c) Oldest
- viii. He does not take any _____ step.
a) Excellent b) Hasty c) Undesired
- ix. Colonel Sapt never loses his _____ in any situation.
a) Nerves b) Patience c) Hopes
- x. He suggests Rassendyll to _____ the Drunken Elphberg.
a) Kill b) Copy c) Impersonate
- xi. Colonel Sapt motivated Rassendyll to participate in the _____ ceremony.
a) Birthday b) Wedding c) Coronation
- xii. Colonel Sapt wants to _____ the plans of Black Michael.
a) Success b) Fail c) Fulfill
- xiii. Sapt is a confirmed _____.
a) Bachelor b) Married c) Widower
- xiv. He does not have good opinion about _____ and does not trust in ladies.
a) Men b) Women c) Old people
- xv. Colonel Sapt tries to stop Rassendyll to visit to the _____ house at the invitation of Madam de Mauban.
a) Winter b) Summer c) Autumn
- xvi. He thinks that women _____ everything.
a) Mend b) Spoil c) Destroy
- xvii. Colonel Sapt is a man of _____ and has some firm rules.
a) Principle b) Rules c) Ignorance
- xviii. He does not accept anything against the _____ of the king Elphberg.
a) Safety b) Danger c) Health
- xix. Sapt is a sincere and _____ man.
a) Aggressive b) Selfish c) Devoted
- xx. He never likes to see king in _____.
a) Danger b) Prison c) Palace
- xxi. He fails to control his feelings and his eyes get damp with tears, when Rassendyll leaves for his _____.
a) City b) District c) Country

Captain Fritz

- i. Fritz Von Tarlenheim is an important _____ character of "the Prisoner of Zenda".
a) Leading b) Ignorant c) Supporting
- ii. He belongs to a rich and _____ family of Strelsau.
a) Famous b) Careless c) Aristocratic
- iii. He is a young _____ man.
a) Big b) Army c) Old
- iv. He is a _____ man with middle height and dark complexion.
a) Slender b) Fat c) Healthy



- v. He has unlimited _____ for the king Elphberg.
a) Hate b) Love c) Conspiracy
- vi. He learns that there are _____ to the king's life.
a) Safety b) Dangers c) Security
- vii. He does not want even a moment's _____ to free the king from the prison.
a) Delay b) Wait c) Patience
- viii. He does take interest in anything except for the _____ of the king.
a) Murder b) Safety c) Deliverance
- x. Fritz has deep love and _____ for Rassendyll.
a) Sincerity b) Regard c) Grace
- xi. Rassendyll and Fritz worked in _____ for liberating the king from the prison.
a) Opposition b) Unison c) None of these
- xii. This connection between the Fritz and Rassendyll becomes a lasting _____.
a) Enmity b) Friendship c) None of these
- xiii. They met each other even when Rassendyll departs to his country _____.
a) America b) England c) Italy
- xiv. He puts up a brave fight against the _____ of the king.
a) Friends b) Enemies c) Companions
- xv. He is a young man and is passionately in love with Countess _____.
a) Flavia b) Helga c) Mauban
- xvi. He meets her off and on at the _____ of Princess Flavia.
a) Palaces b) Residence c) Summer house
- xvii. He _____ Countess Helga and passes a very happy life.
a) Marries b) Kills c) Divorce
- xviii. Fritz is a _____ character.
a) Hate able b) Loveable c) Ignorable
- xix. He proves himself a brave _____ of the king and as well as Rassendyll.
a) Enemy b) Companion c) Antagonist

Rupert of Hentzau

- i. Rupert of Hentzau is one of the _____ hirelings of Black Michel.
a) Five b) Six c) Seven
- ii. He is the most _____ of all.
a) Caring b) Loving c) Dangerous
- iii. He looks like a dare _____.
a) Dear b) Devil c) Calm
- iv. He is a young man with an _____ smile on his face.
a) Innocent b) Impressive c) Astonishing
- v. He is _____ of nothing and never hesitates in facing the dangers.
a) Afraid b) Against c) In favour
- vi. He is so reckless that he attacks on _____ in a broad day light.
a) Michael b) Sapt c) Rassendyll
- vii. He kills the Duke _____ in the presence of his guards.
a) Michael b) Sapt c) Rassendyll
- viii. He does not shoot at _____ in reply to her fires because he loved her.
a) Helga b) Madam De Mauban c) Flavia
- ix. He is a _____ and insurgent man in his nature.
a) Selfish b) Selfless c) Loving



- x. He is not sincere to even his _____ (Black Michael).
a) Servant b) Master c) Friend
- xi. He calls him a _____.
a) Bartered b) Master c) Friend
- xii. He offers _____ to have the throne and Princess Flavia against Madam-de-Mauban.
a) Fritz b) Sapt c) Rassendyll
- xiii. Rupert is a _____ man.
a) Great b) Brave c) Characterless
- xiv. He _____ many women and cares for none.
a) Loves b) Marries c) Deceives
- xv. He does not have any regard for even his _____.
a) Wife b) Mother c) Sister
- xvi. Rupert Hentzau is overall a _____ person.
a) Careworn b) Carefree c) Ruthless
- xvii. He is the most _____ character of the novel.
a) Important b) Devilish c) Attractive
- xviii. He is more cunning, _____ and devil than Black Michel (his master).
a) Selfish b) Selfless c) Loving

Prisoner of Zenda

- i. Novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" is written by _____.
a) Oscar Wilde b) Anthony Hope c) Jacob Marley d) None of them
- ii. Rudolf Rassendyll belongs to the _____.
a) Royal family b) Burlesdon family c) Elphberg family d) None of them
- iii. Robert was the elder brother of _____.
a) Rudolf Elphberg b) Rose c) Rudolf Rassendyll d) none of them
- iv. Rose was _____ of Rassendyll.
a) the wife of Rassendyll b) sister of Robert c) sister in-law d) none of them
- v. Who persuaded Rassendyll to take up some profession?
a) Robert b) Rassendyll's sister c) Col. Sapt d) None of them
- vi. "Good families are generally worse than any others". Who said this?
a) Rassendyll b) Rose c) Robert d) None of them
- vii. Sir Jacob Borrodaile was going to have an embassy where he would take him as an/a _____.
a) Attaché b) servant c) guide d) None of them
- viii. Who shared a common ancestor with the King of Ruritania?
a) Col. Sapt b) Rose c) Rassendyll d) Fritz
- ix. Ruritania is an imaginary country in _____.
a) the south of Europe b) the north of Europe
x. c) the central Europe d) the west of Europe
- xi. Rassendyll visited Ruritania with the intention of _____.
a) taking part in new King's coronation b) seeing the new King's coronation
c) the revenge from Elphberg d) seeing princess Favia
- xii. The capital city of Ruritania was _____.
a) Dresden b) Tyrol c) Strelsau d) Paris
- xiii. Michael, Duke of Strelsau was _____.
a) the half-brother of the new king b) the real brother of the new king
c) the friend of the new king d) the hero of the novel.

- xiv. Col. Sapt, Fritz Von Tarlenhelm and King Rudolf met Rassendyll by chance _____
 a) in Paris b) in Fortress of Yanina c) In the forest near Zenda d) in England
- xv. Who sent wine to the king?
 a) Josef b) Max Holf c) Michael d) Colonel Sapt
- xvi. Who persuaded Rassendyll to save the throne?
 a) Princess Flavia b) Colonel Sapt c) King Elphberg d) None of them
- xvii. Who kidnapped Rudolf Elphberg?
 a) Fritz b) Marshall c) Black Michael d) None of them
- xviii. Who was Madame Antoinette de Mauban?
 a) cousin of King b) a handsome and rich widow
 c) Rassendyll's friend d) None of them
- xix. Who were Michael "six"?
 a) Michael friends b) Michael enemy c) Rassendyll friends d) none of them
- xx. Who wrote a letter to Rassendyll to come to summer house?
 a) Princess Flavia b) Madame Mauban c) Sir Jacob Borrodaile d) Rose
- xxi. What is the title of the chapter in which summer house incident is described?
 a) the adventures of an understudy b) a new use for a tea table
 c) she wanted to prevent Michael princess Flavia d) none of them.
- xxii. Why did Madame de Mauban write a letter to Rassendyll?
 a) she wanted to capture Rassendyll b) because she was very devoted to Michael
 c) she wanted to prevent Michael from marrying princess Flavia d) none of them
- xxiii. What did Michael's men offer Rassendyll?
 a) they offered a large bribe
 b) they offered him to join Michael's party
 c) they offered him to marry with Princess
 d) they offered him to kill Madame Mauban
- xxiv. What was written in confidential report?
 a) Rassendyll was King Elphbergs son
 b) Rassendyll was an imposter
 c) Black Michael was betraying Madame de Mauban
 d) Rassendyll was neglecting Princess Flavia
- xxv. Rassendyll fell in love with princess Flavia and was about to reveals that
 a) Michael was a villain b) he was an imposter c) Real King was dead d) none of them
- xxvi. Who prevented Rassendyll to reveal the secret?
 a) Black Michael b) Colonel Sapt. c) Fritz d) Rupert
- xxvii. Rupert of Hentzau conveyed an offer from Michael and Rassendyll _____
 a) agreed b) refused c) negotiated d) None of them
- xxviii. Who was persuaded to reveal what was happening with the King?
 a) Josef b) Johann c) Max Holf d) Lauengram
- xxix. Who visited Ruritania for investigating of the missing Mr. Rassendyll?
 a) Robert b) The British Ambassador c) Marshal Strakencz d) none of them
- xxx. Who was Rupert of Hentzau?
 a) Rupert was one of the Ruritians b) Rupert was a spy of Rassendyll
 c) none of them d) All of them
- xxxi. Rupert wanted to marry with _____
 a) Princess Flavia b) Madame Mauban c) daughter of landlady d) none of them
- xxxii. Who killed Black Michael?
 a) Rassendyll b) Doctor c) Colonel Sapt d) Rupert of Hentzau

