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ENGLISH

XII



POEM SECTION



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THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN'S LIFE

Introduction of the poet

William Shakespeare was a English dramatist and poet, considered to be the greatest of all writers. Shakespeare was not only a writer and poet, but also an actor who devoted his life to the theatre.

Introduction of the poet

The poem entitled **Seven Ages of Man** is one of the best known passages from Shakespeare work. This speech is delivered by Amiens in **ACT II, SCENE VII** of the play **As You Like It**. Amiens is one of the group of noblemen leading a life of exile with Dukes in the forest of Arden.

Summary

The world is like a stage of drama. All the men and women are only players. Every man has to play seven parts in his drama of human life. At the first stage, a man is a baby. He only pucks or cries in the arms of his nurse. At the second stage, he is a boy and goes to school unwillingly the third stages is the stages of youth. Now a man adopts the role of a lover. He sighs and writes poem in praise of his beloved. At the fourth stage, the man becomes a soldier. He wears a sunny beard, abuses others and is ready to pick up quarrels with others. He is ready to go into the mouth of death for the sake of good names. At the fifth stages, he retires from active life and becomes a justice of peace. He accepts bribes and decides the cases. The sixth stages come and man is changed completely. He wears spectacles and keeps a pouch of snuff with him. He grows lean and thin. The seventh stages reduces a man to nothing. Now he loses his teeth, his eyes and taste. He is a child for the second time.

Moral

Shakespeare has perfectly described this truth in Seven Ages of Man that man is an actor, life is a drama and this world is a stages. Each person plays the roles assigned to him and tries to justify it.

"Our whole life is like a play"

"QUESTIONS & ANSWERS"

Q1. Why does William Shakespeare compare the man's life to the stage? (2017)

Ans: William Shakespeare compares the man's life to the stage because according to him this world is just like a stage where man and women are actors and actress. Every person in this world comes for a particular time just like actors and actress and leave the stage after performing her /his role. Same as every person of this world has left the world after leading his/her life.

Q2. Describe the first and second stage of a person?

Ans: In the first age of a man, he is a little born baby who is totally dependent on others, especially on mother. It is the age of infancy in which he mews and pucks in the nurse arm. In the second age, his age of infancy ends when he becomes a cute school going boy with a morning face and his bag hanging on his back, walking inappropriately on his way to the school.

Q3. Why does he go to school undeliberately in the second stage/age?

Ans: He goes to school undeliberately in the second age because he is very attached with the atmosphere of his house and it is very difficult for him to leave that atmosphere.

Q4. Why does a person indulge in the love of someone in the third age?

Ans: The person indulges in the love of someone in his third age due to lack maturity. At that time he sings a Woeful ballad and admires the beauty of his beloved all the time.

Q5. Describe the emotions and feelings of a lover for his beloved.

Ans: When a person indulges in the love of someone then he admires the beauty of his beloved. He sings melodies and ballads for his beloved. He wants to see her, talk her and want to live with her all the time. In fact he is ready to do anything for her beloved.

Q6. Why does the poet compare the fourth age of a person to a soldier? (2014)

Ans: The poet compares the fourth age of a man to a soldier because in this he is very passionate, brave and ambitious. He is like ready to fight over minor issues which gives him a more aggressive look and he want to become famous at every cost just like a soldier.

Q7. Describe the fifth and sixth age of man's life?

Ans: In the fifth age of a man he enters into a mature and sensible phase and plays the role of justice. Due to excessive eating of well fat cock he becomes corpulent. In this age he knows much about the life and society and delivers lectures and wise sayings. In the sixth age, he becomes an old man, he looks like a cartoon on the stage with loose pantaloons, spectacles on nose, slippers and a pouch hanging on its side.

Q8. What sort of resemblance does the poet find between the first & the last age?

Ans: The resemblance which the poet finds between the first and the last age is that in the first age when a man is a new born baby at that he is totally dependent on his mother or family members, similarly when he enters in the last age or seventh age of his life where he comes an extremely old fellow then once again he depends upon his family. It is second childhood and a miserable time for him.

Q9: Describe the last scene of a man's life as given in the poem, 'the Seven Ages of Man.' (2012/2011)

Ans: The last stage of man's life is called "second childishness" by the poet because of its resemblance with the first stage. In this stage, like in the first stage, man becomes dependent upon others for his every need. Like a child, he often falls sick and needs to be taken care of like a newborn, he has no teeth and no taste. Like a child, he is unable to understand the common happenings of everyday life. His eye sight that had started weakening in the sixth stage becomes terribly weak, and he is unable to see what goes on in the world around him. He becomes forgetful. This stage portrays a very pathetic picture of a man, who may be there but he has no significance. He quietly slips into oblivion.

Q10: How does a man act in the fifth stage of his life? Discuss in the light of the poem, 'The Seven Ages of Man.' (2010)

Ans: A justice is a person who is able to judge a situation fairly, give importance to even a minor detail and then act. He is not influenced by his emotions but acts upon facts only; he takes upon himself the task of reforming the youth and becomes a voice of authority. According to Jacques, a man in his fifth stage of life plays the role of justice. However he presents a humorous picture of a justice of the Shakespearean times. He makes fun of his eating habits because of a pot belly, and so the words "in fair round belly with good capon lin'd". His new life style makes him physically lethargic and dull. The signs of old age begin to develop from this age.



“Multiple Choice Questions”

1. Seven ages of man composed by _____.

William Shakespeare	Lord Amiens	Jacques	John Milton
----------------------------	-------------	---------	-------------
2. The song "Seven Ages of Man" occur in Act II scene _____.

V	VII	IV	III
---	------------	----	-----
3. The song "Seven Ages of Man" is sung by _____.

Lord Amiens	Jacques	Pope	Rector
--------------------	----------------	------	--------
4. William Shakespeare divides the role of a man into _____.

VII	V	III	IV
------------	---	-----	----
5. _____ is the 1st age.

School boy	Infancy	lover	Soldier
------------	----------------	-------	---------
6. _____ is the 2nd age.

School boy	Infancy	lover	Soldier
-------------------	---------	-------	---------
7. _____ is the 3rd age.

School boy	Infancy	lover	Soldier
------------	---------	--------------	---------
8. _____ is the 4th age.

School boy	Infancy	lover	Soldier
------------	---------	-------	----------------
9. _____ is the 5th age.

School boy	Judge	lover	Soldier
------------	--------------	-------	---------
10. _____ is the 6th age.

School boy	Infancy	Old age	Soldier
------------	---------	----------------	---------
11. _____ is the 7th age.

School boy	Infancy	lover	2nd Childishness
------------	---------	-------	-------------------------
12. William Shakespeare was born in _____.

1600	1616	1564	1515
------	------	-------------	------
13. William Shakespeare was died in _____.

1600	1616	1564	1515
------	-------------	------	------
14. William Shakespeare was famous due to _____.

Dialogue	Characterization	Plot	Theme
-----------------	------------------	------	-------
15. The duke was robbed by his dominion by his _____.

Brother	Sister	Brother-in-law	Father
----------------	--------	----------------	--------
16. All the world's a _____.

Drama	Stage	School	Place
-------	--------------	--------	-------
17. Seeking the _____ reputation.

Bubble	Temporary	Fast	Rapid
---------------	-----------	------	-------
18. Duke and his group living a life of exile in the forest of _____.

Arden	Africa	Asia	Europe
--------------	--------	------	--------
19. This speech is written in the _____ form of Verse.

Blank	Rhyme	Close	Open
--------------	-------	-------	------
20. Ballad means _____.

Song	Article	Ode	Translation
-------------	---------	-----	-------------
21. Pard means _____.

Donkey	Lion	Cat	Leopard
---------------	-------------	-----	---------
22. The seven ages of the man is a _____.

Drama	Comedy	Novel	Play
-------	---------------	-------	------

THE MAN OF LIFE UPRIGHT

Introduction

Thomas Campion was a prominent scholar, poet and musician of his time. Man of Life Upright is simple in expression but it contains depth of thought and feeling. The poem presents the concept of an ideal personality, leading a highly disciplined and controlled life. He is master of himself.

Summary

The pure and innocent heart of an upright man is free from evil ideas and intentions. He passes his life in simple happiness. He has perfect control over his wishes and emotions. As a result, worldly loss and problems fail to disturb him.

He is confident and brave. He does not count on power or material resources. In a battle he depends upon God and seeks help from him. He does not have strong forts, weapons of war or secret cellars for his safety.

This man faces the natural calamities such as stormy winds, heavy rains and tempest calmly and courageously. His faith in God remains firm and unshaken.

“Faith is the force of Life.”

- Tolstoy

The poet says that this man shows complete indifference to the happy and unhappy events of Life. He is aware of that all worldly things and events are temporary and worthless. He seeks knowledge from the heavenly books and study the objects of Nature adds to his wisdom and refines his intellect.

Campion says that the man of upright life considers the world a place for brief stay. It is no more than an inn, without any glamour or charm. He believes that his good deeds are his only assets and earnings. When called upon by God, he will have to embark on the journey to the next and eternal world.

“It matters not how long we live, but how we live.”

- Bailey

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. How does he spend his silent days?

Ans: He spends his silent days in a joyful mood but his joy doesn't cause any harm to others because he has knowledge about the heavenly books.

Q2. How is he got command over his hopes and sorrows?

Ans: He has perfect command over his hopes and sorrows because he is not so ambitious. That's why false hope can't deceive him or sorrow is not made him dissatisfied. That's why he always looks happy and content.

Q3. Why does he not need any tower nor armour for defence?

Ans: He does not need any tower or armour for defence because he has no enemies. He has no underground rooms to save himself from the thunder bolt. The reason is that he envies none. He knows the reality of life and follows the same philosophy in his life.

Q4. The poet says "He faces the danger with unafraid eyes". What does it mean?

Ans: The poet means to say that only an upright man has the courage to face the danger with unafraid eyes b/c he leads a simple, peaceful, honorable and a chaste life. He is only afraid of God that's why nothing can hurl the disaster on him. It means he faces the danger bravely and courageously.

Q5. Why does the poet compare world to an inn?

Ans: The poet compares the world to an inn because this world and its beauty is temporary and all the people who are here have to leave this world after completing their time. The poet wants to say that as we are here for very short time so we should lead a very pious life and should commit good deeds.

Q6. Highlight any three qualities of 'The man of life upright.' (2016/2013/2011/2010)

Ans: Highlight at least three qualities of the man of life upright. (2016, 13, 10)

Ans: The pure and innocent heart of an upright man is free from evil ideas and intentions. He passes his life in simple happiness. He has perfect control over his wishes and emotions. As a result, worldly loss and problems fail to disturb him. He is confident and brave. He does not count on power or material resources. In a battle he depends upon God and seeks help from him. He does not have strong forts, weapons of war or secret cellars for his safety. This man faces the natural calamities such as stormy winds, heavy rains and tempest calmly and courageously. His faith in God remains firm and unshaken.

"Faith is the force of Life." - Tolstoy

"Multiple Choice Questions"

- The poem "The Man of Life Upright" is written by _____.

Sir Henry Wotton	Thomas Campion	Sir Walter Scott	Shelley
------------------	----------------	------------------	---------
- This poem describes the life of _____ man.

Pious	Cunning	Cruel	None of them
-------	---------	-------	--------------
- Thomas Campion was born in _____.

1567	1568	1560	1566
------	------	------	------
- The theme of the poem is _____.

Romantic	Religious	Philosophical	None of them
----------	-----------	---------------	--------------
- Vanity means _____.

Pride	Innocence	Conceit	Variety
-------	-----------	---------	---------
- Vaults means _____.

Court	Cellar	Dungeon	Hotel
-------	--------	---------	-------
- Deep means _____.

Sea	Ocean	River	Profound
-----	-------	-------	----------
- He acquired his higher education from _____.

Oxford	Cambridge	Harvard	Esol
--------	-----------	---------	------
- Thomas Campion was died _____.

1567	2016	1620	1616
------	------	------	------

10. From all dishonest deeds, or thought of _____.

Pride	Vanity	Possession	Ownership
-------	--------	------------	-----------
11. Whom hopes cannot delude, nor sorrows _____.

Content	Discontent	Satisfy	Dissatisfy
---------	------------	---------	------------
12. That man needs neither towers, nor armour for _____.

Defence	Safeguard	Safety	None of them
---------	-----------	--------	--------------
13. The horrors of the deeps, and terrors of the _____.

Cloud	Sky	Earth	Storm
-------	-----	-------	-------
14. He makes the heaven his book, His wisdom _____ thing.

Heavenly	Earthly	Worldly	None of them
----------	---------	---------	--------------
15. The earth his sober inn, and quiet _____.

Pilgrim	Pilgrimage	Rule	None of them
---------	------------	------	--------------

LINES FROM SAMSON AGONISTES

Introduction of the poet

John Milton is regarded as one of the most famous poets of English Literature. His masterpiece Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained, Samson Agonistes earned him fame and honor. His individual style has a touch of sublimity and majesty which is quite appropriate to his noble and powerful ideas.

Introduction of the Poem

Samson Agonistes is an adaptation of the Greek drama form in blank verse, which recounts the tragedy of Samson in his blindness beset by enemies. This hero performed the decisive role in crushing the philistines who were the deadly enemies of his race. Samson, too got killed in that disaster but his heroic act saved his tribesman from the deadly enemy. By virtue of his glorious deed, his named earned eternity. It is rightly said:

“THOSE WHO DIE FOR THEIR NATION LIVE FOREVER.”

Summary

Once the Philistines arranged a grand feast in a temple. The huge gathering included gentry from all parts of the country. A prisoner, Samson, was brought to display his immense strength and stamina through different stunts. Though he was blind, but performed very well and the leaders enjoyed it. After performing for some time, he feel exhausted and wished to be taken between the pillars for rest. He placed his arms on the pillars and stood with his head inclined as if he was lost in some profound thoughts or was busy in prayer. The foundation of great temple rested onto these two pillars. Ultimately he addressed the gathering and informed them that his final performance would be according to his own will and it would leave them amazed and fascinated.

After the speech, Samson started to exert all his force and energy onto these massy pillars. The way he was jerking the pillars, it seemed as if the forces of nature had also come to his assistance and were enclosed in his body. Eventually, he was able to remove the pillars from their place and the whole roof collapsed with a loud rumble and explosion. All the people assemble there were buried alive under the pillars. Samson was unable to save himself from the claws of death and was also buried with them, but remained alive among the hearts of his people. In this way, he set an example of great sacrifice by giving up his life but eliminating his rivals.

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. Who was Samson and how did he became captive?

Ans: Samson was a great hero of immense power. He fought against the philistines on number of occasions, the deadly enemy of his race. At last, his wife betrayed him and he was taken prisoner through the treachery of his wife.

Q2. What sort of performance did he perform?

Ans: He performed different sort of performance in front of philistines super ordinators. First of all, they put out his eyes to make him less dangerous. At the annual feast, he was brought to the temple. He was asked to show his feat of power. He lifted weight, pulled, drew or broke different things. He performed whatever could be done by the blind man. Everybody was surprised to see his immense strength.

Q3. What did people assume when Samson felt the pillar in the arm?

Ans: When Samson felt the pillar in the arms, so he stood silent for a while with his head bowed and eyes fast fixed on the ground. So the people assume that he was going to offer the great matter or thinking about a critical problem or he is praying.

Q4. How did Samson save his people? (2012/2013/2015/2016/2018)

Ans: When the Samson was taken captive by the philistines. They arranged feast in the temple. The huge gathering included gentry from all part of the country was come to see him. Samson was brought to display his immense strength and perform whatever he could. When the show was ended he feel exhausted and requested the guides to take some rest between pillars. He felt the pillars in his arms and straining all the nerves and horribly shook the pillars to and fro. The whole roof felt with the burst of thunder over the super-ordinators. He also became the victim of the complete destruction.

Q5. Who were assembled under the arched roof and why did they come?

Ans: The lords, ladies, captain, councilors, priests, their selected noble man & the finest members of their society but also each philistine from the neighboring cities were assembled under the arched roof. They came their to celebrate the feast of victory.

Q6: What request did Samson make to the guide and why? (2019)

Ans: Samson asked the guide (watchman) to let him, “lean a while” as he was very tired. Samson was giving an exhibition of his strength. When he became over tired, he asked for a rest.

“Multiple Choice Questions”

1. The Poem "Lines from Samson Agonists" have been written by_____.

John Milton	Thomas Camion	Alexander Pope	Thomas Gray
--------------------	---------------	----------------	-------------

2. Samson was the man of great_____.

Height	Strength	Anger	Hair
--------	-----------------	-------	------

3. Samson became captive due to the treachery of his_____.

Sister	Wife	Mother	Cousin
--------	-------------	--------	--------

4. _____ is the *Moral* lesson of the poem.

Sacrifice	Revenge	Patriotism	Separation
-----------	----------------	------------	------------

5. _____ was the deadly enemy of Samson's race.

Philistine	Russian	Greek	German
-------------------	---------	-------	--------

6. John Milton was born in_____.

1608	1609	1611	1610
-------------	------	------	------

7. The poem "Samson Agonistes" is written in the form of _____ verse.

Rhyme	Black	Mix	Blank
-------	-------	-----	-------
8. Philistine leaders made Samson _____ to make him less dangerous.

Blind	Deaf	Dumb	Limp
-------	------	------	------
9. John Milton was himself _____.

Deaf	Blind	Dumb	Limp
------	-------	------	------
10. John Milton was died in _____.

1608	1674	1647	1648
------	------	------	------
11. John Milton was the great poet of _____ language.

Latin	Russian	Greek	German
-------	---------	-------	--------
12. To heave, pull, draw, or _____, he still performed.

Break	Broke	Broken	None of them
-------	-------	--------	--------------
13. None daring to appear _____.

Samson	Antagonist	Achilles	Him
--------	------------	----------	-----
14. Antagonist means _____.

Challenger	Powerful man	Genius man	Bold man
------------	--------------	------------	----------
15. Samson agonists felt _____ pillars in his arms.

3	2	5	4
---	---	---	---
16. Flowers means _____.

Worst	Finest member	Top	Best
-------	---------------	-----	------
17. Choice means _____.

Best	Worst	Corrupted	Lay
------	-------	-----------	-----
18. Hitherto, lords, what your commands _____.

Given	Imposed	Directed	None of them
-------	---------	----------	--------------
19. Now, of my own _____, such other trial.

Will	Accord	Boss	None of them
------	--------	------	--------------
20. When mountains tremble, those 2 massy pillars, with horrible convulsion _____.

Rotate	Circular	To and fro	None of them
--------	----------	------------	--------------
21. Samson, with these in mixed, _____.

Inevitable	Separated	Avoid	None of them
------------	-----------	-------	--------------

LINES FROM AN ESSAY ON MAN

Introduction

The poem entitled An Essay on Man is composed by a prominent English poet Alexander Pope. He has discussed in his typical style, the nature, conduct and destiny of Man.

"The Proper study of Mankind is Man."

- Pope

Summary

In the opening lines of the poem, 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 given to man and from man what he has given to the angles, otherwise, it would be impossible to live here in, God has given to his creatures only what they can afford to know.

The lamb does not know that it is going to be sacrificed. Would it know, it would not skip and play. Man knows that the lamb is going to be sacrificed and he can afford this knowledge but the lamb

can not. Pleased to the last it licks the hand, which is going to shed its blood. The poet says that God remains indifferent to the day to day happenings and rise or fall of human beings. In his eyes, the death or decline of a great hero or the death of a tiny bird are incidents of similar significance. Since God prefers none to none there is no possibility of any injustice from God. whatever is given is nothing but in our interest. So we should hope and wait the great teacher Death and pray to God.

Hope soars high with flattering wings. We should uphold the banner of hope and thankful to God for this gift of unawareness. In the concluding lines of the poem, Pope gives his views on the condition of human soul and the role of hope in human life. He says that hope never deserts human beings. It remains alive and active in human heart forever.

It is hope, which inspires human beings to keep striving and moving ahead. Man is never contented with his 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.

Conclusion

About human soul, the poet remarks that it never enjoys a moment of real joy and peace in this world. It is constantly restless, disturbed and far from its real and eternal home. The eternal abode of human soul is Heaven. It aspires to liberate itself from the material cage of human body and go back to its original and final home. Human soul hopes to live there permanently enjoying peace comfort freedom and happiness.

“When all else is lost, Future still remains.”
- Bovee

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. Why do the living creature remain happy?

Ans: The living creatures remain happy because God has concealed their fate and future to them. They are absolutely unaware of the forth coming events but God has categorized the reasons for creatures to creatures, otherwise it would be impossible to live here in. God has given to his creatures only what they can afford to know.

Q2. The poet says “From brutes what men” how?

Ans: The poet says “From brutes what men” in this case he give the example of the lamb (animal) to prove his views. The lamb does not aware that he is going to be sacrificed. Would it know, it would not skip and play and does not have the flowery food but men know that the lamb is going to be sacrificed. Men can afford this knowledge but lamb can't.

Q3. How does the poet remarks that “Who sees in equal eye as God all” briefly explain?

Ans: The poet remarks that “Who see with equal eye as God of all” mean God knows each and everything and gives similar. The poet compares the importance of all atom to the system and a bubble burst to this world and the death of the hero to the death of the bird. He says all these things have same significance before god. He says that we don't know but Allah knows that this world and its system has to be ended on day and on that day God will run everything.

Q4. How do the lines from “An essay on man” justify pope's opinion the ignorance of the future and hope are the two blessings? (2016/2019)

Ans: Ignorance of the future and hope are the two great blessings for man-kind. In the opening lines pope says that the living creatures remain happy because God has concealed their fate and future to them. They are absolutely unaware of the forth coming events but God has

categorized the reasons for creatures to creatures, otherwise it would be impossible to live here in. God has given to his creatures only what they can afford to know.

In the last stanza, Pope says that hope never desert in human being, in remains alive in the human heart. It is hope which inspires the person to keep struggling and moving ahead because men are not satisfied to his present state and want to get better and prosperous life in the society. The light of hope gives courage and will to work for the *Moral* being.

Q5: Explain the following lines:

Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate,

All but the page prescribed, their present state. (2015)

Ans: This is the opening couplet of Alexander Pope's poem, Lines from An Essay on Man. In these lines, the poet is describing that God doesn't let us know about the incidents which will happen to us in the future. The creatures are not allowed to read the book of fate, hence they have no idea about their destiny. They are blind of their future and they are only allowed to experience the present state of them. At once it seems to be an injustice done by the God but afterwards through thorough thinking we get to know that it is much more beneficial for the creatures to be unaware of their future.

Q6: What makes the Champion's man bold and courageous? (2015)

Ans: The honest dealing of Champion's man makes him bold and courageous. Since, he has no got no foes so he is not afraid of getting harmed from one. Only an upright man has courage to face bravely the dangers while traveling by sea or the danger (natural disasters) of the skies such as earthquake etc. Because he does not fear death.

Q7: In what way is the death a great teacher in the eyes of Alexander Pope? (2018/2012)

The poet means that if a man aspires, to rise in life, he should remember and fear death and be humble. The fear of death would make man turn to God. Thus he would 'adore' God. That is, the life according to the principles, laid down by God. This means that man would live a clean life and avoid sin, as far as possible.

"Multiple Choice Questions"

- The poem "Lines from an Essay on Man" is written by _____.

Alexander pope	John Milton	Shelly	Tennyson
----------------	-------------	--------	----------
- Alexander pope completed his poem "An essay on man" in _____.

1733	1766	1787	1777
------	------	------	------
- The poem "Lines from an Essay on Man" is _____ poem.

Romantic	Religious	Philosophical	Natural
----------	-----------	---------------	---------
- Alexander pope was born in _____.

1688	1888	1666	1687
------	------	------	------
- God has hidden the book of _____ from all creatures.

Faith	Fate	Mystery	Depth
-------	------	---------	-------
- The human know about the _____.

Present	Past	Future	None of them
---------	------	--------	--------------
- Ignorance from the future and hope are the _____ for mankind.

Boon	Bless	Blessing	Nuisance
------	-------	----------	----------
- Alexander pope was died in _____.

1733	1780	1744	1775
------	------	------	------
- From brutes what men, from men what _____ know.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| Angle | Vision | Animals | Spirits |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|
10. Pleased to the last, he crops the _____.
- | | | | |
|-----------|------|-------|--------------|
| Vegetable | Food | Foods | Flowery food |
|-----------|------|-------|--------------|
11. _____ to the future! Kindly given.
- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Unaware | Blindness | Deafness | Dumbness |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
12. But gives that _____ to be thy blessing now.
- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|--------|
| Hope | Will | Power | Wisdom |
|------|------|-------|--------|
13. An essay on man addressed by _____ to Lord Bolingbroke.
- | | | | |
|------|----------------|--------|-----|
| Lord | Alexander pope | Shelly | Men |
|------|----------------|--------|-----|
14. In the poem spirit means _____.
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Angle | Ghost | Soul | Fairy |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
15. Alexander pope refers _____ blessing in the poem.
- | | | | |
|-----|------|-------|-----|
| Two | Four | Three | One |
|-----|------|-------|-----|
16. In the poem perish means _____.
- | | | | |
|-----|---------|----------|------|
| Die | Develop | Progress | Rise |
|-----|---------|----------|------|
17. In the poem bliss means _____.
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-------|--------------|
| Joy | Sad | Happy | None of them |
|-----|-----|-------|--------------|

THE SOLITARY REAPER

About the Poet

William Wordsworth 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 life long love for natural beauty, which gives him the title Poet of Nature.

About the Poem:

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.

Summary

The poet was on one of his 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 bewitching melody and her voice left an everlasting and indelible impression on the mind of the poet. This impression motivated the poet to write a poem in appreciation of the melodious voice of the girl.

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. The sweet melody appeals to the tired travelers of the Arabian Desert, who need relaxation after a long and monotonous journey. 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 says that although he failed to understand the exact wordings of the song, as the girl was singing in her native language, he could feel the sorrow and grief in her voice. It was a song of lamentation describing some suffering of everyday life.

In the end, the poet realizes that although he would never again get the opportunity to listen to that melodious voice, it would remain fresh in his mind forever. The beautiful gift of nature the girl had, became a source of ceaseless joy for the poet.

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

- Sir Thomas Beecham

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. Who was singing and what was she singing about? (2011)

Ans: The Highland girl was singing a melancholy strain, which was spreading in the valleys. Perhaps she was singing about former issues, sadness or about the future. Perhaps she singing about the pain or familiar matter today.

Q2. Briefly describe in the incident that led Wordsworth to write “The Solitary Reaper”? (2013/2014/2015/2017)

Ans: William Wordsworth used to take long tours on foot. Once upon a time he was on one of his long tour of the barren hill of Scotland. When he saw a young girl who was singing and binding the crops along. The poet was profoundly fascinated by the bewitching melody of her voice left the everlasting impression on his mind. This impression motivated the poet to write a poem in the appreciation of the melodious voice of the girl.

Q3. Why does the poet not understand the exact meaning of the song?

Ans: The poet does not understand the exact meaning of the song because she was the highland girl of Scotland, and was singing in Gaelic and Celtic language still spoken in the highland of Scotland and the Hebrides. That's why he could not only understand the exact meaning of the song.

Q4. What was the William Wordsworth feeling on hearing the solitary reaper?

Ans: William Wordsworth was feeling that her singing was ever flowing with the sound. He felt nightingale did ever chaunt this sort of melody, no cuckoo-bird did ever sing so beautifully in the spring and her beautiful and thrilling voice was breaking the silence of the deserts and seas.

“Multiple Choice Questions”

- The poem "Solitary Reaper" has been written by _____.

William Wordsworth	Shelly	Milton	Robert Frost
--------------------	--------	--------	--------------
- William Wordsworth was born in _____.

1770	1780	1767	1769
------	------	------	------
- William Wordsworth was the poet of _____.

Romance	Nature	Religion	Thought
---------	--------	----------	---------
- William Wordsworth was born at _____.

Cocker mouth	Somber	Sussex	Landon
--------------	--------	--------	--------
- Solitary Reaper was singing in _____ language.



	English	Greek	Scottish	Gaelic
6.	She was the inhabitant of _____.			
	Scotland	Paris	Dutch	Poland
7.	William Wordsworth was remained ignorant to the _____.			
	Subject	Theme	Moral	Gist
8.	William Wordsworth prelude was completed _____.			
	1985	1850	1856	1859
9.	William Wordsworth visited the valley along-with _____.			
	Companion	Sister	Brother	Father
10.	Celtic language is spoken in the highlands of _____ and the Hebrides.			
	Australia	Scotland	England	Poland
11.	William Wordsworth was died in _____.			
	1850	1856	1859	1855
12.	William Wordsworth compare the voice of the solitary girl by _____.			
	Donkey	Birds	Lata	Cuckoo
13.	Lay means _____.			
	Song	Approval	Absurdity	Length
14.	Melancholy means _____.			
	Happy	Nice	Sad	Pleasure
15.	Alone she cuts and binds the grain, and sings a _____.			
	Song	Ballad	Melancholy strain	Ode
16.	Of travelers in some shady haunt, among _____.			
	Valley	Rock	Ocean	The Arabian Sands
17.	In spring-time from the _____.			
	Cuckoo	Nightingale	Gnat	Frog
18.	Will no one tell me what she _____.			
	Tell	Sing	Sings	Songs
19.	Some natural sorrows, loss, or _____.			
	Pain	Chain	Lane	Main
20.	Whatever the theme, the _____ sang.			
	Virgin	Maiden	Nymph	Girl
21.	I listened, _____ and still.			
	Motionless	Unmoved	Vacant	None of them

MUSIC WHEN SOFT VOICES DIE

Introduction

The poem entitled Music when Soft Voices Die is a short one, yet the theme that it contains is very deep and profound. In this poem, we are told that we cannot forget our loved ones even though they are no longer with us.