- xxxiii. Who remained unconscious throughout the story?
a) Princess Flavia b) Rudolph Elphberg c) Detchard d) None of them
- xxxiv. What were Michael's orders about Rudolph Elphberg?
a) to kill Elphberg if Sapt's party attacks on the castle
b) to capture Rassendyll
c) to inform him time to time
d) none of them
- xxxv. Who was wounded between the fight of Rupert and Rassendyll?
a) Rassendyll b) Rupert c) Madame de Mauban d) None of them
- xxxvi. The story put out after the event for public explanation was _____
a) Rassendyll was Michael's friend and posing as king.
b) Michael was confining at Zenda an unnamed friend of king
c) Colonel Sapt wanted to seize the throne
d) None of them
- xxxvii. What was told to princess Flavia?
a) Rudolf Elphberg was dead b) Rudolph Rassendyll was an imposter
c) Black Michael was dead d) None of them
- xxxviii. Who paid farewell to the deeply grateful king, Rudolf Elphberg?
a) Princess Flavia b) Colonel Sapt c) Rassendyll d) none of them
- xxxix. Who saved the throne of Ruritania?
a) Rudolf Elphberg b) Rudolf Rassendyll c) Rose d) Madame de Mauban
- xl. Last painful meeting was occurred between _____
a) Madame de Mauban and Black Michael b) Rupert and Mauban
c) Rudolf Elphberg d) Princess Flavia and Rudolf Rassendyll
- xli. Who sacrificed _____?
a) Rupert b) Colonel Sapt c) Ross d) Princess Flavia
- xl. Who was the most dangerous character of the novel?
a) Rassendyll b) Black Michael c) Rupert d) Rudolf Elphberg
- xl. Who wanted to seize the throne of Ruritania?
a) Rupert b) Colonel Sapt c) Black Michael d) Rassendyll
- xliv. Who was Colonel Sapt?
a) Diplomat
b) Commander in chief of the Ruritanian Army
c) he was in the service of the king Rudolf
d) none of them
- xl. Who was Rudolf Rassendyll?
a) English gentleman b) Ruritanian gentleman
c) diplomat d) Villain
- xlvi. Fritz was _____
a) a friend of Black Michael b) a friend of Marshal Strakencz
c) in the service of king Rudolf d) none of them
- xl. Black Michael was _____
a) a half brother of king b) newly ascended to the throne
c) commander in chief of the Ruritanian Army d) none of them
- xl. Johann was _____
a) in the service of Colonel Sapt b) on of the Rudolf domestic servant
c) the duke of Strelsua's gamekeeper d) none of them
- xl. Princess Flavia was _____
a) a handsome and rich widow
b) British Ambassador's wife
c) a poet
d) cousin of the king Rudolf and immediate heir to the throne



Summary & Questions Answer

By: Anthony Hope

What is a novel?

"A novel is a long narrative, normally in prose, which describes fictional characters and events, usually in the form of a sequential story"

Q1. "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 because of the way he ruled Ruritania in those three months. In his role as the king, Rudolf Rassendyll is far more impressive than the real king Rudolf Elphberg. He carries out his duties as a king majestically and tactfully without revealing his real identity. 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 on him never forgot that he was not the real heir of the throne.

Q2. Why did Duke Michael kidnap the king?

Ans. Black Michael is the villain of the novel "the prisoner of Zenda". He kidnapped the king so that he could reach the coronation ceremony in time on the other side he drugged wine and king was senseless and disgrace him in front of people of Ruritania by disclosing how drunker he was. By destroying his reputation he could easily get to the throne by proving himself more capable of being a king than Rudolf Elphberg. The other plan was to get rid of king by killing him. He was kept in a room surrounded by water by the draw bridge, with one window near the surface of the moat. The king would be murdered if there was an attack otherwise. A large pipe was constructed from the window to the water the king's body would be lifted and thrown into the water. But Michael could not kill the king unless he had killed Rassendyll. This whole plan was disclosed by Johann the duke keeper.

Q3. How did Rudolf Rassendyll become the king of Ruritania?

OR

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

Ans. Rudolf Rassendyll was a tall, young and handsome man, who belonged to a noble family Burlesdon from England. He was educated man of twenty nine, who had perfect command over German and French. He was bold, cultural and knew the art of becoming popular. He had red hair, straight nose, blue eyes and a beard. His physical appearance bore striking resemblance to that of the real king, though there were some points of differences.

Even countess Flavia who was to marry the king was not able to notice the replacement. His likeness with king of Ruritania helped him to make his mission a success.

Q4. Comment on the role of Antoinette de Ma-ban in the novel "Prisoner of Zenda".

Ans. Antoinette de Mauban helped Rudolf by writing some letters of warning regards summerhouse she had saved his life she wrote a letter to the Rudolf Rassendyll and called him at summer house. She wrote that she had some information to give. When Rudolf reached there she disclosed that she had written the letter on Black Michaels command. Black Michael wanted to catch him and kill him to throw him out of the way to throne. Black Michael was planning to marry princess Flavia so that he could become the king. Lady Mauban helped Rassendyll by letting him escape from summer house. She helped him because she did not want to marry Princess Flavia. So she said

"Say, I am Christian or say I am jealous.

May God shall I see him marry her".

she informed either to princess Flavia to beware from Michael invitation because it was way of trapping Flavia. She loved Black Michael who promised her to marry so how could she allow him to marry Flavia? Therefore she helped Rassendyll.

Q5. Relate how Sapt and Fritz frustrated Michael's to seize the throne for himself?

Ans. After Michael's men kidnapped the king, it was necessary to keep the crowned king (Rassendyll) disguise as Rudolf Elphberg. Sapt was taking Rassendyll with him run away when they heard in the forest of Zenda by Michael talking to his men that everything was alright. When they reached to the shooting lodge to take the real king with him, the real king Rudolph Elphberg was kidnapped and Joseph corpse was there. So Col Sapt finalized that the imposter king Rudolph Rassendyll should go back and remain in the castle for as long as the real king is not rescued back. Rassendyll and Fritz were worried about the king but Sapt them that as long as Rassendyll is on the throne, the king is saved. That's how Sapt and Fritz frustrated Michael's plot to seize the throne for him.

Q6. Why do Rupert and Michael have a fight?

Ans. As Rudolf enters the castle, he hears Mauban in her room shrieking and calling Michael for help. It was not a false cry which Rudolph Rassendyll anticipating. Rupert really entered her room. Duke Michael and his men rushed to Mauban's room where Rupert's savagely fights with them all with his sword and during this fight Rupert kills Michael.

Q7. Why and how did Antoinette de Mauban help Rudolf Rassendyll?

OR

Why did Lady Mauban try to help Rassendyll against Duke Michael?

Ans. Lady Mauban was the beloved of Michael and she had reached Zenda from France in response to the proposal of marriage by Duke Michael. On reaching Zenda, she came to know that Michael was not sincere to her and he had betrayed her through false promise of marriage. She also got frustrated by knowing that Michael was secretly planning to seize the throne and marry princess Flavia. As a result, she decided to safeguard her own interest at any cost by preventing Michael from marrying princess Flavia. She decided to safeguard her reached the summerhouse at midnight to help Rassendyll against Michael. She disclosed to Rassendyll the plan of Michael who wanted to trap Rassendyll at the summerhouse and get him killed. She told him that Michael had deputed three professional killers to capture and kill him. She was aware of the fact that in case Rassendyll gets killed, Michael would become the king and marry princess Flavia for that reason lady Mauban decided to help Rassendyll.

Q8. How did Sapt and Fritz serve Rudolf Rassendyll?

Ans. Sapt and Fritz, along with princess Flavia had a long meeting with king, discussing the events and the plans to be followed in future. Rudolf was laying still thinking of whatever happened to him in past and what will happen in future.

Q9. Who were the "six" and what kind of role did they play in the novel?

Ans. The author of the novel has used the term "The Six" for a gang of six dangerous villains and professional killers whom Duke Michael had employed to carry out all types of unlawful jobs to help in achieving his evil aims, they were devoted to him with body and soul but, at a later stage, one of them Rupert killed his master, Michael because of a deadly dispute regarding lady Mauban the beloved of Michael. There of "The Six" including Rupert belonged to Ruritania; the other two were Lauengram and Krafstain who got killed in a clash at night, near the moat, with the commando party of Rassendyll and Sapt. Three villains, De Gautet, Detchard and Bersonin had been hired by Black Michael from France, England and Belgium respectively; these three of the gang were killed by Rassendyll at night of the final encounter and commando action to rescue the captive king. The only person who survived in end, escaped unharmed was Rupert of Hentzau, riding away an armed clash with Rassendyll in the forest and not seen by anybody on the soil of Ruritania after that night.

Q10. 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 was 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 which she rueful but through this act glorified the character of Princess Flavia very much and earned her great respect and love for the readers.

Q11. How did Rupert seriously injured Rassendyll in the presence of his bodyguard?

Ans. Col. Sapt made the commando action plan for the final encounter with the villain Duke Michael. His commando party, along with Rassendyll reached the forest of Zenda, apparently on a hunting tour and took lodging at a chateau (villa) near the castle of Zenda. Soon after the arrival a young devil in the service of Michael named Rupert reached there to see the king in privacy and deliver a message of Michael. When Rupert visited Rassendyll once again he arrived with a dangerous plan. Rassendyll was sitting in the lawn with his bodyguards present around him. As Rupert showed his intention to leave after the visit was over all of a sudden, he took a dagger out of his sleeve and threw it forcefully at the heart of Rassendyll. The hero was 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 chest up to the hilt. However, the injury was very serious and it was a 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.

Q12. 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 fat lady inn-keeper at Zenda and 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 Delilah will bring our Sampson." Johann was trapped captured successfully, succeeded in convincing him to deliver information about the prisoner king. Sapt gave Johann threats and then, offered him handsome amount of money. Johann's beloved also asked him through an emotional letter to co-operate with the king men in the interest of a bright future. The information obtained from Johann helped Col. Sapt a great deal to make plan of commando action in order to liberate the captive king from the private prison of Michael.

Q13. How did Rassendyll manage to escape from the summerhouse safe and sound where he had seen trapped by 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 to ask him to reach the deserted summerhouse alone at midnight, showing great courage, Rassendyll reached to found lady Mauban awaiting him she disclosed to him the plan of Michael who wanted to get Rassendyll trapped and killed at the summer house. She urged him to leave the place without wasting a single moment as the three professional killers were about to reach there. Before Rassendyll could take any step, the three villains approached there and trapped Rassendyll in a cabin. However, Rassendyll great showed heroism, presence of mind and fighting spirit. With the help of a small table which he used as a shield, Rassendyll protected himself against the pistol shots of the villains. In addition to that he wounded two of them very seriously and safely escaped from there. It was a great setback to Michael as Rassendyll defeated his villains in an armed clash.



**Physical Bravery is an Animal Instinct;
Moral Bravery is much Higher and Truer Courage.**

Wendell Phillips

Q14. Why was Michael helpless and not in a position to expose Rassendyll although he knew that Rassendyll was an imposter?

Ans. After the coronation ceremony, Michael much frustrated and confused as he was preceded to Zenda to investigate as to how the king managed to attend the coronation ceremony in spite of having drunk the drugged wine sent by him. There he came to know that the real king had been kidnapped by his men and kept in the old castle of Zenda. In a short time Michael also discovered that a British citizen arrived in Zenda and had been used by Colonel Sapt to play the part of the king at the coronation.

Michael knew all the facts but he found himself helpless and unable to expose the imposter and play actor, Rassendyll. If he had tried to disclose to the people of Ruritania and the royal family that Rassendyll was ruling the country in the disguise of King Rudolf, he would not have been able to prove it without exposing his own crime. It was not at all possible for Michael to produce the captive king kidnapped by his order to prove that Rassendyll was not the real king but an imposter.

Q15. How did wise Sapt face the critical situation to save the throne when King Rudolf had fainted after having drunk the drugged wine?

Ans. Col. Sapt was the main schemer and 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 when the king got fainted by drinking the drugged wine showing remarkable presence of mind and wisdom, Col. Sapt quickly decided to take advantage of Rassendyll's resemblance with King Rudolf and convinced him to play the part of the king at the coronation ceremony. Rassendyll displayed great courage and heroism to support the cause of justice and impersonated the king successfully at the coronation. As a result the villain and traitor, Duke Michael failed to capture the throne of Ruritania. The entire credit of the wise and timely planning went to Col. Sapt as well as to Rassendyll.

Q17. How did Rassendyll get the first moral victory over Michael which proceeding to the church for attending the coronation ceremony?

Ans. Anthony Hope has portrayed the character of Rassendyll as a great lover of adventure and a Youngman with heroic qualities. According to Col. Sapt's wise plan Rassendyll agreed to play the part of the king at the coronation ceremony to protect the throne and foil the plan of 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 the 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 picnic. The wise and bold step taken by Rassendyll got him the first moral victory over Michael at the initial stage.

Q18. What was the important of the first chance meeting of the hero with King Rudolf and his personal bodyguard in the forest of Zenda?

OR

Briefly describe Rassendyll's meeting with King Rudolf in the forest?
Describe the meeting of the two distant cousins?

OR

Describe how to Rudolf's met in the forest of Zenda?

Ans. The first chance meeting between Rassendyll and King Rudolf played a very important part in the life of the hero and gave birth to a series of adventures. On reaching Zenda from France Rassendyll proceeded to the forest of Zenda in order to enjoy the natural beauty. Incidentally, King Rudolf was staying at a shooting lodge on Duke Michael's invitation. Michael was planning to get the king kidnapped just before the coronation and capture the throne.

In the forest, Rassendyll came across the personal bodyguards Col. Sapt and Captain Fritz who got astonished to notice the amazing resemblance of Rassendyll with the king. Then the king approached there and he too was much surprised to see the stranger who looked exactly like himself.

The king invited Rassendyll to accompany him to the shooting where all of them enjoyed plentiful wine and food then the king drunk a bottle of drugged wine sent by Michael and fainted. It was that critical situation which required a great schemer like Col. Sapt and a great lover of adventure like Rassendyll to protect the throne.

Q19. Elaborate the chapter "If Love Were All".

Describe the most emotional scene in the novel?

Describe Rassendyll's last interview with Flavia. What do you think of Flavia's decision?

OR

Show how Rassendyll sacrifices love and ambition (high hopes of success) to duty And honour.

OR

Ans. If Love Were All:

In this chapter, Rudolf Rassendyll was present in the castle of Zenda. He paid a short visit to the ailing king who was still in under treatment. He was waiting for his companions to arrive on the scene so that the king might be taken to safety. Just then the king's party arrived at the scene and made necessary preparations to rescue the king. They succeeded in taking away the unconscious king. Rassendyll had fainted on account of his wounds and knew nothing of what was happening. Captain Fritz made an arrangement of meeting between Rudolf Rassendyll and Princess Flavia. Princess Flavia showed her great affection and love to Rassendyll. She said;

- "Honour binds a woman too, Rudolf. 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!"

- "Your ring will always be on my finger your heart in my heart. But you must go and I must stay. Perhaps I must do what it kills me think doing".

Thus in their short meeting, end with tears and inconsolable they both Rudolf Rassendyll and Princess Flavia agreed that they must sacrifice their love for the people of Ruritania. After that short meeting with Princess Flavia Rudolf Rassendyll went towards the station with Sapt and Fritz. Both Sapt and Fritz said good bye to Rassendyll with great affection.

Loyalty and devotion lead to bravery. Bravery leads to the spirit

of self-sacrifice. The spirit of self-sacrifice creates

trust in the power of love.

Q20. What was the Jacob's ladder? Give an account of the first attempt of Rassendyll at it?

Ans. The king of Ruritania was imprisoned in the castle of Zenda. The Duke Michael had connected the king's room to the moat through a big pipe. This pipe was of earthen ware. It was so large that a man could easily slip through it from the room to the moat. It was called by Rupert as Jacob's ladder. The Duke had ordered the guards that whenever an attempt was made to liberate the king, they should kill him tie a weight to his body and throw it through the pipe down into the moat. The murderers could also escape through the Jacob's ladder similarly. Rassendyll got full information from Johann about the king's room. When Rassendyll, Sapt and Fritz took three soldiers and went towards the castle. Rassendyll swam across the moat whereas his companions waited at the bank. He came to the Jacob's ladder. He saw a guard sleeping there. He killed the guard and then, he surveyed the pipe thoroughly. He got into the boat and rowed towards the bank. He reached at the gate of the castle where he fought with three armed man, this was his first attempt at the Jacob's ladder.

Q21. Which character in the novel "Prisoner of Zenda" do you like most and why?

Ans. I like the character of Rudolf Rassendyll. My liking is because he is hero of the novel. He performs noble deeds through and through in the novel, he is very noble man and possesses all the qualities of leadership. By chance, he meets with the real King, Rudolf Elphberg in the forest of Zenda. He resembles with the King. The King invites him to stay with him. Thus he is very good man. When the real king does not come into senses early in the morning, he accepts the request of Col. Sapt to impersonate the King just to save the kingdom of Ruritania.

Princess Flavia loves him, but does not marry her because he does not want to cheat the real king, his only mission is to liberate the king from the cell. He puts all his efforts for this purpose. Ultimately, he liberates the real king at the cost of his life. When he hands over the kingdom to the real king and goes away to England. Due to his character, he is remembered by his friends and acquaintances.

Q22. Give an account of the ball ceremony which Rassendyll gave in honour of Princess of Flavia?

Ans. The people of Ruritania were dissatisfied over the king's delay in marrying Flavia. In fact Rassendyll was impersonating the king. He could not marry the princess. Sapt asked Rassendyll to make love to Flavia at a ball for the satisfaction of the people. Fritz had arranged that ball in honour of Flavia.

The ball was very grand. Rassendyll opened it by dancing quadrille and waltz with Flavia. All the people present there looked at them and talked about them. Then Rassendyll and Flavia started having the supper with guests. During it he put a ribbon with jewels around the neck of the princess. The people started enjoy over this. Sapt and Fritz enjoyed the scene very much. Then the remaining supper was taken in silence. After it was they went into a small room. There coffee was served to them. Flavia sat down and Rassendyll stood before her. He liked her much she asked him if he really loved her. He said that he loved her more than anything else.

Flavia said that she loved him from her heart. Even if he was not the king she would love him. She loved him more and Rassendyll was going to tell his real name to her. Just then Sapt appeared there and cleverly stopped Rassendyll from doing it. He said that the Cardinal was waiting for him and he should see him.

Thus the above ball was a success. The people came to know through it that Rassendyll still love Flavia and wanted to marry her.

IN FOR RE!!!



Idioms

1. Account for: (explain)

How do you account for this spoiled food? Did you forget to refrigerate it?

2. Air one's view: (express or discuss openly one's own opinions)

The candidate aired his view at the press conference.

3. And that's that: (what has been said is final and conclusive)

We're all going to visit Grandma and that's that.

4. As a matter of fact: (in fact)

No, you're not early. As a matter of fact you're thirty minutes late.

5. Baby-sit: (care for young children so that their parents may go out)

The governess baby-sits for them on weekends and in the evening.

6. Bark up the wrong tree: (make efforts in a wrong direction)

When Janet asked John for a loan, she was barking up the wrong tree as if she had no money.

7. Beat about the bush: (talk without coming directly to the point)

I could understand you better if you said exactly what you meant instead of beating about the bush.

8. Breath of fresh air: (something new and welcome)

I'm glad your sister joined our club; she's a breath of fresh air.

9. Burn the candle at both ends: (use one's energies to excess)

I really burnt the candle at both ends last week, working all day and studying all night.

10. By the ways: (incidentally)

By the way, I meant to ask you, did you invite Mary to the party?

11. Call a spade a spade: (say exactly what one means)

My mother always taught us to call a spade a spade.

12. Cross one's mind: (pass briefly though one's thoughts)

It never crossed the coach's mind that his team might lose the game.

13. Dead sure: (absolutely certain)

Are you dead sure she said that? It doesn't sound like her.

14. Do a good turn: (help)

You did me a good turn when you introduced me to Betty; she and I are now good friends.

15. Every now and then: (occasionally)

My husband and I like to visit New York every now and again.

16. Fat cry: (long way)

Today's cars are a far cry from the old Mode-T Fords.

17. Fly off the handle: (become angry)

Helen flew off the handle when George stepped on her foot.

18. For good: (permanently)

I finally decided to give up cigarettes for good.

19. For the time being: (temporarily)

Eventually I plan to move to London. For the time being, however, I'm living in Dublin.

20. Go off the deep end: (become upset or perturbed)

When I see someone beating a dog it makes me go off the deep end.

21. Go without saying: (be obvious)

It goes without saying that we'll invite our parents to the wedding.

22. Hand in there: (be persistent)

Even though you're failing your literature course, you should hang in there and study.

23. In the long run: (over a period of time)

I think this job will be good for me in the long run, though it's difficult and low paying for the time being.



- 24. Kill two birds with one stone: (accomplish two things at one time)**
If you accompany me on my trip to Rome, we could kill two birds with one stone; my business and our vacation.
- 25. Make both ends meet: (succeed in paying one's way)**
They were poor, but they made both ends meet by taking extra jobs on weekends.
- 26. Off an On: (intermittently)**
He slept off and on during the night, often awakening after a bad dream.
- 27. On its last legs: (near its end)**
This old car is on its last legs; I'm not sure it will survive another month.
- 28. Put the cart before the horse: (reverse the natural or usual order)**
Having pie and ice cream before dinner is putting the cart before the horse, isn't it?
- 29. All in all: (everything considered)**
The Head Clerk is all in all in this office.
- 30. All the same: (a matter of indifference)**
It is all the same to me whether the pull over is homemade or bazaar-made.
- 31. At large: (at liberty)**
The culprits are still at large.
- 32. Black sheep: (disreputable member of a family, group or society)**
We should be aware of the black sheep in our society.
- 33. A bone of contention: (a source or ground of dispute)**
This property is a bone of contention between the two brothers.
- 34. The break the ice: (to take the first step; to be the first to begin especially a conversation)**
We all wanted to talk on this subject by no one willing to break the ice.
- 35. A burning question: (an extremely important matter)**
Kashmir is a burning question of the day.
- 36. To back out: (to withdraw from a commitment)**
He promised to help me but backed out at the eleventh hour.
- 37. Bed of roses: (a life of ease)**
A military life is not bed of roses.
- 38. In cold blood: (without feeling or passion; ruthlessly)**
He murdered the merchant in cold blood.
- 39. To fall to the ground: (fail)**
The theory has fallen to the ground.
- 40. Go hand in hand: (close association)**
Diligence and prosperity go hand in hand.
- 41. Live from hand to mouth: (to live with hardship with the barest essentials)**
Our middle class people live generally from hand to mouth.
- 42. To give a cold shoulder: (unfriendly treatment)**
The students gave the cold shoulder to the new boy in the class.
- 43. Drag one's feet: (delay unnecessarily)**
Carl is really dragging his feet on this project. The rest of us finished hours ago.
- 44. First hand: (directly from the original source)**
We heard the news first hand from the senator himself.
- 45. Get on one's nerves: (irritate or provoke)**
The sound of loud car horns gets on my nerves.
- 46. Jump down one's throat: (berate and scold)**
Even in the face of losing their home, the family stayed close together.
- 47. Keep an eye on: (watch)**

Ruben kept an eye on my hose plants while I was on vacation.