Summary

The poem tells us that even after we stop listening to good music, this soft music lingers on in our memories for a long time to come. Another example that he gives is of flowers like violets, telling us that even after flowers die away, their sweet scent lingers with us for a long time to come.

Giving yet another example, the poet tells us that even after a rose withers away its petals, are scattered on the bed of loved ones in order to make the room sweet scented. In the last, he impresses the central idea asserting that everything and every one that we love can never be forgotten by us even though they are not with us any longer. Therefore, the poet declares that even though his beloved is no longer with him, yet her loving though shall live in his memory and even though the poet will not be able to actively show the love for her, yet in a silent, quite manner, he shall continue to love her as long as he lives.

Conclusion

The conclusion then to draw from these lines is that the poet feels very rightly so that our loved ones are so precious and dear to us that no matter what happens we cannot forget them.

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. What sort of example does the poet give in the poem “Music when the softy voices die”?

Ans: The poet gives three examples in the poem “Music when the softy voices die”. The first is that “The music when the soft voices die remains fresh in the mind”. “The second are violet flowers, which wilt away but their smell refreshes our senses. In the third example the poet is given the example of rose flower that when it’s become wither but still its petal are of some use. He is giving these sorts of example to show his loved for his beloved.

Q2: Explain the lines:

*And so thy thoughts when thou art gone,
Love itself shall slumber on. (2016)*

Ans: In the lines, the poet mentions the finer joy of the memory of beloved. He believes that an object that one loves, may desert him by leaving hi alone. One can move away from the place of one’s companion, but it cannot extinguish the fire of love. It remains ever burning and alive. Same is the case with the memory of the beloved. The memories can’t be separated from the person who is in deep love. The lover finds fulfilment by preserving memories of the days no more.

No matter how far we travel, the memories will follow in the baggage car. – August Strindberg

**Q3: What is the main idea discussed in the poem, ‘Music When Soft Voices Die.’?
(2019/2015/2014/2013/2010)**

Ans: Music when soft voices die is one of the most anthologized, influential, and well-known of Shelley’s works. The poet feels very rightly that our loved ones are so precious and dear to us that no matter what happens we cannot forget them. The poet’s beloved is not with him, but her thoughts are with him and his love will sleep on her thoughts. In other words, the poet wants to say that it does not matter if the sweetheart 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.

“And so thy thoughts when thou art gone, love itself shall slumber on.” – Shelley

“Multiple Choice Questions”

1. The poem "Music When Soft Voices Dies" has been written by _____.

Shelly	John Milton	Tennyson	Shakespeare
--------	-------------	----------	-------------
2. P.B. Shelly was born in _____.

1792	1892	1888	1890
------	------	------	------
3. This poem shows the emotions of _____.

Love	Romance	Religion	Nature
------	---------	----------	--------
4. Her wife committed the _____ in 1815.

Suicide	Hang	Choke	None of them
---------	------	-------	--------------
5. He wrote the tragedies in _____ verse.

Rhyme	Blank	Poetic	None of them
-------	-------	--------	--------------
6. He died by _____.

Drowning	Natural	Cancer	Heart failed
----------	---------	--------	--------------
7. P.B. Shelly was died in _____.

1792	1822	1892	1885
------	------	------	------
8. Basically P.B. Shelly was _____.

Communist	Atheist	Jew	Christian
-----------	---------	-----	-----------
9. In 1811, he got marriage to _____ year old girl.

16	17	18	19
----	----	----	----
10. P.B Shelly was exiled by university due to the publication of _____.

Necessity of atheism	Necessity of culture	Necessity of religion	Necessity of grouping
-------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------
11. _____ was the wife of P.B Shelly.

Mary Godwin	Mary Shelly	Kenith Goodwin	Eve Shelly
-------------	-------------	----------------	------------
12. P.B Shelly gives _____ examples to express his love.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---
13. P.B Shelly composed the poem on the separation on his _____.

Sister	Brother	Friend	Beloved
--------	---------	--------	---------
14. Thought means _____.

Perception	Idea	Subject	None of them
------------	------	---------	--------------
15. Slumber means _____.

Awareness	Deep	Sleep	Ill
-----------	------	-------	-----
16. P.B. Shelly composed the poem "Music When Soft Voices Dies" on the _____ of his wife.

Separation	Death	Birthday	None of them
------------	-------	----------	--------------
17. Music, when soft voices die, vibrates in the _____.

Mind	Memory	Thought	Span
------	--------	---------	------
18. Odours, when sweet violets sicken, Live within the _____ they quicken.

Mind	Memory	Thought	Sense
------	--------	---------	-------
19. Rose leaves, when the rose is dead, are heaped for the _____ bed.

Wife	Beloved	Own	Girlfriend
------	---------	-----	------------
20. And so thy thoughts, when thou art gone, _____ itself shall slumber on.

Love	Scorn	Romance	Hate
------	-------	---------	------



LINES FROM ENDYMION

Introduction of the poet

John Keats is one of the finest English poets. In spite of living only for twenty-six years, he contributed a lot to English Poetry. His poems are spirited and lively. His personal life was a tale of sorrow and bereavement, but his keen observant eye made him an admirer of nature, which is fully reflected in his poems.

Introduction of the Poem

Endymion is poem of great beauty. In this poem John Keats has expressed his conception of beauty and has given a unique definition of beauty. According to Classical Mythology Endymion was a beautiful youth with whom moon Goddess fell in love and on whom she induced a perpetual sleep in order to kiss him without his knowledge.

Summary

Endymion is a poem of great beauty. In this poem John Keats has expressed his conception of beauty and has given a unique definition of beauty. According to Classical Mythology Endymion was a beautiful youth with whom the moon goddess fell in love and on whom she induced a perpetual sleep in order to kiss him without his knowledge.

In this poem the poet says that beauty is a constant source of joy. Its loveliness increases with the passage of time. Beauty is immortal. It appears in many shapes. The world is full of misery but the beautiful objects of nature such as the sun, the moon, old and new trees and flowers give us great pleasure and we forget our griefs.

“Beauty moves away the pall from our dark spirits.”

We also see glimpses of beauty of the grand places, which we imagine for the mighty dead. Similarly we derive great pleasure from lovely tales which we have read or heard. There are masterpieces of literature and Art which serve as source of eternal joy. Heroic deeds and lives of great men of the past too, are among these objects of beauty. It is the heights of Keats's imagination. All these visions of beauty are like a fountain, which gives an immortal drink to our thirsty souls.

“Imagination is the eye of the soul.”

- Joubert

Conclusion

Beauty is truth, truth beauty that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know

- John Keats

John Keats is an ardent lover of beauty. This is his fundamental belief and it operates in all his poems. He is really in search of Truth. He wants to enjoy beauty to the best possible degree. Endymion is a magnificent poem, which reflects profound love of the poet for beauty as it is a constant source of spiritual joy. Therefore one must not forget:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever"

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. In how many shapes the thing of beauty is the poet find in the poem “Lines from Endymion”? (2012/2016)

Ans: The poem lines from Endymion written by John Keats. The long poem is divided into four books. The Poem tells the story of Endymion, the brain – sick prince, with whom the goodness, Cynthia falls in love.

The poet says that a thing of beauty is a constant source of joy.

- i) The first is the nature like the sun, the moon; the shady trees, the running streams and the forest are full of sweet blooming flowers.
- ii) The second is the human history. Beauty is also found in the human history because the great deeds of great man is the source of excitement and courage.
- iii) Literature is another source of beauty. By reading the stories we feel that we are drinking immortal water.

Q2. What can things of beauty do for us?

Ans: Beauty is immortal and its loveliness increases with the passage of time. It appears in many shapes. The worlds is full of miseries but the beautiful objects of nature like sun, moon and forest or the history of the human and the literature gives us great pleasure. By the way we forget our grieves.

“Multiple Choice Questions”

1. The poem "Lines from Endymion" has been written by _____.

John Keats	Shelly	John Milton	Shakespeare
------------	--------	-------------	-------------
2. John Keats was born in _____.

1795	1798	1792	1788
------	------	------	------
3. He acquired early education from _____.

Enfield school	Christ's hospital	Cambridge school	Edinburg
----------------	-------------------	------------------	----------
4. John Keats was died due to the severe criticism on his _____ poem.

Endymion	Ode to autumn	Ode to night angle	Ode to melancholy
----------	---------------	--------------------	-------------------
5. Lines from Endymion was published by John Keats in _____.

1815	1817	1816	1818
------	------	------	------
6. John Keats _____ increases with the passage of time.

Beauty	Love	Romance	Life
--------	------	---------	------
7. P.B Shelly compose _____ elegy on Keat's death.

Adonais	The saint of eve	Autumn	None of them
---------	------------------	--------	--------------
8. Despondence means _____.

Satisfaction	Disappointment	Disagreement	Worry
--------------	----------------	--------------	-------
9. Dearth means _____.

Decrease	Increase	Scarcity	Sweet
----------	----------	----------	-------
10. Spirits means _____.

Soul	Emotion	Love	Angle
------	---------	------	-------
11. Rills means _____.

Valley	Streams	River	Lake
--------	---------	-------	------
12. Blooms means _____.

Flower	Shadows	Twinkles	Lights
--------	---------	----------	--------



13. Dooms means _____.

End	Final	Final fate	Death
-----	-------	------------	-------
14. Tales means _____.

Stories	Poems	Elegies	Books
---------	-------	---------	-------
15. John Keats divides the beauty into _____ shapes.

3	4	2	5
---	---	---	---
16. A thing of beauty is a joy _____.

For ever	Perpetual	Always	None of them
----------	-----------	--------	--------------
17. Full of sweets dreams, and health, and quiet _____.

Bower	Shady	Innocence	Breathing
-------	-------	-----------	-----------
18. Spite of despondence, of the inhuman _____.

Dearth	Decrease	Scarcity	Sweet
--------	----------	----------	-------
19. All lovely tales that we have _____.

Listen	Heard	Read	Recited
--------	-------	------	---------
20. Pouring unto us from the _____.

Heaven bank	Heaven bring	Heaven corner	Heaven's brink
-------------	--------------	---------------	----------------
21. John Keats was buried at _____.

Germany	Scotland	Rome	London
---------	----------	------	--------

SAY NOT THE STRUGGLE NAUGHT AVALLETH

About the Poet

He is a great poet but known and admired more for his friendship with a greater poet and educationist, Mathew Arnold and for his support to Florence Nightingale.

About the Poem

This poem teaches the *Moral* lesson of inflicting courage, ceaseless struggle and sunny optimism of hope and aspiration. The poet through various images conveys a great message that without struggle, man cannot accomplish anything really great in this world. Struggle is the key to success in human life. It is rightly said:

"All honor to those who try."

Summary

It is wrong to say that our struggle is useless. It is not right to say that the enemy suffers no loss, and can never be defeated. Circumstances never remain the same always. Sometimes we fail to achieve our desires. But we should not be hopeless. Our fears may also be false. To explain this the poet gives three examples.

In the battlefield, sometimes a soldier thinks of running away. He should not do so. It is possible that beyond the smoke of guns, his friends may be winning. If he ran away, he would lose the honor of victory. Then we see the waves, striking against the shore. We should not think that they strike without any success. Somewhere might have broken the shore. Again the sun

risers in the east, and its light comes only through the eastern windows. As the sun rise in the east, and its light spreads everywhere, so our struggle does pay us somehow or the other.

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. What is the *Moral* of the poem? (2011/2016/2018)

Ans: The poem teaches us the *Moral* of inflecting courage. The poet through various images conveys that without struggle man cannot accomplish anything in the world. It confesses that struggle is the key of success, it right said.

Q2: Explain these lines:

In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly

But westward, look, the land is bright. (2014/2017)

Ans: These are the ending lines of Arthur Hugh Clough's poem, "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth." In the last stanza the poet tries to symbolize the advantage of struggle and strivings by using an example of the Sun. In the morning when we see the Sun through the Eastern windows there we see that the Sun climbs very slowly and it feels like it would take a long time to enlighten the whole city but after a while when we look at the westward then we realize that the struggle of the Sun has not gone in vain because the whole city has been brightened and glistened by the Sun.

“Multiple Choice Questions”

- The poem "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth" has been written by _____.

Shelly	John Keats	Thomas Campion	Arthur Hugh Clough
--------	------------	----------------	--------------------
- "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth" is a _____.

Saying	Proverb	Sentences	Statement
--------	---------	-----------	-----------
- The poet gives example to clarify your _____.

View	Perception	Mentality	None of them
------	------------	-----------	--------------
- Arthur Hugh was born at _____.

London	Sussex	Paris	Liverpool
--------	--------	-------	-----------
- Arthur Hugh Clough was born in _____.

1819	1821	1820	1822
------	------	------	------
- Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth was become famous in _____ world war.

1 st	2 nd	Ceriman	Troy
-----------------	-----------------	---------	------
- This song was sung between the war of America and _____.

British	German	Russia	Holland
---------	--------	--------	---------
- In this poem Naught means _____.

Not	Nay	Nothing	None
-----	-----	---------	------
- In this poem vain means _____.

Useless	Worth full	Use full	Advantageous
---------	------------	----------	--------------
- In this poem fields means _____.

Playground	Battle-field	Park	Plain
------------	--------------	------	-------
- In this the poet preaches _____.

Patriotism	Revenge	Hope	None of them
------------	---------	------	--------------
- The _____ and the wounds are vain.

Labor	Work	Pain	None of them
-------	------	------	--------------

13. The enemy _____ not, not faileth.

Faint	Unconscious	Unaware	None of them
-------	-------------	---------	--------------
14. If hope were _____ fears may be liars.

Deceive	Delude	Dupes	None of them
---------	--------	-------	--------------
15. Your comrades chase e'en now the _____.

Fliers	Friend	Companion	None of them
--------	--------	-----------	--------------
16. Seem here no painful inch to _____.

Get	Achieve	Gain	Acquire
-----	---------	------	---------
17. Comes silent, flooding in, the _____.

Deep	Sea	Ocean	Main
------	-----	-------	------
18. Arthur Hugh Clough was died in _____.

1861	1860	1862	1859
------	------	------	------

LINES FROM ULYSSES

Introduction of the poet

Lord Alfred Tennyson occupies a very important and prominent position in the domain of English Literature. He is the representative poet of Victorian era. He is a prolific poet and has composed a number of poems. Tennyson's poetry is rich in imagery as that of Keats but it lacks the romantic fine of Wordsworth and Coleridge.

Introduction of the Poem

Ulysses is a long, magnificent, symbolical and Moral boosting poem. The poem is written in the dramatic monologues of the powerful blank verse and tells the story of the most prudent and bravest of the Greek heroes, Ulysses of Homer's Odyssey. He is the symbol of adventurous spirit, indomitable courage, inexhaustible zeal; unflinching faith; unshakable determination and unquenchable thirst for knowledge. Ulysses wants to set out on a journey of discovery because he believes that it is not too late to find a New World.

Summary

Ulysses was a Greek hero and the King of Ithaca. He had spent most of his life in voyages and was always filled with the spirit of ventures and courage. His life was based on the principle of struggle and courage.