48. Neck and neck: (evenly placed, or very aloes)

The horses were neck and neck as they neared the finish line.

49. On one's toes: (alert and ready)

You've got to be on your toes with two-year-olds; they're busy every minute.

50. Pull one's leg: (deceive playfully)

She may be pulling you leg; she loves to joke with people.

51. Slip of the tongue: (word spoken unintentionally)

He did not intend to tell her of the surprise party; it was a slop of the tongue.

52. Leave no stone unturned: (try all means)

Shah Faisal left no stone unturned to bring about unity in the Islamic world.

53. Look down upon: (regard with contempt)

He is so proud of his promotion that he looks down upon all his farmer friends.

54. At a loss / At a loss for a word: (speechless, not knowing what to say)

He is never at a loss for an appropriate word.

55. To pay back in the same coin: (retaliate)

If a person is rude towards you, it does not mean that you should pay him in the same coin.

56. Red tape: (official rules which cause delay in settling one's problems)

Florence Nightingale was a sworn enemy of red tape.

57. Bring in: (yield an income)

Spare-time writing brings him in several hundreds of rupees a year.

58. Bring off: (rescue from a ship in distress)

Helicopters brought off the entire crew of the wrecked.

59. Bring round: (persuade a person to change his mind)

At first he was unwilling to forgive his son, but his wife's entreaties eventually brought him round.

60. Bring through: (successfully help or manage though danger or difficulty)

The storm was very dangerous for so small a ship and it was only the skill of the captain that brought us through.

61. Bring to bear: (direct upon)

All the guns were brought to bear upon the enemy's front line.

62. Bring to pass: (cause to happen)

New invention has brought to pass amazingly rapid changes in our means of communication.

63. Bring to an end: (finish)

He brought his speech to an end with a witty little story.

64. Bring somebody to his senses: (make somebody suddenly become sensible)

The loss of so much money ought to bring him to his senses and make him give up gambling.

65. Bring to light: (reveal)

The excavation at Moen-Jo-Daro brought to light the ruins of a large and very ancient city.

66. Make friends with: (become friendly with)

Soon after Ahmed went to live at the hostel, he made friends with a young man from his own town.

67. But for: (except)

The man would have died but for the timely help he was saved.

68. Get off: (escape)

He is a habitual criminal; he will not off without punishment this time.

69. Storm in the tea-cup: (big quarrel on a small issue)

There was a storm in the tea-cup when the wife quarreled with her husband on a minor issue.

70. Kith and Kin: (close relatives)

We should help our kith and kin in time of need.



71. At sixes and sevens

Home ruler, who were all at sixes and sevens among themselves agreed only upon the one thing and that was the freedom of India.

72. All in all

The Head clerk is all in all in this office.

73. All the same

It is all the same to me whether the pull over in homemade or bazaar made.

74. At large

The culprits are still at large.

75. By fits and starts

He works by fits and starts and does no apply him steadily.

76. Black Sheep

We should be aware of the black sheep in our society.

77. A bone of contention

This property is a bone of contention between the two brothers.

78. To break the ice

We all wanted to talk on this subject by no one willing to break the ice.

79. A burning question

Kashmir is a burning question of the day.

80. To back out

He promised to help me but backed out at the eleventh hour.

81. To beat about the bush

Stop beating about the bush; say exactly what you mean.

82. Bed of roses

A military life is not bed of roses.

83. In cold blood

He murdered the merchant in cold blood.

84. To fall to the ground

The theory has fallen to the ground.

85. Go hand in hand

Diligence and has fallen to the ground.

86. Leave no stone unturned

Shah Faisal left no stone unturned to bring about unity in the Islamic world.

87. Live from hand to mouth

Our middle class people live generally from hand to mouth.

88. Look down upon

He is so proud of his promotion that he looks down upon all his former friends.

89. At a loss

He is never at a loss for an appropriate word.

90. To pay back in the same coin

If a person rude towards you, it does not mean that you should pay him in the same coin.

91. To keep pace with

Agriculture in the states has kept pace with manufacture, but it has far out stepped commerce.

92. Red tape

Florence Nightingale was a sworn enemy of red tape.

93. To speak volumes

The murders spoke volumes about political conditions before Indian election.

94. Up to the mark



You don't look quite up to the mark today.

95. To get into hot water

Do not quarrel with your officers or you will soon get into hot water.

96. Time and again

Time and again proverbs come to be true.

97. Cut off

The supplies were cut off from the soldiers due to snow fall.

98. Run against

Zuhair Akram Nadeem was running against Dr. Farooq Sattar in the elections 89.

99. To turn over a new leaf

The teacher pardoned the boy on the condition that he promised to turn over a new leaf in future.

100. To nip in the bud

The plot to overthrow the Government was detected and nipped in the bud.

101. To feel like a fish out of water

Being the only educated person in that village, I felt like a fish out of water.

102. To shed crocodile tears

Don't be deceived by the beggar's crying. They are only crocodile's tears.

103. Lion share

The stronger person generally gets the lion's share of the property.

104. To cry over spilt milk

The damage has been done but instead of crying over spilt milk do something to repair it.

105. It is high time

The exams begin next month so it is high time to study seriously.

106. To save something for the rainy day

He wasted his savings and has kept nothing for the rainy day.

107. With a high hand

He is the most unpopular because he decides matters with a high hand.

108. Day in and day out

I have been warning you day in day out.

109. To make the most of

He let me use his bicycle for a week and I am going to make the most of it.

110. To make the fun of

We should not make fun of handicaps.

111. To make room for

They made room for more guests as all seats were full.

112. To go through

He went through the whole book with in a week.

113. In all

He got 782 marks in all.

114. All alone

Yesterday night she was all alone in her house.

115. To put into practice

The Holy Prophet (P. B. U. H) put into practice what he preaches.

116. A wild goose chase

The robbers fled away and the police gave them a wild goose chase.

117. To end in smoke

All his efforts ended in smoke because they were not made sincerely.

118. With flying colours

If you work hard you will pass your examination with flying colours.
119. Odds and ends
The shopkeeper does not sell any particular article, but deals on odds and ends.
120. Under one's nose
The police were on the look out for the culprit who was hiding under their nose.
121. To poke one's nose into
One should not poke one's nose into other affairs.
122. To kick up a row
It is useless kicking up a row when the matters can be decided peacefully.
123. To wind up
He is winding up his business in the city, as he going abroad.
124. In black and white
I want your statement in black and white.
125. A red letter day
14 th August is red letter day in the history of Pakistan.
126. To run into
Last night my friend ran into a cheat who deprived him of his brief case by changing it with an empty one.
127. To bring to light
A number of facts were brought to light by the Prime Minister in the recent Press Conference.
128. At the eleventh hour
The President postponed his meeting with the journalists due to visit of the French delegation at the eleventh hour.
129. To come across
In the wedding party, she came across the two very close friends of the university life.
130. To give up
The doctor has strictly advised him to give up drinking and smoking for the sake of his life.
131. To call a spade, a spade
Islam teaches us to call a spade, a spade even before a cruel ruler.
132. To look after
All the parents have to look after their children during the early period of the school life.
133. To break up
The two partners have decided to break up the partnership and divide the assets equally.
134. To get rid of
Pakistan must get rid of that type of foreign aid, which puts on her, undue political pressure.
135. At a stretch
Saeed Anwar played an aggressive inning and continued to score runs at stretch.
136. To give in
Imran Khan and Miandad were real fighters and they would never give in till the last ball.
137. To let down
The rich feel proud of their wealth and usually let down the poor.
138. Once in a blue moon
I am not so fond of movies and watch some fine art movie.
139. To fall out
A short tempered foot ball player fell out with his opponents and got wounded.
140. To call on
The winners of 1994 world cup called on the President with their captain.
141. To call Off
The university students finally decided to call off the strike as the demands were accepted.



- 142. To bring home to**
Rizwan brought home to her all the important aspects of the matter.
- 143. To get over**
The Indian government made all possible efforts to get over the epidemic of plague.
- 144. To get across**
The news of Mr. Eddhi's self-exile got across the country with no time.
- 145. To make up for**
The government and people of Iraq are working day and night to make up the loss caused by the Gulf war.
- 146. To make off**
The robbers made off through the back door just as the security guard started firing into air.
- 147. To bring out**
The telephone corporation has brought a decent directory in three volumes.
- 148. To bring up**
Abraham Lincoln was brought by up his parents in a state of very limited financial resources.
- 149. To take off**
The Hajj flight will take off every morning during the next couple of weeks.
- 150. To take place**
The wedding of my cousin will take place in first week of November next.
- 151. To keep up**
Our cricket team must go through an extensive training and practice session to keep up their position in the next world cup.
- 152. To stir up**
The statement given by Mr. Abdul Sattar Eddhi caused great stir up in the political circles.
- 153. To go off**
While the police man was cleaning his rifle it suddenly went off because it was loaded.
- 154. To let off**
Finally, the defaulter was let off by the civil authorities in view of his undertaking to abide by the rules in the future.
- 155. To beg for**
The Quaid-e-Azam begged for peace and friendship with his former leader.
- 156. To furnish with**
The chief justice was furnished with all the documentary proofs against the accused.
- 157. To look for**
After the panic had subsided, people started looking for their misplaced baggage.
- 158. To run after**
According to Einstein, ordinary people run after ordinary objects such as property and luxury.
- 159. To turn down**
The secretary was taking down main points to prepare a summary of the Seminar on pollution.
- 160. To watch over**
Sensible parents to make it a point to watch over the out door activities of their growing up children.
- 161. To bank on**
Never bank on a fair weather friend because he will certainly cheat you.
- 162. To blow hot and cold**
It is part of his nature to blow hot and cold as he favours this political party today the other party tomorrow.
- 163. To break the news**
It was really very hard to break the shocking news of her husband's accidental death to her.
- 164. To call names**
He is such loose tempered man that he often begins to call names to his neighbours.

165. To turn the tables
The pace attack by Wasim Akram and Waqar turned the tables against India our cricket team got victory.
166. To hold water
The judge will give a favourable verdict only when you lawyer's arguments hold water.
167. To face the music
Those who are responsible for terrorism in the city must face the music and be dealt with.
168. To be under the cloud
These days, the opposition leaders are under a cloud and being tortured by the Government.
169. By hook or by crook
The corrupt politicians try to win in every general election by hook or by crook.
170. To turn short of
These days most areas in Karachi are running short of water supply.