In this speech, Ulysses pays high tribute to his mariners who labored and worked with him. He reminded them of the past endeavors and motivated them to get prepared for another voyage. Ulysses believed that struggle should continue as long as they lived. They had to prove their eagerness, enthusiasm and the ability to fight even with deities. Ulysses invited his sailors to set off for another voyage in the hope of discovering new land in the far west. He was conscious of the dangers and hazards involved in such an exploitation but he was prepared to meet all the challenges.

Ulysses admitted that with the passage of time, the major part of their lives and much of their energies have been used up and they had grown weaker. But their determination was as strong as ever and they do not find themselves lacking in strength and vitality. They find themselves still a force to reckon with. They are always bent upon making ceaseless efforts to discover new lands, and under no circumstances, giving up their struggle until ultimate success is achieved.

Moral

"Struggle is the father of all things ... 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."

- Adolf Hitler

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

1. Who was Ulysses and why did he want to go on the voyage?

Ans: Ulysses was a great hero and king of Ithaca. He had spent most of his life in voyaging the different shores. After many years of adventures on sea, he came home but found the home's life dull and colorless. He wanted to go on the voyage in search of adventures or new lands.

Q2. How did he encourage his comrades? (2014/2017)

Ans: First of all, he paid tribute to his comrades who worked really hard and face the danger of nature. He reminded them of the past endeavors the contriving and motivated them to get prepared for another voyage because he believed that struggle has no ending. Perhaps we will find the newer land.

Q3. What sort of possibilities were revolving in Ulysses' mind?

Ans: Ulysses as the man of great courage and spirit. He told his mariners that it is possible that they may be drowned in the great dept of the sea. Or it is also possible that they may be reached the Isles of the blessed and met the great Greek warrior (Achilles). Whom they knew very well.

Q4. What great adventure is he proposing?

Ans: He was proposing a great adventure of finding a newer world. A/c to him there was never too late for anything that's why he wanted to do s/t noble and adventurous b/f his death.

Q5. What did the Ulysses ask the sailors to do in their old ages?

Ans: First of all, Ulysses paid high tribute to his mariners by reminding their past efforts. He invited them to set off for the new voyage. He was conscious of the hazards but prepared to meet all the challenges. He knew with the passage of time they had grown weaker but they are strong in will power. They still have the ability to find the new lands in the far East, if they strive, search and not to accept the defeat.

Q6. Why did he want to do something special before death?

Ans: He wanted to do something special before his death because life is the name of struggle, or we can say that Ulysses was the King and was a brave person who always suffered for the sake of others. That's why he wanted to do something noble for his people before his death so that they would remember after his death.

Q7: What does Ulysses mean by the following lines?

Made weak by time and fate but strong in will,

To strive , to seek, to find, and not to yield. (2014)

Ans: These are the ending lines of Alfred Lord Tennyson's epic poem "Ulysses". In this poem, Ulysses, a Greek hero, is returning from winning the battle of Troy against Trojans and now he is voyaging through the sea in a boat with his mariners for returning his homeland. This voyage had been very miserable for them and they suffered a long way hardship. Ulysses is orating in front of his mariners to increase their courage. Most of his companions have grown old and make weakened due to a very long battle which they have recently fought. Ulysses is saying that though we have become old but our will power is still much strong and by now we can seek newer world and strive for glory and will never be defeated against enemies. In this way, he instils a sense of courage and bravery in his mariners so that they can go on their sea voyage.

"I believe in one thing only that is the power of a human will." –Joseph Stalin

Q8: What is the message of the poem, 'Lines from Ulysses.'? (2012/2011/2010)

Ans: "Struggle is the father of all things ... 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."- Adolf Hitler

“Multiple Choice Questions”

1. The poem “Lines from Ulysses” is composed by _____.

Shelly	John Keats	Alfred Lord Tennyson	G. Allana
--------	------------	----------------------	-----------
2. Lord Alfred Tennyson was born in _____.

1809	1811	1810	1808
------	------	------	------
3. Lord Alfred Tennyson was the great poet of _____ age.

Renaissance	Romanticism	Victorian	Chaucerian
-------------	-------------	-----------	------------
4. Lord Alfred Tennyson accepted the peerage in _____.

1830	1840	1850	1884
------	------	------	------
5. Lord Alfred Tennyson was born at _____.

Liverpool	Rome	Paris	Somersby
-----------	------	-------	----------
6. Ulysses reminded his men the war between Greece and _____.

Troy	British	Latin	Romans
------	---------	-------	--------
7. _____ souls that have toil'd and wrought, and thought with me.

Mariners	Companion	Friend	None of them
----------	-----------	--------	--------------
8. The thunder and the _____ and opposed.

Sunrays	Sunshine	Enemy	None of them
---------	----------	-------	--------------
9. _____ hath yet his honor and his toil.

Young age	Old age	Infancy	Childhood
-----------	---------	---------	-----------
10. _____ closes all; but something ere the end.

Death	Life	Infancy	Childhood
-------	------	---------	-----------
11. Not unbecoming men that strove with _____.

Troy	Gods	Monster	Ghost
------	------	---------	-------
12. The light begin to twinkle from the _____.

Rock	Valley	Mountain	Hill
------	--------	----------	------
13. The sounding _____ for my purpose holds.

Waves	Furrows	Clouds	Sky
-------	---------	--------	-----
14. It may be will shall touch the happy _____.

Island	Eve	Isles	None of them
--------	-----	-------	--------------

The Lost Star

Q1: What is the theme of G Allana's poem The Lost Star? (2017)

Ans: Man is a unique creation. God has sent a sense of eternity in our hearts. And that sense of timeless destiny can only find its fulfilment in God himself. The man without God is spiritually dead; when his physical life is over, he faces eternal separation from God. When man falls in a habit to argue with the truth and tries to refute or doubt the irrefutable, he blurs the whole reality in his mind. That I where, he loses his way. The whole sacred structure of reality seems to demolish before his eyes. He completely loses his way to eternity. In this poem, the man knows that he possessed the Godly powers before. As soon as he fell for doubt or argument, he has lost his status as the superior being amongst all creations. He is conscious of the fact that now he belongs to damned race. He has the ultimate urge to find the way to the reality.



ENGLISH

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XII



PROSE SECTION

Compiled By: Engineer Nasim Zulifqar



TWENTY MINUTES WITH MRS. OAKENTUBB

Introduction

Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb is an effective little piece of emotional drama written by Frank Arthur. Frank Arthur is known for his achievements as a civil servant, novelist and scriptwriter.

It is a rare specimen of a melodrama filled with thrill and suspense. The play is notable for the skilful manipulation of suspense. The story is based on the theme of revenge, crime and punishment.

“Revenge renders ears deaf.” - William Shakespeare

Summary

It was a stormy winter's evening of 1955. A heavily wrapped lady entered the waiting room of a country railway junction, followed by a porter who lighted the fire for her, as it was very cold. Soon a male passenger also entered the waiting room and came near the fire in order to warm himself. The porter told them that they had to wait for 20 minutes for the arrival of the train, bound for Stainthorpe. After the departure of the porter the two passengers were left alone. They were strangers to each other, but soon they started a conversation to while away the time.

The man told the woman of two half-minute meetings, which had the most profound effect on his life. The first meeting took place in June 1953 in Korea. He was severely wounded and wanted to die. He fainted and when he regained consciousness, he saw a young Korean girl bending over him. She smiled at him and her smile gave him the courage to live. He smile made him realize what his daughter would have been like if she had lived. She was killed along with her mother in a road accident. They were overrun by a car, which was being driven recklessly by Mrs. Judy Oakentubb. She was held guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to 18-month imprisonment but according to him it was a plain deliberate heartless murder. So, he was going to Stainthorpe in order to avenge the murder of his wife and daughter.

The woman told the man that his wife and daughter were killed in the accident. It was not a murder. But he did not agree. He said that she was drunk and was driving the car very fast to reach the coast from Stainthorpe. She led a bet with one of her companies to cover the long distance within 15 minutes while it could be covered in half an hour. She drove recklessly and killed his wife and daughter. So, it was a deliberate murder.

By chance he read the name of Mrs. Oakentubb, written on the label of the suitcase, which belonged to the lady who was conversing with him. He was sure that the lady, who was standing before him, was Mrs. Judy Oakentubb. He pulled a revolver from his pocket and pointed at her. Mrs. Judy Oakentubb recoiled and told him that she had been in perpetual agony ever since the accident took place. She posed herself as a repentant lady over the tragic accident. She instead of asking for her life implored for her death that according to her was a mean of escaping from the mental torture. Believing in her statement, he decided to leave her and give her no punishment, as living with a sense of self-reproachment was an ideal punishment for the lady. He says, “Yes! You are right! It would be a greater punishment to live.”

He pocketed his revolver and walked out leaving her sobbing. As soon as he left the room, she came to her real self. She expressed her hatred for the man observing her from outside. He opened the door suddenly, raised the revolver and shot her dead. It is rightly said: “Often a clever culprit is caught by the trap of his own blunders.”



Conclusion

Those who cause tragedies in the lives of others inevitably meet the tragic end. Beyond any shadow of doubt an evildoer is the engineer of his own catastrophe.

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. What is the significance of the tie on label on the suitcase of Mrs. Oakentubb?

Ans: The label which is tie on the suitcase has the profound significance. When she was strolling the room took a position with her back to her suitcase it appear that she had tucked the label under the flap so that it was no longer visible. That was sufficient for the man to disclose the identity that she was the same lady who killed his wife and daughter in the motor accident.

Q2. Explain the importance of the label on Mrs. Oakentubb suitcase. Why did he hide it?

Ans: The label which was attached to the suitcase of Mrs. Judy Oakentubb has the greatest importance because if the person remained ignorant from the identification of the lady there could no progress in the play at all. The lady hide the label on her suitcase because she felt that disclosure of her identify will make trouble for her.

Q3. At what point of the play do we come to certain that the man knows that the woman in the waiting room is Mrs. Judy Oakentubb? When in fact do you think he discovered his identity?

Ans: According to me the author is quite sure at the beginning of the play that the lady who is sitting in the waiting room is Mrs. Judy Oakentubb. When they start talking about the casual meeting of the people once in life, sometime change the life. This story focuses on her (Judy). At the time of narrating the facial expression made his mind clear that she is Mrs. Judy Oakentubb.

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

Ans: The audience is likely to suspect that she might be Mrs. Judy. When the male character made his intentions clear that he is going to kill her.

Q5. What motive has the man to murder Mrs. Judy Oakentubb? (2010/2012)

Ans: The man became her bitter enemy out of grief. She killed her wife and daughter in motor accident. She was drunken and driving car with rapid speed only for bet. That was his motive. It's mean that his motive was to take revenge.

Q6. Draw a brief character sketch of Porter?

Ans: The Porter is most humorous character of the play. His role is to relief the tension in the play. He brings the lady passenger into the waiting room. He appears to be a kind hearted man. Who furls joy in providing comforts to the passenger time & again?

Q7. Why is your opinion does the author make the Porter a humorous character?

Ans: The author makes the Porter a humorous character to create the moments of tensions, suspense and relief.

Q8. Write the brief character sketch of Judy Oakentubb? (2012)

Ans Mrs. Judy Oakentubb is the central character of the play. She is an ordinary character. Nothing very remarkable about her. Her dress suggests that she belongs to a rich class. She is very genius and cruel lady, because when the male character makes her intensions that he comes here only to kill Mrs. Judy Oakentubb. At that time she gets frightened but control her nerves. She also convinces that man, that she is facing is miserable due to her mistake. In fact she does not repeat on it. We meet her for too shorter period of time to establish any opinion about her but in short, there is nothing admirable in her character. She is the symbol of deceiving.

“Treachery, the name is women”

“john milton”

Q9. Is the play has happy ending?

Ans: Yes, the play has the happy ending because its ending touch the peak of the reader mind. She commits the sin by killing the innocent pedestrian. That's why get the same treatment.

Q10. Give the brief character sketch of male character?

Ans: Basically, male character is the most important character of the play. He is the husband and the father of the innocent pedestrian. Who became the prey of Oakentubb rush driving. He is the slightly leaves on social scale. He is clean shaven and at its first exhibits a flamboyant air. The gentleman entered in the waiting room and find out the identity by glancing on her suitcase. Afterwards he puts the light on the importance of casual meeting and illustrates his experience about them. She also tells lady he is going to Strain Thorpe to take the revenge to Mrs. Oakentubb who killed his wife and daughter in the motor accident. When the person becomes certain that the lady in the waiting room is Mrs. Oakentubb, he pulled his revolver at her. She plots a plan and compels him to leave her b/c her life is more miserable and beyond your expectations. So that he dropped the idea of killing her. When he realized that she is playing to him. He puts the revolver and shot her dead and hurries out from there.

Q11: Why did the meeting with the Korean girl give the man a purpose to live in, 'Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb'? (2013)

Ans: In June 1953, the man went to a war in Korea. He got injured and fainted. When he opened his eyes, he saw a Korean girl looking at him. She looked at him and smiled. This smile had given him the purpose to live. He wanted to take revenge from Judy Oakentubb who killed his wife and daughter in a road accident.

Q12: Is the man cleverer than Mrs. Oakentubb? (2017)

Ans: Indeed, the man was quite cleverer than Mrs. Oakentubb. We began to think in this way till the very start of the story. He looked at the strap-on label to identify that the lady was Mrs. Oakentubb but he did not reveal her identity till the very end. He chose a great time to murder her because it was heavily raining outside and no one could hear the shouting of Mrs. Oakentubb. In this way, we can conclude that the man was cleverer than Mrs. Oakentubb.

Q13: Discuss the justification of Mrs Oakentubb's murder. (2019)

Ans: According to the story, the man was justified in murdering Mrs. Judy Oakentubb in the following manners. First of all, she killed his daughter and wife in an accident while she was driving a car in the fit of drunken mischief and she was also driving fast because of a bet. Mrs. Oakentubb lied in the court and the court concluded that it was a manslaughter so she was given six months of imprisonment. That's why, the man killed her to punish the evil doer.



“Multiple Choice Questions”

1. Twenty minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb is written by _____.

Bertrand Russell	Frank Arthur	D.Y. Morgan	Stephen Leacock
------------------	---------------------	-------------	-----------------
2. Frank Arthur was a novelist and _____.

Historian	Psychologist	Play-Wright	Poet
-----------	--------------	--------------------	------
3. In twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb the total characters are _____.

Three	Four	Two	Five
--------------	------	-----	------
4. In twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb, the waiting room is _____.

With three passengers	With two passengers	Full with passengers	Empty
-----------------------	----------------------------	----------------------	-------
5. The lady puts her suitcase down on the _____.

Floor	Chair	Bench	Table
-------	-------	--------------	-------
6. Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb is an effective piece of _____.

Fiction	Melodrama	Tragedy	Comedy
---------	------------------	---------	--------
7. Twenty Minutes with Mrs. Oakentubb is notable for its skilful manipulation of _____.