Essays

How to Have Cheaper Electricity (Power Crisis)

Modern life will surely be impossible without electric energy. We need it almost everywhere-in our homes, in the shops, in the factories, on the farms, on the roads and in all public places. For some years now we have been trying to solve our electricity problem. The long hours of load shedding for industry and agriculture contributed to decline in national production and caused untold hardships to the people at large. Let us study the main causes of the crisis that is not over yet.

The water level in the dams like the Tarbela, Mangla, and Warsak is at times very low. Because of it the generation of hydroelectric power suffers a great deal. Then we have not constructed until now as many dams as we need, for example, the Kalahagh Dam, the Bhasha Dam in the northern areas on the Indus and certain other such possible dams could have eased the present difficult situation of power generation in the country.

We do not have enough facilities for the generation of thermal power. The setting up of thermal power stations is highly expensive for a developing country like ours. Our efforts to set up such power stations with the IPPs (Independent Power Producers) skyrocketed electricity rates and brought the Wapda to the brink of bankruptcy.

We do not have enough nuclear power stations because of our dependence on hydroelectric power and lack of equipment and materials. The nuclear power station at Karachi the KANUPP (the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant) has, however, worked well and gives us hopes of having such stations around the country. The Chashma Power Plant, planned in 1993 to be set up in the Frontier province, should have improved the power situation a great deal.

New industries continue to be set up and agriculture continues to be mechanized. Factories in the industrial centres and tube-wells and power-operated farm machinery need electricity most of the time. Its shortage and repeated load shedding affect production badly. Rich families, business establishments and offices use air conditioners in the summer and electric heaters in the winter. This is a serious stain on our energy resources. It will be in national interest to reduce the use of these electric appliances.

We should increase power production in all possible ways. There is the need to store in the dams the water of our rivers, rain water and water from melted ice flowing along natural channels as much as possible. There can be more dams for this purpose. Then hydroelectricity could be produced perhaps more than we need and could be exported as well. We should set up thermal power stations whenever needed, but on our own and generate electricity at reasonable expense.

Terrorism

Defining terrorism has become so polemical and subjective undertaking as to resemble an art rather than a science. Media coverage of terrorist incidents over the years has further confounded the difficulties of



defining terrorism, which is variously described as the work of, among other, 'commandos', extremists, 'fundamentalists', and 'guerrillas'.

It is evident from the history of political life of mankind that the device of terror had been used to attain political goals. It is in no case a new development of world of politics. The oppressive expansionists, colonialists and so called conquerors had resorted to perpetrate terror upon the weak countries and enslaved their people, it is state terrorism which was invented by Romans.

Terrorism is an insurrectional strategy that can be used by the people of very different political convictions.

"As the technology of terrorism can be mastered by people of all creeds, so does its philosophy transcend the traditional dividing lines between political doctrines. It is truly all purpose and value free".

Some terrorists have an authentic and fanatical commitment to a cause, but in fact are nihilists for whom bloodshed is an end in itself. In the world history what the European settlers did with the local Red Indian tribes of America, the southern USA confederates did with Negro slaves and what Hitler did with Jews in the first half of 20th century and what the Britisher did with the Indian Muslims while snatching power from the Moghals were the few examples of naked terrorism. In recent years there has also been a proliferation of groups that combine fanaticism in ideology with cold, rational professionalism in the planning and execution of violent acts. All kinds of terrorists share an inability to see people as individuals rather than as representatives of a political kidnap, torture and murder strangers in order to intimidate distinct Governments.

The definition of terrorism is still a matter of debate can the Britisher say that what George Washington did to throw the yoke of British rule was terrorism, can the present. Israel Government can say that the struggle of existence of the Palestinians Arabs from the tyrants domination of Jews is terrorism and are shedding blood of occupation forces in Kashmir who are shedding blood of Kashmiri freedom fighters can categorize the freedom struggle of Kashmir's to be terrorism.

On 9/11, 2001 some unknown terrorists struck the pentagon Washington and Trade tower New York by hijack planes of United Airline, It was no doubt a great disastrous event in which thousands of innocent people were killed and property worth of billions of dollars was destroyed. Such an act of terrorism has to be condemned. However in retaliation of this boldly act of terrorism what America and great Britain had done in Afghanistan mostly women and children is a proof of bedlam activity were killed and nearly 60,000 civilian were buried in the grave, which is also highly condemnable act and a bad example of state terrorism later what Americans and Britishers did in March- April 2003 and continuously massacring the Iraqis till date up to new are naked expansionism and barbaric torture and terrorism perpetrated on civilian population.

It is high time that the Americans and British rulers should discharge their responsibility to restore human rights the world over. Specially USA should adopt the policy of "Live and let live" and give up his aggressive designs against Palestinians, Arabs, Iraq, Iran and also North Korea. The Britisher should not play the role of Jackal following a tiger and hideous and shady activities to act on "THE NEW WORLD ORDER" Truly speaking America and Britain should stop the Russians to kill Chechnya, India to kill Kashmir freedom fighters and stop Israel to mercilessly kill the Palestinian Arabs. Better late than never, it is high time for them to evacuate Iraq.

Cricket

Cricket is one of the most popular and exciting out door sports. Some of us get the opportunity to play first class cricket, but there are millions who enjoy seeing it being played. It gives us moments of leisure and pleasure and fills us with a competitive spirit. I with messed the demonstration of the greatest excitement and determination at National stadium, Karachi.

It was a final day. A large number of people including men, women and children from all walks of life gathered there and enjoy the match between Pakistan and West Indies. To be a good sports term, one has to be aggressive and this was shown in the previous match. West Indies won the toss and invited Pakistan to bat first. This was a big blunder that their captain had made. Shahid Afridi and Salman But were sent as openers. It was a right decision by the captain, because Shahid Afridi slammed the ball over the field. IT was due to his hard hitting that Pakistan achieved a good start Salman But was very careful and most of the time simply

obstructed. The bowling was quite strong, due to which Salman But was not able to score a single run for the first fifteen minutes. But as time passed, he grasped the strategy of the bowlers and began to fully support Afridi. He completed his half-century by playing keen and beautiful shots. When he was at a score of 88, the first slip caught him smartly. In this way, the first wicket of Pakistan fell at a total of 130. After him, Shahid Afridi could not steadily face the bowlers and proceeded towards the pavilion in a short time. Muhammad Younis began his batting when the Pakistani team was playing at 135. Along with Inzamam-ul-Haq, he pulled up the score to 170. The next four men were dismissed very quickly two bowled one caught and one out leg before wickets. However made a stand and was able to increase the score to 218. At this moment 10 overs remained and three wickets in hand played a beautiful inning and Pakistani team snatched at total 269 for 8.

This terrifying score market down the morals of the team. They made only ten runs. However, their middle order batsmen made a great effort and cheered the term as the openers let down and gave poor start. Inzamam-ul-Haq was the person who caught the second middle order batsmen at 70. The following batsmen also played quite well and raised up the score to 220 for 5. This situation was exciting and pointed out to the defeat if Pakistan. However, when come to bowl, the hopes of Pakistanis revived. He bowled extraordinary well and just after 5 overs, the WESIINDIES term had reached 260 for 7. The rival needed barely 10 runs to win in 1 over. The down order batsmen shoot up well, score kept on increasing gradually and they reached to 266. It was the last ball.

Team requiring 4 runs to win and was on the other side of the wicket. As soon as he bowled, the wickets were slammed and Pakistan was granted another exciting victory over West Indies team. The crowd went in made uproar, congratulating their national champions for the great success.

Women's Role in Our Society

It is a fact that creation of a woman is a fine creative work of the Al mighty Allah. She has been bestowed divan responsibility. For the fulfillment of her duties. She has been awarded reverential grace. Her reverence is universal.

A woman performs different roles in this world. She is the phenomena of rainbow as well as the reflection of spiritual love. Her task is grand in this world. Her role has been sublime, noble and exalted in past age as well as in the modern world.

Fundamental role which she plays in this universe is the role of a generous mother. She takes utmost care for her children from the age of infancy. It's only the personality of mother, who faces innumerable and endless difficulties. In the upbringing of her children so that they might be happy in their future life. Mother is the real torchbearer who provides true guideline to her children.

Women perform their role with great care and responsibility. They have shared in every field of life. There is not a single faculty where they have not shown their efficiency. They have made positive efforts to contribute in all the processions of life. The women of today is spiritually courageous.

The role of working women is doubtless in our society. They have completed with men in each and every field. They have expressed their performance is scientific knowledge, social education and other subject matters. They have shown their intellectual efficiency with profound responsibility.

Working women have performed their role in the economy of country, politics, social welfare, in the field of health and medication, law affairs, banking and education. Their role is vast and splendid. They have been doing their best in business and splendidly successful in commerce.

The role of working women in our society can't be declined as she has shared in all the faculties of the society. It is a well proved fact that working women are the supporting pillars of nation. Their physical labour and intellectual brilliance is highly appreciative.

Dignity, honour, nobility, brilliance and keen responsibility are the fundamentals which have upgraded the role of woman. Their visionary approach is very high and as such they are well determined with their determination and objectivity women have proved themselves to be very significant to move as society.

Influence of Electronic Media

Imagine a city without televisions, radios or internet connections. All these media facilities provide people awareness of what is going on around them. Electronic as well as print media is an effective way of communication as it provides like between ordinary persons and others in the world. It is only due to newspapers that we can read in the morning about the events that took place on the other side of the world the bay. Besides, electronic media can telecast live happenings from around my corner of the world. Radio, television and Internet are inventions that extend across all areas of internet including weather forecasts, entertaining programmers, educational broad cast, business and important political and social events. Companies what went to sell their products by advertising also make use of media, Media is very important in the fast moving world, because without media the society world be unaware of the local and foreign affairs.

Now we come to drawbacks of media. Electronic media is the most unpredictable mean of spreading knowledge among people. One gets biased and one-side views through this media and nobody can rely on the truth. Internet was supposed to be used for gaining information from throughout the world, but only a fraction uses it for information. Rests are being morally devaluated through the improper and non-religious publishing. Print media is also playing its role in this regard. Fashion and movie Magazines are the main cause of wastage of money and every amidst the young generation. It a newspaper can be used, it can be misused much easily by spreading views of one political party and other romours. Reader s should be careful and judicious in selecting the type of media so that they may keep away from its harms.

Democracy

What is Democracy?

The idea underlying the scheme of all democracies is that the ultimate right to govern is vested in the people themselves who are the real sovereign. The idea of basic democracy fosters the system of representative government that is best suited to the culture and genius of our people. It takes due recognition of the principle that ultimately the people are sovereign and the best possible way to cater to their want is to associate them, one way or the other with the process of authority. It is not possible for the people also as a whole to arrive at joint decisions on day-to-day problems. The only way is to sleet a few individuals to represent large groups. The process of choosing must be such that it results in the selection of individuals who a correctly estimate effectively interpret and honestly protect the interest of those whom they represent.

Democracy in Pakistan

In our country more than 85% of our people live in villages. An average villager is able to see the village as the attention of his which is more than a reality to him. The management of the affair of the village is something in which he can recognize his own self-interest. He can understand very well that the betterment and welfare of the village in his own welfare, because he lives in the free atmosphere of the village.

On the other hand the 15% of our people who live in the cities nearby towns are treated in entirely different way. In order to have a uniform system of choosing all over the countries ought to be applied to all. That pattern is in no sense unstable for necessities in fact there is very possibility that it may be more suitable than any other alternative. A city can be broken up for that purpose into population units of the same size as of villages and the same procedure in then be employed.

Democracy Chances of Survival

The doctrine of the 'survival of 14th fittest' survives as a biological truth. In every branch of human experience and experiment it is no less true. Ideological systems do not crop up, overnight, but are the product of age-long development. This is true only of systems which have evolved and continue to persist by virtue of their inherent value. Upstart ideologies droop and die in a day. The fact of success is the supreme and well-defined test that governs the survival-possibility. For any system of government which claims to grow and overcome formidable challenges, there must always be a certain amount of basic ingredient, morality, and infinite capacity for expansion and growth within the organism itself.

"In its simple phraseology, democracy is the rule of the people, by the people and for the people."

(Abraham Lincoln)

Democracy in the Modern Times

Democracy in the modern times has been defined as "the greatest good of the greatest number". The greatest number of the people, therefore, taught to be in favor of democracy. The corrupt and self-seeking politicians of our country were fighting tooth and nail to dismantle the very fabric of democracy. They preferred the greatest good to be distributed among a tiny minority other people, in this manner the smaller minority procures more than if the same amount of good was distributed among the entire cross-section of the people. These very politicians "turned an otherwise sound country into a laughing stock". The free discussion. People are persuaded in their own interest to do something in them at the same time must develops sense of fellowship and responsibility, in order to have a peaceful change everywhere of life. They will have to throw their weight in all development schemes i.e. social, economic, religious, political, industrial and agricultural. They will have ample opportunities to exchange their views with other before arriving at a final decision.

Democracy is acknowledge of representative government cannot be reduced to a cut and definition for its final stage has yet to come. However our representatives have reached the assemblies and the 1973 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is now not under any suspension, we hope them to remain sincere to their people, their land their religion. More than hundred and forty million people are looking for the bright future by trusting their representatives. They should look upon democracy as a classless society, which is based upon justice and equality. In short, it must be a unique blend of co-operation, organization and co-ordination.

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Women & Society

The Past

Gone are the days when it was a curse to think of women employees. Today they are equal partners of men in all walks of life. They take pleasure in adopting certain careers. Till recently they were confined to teaching and nursing.

The Present

Nowadays they are doctors, professors, bank employee's chief executives, ministers and ambassadors we have seen four prime ministers in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan. So they can take in any assignment and discharge their duties with full confidence and show excellent results.

In our times, women have boldly accepted the challenge and have creditably shouldered the responsibilities entrusted to their in addition to their domestic assignments, they are always on the fare front of all kinds of activities. Since the last hundred years, they have been actively participating in the politics of the country.

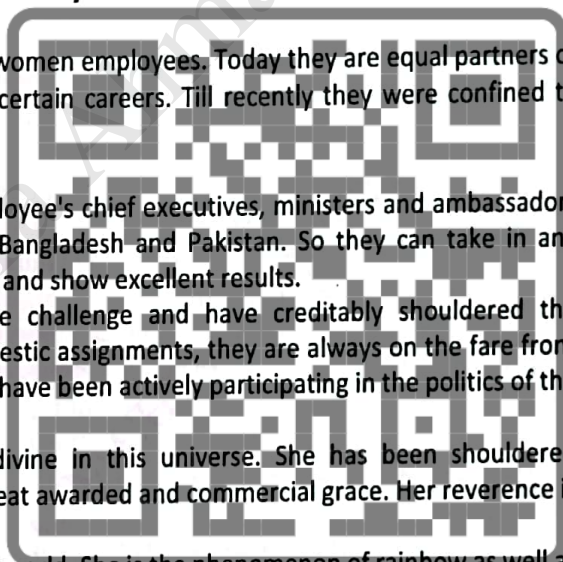
It is a glittering for that nation of women is divine in this universe. She has been shouldered responsibilities. For the fulfillment of her duties, she has beat awarded and commercial grace. Her reverence is universal.

Women perform different roles on the stage of this world. She is the phenomenon of rainbow as well as the reflection of spirituality. Her role has been admiring the past age as well as in the modern age.

Women is a Mother

Fundamental role, which she plays in this universe, is the role of generally mother. She takes utmost care of her children from the age of infancy. It's only personality of mother who faces innumerable and endless difficulties the upbringing of her children so that they might be happy in their future life. Mother is the real torchbearer who provides precise guideline to her children. Behind all great achievements, there is the personality of a mother – a woman.

**"The hand that rocks the cradle,
Is the hand that rules the world."**



English Language

A Language

Language is the medium by which a person communicates his thoughts and feelings to his fellow men. It is the tool, with which he conducts his business in the society. It is a vehicle, by which different subjects matters are transmitted.

A language lives in a society so long as people speak it and use it as their native tongue. A language is important because the people speak it are important politically, socially, commercially, economically and culturally.

English Compared to the National Language

It is quite obvious that the national language is used more and more in our administration and education. In course of time it becomes the principle language and is used for official purposes. It is also obvious that English is retained in Pakistan in some form or the other. It loses its present dominant position, but if the country has to progress she cannot discard the English language. The discussion now mostly centers round how and when this changeover should take place. The need was being felt that English should be replaced by our national language. But there seems to be innumerable and insurmountable difficulties in implementing this scheme, which is the supreme need of the hour.

Why English?

However, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that English will continue to remain the most important foreign language for our country. The fact remains that we shall have to be in close and constant touch with the latest development in the international field, in scientific and industrial spheres and even in cultural affairs. The English language clears the decks for having ready access to information about latest discoveries and inventions in the world of science and to Western thoughts and ideas. Moreover, it is a language with which we have been in close and constant touch for the last hundred fifty years and therefore, there is every reason to believe that there is a distinct and direct advantage in retaining it as a compulsory subject of study.

After all we cannot be dreamers and should not bury our heads under the sand and refuse to face the fact that the English language has its importance. This foreign language about which we hold controversy is the language of commerce, diplomacy and the culture in the world today. We shall suffer a great loss if we lose touch with English. We shall be shutting ourselves from all the influences, which are necessary for our growth and development. We shall also lose much of our present importance in international affairs.

English As International Medium

Importance of English language is doubtlessly great, for it is spoken by more than 340 million people as a first language in the United Kingdom and the United States. Moreover it is widely used as an international language throughout the world. It is one of the official languages, even in most of the countries of the third world as well as that of the United Nations Organization. It is also used for international communication. English is the highly developed language, which has the ability to express ideas, and it is the means of revelation of modern civilization.

It is a fact that a vast knowledge of the universe has been demonstrated in this language. For the achievement of that knowledge, it is essential to understand this international language.

In this modern age when electronic media have widely spread all over the world, it is necessary to have the knowledge of this language because it is the medium of communication and a person, lacking the knowledge of this language can't get awareness of the worldly affairs.

Social Media

Social media are computer-mediated tools that allow people to create, share or exchange information, ideas, and pictures/videos in virtual communities and networks. Social media is defined as "a group of Internet-based applications that build on the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2.0, and that allow the creation and exchange of user-generated content." Furthermore, social media depend on mobile and web-based technologies to create highly interactive platforms through which individuals and communities share, co-create, discuss, and modify user-generated content. They introduce substantial and pervasive changes to communication between businesses, organizations, communities, and individuals. These changes are the focus

of the emerging field of self-studies. Social media differ from traditional or industrial media in many ways, including quality, reach, frequency, usability, immediacy and permanence. Social media operates in a dialogic transmission system, (many sources to many receivers). This is in contrast to traditional media that operates under a mono logic transmission model (one source to many receivers).

"Social media has been broadly defined to refer to 'the many relatively inexpensive and widely accessible electronic tools that enable anyone to publish and access information, collaborate on a common effort, or build relationships'".

There are many effects that stem from internet usage. According to Nielsen, internet users continue to spend more time with social media sites than any other type of site. At the same time, the total time spent on social media in the U.S. across PC and mobile devices increased by 99 percent to 121 billion minutes in July 2012 compared to 66 billion minutes in July 2011. For content contributors, the benefits of participating in social media have gone beyond simply social sharing to building reputation and bringing in career opportunities and monetary income

Classification of social media

Classification of social media and overview of how important different types of social media are for each of a company's operational functions

Social media technologies take on many different forms including blogs, business networks, enterprise social networks, forums, micro blogs, photo sharing, products/services review, social bookmarking, social gaming, social networks, video sharing and virtual worlds.

- Marketing research: Mobile social media applications offer data about offline consumer movements at a level of detail heretofore limited to online companies. Any firm can now know the exact time at which a customer entered one of its outlets, as well as comments made during the visit.
- Communication: Mobile social media communication takes two forms, the first of which is company-to-consumer in which a company may establish a connection to a consumer based on its location and provide reviews about locations nearby. The second type of communication is user-generated content. For example, McDonald's offered \$5 and \$10 gift cards to 100 users randomly selected among those checking in at one of the restaurants. This promotion increased check-ins by 33% (from 2,146 to 2,865), resulted in over 50 articles and blog posts, and prompted several hundred thousand news feeds and Twitter messages.
- Sales promotions and discounts: Although in the past customers had to use printed coupons, mobile social media allows companies to tailor promotions to specific users at specific times. For example, when launching its California-Cancun service, Virgin America offered users who checked in through Loop at one of three designated Border Grill taco trucks in San Francisco and Los Angeles between 11 am and 3 pm on August 31, 2010, two tacos for \$1 and two flights to Mexico for the price of one.
- Relationship development and loyalty programs: In order to increase long-term relationships with customers, companies are able to create loyalty programs that allow customers who check-in regularly at a location to earn discounts or perks. For example, American Eagle Outfitters remunerates such customers with a tiered 10%, 15%, or 20% discount on their total purchase.
- E-Commerce: Mobile social media applications such as Amazon.com are influencing an upward trend in the popularity and accessibility of e-commerce, or online purchases.

According to the Nielsen Company's "The U.S. Digital Consumer Report", almost half (47%) of smart phone owners visit social networks every day via mobile applications. With the rapid adoption of mobile devices, social media has a symbiotic relationship with the mobile consumer.

Political effects of social media

The popularity of getting political news from social media platforms is greatly increasing. A 2014 study showed that 62% of web users turn to Facebook to find political news. This social phenomenon allows for political information, true or not, spreading quickly and easily among peer networks. Furthermore, social media sites are now encouraging political involvement by uniting like-minded people, reminding users to vote in elections, and analyzing users' political affiliation data to find cultural similarities and differences.