Suspense	Defectiveness	Tragedy	Comedy
-----------------	---------------	---------	--------
8. The porter says, “This job is only fit for a shaggy _____.

Dog	Cow	Sheep	Deep
------------	-----	-------	------
9. When the man throws his hat and coat on the bench his glance falls on the _____ of lady’s suitcase.

Address	Label	Name	Living place
---------	--------------	------	--------------
10. Mrs. Oakentubb was about _____.

Four foot eight	Five foot two	Five foot five	Five foot three
-----------------	---------------	----------------	------------------------
11. He was wounded in Korea in June _____.

1954	1953	1955	1952
------	-------------	------	------
12. Mrs. Oakentubb lived at _____.

Stainthorpe	Village	Town	Station
--------------------	---------	------	---------
13. He saw once in a newspaper Mrs. Oakentubb’s _____.

Address	Picture	Photograph	None of them
---------	---------	-------------------	--------------
14. The Korean girl was about _____.

Thirteen	Sixteen	Fifteen	Fourteen
----------	---------	---------	-----------------
15. Before seeing the Korean girl, the man wanted _____.

To take revenge	To live	To die	To go to Stainthorpe
-----------------	---------	---------------	----------------------
16. “There are several sorts of men. But there are only two kinds of _____.

Woman	Passions	People	Human beings
--------------	----------	--------	--------------
17. He tells her that she was driving at _____ miles an hour.

Forty	Sixty	Thirty	Fifty
-------	--------------	--------	-------
18. “She pulled out to overtake a _____.

Car	Bus	Lorry	Carrier
-----	------------	-------	---------
19. She was driving fast for a _____.

Prize	Race	Murder	Bet
-------	------	--------	------------
20. She made bet for wagered _____.

Three pounds	Four pounds	Two pounds	Five pounds
--------------	-------------	------------	--------------------
21. Her rotten-set had wagered that she would not driven from stainthorpe cross to the coast under _____ minutes.

Twenty	fifteen	Sixteen	Eighteen
--------	----------------	---------	----------
22. “So everything is true about your story except that you have come here to kill _____.

Mrs. Oakentubb	She	He	The porter
-----------------------	-----	----	------------

REFLECTIONS ON THE RE-AWAKENING EAST

Introduction

The chapter entitled Reflections on the Re-awakening East, has been written by Bertrand Russel. He is the most outstanding writer and thinker of our time. His more popular 30rkds have been notable for their *Introduction* of scientific attitudes into the discussion of politics and sociology.

Summary

According to Russel, power has never stayed permanently in the world. Initially at the beginning the East and the Eastern nations had more power than the West but gradually the power slipped out of the hand of the Eastern nations and went into the hands of the Western countries. The West became all powerful and the East lost its power.

This chapter has been written in the year 1954 so Russel is talking about the conditions of year 1954. When Russel is talking about the conditions of year 1954. When Russel wrote this essay in 1954, he thought that power was once again passing out from the hands of the West and the East was beginning to re-awaken and to gain power, therefore, what we have learnt so far is that power changes from hand to hand. Russel is expressing his thoughts and his opinions as to what the Eastern nations should do on their re-awakening. Russel is offering advice to the Eastern awakening nations as to what should they do in order to prosper and be successful.

First and foremost Russel advises the Eastern awakening nation not to adopt communism because Russel describes communism as a poison. The next advice that he gave them is to adopt industrialization and mechanization because according to Russel any country that does not accept industrialization will lag behind. He advises the Eastern countries to stay away from war, to struggle for peace.

The next advice is not to follow the West blindly but to take from the West what is good and to leave out what is bad. After that Russel goes on to declare that Asia has some excellent and major civilizations. These civilizations should never be mixed with each other. Further more another excellent advice that Russel gave was that it is definitely agreed that we can't progress without mechanization yet the fact remains that side by side with mechanization we should not forget poetry, arts, friendship, character-building, all these come side by side. We must see to it that on one hand we progress in science and on the other hand we build our *Moral* value.

Last but not the least, Russel concludes with the optimistic thought that the Eastern and Asian nations shall contribute to the betterment and the progress of the world and will not imitate the mistakes of the West.

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. Why does Bertrand Russell want the reawakening of the east to preserve their traditional culture and abstain from copying in the west?

Ans. The author preaches so view of the particular social and *Moral* values of the east. He points out to the fact that supremacy of the east was nothing military, science, philosophy, poetry & the art. All flourished in the China & Mohammedan World at a time when Europe has a such call this period the dark ages. But it was only in Europe that it was dark. Europe has



as such cheated the East to establish and is the that east may preserve their traditional culture and abstain from copying the west.

Q2. What does Bertrand Russell mean by the reawakening east?

Ans. By this he means rapid progress of various social & political and the values & in comparison downfall of all such values in the East.

Q3. What does Russell says about the relation b/w the East and the West?

Ans. The East and the west have been powerful by turns. Now again the east is becoming powerful. Russia & China have great power and Western countries can't keep their rules over eastern countries.

Q4. What does Russell say about industrialization? (2010/2015/2017)

Ans. Russell says that Eastern countries should make use of science & technology. It is difficult to keep our independence without them. They are necessary for progress. Russell rightly advices eastern countries not to use science for destructive purpose. They should not like the west to use science & technology for the production of weapons for war. They should not use scientific and mechanical power to fight against and over power other nations.

The west has no doubt use science and machine for better purpose too. It has explored the whole world to use scientific & mechanical means. It has learnt the secrets of atoms & stars. It has provided the world to many comforts & machinery. The east can also put science & machinery to such constructive use. Russell thus asks the east to make such positive use of science, technology & machinery. He should not copy the mistakes of the west in using these negatively that is for destruction.

Q5. Why is insular for European historians to turn the centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire "the dark ages"? (2018)

Ans. European historians call the centuries after the fall of Roman Empire the dark ages because the European & western countries were backward. The Muslims countries including Spain & eastern Asian countries were advanced in comparison. But European historians did not consider this, & described the ages till the 15th Century as dark.

Q6. On what ground does the argue that communism is the most modern & the most virulent form of western imperialism?

Ans. Communism is the most virulent because it threatens the ancient & glorious traditions of Asia. Then it is imposed by military force.

Q7. To what cause does the author attribute the power of England in the early 19th century & the power of United States & Russian today?

Ans. The attribute the industrialism & scientific technique the power of England in the 19th century & the power of United States & Russian today.

Q8. What does the author consider it useless to resists industrialism?

Ans. It is useless to resists industrialism because civilization depends on it. Further wars are not possible without industrialization & countries have to prepare for war.

Q9. How is traditional culture threatened in age dominated by science & machinery?

Ans. Traditional culture is threatened by science & machinery that put an end to everything good and bad in it. Science & machinery sweep away all cultural traditions & ways & make people think mechanically.

Q10. What is the author's view had been the most serious flaw in the character of the west of the last few centuries?

Ans. The most serious flaw in the character of the west has been the use of scientific technique in the preparation of war.

Q11. What in the authors opinion should Asian countries accept from the west and what should they reject? (2014/2016)

Ans. The Asian countries should have advance scientifically and industrially like the west. They should show tolerance and have democratic quality like west. But they should not put science to destructive use should not prepare for war. They should not put an end to their old traditions & social ways & not become slaves to industrialism.

Q12: What are the basis of modern cosmopolitanism as suggested by Bertrand Russell? (2017)

Ans: According to Bertrand Russell, modern cosmopolitanism is based upon science and machinery. He believes that they have become essential part of today's civilization. The two new elements are so vital and assertive that they have diminished everything in the culture.

“Multiple Choice Questions”

- In the earliest history, the _____ predominated.
East West South Muslims
- Reflection on the reawakening east is written by _____.
James Thurber Bertrand Russell Oscar Wilde Liaquat Ali Khan
- Bertrand Russell was an eminent _____ and philosopher.
Mathematician Socialist Communist Physician
- War between German and other occidental enfeebled _____.
Asia Europe South Africa West
- The British cling-----
Malaya Italy Bhutan Pakistan
- is not recognized by east and west.
Communism Atheism Religion None of them
- is the most virulent form of western imperialism
Atheism Education Religion Communism
- The world is divided into -----blocks.
1 2 3 4
- led the world in science.
Muslims Hindus East West
- The protests against industrialism is mentioned in -----book.
Carlyle Milton's Ruskin Newton
- The philosophy of communism is-----
German Italian Greece Chinese
- The eastern countries should refrain themselves copying the mistakes of -----.
West Americans English Carabians
- In Asia, there are ----- distinct civilizations.
3 2 4 5
- Poetry and music were forgotten in -----philosophy.
German Industrial Machine None of them
- Asia and Africa were tortured in the hands of-----.
Western Eastern Southern Jews
- The west, however, acquired the lead in civilization with the rise of _____.
Greece Latin Alexander None of them
- In power with the conquests of _____.
Pluto Aristotle Alexander None of them
- West lost his position through the war between Roman and _____.
Dutch Americans Other Occidental Germans

19. Europeans, with unpardonable insularity, call this period _____.

Black Age	Bleak Age	Dark Age	None of them
-----------	-----------	----------	--------------
20. Columbus and Vasco-Da-Gama were the pioneers of the new western imperialism and _____ was its main weapon.

Machine	Cane	Scientific Technique	None of them
---------	------	----------------------	--------------
21. It is now Europe whose freedom is threatened by the alliance of _____.

Moscow	Peking	Napolean	Moscow with Peking
--------	--------	----------	--------------------
22. Asia has suffered under the insolence of the _____.

Americans	White men	Black men	Christians
-----------	-----------	-----------	------------
23. There are, it is true, some remnants of _____ to be swept away.[]

White Imperialism	American Imperialism	Mughlia Imperialism	None of them
-------------------	----------------------	---------------------	--------------
24. There is only one Imperialism which now offers any menace to Asia. It is that of _____.

Europe	Russia	Italy	German
--------	--------	-------	--------
25. The power of England in the early Nineteenth Century was based upon a virtual monopoly of _____.

Science	Machinery	Industry	None of them
---------	-----------	----------	--------------
26. It is the source of _____.

Power	Energy	Potential	None of them
-------	--------	-----------	--------------
27. When industrialism was new in England, it roused _____ on account of its ruthlessness and destruction of beauty.

Indignant Protest	Vital Protest	Favor	None of them
-------------------	---------------	-------	--------------
28. Gandhi, in spite of his immense influence over his compatriots, was totally unable to restore the _____.

Spinning Wheel	Industrialism	Machinery	None of them
----------------	---------------	-----------	--------------
29. The most sinister application of scientific technique is in regard to _____.

Ideas	Peace	Threat	War
-------	-------	--------	-----
30. The organization of the world into _____ blocks.

2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---
31. Asia contains _____ of the world population.

1/3 rd	Half	1/4 th	1/5 th
-------------------	------	-------------------	-------------------
32. Modern cosmopolitanism is based upon _____.

Science	Machinery	Industry	Art
---------	-----------	----------	-----
33. If human life is to be tolerable, it cannot be wholly _____.

Mechanized	Industrialized	Systematic	None of them
------------	----------------	------------	--------------
34. The west throughout the last five centuries has displayed _____.

Energy	Extra Ordinary Energy	Strength	Power
--------	-----------------------	----------	-------
35. I have not the gift of _____ and I cannot plumb the depths of human folly

Speculation	Prediction	Prophecy	None of them
-------------	------------	----------	--------------

THE DAY THE DAM BROKE

Introduction

The Day the Dam Broke is a fascinating, captivating, remarkable humorous story written by the great American humorist James Groves Thurber. He has written a number of witty and humorous articles.

In this story, the writer has depicted the mob mentality with great dexterity. He has narrated the experiences of his Aunt Edith Taylor and his own experiences about the "Great Run" of the

afternoon in Columbus city. This short story is a good example of Thurber's sardonic but affectionate view of human behavior. "Humour is an emotional chaos recollected in tranquillity." - James Thurber

Summary

James Thurber recalls an interesting incident of his early childhood when he lived in Columbus City, situated near the Ohio River in the U.S.A. All of a sudden, on March 12, 1913 a rumour spread that the River Ohio was in flood and the water would rush towards the city as the dam had broken. The people became panicky 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. In calamity ever rumour is believed. Men, Women and children were running helter-skelter towards the East. Normal business was going on in the market, but when the rumour spread about the flood, the people who were busy in selling and buying, started to run in utter confusion for saving their lives. Two thousand people were abruptly in full flight. Go East! Go East! The Dam has Broken was the clarion cry, being heard everywhere.

The writer's aunt Edith Taylor was in a movie theatre, she wrote:

"When I reached Grant Avenue, I was so spent that Dr. H.P. Mallory passed me, there was a boy behind him on roller-skates and Dr. Mallory mistook the swishing of the skates for the sound of rushing water. He eventually reached the Columbus School for Girls where he collapsed."

The panic-stricken people ran out for safety leaving fires burning and food cooking and doors wide open. 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 the news about the flood was false and that the dam had not broken. At first the announcement added to the confusion and increased the panic, for many stampedes the militiamen were announcing, The Dam has now Broken! Thus setting an official seal of authentication on the calamity. But after repeated announcements the misunderstanding was removed and order was restored. The people heaved a sigh of relief when they heard that the dam had not broken. The people 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." - Jefferson

Conclusion

This story is a good study of human behaviour. It shows that men lose all their wit and wisdom in a panic. In fact, this humorous story is also a satire on human follies.

"The mob has many heads but no brains." - Rivarol 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 & laughter. But in fact the author has tried to study human characters thrown in difficult & trying circumstances because:

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

- Nietzsche



“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. How can you say that “The Day the Dam Broke” is an interesting & humorous story?

Ans. The River Ohio in America was in flood in 1913. The writer was in Columbia, a city near the dam across the river. In high street, the main city market a person suddenly started running east towards the restaurant. A newsboy also started running. Other people also started running east saying that the Dam had broken. They were running from floodwaters to the eastern part of the city that was higher part. Thus the broken dam rumour began. All peoples in the offices, shops, factories, homes etc came out in the street hearing the broken Dam rumour. They were moving east. The writer's grandfather behaved very strangely. He was afraid that some soldiers on horses were attacking the city. Other people hit him on her head to make him running in the fear. Later, soldiers announced from Lorries that the dam had not broken. At first the people were confused. Then they understand their foolishness & started running back to their homes & places of work.

Q2. How accurate is the title of Thurber's essay?

Ans. The title is accurate because the essay is about the false news about the breaking of the dam in America. The title at once raises some questions in our minds that what happened after the news spread around, & what was the condition & situation of the writer who has written the essay the first person.

Q3. How can we gather about grand's father age, physique & mental condition?

Ans. The writer's grand father was surely very old, perhaps more than 75 year in age. He was more than six feet in height & weighted about a hundred & seventy pounds. It means that he was quit heavy & well built. For his age he was strong & active. Mentally he was not much ready to understand others. He did not accept the rumor of the breaking of the demand instead thought that it was an attack of army that was upsetting the people that was also wrong.

Q4. How was the panic appear to have started?