Social media can help taint the reputation of political figures fairly quickly with information that may or may not be true. Information spreads like wildfire and before a politician can even get an opportunity to address the information, either to confirm, deny, or explain, the public has already formed an opinion about the politician based on that information.

Facebook

Facebook represents a potentially useful tool in educational contexts. It allows for both an asynchronous and synchronous, open dialogue via a familiar and regularly accessed medium, and supports the integration of multimodal content such as student-created photographs and video and URLs to other texts,

Twittero

Twitter also promotes social connections among students. It can be used to enhance communication building and critical thinking.

YouTube

YouTube is the most frequently used social media tool in the classroom. Students can watch videos, answer questions, and discuss content. Additionally, students can create videos to share with others. Sherer and Shea (2011) claimed that YouTube increased participation, personalization (customization), and productivity.

Unseen Comprehension

Who can deny the benefits of electricity? But usually people are not aware of the importance of saving it. Electricity lightens our houses. It runs irons, refrigerator, fans, televisions etc. Its role in the development of the country is very important as tube wells and machines are run by it. Nowadays, generation of hydroelectricity has become less due to the lack of water in the rivers. Thus, the government is forced to exercise load shedding. We should develop habit of saving electricity. It will bring about benefits and run the industry of the country. Thus, the country would make progress.

1) What is the role of electricity in the progress of a country?

2) What is the reason of load shading?

3) What can we do save electricity?

4) Suggest a suitable title to the passage?

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Unseen Comprehension

'My purpose is to suggest a cure for the ordinary day-to-day unhappiness from which most people in civilized countries suffer, and which most people in civilized because countries suffer, and which is all the more unbearable, having no obvious external cause, it appears inescapable. I believed this unhappiness to be very largely due to mistaken views of the world, mistaken views of the world, mistaken ethics, mistaken habits of life, leading to destruction of that natural zest and appetite for possible things upon which all happiness, whether of men or animals ultimately depends. These are matters which lie within the power of the individual, given average good fortune, may be achieved.'

1) Give the above passage a suitable title.



2) Which is the problem most people in the civilized countries suffer from?

3) What we cause of unhappiness?

4) What does the writer propose to suggest?

5) Why does unhappiness appear inescapable?

Unseen Comprehension

2013 regular

Those who have a passion for climbing high are often looked upon with astonishment. Why are men willing to suffer cold and hardship, and to take risk on mountains? This astonishment is caused probably by the difference between mountaineering and other forms of activity to which men give their leisure. Mountaineering is a sport not game. There are no man made rules, as there are for such games as hockey, cricket, and football. There are different kinds of rules which, of course, would be dangerous to ignore, but it is this freedom which makes mountaineering attractive to many people. Those who climb mountains are free to use their own methods.

What is the difference between sport and game?

2) Why are mountain climbers looked upon with astonishment?

3) What mistakes mountaineering attractive to many people?

4) Give a suitable title to the above passage.

Unseen Comprehension

2012 private

It has been known for many years that restrictions 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.

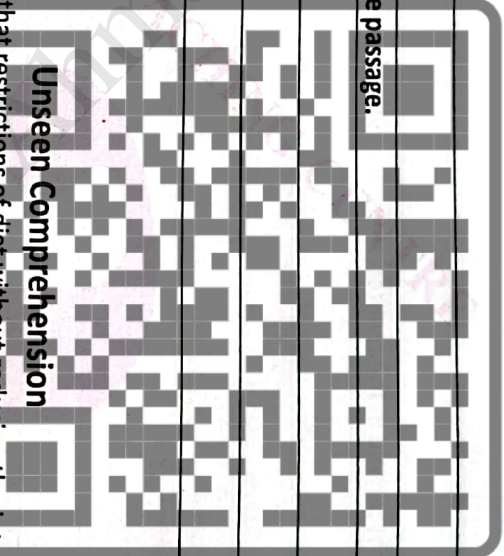
1) What can slow down the ageing process?

2) Which animals were used for experimentation?

3) Name some age related diseases?

4) Give a suitable title for this passage?

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Unseen Comprehension

Advertising can be a service to the services to the customer. This is true when advertisement give reliable information about the goods advertised. Such information is needed if the customer is to make sensible choice when he buys. It is useful in the way that is lots him to know of the kind of goods in the shops printed advertisement 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 created a need. The people who produce them understanding 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.

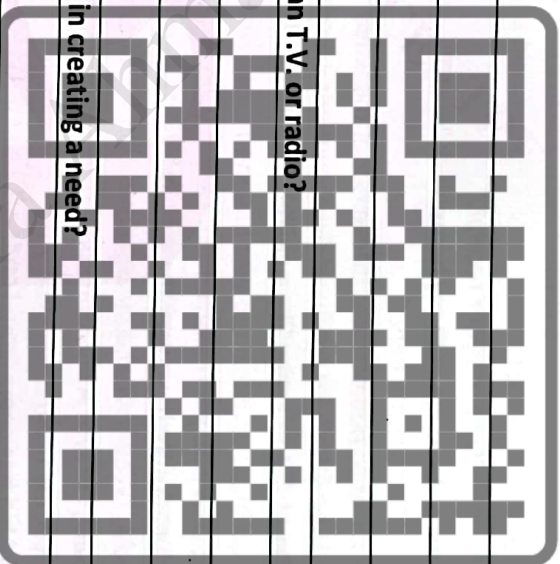
1) What is an advertisement?

2) Why is printed media much better than T.V. or radio?

3) How do some advertisement succeed in creating a need?

4) Suggest a suitable title to the above passage?

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Direct and Indirect speech

Affirmative sentences:

- He said, "I have got a toothache".
- Adil said, "I am very busy now".
- She said, "I am going to college."
- Aliya says, "My father is an Engineer."
- He said, "I have passed the physical test."
- She said to me, "You are my only friend."

Imperative sentences:

- Mother to daughter: "Put on your shoes."
- The teacher to me: "Open your notebook."
- Merry to her uncle: "Don't be mad at me."
- Coach to Jack: "Get on your feet!"
- The cashier to Angela: "Give me your receipt."
- Adan to his mother: "Help me with my homework."
- The officer to us: "Do not park here."
- The ambulance driver to pedestrians: "Move out of the way!"
- Daniel to his mother: "Wait for me."
- Pam to her husband: "Stop acting like a child."

Exclamatory sentences:

- Shohaib said, "Hurrah! We have won the match."
- She said in Karachi, "Wow! What a pleasant weather it is."
- The spectators said, "Bravo! A classical goal!"
- She said, "Oh! I lost my mobile."
- Asma said, "Oh! Abid has come from London."
- Rabiya said the Principal to Shahid, "You have again failed in the examination."
- Nazia said, "Alas! I have lost my diamond bangle."
- He said, "Good God! The fellow has come to life again."
- She said to her servant, "How foolish you are!"
- He said, "Ah! What a beautiful scene."

Interrogative sentences:

- She says, "Am I looking gorgeous?"
- He said, "Am I not looking handsome?"
- Javaid said to Bilal, "Will you come early today from office?"
- Ali said to Aleena, "Can you solve this puzzle?" "No", she said.
- Sajid said to Sumbul, "Do you know everything about him?" She said, "Yes".
- Adeel said to me, "Have you read the book?"
- She said to Hina, "Did I not telephone you in the morning?"
- GM said to me, "Is it fine if you are transferred to Lahore?"
- He said to Hina, "Are you serious about our marriage?"
- You said to Beena, "Do you have trust in God?"

W/H sentences:

- Adeel said to Rabail, "What do you want?"
- Boss said to his PA, "Why are you sad today?"
- Interviewer said to the candidate, "What are your qualifications?"
- The judge said to Nabel, "Why did you beat your servant?"



- The teacher said to the Monitor, "Who was not obeying your orders?"
- Adeel said to me, "Why do you compare yourself with the youngsters?"
- Kainat said to Aliya, "When are you visiting Lahore?"
- The leader said to public, "What are your expectations from us?"
- The bus conductor said, "Whose bag is this?"
- Maria said to Raheel, "How will you repay the money?"

Optative sentences:

- He said, "Good morning, Mom!"
- Sohail said, "Good evening, Sir!"
- Adeel said, "Good night, paapaa!"
- Ali said, "Good bye, friends!"
- Nida said to him, "Would that you were here at that time!"
- He said, "O that I had the wings of a bird."
- She said, "O for a glass of water."

DIRECT AND INDIRECT

Practice Exercise

1. "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."
2. "What a silly boy you are!" cried the miller. "I really don't know what is the use of sending you to school. You seem not to learn anything. If little Hans come here and saw our warm fire and our good super, and our great cask of wine, he might get envious, and envy is the most terrible thing and would spoil anybody's nature."
3. "Sir, you hand better let me take you hose to the blacksmith to have a shoe put on." "No," said the farmer, "It does not matter much. I am already late and if I wait I will get still more lately. I have only a few miles to go and my horse can take me so far without a shoe."

4. The teacher became angry with the student and said, "Why have you disturbed the class in this way? I have told you before that when I am speaking you should be silent. Leave the room and do not return today."

5. She said to the king, "Has your Majesty any doubt of this man's guilt? There is the very sword with which he meant to kill you. How sharp and bright and terrible it is! Quick, let him taste the milk; or he may perhaps do the deed even yet."

6. "Sir, I want work. May I earn a penny?" said the lad, "Well," said the man, after a pause, "you shall take my son home, and I will give you a penny. Shall I give you your penny now?"

7. "What do you want to know?" the Owl asked. "I am seeking the wild goose." Replied the little Boy. The Owl blinked, coughed a little and said, "The wild goose is an inhabitant of many parts of the globe. It fled westward half an hour before sunset."

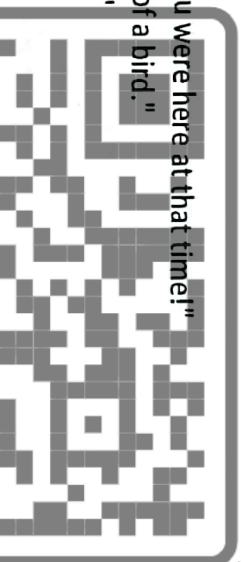
8. "Do you come to make inquiries?" he said. "I do," the young stranger replied. "A friend of mine is missing and I think he is staying with you." "Yes, I have a man staying with me, but I do not know whether he is your missing friend," he said.

9. "You are very ill-mannered Giant," answered the stranger quietly, "and I shall probably have to teach you a little civility before we part. As for my name, it is Hercules. I have come hither because this is my most convenient road to the garden of Hesperides whither I am going to get three of the golden apples for the King Eurystheus."

10. "I have begun my picture of yours among the Scotch firs, Maggie," said Philip, "so you must let me study your face. Please turn you head this way." "I shall be sitting for my second portrait then," she said smiling.

"Will it be larger than the other?" "Oh yes, much larger. It is an oil painting," replied Philip.