Ans. The panic started at the busy trade center on high street. Somebody began to run perhaps to meet his wife waiting for him somewhere. Another person began to run also for some reason. Then all the people started walking fast or running east & the words dam and then the dam had broken spread around like wild fire

Q5. What caused the Lieutenant colonel of infantry to lead a fleeing company of three hundred person.

Ans: It was a cry of a little child goes ear that set the lieutenant colonel running & leading the eastward. This army officer behaved thus as he was in the habit of obeying order's or commands.

Q6. How long did the panic last & how was the order restored? (2011/2019)

Ans. The broken-dam rumor, as James Thurber mentions in his essay 'The Day the Dam Broke', did not last more than two hours. The tangled evacuation of the city ended as abruptly as it began, and all the people silently went to their home, leaving the streets peaceful and deserted. The order was restored by the militiamen. However, their bellowing through the megaphone initially added to confusion and increased the panic because people thought they were saying "The dam has now broken" rather than "The dam has not broken."

Q7. How did panic start in the cinema high street? (2016)

Ans. An aunt of James Thurber namely 'Edith Taylor' was there in a cinema theater when the running occurred in Columbus city. A WS Hart picture was being shown in the cinema. An elderly man sitting near my aunt mumbled something and got out of his seat, and went up the aisle at a dogtrot. This start led everybody In an instant the audience was jamming the aisles. A woman shouted 'Fire' who always expected to be burned up in a theater. The whole audience ran outside the theater and gathered at the state house yard.

Q8. Why did Dr. Mallory think that the floodwaters were shout to engulf him? (2017)

Ans. Dr. HP Mallory was also running with whole of the Columbus city. He mistook the sound of roller skates with the frothing waters of the Scioto. He collapsed at the Columbus School for Girls with a tranced breath. After sometime he realized that it was not water behind him but a boy on roller skates. Because of his foolishness he shut up like a clam if Afternoon of the Great Run is mentioned even after twenty years.

Q9. How did Thurber obtain the description of the events in the cinema?

Ans. Thurber got all this information from his aunt who too had gone to see the show.

Q10. How did Thurber's mother cope with the situation? (2014)

In his essay 'The Day the Dam Broke' James Thurber tells that unlike the other people, who ran out leaving fires burning and food cooking and doors wide open, his mother turned out all the fires. She planned to take refuge somewhere in the top of Memorial Hall, so she took with her a dozen eggs and two loaves of bread as a precaution against hunger during the refuge. However, she could not reach Memorial Hall as the flood of people, who were shouting "Go east", drew her along and the rest of her family members with her.

Q11: What do you learn about human behavior from, 'The Day the Dam Broke'? (2013)

Ans: James Thurber elaborated eloquently a sardonic but affectionate view of human behaviour. In his scripture named 'the day the dam broke', he described an incident in which the people of Columbus city ran east to save their life in a fit of the thought that the dam has broken. It was just a rumour and all the people of Columbus city were as safe as kittens under a stove but somehow the panic started and the whole crowd of city people stated in full flight towards East so that their life could be saved. We learn from this chapter that human beings are so much careless and trust worthy. They trust upon everything they listen of see and they seldom try to find reasons. Hence, they make a fool of themselves.

"Multiple Choice Questions"

- "The Day The Dam Broke" has been written by _____.

James Thurber	Johns Galsworthy	Bertrand Russell	Frank Arthur
---------------	------------------	------------------	--------------
- James Thurber is one of the foremost-----humorist .

English	Scottish	American	Polish
---------	----------	----------	--------
- _____ is the good example of Thurber sardonic but affectionate view of human behavior.

The Day the Dam Broke	The Seal in the Bedroom	Let Your Mind Alone	Fables For Our Times
-----------------------	-------------------------	---------------------	----------------------
- _____ was the native town of Thurber.

Columbus	Auburn	Moscow	Paris
----------	--------	--------	-------
- The flood rumor was spread in -----

1913	1813	1826	1823
------	------	------	------
- The author Grand Father was _____ in height.[]

8	6	6.5	taller than 6 feet
---	---	-----	--------------------
- His weight is about _____.

60	170 pounds	70	180
----	------------	----	-----

8. People were screaming _____.

Go East	Go West	Go South	Go North
---------	---------	----------	----------
9. Grandfather thought that _____ has attacked on us.

Nathan Force	Army	Enemy	None of them
--------------	------	-------	--------------
10. Only the rise of -----feet could cause the flood.[]

92	95	90	100
----	----	----	-----
11. Somebody began to run, perhaps -----.

School boy	News boy	Ward boy	College boy
------------	----------	----------	-------------
12. Inside ----- minutes everybody started running.[]

15	20	10	5
----	----	----	---
13. GO EAST was the -----.

Shout	Cry	Slogan	None of them
-------	-----	--------	--------------
14. The mother of the author took-----eggs and two loaves of bread.

One dozen	Two dozen	Six	Nine
-----------	-----------	-----	------
15. A person was running to the _____ to meet his wife.

Maramour Restaurant	Park	Coffee Shop	Office
---------------------	------	-------------	--------
16. _____ added the color to the surging billow of people.

Old lady	Cop	Girl	News Boy
----------	-----	------	----------
17. Dr. Mallory was resembled _____.

John Milton	Shelly	Robert Browning	Shakespeare
-------------	--------	-----------------	-------------
18. Marie Celeste was a _____.

Troop ship	Ship	Bus	Train
------------	------	-----	-------
19. Edith Taylor was _____ of the author.

Aunt	Mother	Sister	Wife
------	--------	--------	------
20. _____ People took part in the Great run.

100	1200	1000	Uncountable
-----	------	------	-------------
21. Dr. Mallory was running by hearing the voice of _____.

Roaring water	People	Swishing sound	Shoe skates
---------------	--------	----------------	-------------
22. Author & Dr. Mallory met _____.

Parson avenue	Ohio avenue	Maramor Restaurant	Sherman
---------------	-------------	--------------------	---------
23. This Chapter describes the behavior of the people at the time of _____.

Panic	Anger	Worry	Examination
-------	-------	-------	-------------
24. James Groves Thurber, who died in _____.

1961	1971	1951	1981
------	------	------	------
25. The Day the Dam Broke is a good example of Thurber's _____ but affectionate view of human behavior.

Irony	Criticism	Satire	Sardonic
-------	-----------	--------	----------
26. The city was in hell it was during that frightful & perilous afternoon in _____.

1910	1912	1913	1915
------	------	------	------

PAKISTAN AND THE MODERN WORLD

Introduction

After the creation of Pakistan in the year 1950, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan went on an official tour of the United States of America. His mission was to introduce to the Americans the newly formed country of Pakistan, to tell the Americans all about Pakistan and to bring the two countries close together. This chapter Pakistan and the Modern World, actually is the explanation of Liaquat Ali Khan's speech at the Kansas city, while he was hanking them for the degree bestowed on him.



Summary

While Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was in the United States of America, on this trip the University of Kansas City awarded him an honorary degree for his services rendered to his country.

As far as the contents of the speech are concerned, these are what that makes the speech all important and interesting. Mr. Liaquat Ali begins by thanking the administration of the University of Kansas City and tells them that he will talk about Pakistan in his speech because his mission is to make the Americans familiar with the history and origin of Pakistan. Mr. Liaquat Ali then goes on to say that there are similarities between the fight for independence that the Muslims waged against the British and the fight that the Americans put up for their independence. Thus there are similarities between fight for Indians and Muslims and Americans.

After that Liaquat Ali goes on to explain as to why the Muslims wanted a separate homeland and the Muslims of Indian Sub-Continent were not willing to line with Hindus. There are religious, economic and social differences between the Hindus and the Muslims. Further more, Mr. Liaquat Ali goes on to say that many people did not agree to the partition of India. However, later on they realize that the creation of Pakistan has made the Asian Continent more stable, also Mr. Liaquat Ali goes on to explain what advantages the creation of Pakistan has brought about in the region. According to Mr. Liaquat Ali whereas in other countries there is backwardness, inner confusion, discontentment, religious difference but in Pakistan there is no internal struggle, no religious difference and there is democracy in the country. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan then praises the Pakistani nation and declares that when Pakistan was created there was no proper government, no money and no security, but it was due to the hard work and unity of Pakistani nation that we managed not only to survive but also to progress.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan makes yet another point while introducing Pakistan to the Americans, he declares that even the Pakistani people have duties to fulfill towards their country, the duty of each Pakistani is to guard and protect his freedom and the freedom of his country. After that Mr. Liaquat goes on to make a very very important point. He declares that in order to progress we must have strong faith in our religion and at the same time we must accept scientific technology and progress. Then Mr. Liaquat Ali goes on to suggest that we must stay away from war and we must follow the progress of the West and take from the West what we considered to be good.

Finally, he requests to the Americans to help Pakistan on the path of progress and the United States could do that by lending its fund of knowledge and progress to backward Pakistani nation. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan ends the speech on an optimistic and hopeful note wanting Pakistan and United States to be friends for all times to come.

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. What reason did Liaquat Ali Khan give for the creation of Pakistan? OR How has Liaquat Ali Khan justified the creation of Pakistan?

Ans. Liaquat Ali Khan says that the Muslim and the Hindus were two nations. They have so many differences that they could not live together. The Muslims believed in one God & the Hindus believed more than one god. Muslims believed in equality while the Hindus believed in differences of castes. The Muslims had laws inheritance different from those of Hindus. They had different economic views. Thus they were to separate nations.



Further the Muslims were quite backward while the Hindus were advanced. The Hindus were in majority and undivided India. Without Pakistan, all the Indian Muslims would have become a minority after independence. The Muslims wanted a country of their own to promote their religion and culture and to progress, so Pakistan created.

Q2. What are the aims of Pakistan? What Pakistan wants to do?

Ans. Pakistan is based on believe on God, democracy, justice and peace. The Pakistanis want to work for peace & justice. At the same time, they are ready to fight against cruelty. They will fight if they are attacked.

Pakistan wants to make us full on science & machinery like America. Pakistan wants to be a successful democracy. She wants to strengthen Asia & the whole world. She wants to cooperate with the advanced countries like America. She wants to get their help & advice and aims to progress like them.

Q3. Write a short note on the duties of the West towards the people of Asia?

Ans. The West should help Asian in keeping peace. If there is aggression in any part of Asia, the West should help Asia. Western countries like America should help Asia, whenever strong military powers trouble them.

The Western-World should help Asian countries like Pakistan with their knowledge and facilities. It has great knowledge of Science. It should give this knowledge to Asia. It should help Asia in becoming advanced in scientific, industrial and technical fields.

Western countries like America should help Pakistan and other Asian countries in becoming strong, prosperous, and democratic. As a new democracy, Pakistan can learn well form America's experience to become strong & important like her.

Q4. Briefly state the main reason given by Liaquat Ali Khan for the Muslims desire not to continue living in a united India? (2014)

Ans. The main reason why the Muslims did not want to live in a united India. After independence was that they were not ready to accept the Hindus as their new masters.

Q5. What main differences does Liaquat Ali Khan point out b/w Muslims & Hindus belief and Attitudes? (2010)

Ans. Liaquat Ali khan points out the belief of Muslims in one God and the Hindus in more than one god, they believe in the Prophet of the Arabia & Christ and in the belief of the right of private ownership & distribution of wealth through inheritance and the practice of the Hindus to promote the increase of wealth.

Q6. What advantages does Liaquat Ali Khan show the Hindus to have gained from the creation of Pakistan?

Ans. The Hindus would have true freedom to develop their own culture after independence. They could live peacefully untroubled by the dissatisfaction of the Muslim.

Q7. Our administrative machinery had to be built up from scratch, what does this sentences mean? (2015)

Ans. This sentence means that the Muslims independent in Pakistan had no regular official machinery, armed forces, commerce and industry. They had to build every institution from the start.

Q8. On what ground does Liaquat Ali Khan assert that the first duty of the Pakistan as a free people is to themselves?

Ans. It means that the people of Pakistan should do their duty whenever they are to make the nation & the country strong & stable. It is they who will strengthen the country and not foreigners.

Q9. What is meant by a synthesis? (2019)

Ans. Synthesis means combining different things to form a coherent whole. The synthesis which Liaquat Ali Khan thinks necessary for Pakistan is the combination of our ancient steadfast faith with the pioneering virility of modern technology. In other words, we have clear-cut beliefs which provide us strength in modern uneasy times. However, we lagged behind in the march of civilization during the centuries of foreign domination. Now Pakistan must develop its mental and material resources not only for the sake of progress but also for the sake of world peace.

Q10. What is the synthesis that Liaquat Ali Khan believes in necessary for Pakistan to achieve?

Ans. The synthesis or combination desired is that of ancient faith or old traditions of the east & modern science & technology of the west.

Q11. What does state the real meaning of freedom for the common man, to be? (2017)

Ans. According to Liaquat Ali Khan, Freedom from foreign domination is an outworn idea. It is not Government but the people should be free. He says that the real freedom for the common people means freedom from wants, freedom from disease & freedom from ignorance.

Q12. Liaquat Ali Khan contrasts two notions 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 admiration at the progress of civilization in the west, while on the other they feel uneasy at their own backwardness. They are their contrasting emotions.

Q13. What does he put forward as the two main duties today of the western world?

Ans. He says that the first duty of the western world is sharing its great fund of Knowledge, experience & skills with those numerous countries that were denied their opportunities. Its second duty is to demonstrate that true democracy is to international in its very conception and its very conception and is essential for the maintenance of the world.

Q14: According to Liaquat Ali Khan, what are the main demands of freedom? (2013/2011)

Ans. Liaquat Ali Khan says that freedom does not mean freedom from foreign rule only. According to him the government as well as the people should be free. In the real sense, freedom has no value for common men, if they lack the facilities and the necessities of life and are suffering from diseases and ignorance. Liberty does not descend upon a people; a people must raise themselves to it. It is the fruit that must be earned, before it can be enjoyed. As a free nation, the first demand that our freedom makes on us is to maintain it. The maintenance of freedom requires constant vigilance. We disgrace the fair name of free people if we fail in maintaining it. The second demand that our freedom makes on us is that we should earn our rightful place in the modern world as a free nation. Therefore, we must get rid of want, disease and ignorance. We cannot hold the clock back. So, we should go forward at double pace. We should use all our resources and all our energies for this objective.

“Multiple Choice Questions”

- "Pakistan and the Modern World" has written by

Liaquat Ali Khan	Frank Aurther	Oscar Wild	James Thurber
------------------	---------------	------------	---------------
- was the right hand of Quaid-e-Azam during independence.

Sir Syed Ahmed	Maulana Johar	Liaquat Ali Khan	Iskander Mirza
----------------	---------------	------------------	----------------
- Liaquat Ali Khan was educated at the-----

Aligarh university	Sindh madarsa	Chicago university	Oxford university
--------------------	---------------	--------------------	-------------------
- Liaquat Ali Khan practiced law in -----

America	England	India`	German
---------	---------	--------	--------
- awarded the honorary degree to Liaquat Ali.

Kansas university	Chicago university	Oxford university	Cambridge university
-------------------	--------------------	-------------------	----------------------

6. _____ was the 1st prime minister of Pakistan.

Quaid-e-Azam	Liaquat Ali Khan	Iskander Mirza	None of them
--------------	------------------	----------------	--------------
7. Liaquat Ali Khan was also known as the name of _____.

Shaheed e Millat	Mard e Mujahid	Nawab Zada	None of them
------------------	----------------	------------	--------------
8. Liaquat Ali Khan acquired his early education from _____ University.[]

Aligarh university	Sindh madarsa	Chicago university	Oxford university
--------------------	---------------	--------------------	-------------------
9. Liaquat Ali Khan was born on 1st October _____.[]

1895	1987	1982	1988
------	------	------	------
10. He died on 16th October _____.[]

1950	1951	1955	1960
------	------	------	------
11. Liaquat Ali Khan made the speech in -----.

1950	1951	1955	1960
------	------	------	------
12. For my address today I have advisedly chosen the subject of _____.

Pakistan Zindabad	Problems of Pakistan	Pakistan and the Modern world	None of them
-------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------	--------------
13. We are living in era of widening-----

Horizon	Longitude	Remoteness	None of them
---------	-----------	------------	--------------
14. Pakistan is a new state; or to be more exact, a new _____.

Democracy	Country	State	Aristocracy
-----------	---------	-------	-------------
15. As a democracy it is not yet _____ years old.

Five	Four	Three	Two
------	------	-------	-----
16. Three years ago, Pakistan was only an ideal and a _____.

Longing	Speculation	Want	Desire
---------	-------------	------	--------
17. Before 1947, -----ruled over south Asia.

British	Americans	English	German
---------	-----------	---------	--------
18. The Muslims believed in the Prophet of Arabia and in Christ and the Prophet of the _____.

Old testament	New testament	Modern testament	None of them
---------------	---------------	------------------	--------------
19. The Hindus believed in a _____ system.

Caste	Communist	Atheistic	Religious
-------	-----------	-----------	-----------
20. The Muslims believed in the right of private owner-ship for everyone, whether man or woman, and had laws of _____ and economic institution.

Irregularity	Interruption	Inheritance	Caste System
--------------	--------------	-------------	--------------
21. The Muslims believed in the _____ of all men

Equality	Inferiority	Superiority	Inequality
----------	-------------	-------------	------------
22. Muslims believed in -----.

Polytheisms	Monotheisms	Holiness	None of them
-------------	-------------	----------	--------------
23. Hindus believed in-----

Polytheisms	Monotheises	Holiness	None of them
-------------	-------------	----------	--------------
24. Muslims had laws in-----

Inheritance	Matrimony	Caste system	Interruption
-------------	-----------	--------------	--------------
25. Liberty does not-----upon the people.

Descend	Reveal	Rely	Depend
---------	--------	------	--------
26. It is the-----that must be earned before it can be enjoyed.

Fruit	Show	Power	None of them
-------	------	-------	--------------
27. Muslims had no capital and no-----

Flag	Homeland	Leader	Trader
------	----------	--------	--------
28. We had no----- equipment.

Military	Industrial	Machinery	None of them
----------	------------	-----------	--------------
29. South Asia was vast enough for _____.

2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---

30. Muslims believed in universal-----

Priesthood	Brotherhood	Fraternity	None Of Them
------------	-------------	------------	--------------
31. Our share of the military equipment of British India which was allotted to us on paper remains largely undelivered even today when _____ years have elapsed.

Five	Four	Three	Six
------	------	-------	-----
32. That freedom means freedom only from foreign domination, is an _____.

Difficult idea	Thought	View	Outworn idea
----------------	---------	------	--------------
33. We cannot hold the clock back and therefore it is we who must go forward at

Double pace	Fast pace	Speed	Rapid pace
-------------	-----------	-------	------------
34. I sincerely believe that war and peace & progress & prosperity are all _____ today.

Indivisible	United	Separate	None of them
-------------	--------	----------	--------------
35. America began mainly as an _____ country

Industrial	Agricultural	First world	None of them
------------	--------------	-------------	--------------
36. I came here to bring Pakistan and _____ closer on the name of humanity & peace

America	England	India	Syria
---------	---------	-------	-------

ACT III OF THE SILVER BOX

Introduction

John Galsworthy is a famous novelist and playwright whose works contains a great deal of criticism of British society, particularly of the values of the well-to-do professional class. Like all the writers of the time, John Galsworthy is a satirist and at bests an ironist.

The Silver Box is a powerful and bitter play. Through the character of James Jones, Galsworthy criticizes the British society in which the rich are favored by law and injustice is done to the poor. "Law grinds the poor, and richmen rule the law."

- Oliver Goldsmith

Summary

Mr. Barthwick was a member of the British Parliament. He posed himself as a social reformer who seemed to have great sympathy and compassion for the poor and Dow-trodden people. In a drunken state his dissolute son, Jack Barthwick, stole a lady's purse. He returned home very late at night. James Jones, a poor and jobless person, happened to pass near the house of Mr. Barthwick. He saw Jack Barthwick trying to find the keyhole on the wrong side of the door. He helped Jack in unlocking the door of his house. As Jack had nothing to give him, so he invited him to have a drink. Jones entered the house with Jack. He drank whisky excessively and under the influence of whisky he stole a silver cigarette box and the same purse, stolen by the jack. In the morning Thomas Marlowe, Butler to Barthwick, found the silver box missing. He communicated the loss to Mr. Barthwick who sent him to the police station to lodge the report of the theft.

The police acted promptly and arrested Jones along with his innocent wife who was employed as a charwoman in the house of Mr. Barthwick. Jones became violent and resisted the police when they arrested his wife who did not commit any crime. The police took her into custody because they suspected that she might have stolen the silver box or helped her husband in entering the

house of Mr. Barthwick. Owing to the scoundrel Mrs. Jones lost her job and had to vacate the house in which she lived with her three children.

Jones was tried in the court of law for stealing the silver cigarette box and making an assault on the police. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor. He protested against this injustice, for Jack who committed the identical crime, was not punished. He says to Magistrate:

"Call this justice? What about him? He got drunk! He took the purse. But its his money got him off-Justice!"

Mrs. Jones was also tried for stealing the silver box and helping her husband in obtaining access to the house of Mr. Barthwick. But the charges leveled against her could not be proved and she was acquitted. At the end of the trial she looked at Mr. Barthwick with a silent request for re-employment but he made a gesture of refusal and hurried out of the court. Thus the poor family was ruined completely.

Conclusion

The dramatist concludes that it is the poor people who always suffer and pass through mental and physical torture and they are the one, who face these adversities with patience and endurance. While the opulent make use of their resources and enjoy a trouble free life even after committing the most abhorrent crimes.

"How easy it is to judge rightly after one sees what evil comes from judging wrongly."

- Elizabeth Gaskell

"QUESTIONS & ANSWERS"

Q1. What is the message of the Galsworthy's plays of the Silver Box?

Ans. Two poor girls were presented before a magistrate in London court. They told the magistrate that they had no home, their father had no work & their mother had left them. A Government officer had found them crying in the street. Then the case of Jones, the poor girl's father, was admitted Jones before the magistrate that had stolen the silver cigarette boxes from the house of Mr. Barthwick a Member of Parliament. Mrs. Jones who worked in Barthwick's house was present. She said that her husband had stolen the cigarette box when he was drunk.

Jones said that the Barthwick's son had taken him into his father house. There Jones took wine with Jack Jones took some money from Jack who had stolen it from some woman. Jones was unemployed. Barthwick was also present in the court. He told the officer of the court that purse should not be discussed.

Q2. Discuss the main theme or Moral of the silver box.

Ans. First of all the writer shows the condition of poor & jobless people. Poverty is the first important theme of the play. A poor person who is also jobless & can not support his family. Jones in the play was poor & jobless. Galsworthy shows that how necessary is to private work & money to poor helpless people. Society & the government should do this. Poverty can force a person to steal. Jones stole a cigarette case & took a purse of money from Barthwick's house. He was badly in need of money. He might have drunk, but it was his need to force him to steal.

Secondly, the writer shows the injustice of English courts of his time. The magistrate punished the Jones for stealing the cigarette box but said nothing to Jack. He knew that Jack had stolen a purse of money from woman. Jack had given this purse to Jones. The

magistrate did not talk at all this. It shows that how much unfair it was to punish a poor man and not to punish a rich or powerful person for the same crime.

Q3. What purpose in your opinion is served by beginning this act of the play with the case of Livens girls that has nothing to do with the main play?

Ans. The main purpose of Act III of the play with Livens girls is to introduce poor and helpless children. The presence of Theresa Livens and Maud Livens with their helplessness and fatherlessness draws our attention to need for help to poor people by the government and the rich. They help the main action of the play that concerns Jones.

Q4. Why are Mr. Barthwick and his son so anxious that as little as possible should be said in the court about the purse and money that Jones had in his possession?

Ans. It is so because the Jack son of Mr. Barthwick had snatched or taken the sky-blue purse from s/b when he was drunk. Jones had later taken or stolen this purse from Mr. Barthwick house. So Mr. Barthwick and Jack did not want to have the purse talked about as it could involve them in the case.

Q5. What function is Mr. Roper discharging in the Magistrate's court?

Ans. Mr. Roper is the solicitor of the Mr. Barthwick & his son. He is helping the court to understand the situation regarding them, as they want it to be explained.

Q6. What fact does Marlow's evidence establish?

Ans. Marlow, the manservant of Mr. Barthwick, established that Mr. Jones was above in his room when the silver box was stolen. He reported the loss of the box to the police station on Mr. Barthwick asking.

Q7. From the constable's evidence we learn that Mr. Jones was the first to be charged with the theft. Why was this so?

Ans. Mr. Jones was the first charged to be theft because she worked at Mr. Barthwick house as a charwoman she looked responsible for bringing her husband there, and she thus looked involved in the theft.

Q8. What led the constable to arrest & charged Jones as well?

Ans. The constable arrested Jones as well because Jones had entered Mr. Barthwick house when he did not work there. As he himself confused he had stolen a silver box in a drunken condition he had to be arrested.

Q9. Assuming That Jones has received a fair trial, why does this act of the play leave us with a feeling that injustice had been done? (2011/2012/2014/2015/2016)

Ans. He explain the Magistrate did not do even justice she let Mr. Barthwick son go scat free without questioning him about the purse of the lady he had perhaps attacked. Thus the magistrate did not do full justice.

Q10. What do you imagine to be the unspoken plea that Mr. Jones makes to Mr. Barthwick at the very end?

Ans. Perhaps, Mr. Jones wants to request Mr. Barthwick to speak to the magistrate on her behalf to have his husband excused and freed. Though it is too late, but she does not know the law and she is an uneducated woman, she tries to beg him to help her through her gestures.

Q11: Why was James Jones charged with assault on the police officer? (2018)

Ans: When Robert Snow, the detective in XB division of metropolitan police, visited the house of James

Jones on the report of John Barthwick and tried to arrest Janes Jones, her husband James Jones

interrupted him to do so and hit him a blow. James Kept on saying to him that his wife is not guilty any way

and he was the one who took silver cigarette box from this house of Mr. Barthwick. Robert Snow, arrested him for the theft of Silver cigarette box and further an assault on police.

"Multiple Choice Questions"

1. The Silver Box is written by-----

Oscar Wilde	John Galsworthy	Frank Arthur	James Thurber
-------------	-----------------	--------------	---------------
2. John Galsworthy's work contains the criticism on-----society.

British	American	Scottish	Indian
---------	----------	----------	--------
3. ----- cases came up for hearing.

2	3	4	1
---	---	---	---
4. Magistrate remanded the little girls for-----

Club	Home	Lodging	School
------	------	---------	--------
5. The silver box is a powerful and ----- case.

Strong	Harsh	Bitter	Soft
--------	-------	--------	------
6. Mr. Barthwick, a Liberal Member of -----.

Assembly	Parliament	State	Cabinet
----------	------------	-------	---------
7. Jack was the son of -----

Mr. Jones	Roper	Livens	Barthwick
-----------	-------	--------	-----------
8. He said that he had too much to drink and something -----

Came	Came over	Came over him	
------	-----------	---------------	--
9. Mr. Jones stole purse and -----.

Silver box	Money	Bottle	Mobile
------------	-------	--------	--------
10. The silver Box was stolen at-----to-----

8-45 to 11	9 to 12	10 to 11	1 to 5
------------	---------	----------	--------
11. Mr. Barthwick took back the case of -----

Assaulting the police	Silver box	Purse	Drinking
-----------------------	------------	-------	----------
12. Mr. Jones Made quarrel with -----.

Jack	Roper	Mrs. Jones	Marlowe
------	-------	------------	---------
13. Roper was a -----.

Clerk	Guard	Constable	Solicitor
-------	-------	-----------	-----------
14. ----- was the butler at BARTHWICK house.

Marlowe	Roper	Jones	Jack
---------	-------	-------	------
15. When Mr. Jones came at home, he was -----.

Unconscious	Drunk	Sleeping	Died
-------------	-------	----------	------
16. Mr. Jones assists Jack in opening the -----

Window	Bottle	Door	Lock
--------	--------	------	------
17. Mr. Jones got the punishment of ----- month.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---
18. John Galsworthy was born in -----.

1878	1879	1898	1867
------	------	------	------



THE WORLD AS I SEE IT

Introduction

The World as I See It is an interesting essay in which Albert Einstein has expressed his personal views about the purpose and ideals of life; democracy and dictatorship; war and peace; mystery and religion.

Albert Einstein is one of the most famous scientists and the greatest mathematical physicist of the current century. However, in this chapter, he gives us his views not about science but about the world as he sees and understands it.

Summary

There are several things that Einstein mentions in this connection. Firstly, Einstein tries to find out the purpose of the existence of human beings & giving an Ans:.. He feels that we human beings are created for each other and we are dependent on each other.

Einstein goes on to declare that he does not believe in class differences. Einstein also declares that he believes in simple living and a simple way of life. Next, he expresses his opinion regarding freedom. Einstein declares that he definitely believes in freedom but he does not believe in unlimited freedom because according to Einstein unlimited freedom is not possible, freedom has to be limited.

Further, Einstein goes on to talk about his ideas and goals in life. These are for three in number truth, goodness and beauty. Einstein says that friendship should be made only with like-minded people. Einstein at times prefers to be alone so that he can think well. Einstein now moves to another factor and that is the system of Government. According to Einstein democracy if practiced correctly, is the best for of Government for any country. While talking about Governments, he goes on to declare that he is totally against war and he has always favored peace.

He goes on to say that he loves to solve the mysteries of the Universe. As such he was fond of solving all mysteries. In the end, Einstein is very grateful for the fact that he is still living and that he is trying to contribute in solving the mysteries of this Universe.

“This life which seems so fair, is like a bubble blown up in air.”

Conclusion

After the study of this thought-provoking essay, we come to the conclusion that Einstein is really a great man. He has profound love for humanity. He is a genius and has philosophical bend of mind. In short, we can say that Einstein is a man of keen observation, great wisdom, deep insight and profound knowledge.