11. "What in the world, my little fellow," said Hercules, "may you be?" "I am your enemy," answered the valiant pygmy, "You have slain the enormous Antaeus, our brother, and for ages the faithful ally of our nation. We are determined to put you to death. I challenge you to instant battle on equal ground."



12. "I seem to myself like a child," said Newton, "playing on the sea shore and picking up here and there a curious shell or a pretty pebble, while the boundless ocean of Truth lies undiscovered before me."

13. "Mother," he said, "Whatever you do, you will always be dear to me. But one thing I have a right to say, which is, that at my age I am old enough to know what is best for me."

14. Peterkin said gravely, "Do you believe in ghosts, Ralph?" "No," Ralph answered, "I do not. Nevertheless, I must confess that strange unaccountable sounds, such as we have just heard, make me feel a little uneasy."

15. "They got the money, you say? Hawkins, what were they after? More money. I suppose?" he said, "No sir, not money I think," replied Hawkins, "In fact, sir, I believe I have the thing in my breast-pocket. To tell you the truth, I should like to get it put in safety."

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Definition :

Words pronounced alike but having different spelling and meaning are called Homophones. 'New' and 'Knew'; 'no' and 'Know'; to, too; are some of the examples of homophones.

e.g.

'Meat' refers to the flesh of four footed animal.

- but 'meet' which has the same pronunciation means to come together by chance or arrangement. There are lot of homophones in the English language. The study of homophones enriches one's vocabulary. Here is a list of common homophones. Study them deeply and understand the meaning carefully.

SOME IMPORTANT HOMOPHONES LIST

Homophones

The word **homophone** is made from two combining forms:

homo(from the Greek word "homos", meaning "same"

phone (from the Greek word "phone", meaning "voice" or "sound"

You will see many English words using one or other of these combining forms.

e.g.

All [everything]	All the people you invited have attended.
Awl [a small point tool]	The wood was carved with an awl.
Ail [troubles]	Mental agony ails her.
ale [Kind of beer]	They were with ale for dinner.
Altar [Platform for worship]	Sacrifices were offered on the altar.
Alter [to change]	She had to alter her clothes after losing weight.
Aloud [noisily]	Do not talk aloud.
Allowed [permitted]	They were allowed to go out.
Ascent [The action of going up]	Edmond Hillary made his ascent on Mount Everest first.
Assent [approval]	The President gave his assent to the financial bill.
Advice [counsel]	He gave an advice to his son.
Advise [To give counsel]	Teacher advised all the students.
Adapt [To fit]	Sachin found difficult to adapt in England.
Adopt [accept one as son]	I want to adopt a child.
Birth [Born]	She gave birth to a female child.
Berth [With bed]	I reserved 4 berths for my family.
Bare [empty]	He went bare footedly.
Bear [carry]	You have to bear the inconvenience.
Bail [on condition let out]	He was let on bail.
Bale [bundle]	The cotton bale was loaded in the lorry.
Ball [football]	I am watching football.
Bawl [shouted]	The angry man bawled at me.
Brake [stop]	The drive applied the brake.
Break [make into pieces]	He tried to break the fused bulb.
Beech [a kind of tree]	We sat under the shade in the beech.
Beach [sea shore]	Children were playing in the beach.
Base [bottom, foundation]	The base of the tower is broad.



Bass [notes for singing]	He sang with base notes.
Bolder [More courageous]	Abdul is bolder than Rahim.
boulder [A large smooth rock]	There was a boulder blocking the path.
Boarder [A pupil who lives at a boarding school]	Robert was studying as a boarder .
Border [Line dividing two countries]	There is always a dispute about the Indo China border .
Born [Come to life]	Jems was born in London.
Borne [Carried]	She had borne the child.
Beat [to strike]	Do not beat a baby.
Beet [a vegetable]	Beet gives vitamin A.
Bred [Brought up]	He was well- bred .
Bread [a baked food]	Bread is a good food.
Be [To exist]	You should be quiet .
Bee [Insect]	Bees gives honey.
Blow [did blow]	Police man blew the whistle to stop the car.
Blue [A colour]	I wear the blue trouser.
By [at]	The chair was made by the carpenter.
Bye [By the way]	Good bye .
Buy [To purchase]	I buy a ball.
Carat [Unit to measure diamond, gold:]	Diamond is measured in carat .
Carrot [A kind of vegetable]	Vitamin A is rich in carrot .
Ceiling [To cover upper surface]	The ceiling of the rooms must be high.
Sealing [Stamp]	We use a kind of wax for sealing letters.
Cereal [food grain rich in carbohydrate]	Rice is a cereal .
Serial [forming a series]	Serial number comes according to alphabetical order of the names.
Check [Examine or control]	The teacher advised her students to check whether they have attempted all the questions.
Cheque [Bank written order]	I got a cheque for \$100 from my father.
Cell [small room]	The prisoner is locked up in a cell .
Sell [exchange things for money]	They sell the fruits at a high price .
Cymbal [a round brass plate used in a musical instrument]	Rosy plays the cymbal in our school band:
Symbol [Emblem]	Dove is the symbol of peace.
Cue [Signal]	The director made a cue to the actor to start.
Queue [a line of people]	There was long queue in the ticket counter.
Council [assembly]	There is student's council in this school.
Counsel [advice]	Teacher guides and counsels the students.
Carrier [One who carries goods]	This lorry is a public carrier .
Career [mode of living]	What is your future career ?
Canvas [Rough cloth]	It is a canvas shoe.
Canvass [Asking for vote]	M.L.A. canvassed for the candidate in the election.
Case [box / enclose]	This is a suit case .
Cash [money]	Don't have cash in the pocket while you are in the bus.



Dual [double]	He bought a dual desk.
Duel [fight]	The boy was hurt in the duel.
Desease [sickness]	He is weak because of disease.
Decease [death]	She is the wife of the diseased.
Die [death]	Many children die on malnutrition.
Dye [colour]	He applied dye to his hair.
Fair [good]	She is a fair lady.
Fare [charge]	The ticket fare has been hiked.
Flew [past tense for fly]	Birds flew to warmer places.
Flue [pipe in a chimney]	Smoke is let out through flue.
Grate [make harsh ground]	The opposition parties grate the ruling party.
Great [famous]	William Shakespeare was a great English poet.
Hew [chop or cut]	The landlord asked the gardener to hew the branches.
Hue [colour]	We can see birds of varied hues at London Wetland Centre.
Knight [soldier of a cavalry]	The Knight fought bravely.
Night [darkness]	He came to our house last night.
Lessen [to diminish]	Machines lessen the burden of men.
Lesson [task]	I learnt a lesson from him.
Loose [ill fitting]	Her garments are loose.
Lose [failing to keep something]	Don't lose the opportunity.
Meter [Measurer]	Thermometer is used to measure the temperature.
Metre [Measure in poetry]	This poem is of penta metre.
Not [no]	She was not going to school in this summer.
Knot [tied together]	He tied a knot.
New [fresh]	I bought a new car.
Knew [understood]	She knew French.
Week [unit of time]	I will come in next week.
Weak [becoming pale]	She is so weak that she cannot walk quickly.
Wring [to twist]	Wring the clothes after wash.
Ring [circle to produce a sound]	He rings the bell.

Homophones - Exercises

Exercises -1

Fill in the blanks using the right choice given in brackets.

1. Get up my (sun / son).
2. You (ought / aught) to have said it long ago.
3. (Buoys / Boys) float on the sea to warn ships of danger.
4. He skidded because he did not apply the (brake / break).
5. We must try our best to (caste / cast) away all prejudices.
6. I did not have the (hart / heart).
7. The (hair / hare) has a short tail.
8. The flesh of Kangaroo sells very (deer / dear).
9. He told me the (tail / tale) of a fox.
10. The travelers had a terrible journey through the (torturous / tortuous) road.
11. The children have been playing for (two / too) .
12. What is the (prize / price) of it.
13. Please (pray / prey) for me.

14. We (peel / peal) the orange with a knife.	
15. Please (pass / pause) for a while.	
16. The time is half (passed / past) ten.	
17. Her face became (pale / pall) because of fear.	
18. (Ore / Oar) is used to row the boat.	
19. (Led / Lead) is a heavy metal.	
20. Every airport has a (hanger / hangar) .	
21. There is a (whole / hole) in the bucket.	
22. The strength for Achilles was on his (heal / heel) .	
23. If you want to reach God you have to (forgo / forego) worldly pleasures.	
24. (Fowl / Foul) bird does not fly in the air.	
25. She notated series of (descrete / descreet) events.	

Exercises -2

Fill in the blanks using the right choice given in brackets.

1. Nobody can what I tell (hear / here)	
2. desires in our village to become a (nun / none)	
3. She brushed away her when she learnt her booking was confirmed in three A/c. (tear / tier)	
4. how the is tumultuous	
5. you till now? (Were / Where)	
6. I have not the cover book till now. (red / read)	
7. The house was to work for many hours without rest. (maid / made)	
8. They at the market where they buy (meat / meet)	
9. Last, she was (weak / week)	
10. people cannot show the way to success. (idle / ideal)	

Homonyms Exercises -3

Fill in the blanks using the right choice given in brackets.

1.andare related subjects. (astrology / astronomy)	
2. She said, "I shall not before I (dye / die)	
3. Sheon a which was paved with flowers. (road / rode)	
4. The of animals have never such a melodious music. (heard / herd)	
5. A teacher is always of the needs of the learners. (conscientious / conscious)	
6. Thehe took him. (ails / ale)	
7. Japan, ancountry, has a population too. (industrious / industrial)	
8. people cannot show theway to success. (ideal / idle)	
9. There was a on his dying face as he his will. (signed / shine)	
10. people, at times, have fears. (imaginative / imaginary)	



Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.
e.g. to, too and two.

Activity 2

Choose the correct homophone to complete this sentence.

- The boy put shampoo on his (hare/hair).
- Mum put some (flower/flour) in the cake mix.
- James didn't have a very good (nights/knights) sleep.
- A rabbit is a bit like a (hare/hair).
- Tony got chased by a large (bare/bear).

- Lucy couldn't wait to (meet/meat) her friend.
- Andrew (missed/mist) the bus.
- The mouse got his (tale/tail) caught.
- Glen has a long (wait/weight) for the bus.
- The cat hurt its (pour/poor/paw).
- The old man had no money, he was (pour/poor/paw).
- "Could you (pour/poor/paw) the orange juice, please?"
- Mark got a letter in the (mail/male).

JOIN
FOR
MOR!!!!

A homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but has a different meaning.

Circle the homophone that best fits the sentence.

I had to (add / ad) the change before handing it to the customer. add

- My parents (allowed / aloud) me to watch a movie with my friend.
- I had (eight / ate) dollars left to play video games.
- I kept getting a (not / knot) in my shoe after my basketball game.
- My favorite team had (one / won) the world series.
- We stayed at the (in / inn) overnight.
- My mom waited for the (sale / sail) at the store before she went shopping.
- My friend Sarah has (red / read) hair.
- I felt (week / weak) after I worked the whole day.





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Admin:

Abu Huraira Ahmad