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. What leads Einstein to feel a strong sense of duty towards his fellow men?

Ans. Einstein thinks that his life depends on the hard work of other men. He wants to help the Society in the same manner as he has received from it.

Q2. What is his attitude to property, outward success and luxury? (2010/2015/2018)

Ans. Einstein hates property, outward success, and luxury. He considered them the ordinary human endeavors. The things which lighted his path were truth, goodness and beauty.

Q3. What are the 'insecure foundations' referred to at the end of the last sentence of the fourth Paragraph?

Ans. The insecure foundations are the opinion, habits and judgments of other people.

Q4. What, in brief, is Einstein's attitude to leadership?

Ans. Einstein is a democrat. He believes that leadership is a necessary thing but the people must be given freedom in the selection of their leader.

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

Ans. Einstein says that individual important then the state. The state should work for the betterment of the individual.

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

Ans. The state should help the needy and provide medical aid to the individual. In the U.S.A. there is provision security of ailing and needy persons.

Q7. What is his attitude to war? (2011/2012)

Ans. He hates war. To him war is mean and contemptible. War seemed to him an abominable business. He preferred to hack in pieces than to take part in a war. He believed that this bogey would have been disappeared earlier if the minds of people had not been corrupted by School and Press for the benefits of Government.

Q8. What force does he blame for the persistence of war?

Ans. He thinks that human beings fight for money and power.

Q9. What does he appear to regard as the most precious element in human experience?

Ans. The most precious element in human experience is that of mystery.

Q10. What is his belief concerning the immortality of the soul?

Ans. He does not believe in the immortality of the soul. There is no life after death.

Q11: What are Einstein's view about democracy? (2016)

Ans: Einstein considered himself a pacifist and humanitarian, and in later years, a committed democratic socialist. He disapproved of the totalitarian regimes in the Soviet Union and elsewhere, and argued in favour of a democratic socialist system which would combine planned economy with a deep respect for human rights. Einstein was a co-founder of the liberal German Democratic Party. Einstein was greatly involved in the Civil Rights movement. Einstein was quoted as saying that "racism is America's greatest disease. Einstein opposed tyrannical forms of government and for this reason, opposed the Nazi regime and fled Germany shortly after it came to power.

"My political ideal is democracy. Let every man be respected as an individual and no man idolized."

Q12: What does Einstein comment on Truth, Goodness and beauty. (2019)

Ans: According to Einstein, these three elements have always given him hope and energy. These elements encourage us to live our life fully and happily. In contrast to them, the ordinary endeavors of materialistic world that is property, outward success and luxury are contemptible.

“Multiple Choice Questions”

1. “The World As I See It” is written by _____.

Frank Arthur	Albert Einstein	Oscar Wilde	Bertrand Russell
--------------	-----------------	-------------	------------------
2. Albert Einstein was born in Germany in _____.

1877	1878	1879	1880
------	------	------	------
3. Albert Einstein is generally regarded as the greatest mathematical physicist of _____ century.

17 th	8 th	19 th	20 th
------------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------
4. Albert Einstein is regarded as one of the greatest _____ of all time.

Scientists	Dramatists	Actor	Poets
------------	------------	-------	-------
5. Einstein’s theory of _____ has transformed scientist’s nations of time and space.

Idealism	Socialism	Relativity	Materialism
----------	-----------	------------	-------------
6. Albert Einstein was born in Germany of _____ parents.

Muslim	Jewish	Hindu	Christian
--------	--------	-------	-----------
7. Albert Einstein went to _____ in his early youth.

Switzerland	New Zealand	Scotland	Poland
-------------	-------------	----------	--------
8. Albert was awarded a nobel prize in _____.

1920	1921	1928	1947
------	------	------	------
9. Einstein wrote for the _____ men.

Common	Rich	Intelligent	Lay
--------	------	-------------	-----
10. According to Einstein from the point of view of daily life without, men on whose smiles and welfare all our _____

Fellow men	Enemies	Fame	Partners
------------	---------	------	----------
11. Schopenhauer was born in _____.

1788	1789	1790	1791
------	------	------	------
12. Schopenhauer was a _____ philosopher.

Greek	Latin	German	Dutch
-------	-------	--------	-------
13. Schopenhauer was died in _____.

1959	1860	1961	1958
------	------	------	------
14. I gang my own _____ say Einstein.

Bass	Gait	Theory	Idea
------	------	--------	------
15. Gang one’s own gait is _____ dialect.

Scottish	Polish	American	Indian
----------	--------	----------	--------
16. The opinion of Einstein about human race is so _____.

High	Low	Meager	Stable
------	-----	--------	--------
17. Bogey means _____.

Beautiful scene	Fearful thing	Colorful thing	None of them
-----------------	---------------	----------------	--------------

THE DEVOTED FRIEND

Introduction

The Devoted Friend is an interesting short story of two friends having different temperaments and different conceptions of devoted friendship written by Oscar Wilde. He was one of the most eminent and elegant writers of the 19th century. The story is both tender and profound in its treatment of the comically one-sided friendship between poor Hans and the rich Miller.

Summary

The story is narrated by a songbird to a water rat and a duck. There are two characters in the story little Hans and Hugh the miller.

Little Hans was a simple, innocent, kind-hearted and sincere fellow. He was a hard working gardener and earned his living by selling the fruits and flowers into the market of the town. Hugh the miller was a rich but clever and selfish man. He always claimed that he was a devoted friend of little Hans.

In the summer season, the miller would go to the garden of Hans and bring plenty of flowers and fruit without making him any payment. He never gave anything to Hans. Hugh the miller repeatedly exploited Hans. Sometimes, he sent Hans to Market with a heavy sack of flour. Sometimes, he asked Hans to drive his flock of sheep to the mountains for grazing. He would also ask Hans to work on his flourmill or do some work of repair in his barn.

In return, he merely made a promise to give his invalid and damaged wheelbarrow to Hans, free of cost. The miller called it an act of great generosity. Unfortunately, the promise was never materialized.

It is so happened that on a rough and stormy night, Hugh the miller sent little Hans to bring the doctor because the miller's little son had been seriously injured. As usual, little Hans showed compliance and left for the doctor's home as he could never think of displeasing the miller. When poor Hans was returning with the doctor, the storm grew more fierce and he lost his way in the dangerous rocky region. He stranded on the moor and fell into a deep pool of water, where he was drowned. In this way, the innocent fellow lost his life for the sake miller.

Moral

The story suggests that friendship is a noble and respectable bond based on bilateral love and cooperation. Mutual interest is the essence of true friendship.

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1. Why was Hans unable to look after his garden? (2016)

Ans. The friendship of the Miller was certainly much costly for poor Hans. The clever Miller had much disturbed his daily routine life badly. He was unable to look after his garden properly due to following reasons.

1. Every now & then, he was assigned with some private job by the Miller such as going to market to sell the flour.
2. Every now & then, he had to honor the friendly demands of the Miller for flower etc. Such a practice ultimately kept the poor Gardner confused.
3. Whenever he was ill, he didn't receive any sympathetic attitude from his friend.
4. Seasonal difficulties were also there to make him unable to look after his garden.

Q2. What was the supreme manifestation of the Miller's selfishness that caused to Hans to loss his life?

Ans. The supreme magnification of the Miller's selfishness that caused Hans to loss his life was to keep his friend in inferiority complex with a false promise of wheelbarrow. Being selfish in all respect, the Miller behaved in taking services from the poor to keep him in complete rest. On a stormy night, it was not an easy job to go to town to fetch the doctor for ailing son. So again he played the old trick and asked Hans to cooperate in that hour of need. He with a believed in his superiority complex was sure that poor Hans would do according to his command.

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

Ans. The water rat was extremely selfish like the Miller. He told the linnet that he expected his friend to be devoted to him alone. It means that just as the Miller used little Hans to his own advantage. The water rat wanted to use his friend for himself alone. Thus, the story of Hans & the Miller was applicable to the water rat.

Q4. When do we first suspect that the Miller was not really a very good friend of Hans? (2012/2018)

Ans. This was suspect for the first time when we read about the neighbours thinking that the rich Miller never gave little Hans anything while he took as much of flowers & fruits from Hans garden as he liked.

Q5. How did the Justify not asking Hans to share some of his good things during the winter? (2017)

Ans. The Miller justified him not asking Hans to share his things b/c then others would have thought him to be very foolish to let others use them.

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

Ans. The Miller's wife revealed this when she asked him to take the big basket with him to fill it with Hans's flower.

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

Ans. The Miller persuaded Hans to carry the sack of flour saying that he was going to give him his wheelbarrow, so he must do it.

Q8. What was the supreme manifestation of the Miller's selfishness that caused Hans to lose his life? (2010)

Ans. The Miller's greatest indication of his selfishness was not to give his lantern to Hans when it was so dark in night and Hans fall into a ditch and lost his life.

Q9. Comment briefly on the Miller's claim to have been Hans best friend? (2014/2015)

Ans. In fact the Miller was Hans's most selfish friend. It was the Miller who was getting service from Hans from all he time and do anything for him. He promised to give his wheelbarrow to Hans, but never gave it. Instead he put him to work for long hours.

"Multiple Choice Questions"

1. The Devoted Friend is written by-----.

Oscar Wilde	Frank Arthur	James Thurber	Johns Galsworthy
-------------	--------------	---------------	------------------
2. Oscar Wilde was the discovery of ----- century.[]

19 th	18 th	17 th	16 th
------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------
3. Oscar Wilde became dazzling famous due to the publication of ----- novel

Dorian Gray	The importance of being earnest	Lady windermers fans	An ideal husband
-------------	---------------------------------	----------------------	------------------
4. Oscar Wilde served the sentence of ----- years.[]

2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---
5. It is both tender and profound in its treatment of the comically _____ between poor Hans and the Wealthy Miller.

Friendship	Companionship	Partnership	None of them
------------	---------------	-------------	--------------
6. One morning the _____ put his head out of his hole.

Rat	Hans	Linnet	Squirrel
-----	------	--------	----------
7. You will never be in the best society unless you can stand on your _____.

Nose	Head	Foot	Arms
------	------	------	------
8. What disobedient children! Cried the _____ they really deserve to be drowned.

Water-rat	Hans	Linnet	Miller
-----------	------	--------	--------
9. Water-rat had-----beady eyes.

Brown	Black	Green	Purple
-------	-------	-------	--------
10. The tail of water-rat is like a long -----rubber.

Indian	Pakistani	Russian	German
--------	-----------	---------	--------
11. Linnet was sitting on a _____ hard by and had overhead the conversation.

Willow tree	Mango tree	Orange tree	Wall
-------------	------------	-------------	------
12. He told the story of the _____.

Miller	Hans	Friendship	Miller and Hans
--------	------	------------	-----------------
13. Little Hans lived in -----

Cottage	Hovel	House	Hart
---------	-------	-------	------
14. Hans worked in his-----

Garden	Shop	House	Area
--------	------	-------	------
15. ----- was the best friend of Hans

Miller	Linnet	Squirrel	Water-rat
--------	--------	----------	-----------
16. Real friends should have everything in _____.

Same	Similar	Common	None of them
------	---------	--------	--------------
17. He had a _____ sacks of flour stored away in his mill.

100	101	105	110
-----	-----	-----	-----
18. Miller had _____ Cows and a large flock of wooly sheep.

6	8	19	10
---	---	----	----
19. During the spring, the summer, and the autumn he was very _____.

Happy	Sick	Sad	Worried
-------	------	-----	---------
20. The new method of telling the story was told by-----.

Water-rat	Linnet	Miller	Bald-man
-----------	--------	--------	----------
21. He was extremely lonely in _____.

Summer	Winter	Autumn	Spring
--------	--------	--------	--------
22. Miller does live in a _____ house.

Big house	Hovel	Palace	Cottage
-----------	-------	--------	---------
23. If poor Hans is in trouble I will give him half my _____ and show him my white rabbits.

24.	Food	Money	Porridge	Milk
	Water-rat	Linnet	Teacher	Miller
25.	_____ is a most terrible thing, and would spoil any body's nature.			
	Jealousy	Envy	Lie	None of them
26.	I certainly will not allow Hans _____ to be spoiled.			
	Nature	Habbit	Activities	None of them
27.	_____ is one thing and friendship is another.			
	Money	Sincerity	Flour	None of them
28.	'Lots of people act well," answered the miller, "but very few people _____.			
	Talk well	Live well	Work well	Played well
29.	Hans first sold the _____.			
	Silver button	Silver chain	Big pipe	Wheel barrow
30.	Hans sold his _____ second time.			
	Silver button	Silver chain	Big pipe	Wheel barrow
31.	Hans sold his _____ third time.			
	Silver button	Silver chain	Big pipe	Wheel barrow
32.	Miller sold his _____ fourth time.			
	Silver button	Silver chain	Big pipe	Wheel barrow
33.	Miller thinks that generosity is the _____ of friendship.			
	Essence	Part	Act	None of them
34.	One good action always _____ another.			
	Breed			
35.	It was very hot day, and the road was _____.			
	Dry	Terribly dusty	Dusty	None of them
36.	" _____," said the miller, "you are very lazy.			
	Got up	Linnet	Water-rat	Bald-man
37.	Miller refused to lend----- to Hans.			
	lantern	Stick	Flour	Flower
38.	----- fell down the ladder.			
	Hans	Miller	Linnet	Miller's son
39.	_____ is a great sin.			
	Idealness	Laziness	Sluggishness	Lie
40.	Miller was always coming round and sending him off on long _____.			
	Errands	Works	Task	None of them
41.	Little Hans died by-----			
	Drowning	Hanging	Storm	None of them
42.	Everybody went to little Hans _____.			
	Funeral	Home	Area	Anniversary

AN ASTRONOMER'S VIEW OF THE UNIVERSE

By Sir James Jeans

Introduction

Sir James Jeans (1877-1946) was a prominent scientist. He was awarded Knighthood by the monarch of The United Kingdom. He was a fellow of British Royal Society. He was famous for formulating 'Rayleigh-Jeans' formula for Black Body. He used to write for the man in



street. This chapter is one of his write-ups for the common about describing the mystery of Universe.

Summary

Stars are much bigger than Earth. The number of stars in the Earth are more than the number of grains of sand. Stars travel in the Universe alone or together with a company called galaxy. Stars are too much hot and they eject hot fragments from them too which are called planets. Gradually the planets cooled down until only intrinsic heat left. We don't know how, when or why these cooling fragments or planets gave birth to life. We find the universe terrifying because of its vast meaningless distances. Life originates in habitable zone around a star where water is present in liquid state. The elements forming life such as C, H and O came from asteroids and they are mixed up to start life by accident. The mystery of life is still a secret to the scientists. If this mystery is solved, it will be a greater revolution than Galileo's astronomy or Darwin's biology.

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q1: How has James Jeans portrayed the universe as terrifying? (2018)

Ans: James Jeans termed the Universe as terrifying because of its immense vastness and an awful interstellar distances between stars and galaxies. Each star is billions of kilometers away from another star and there is a total darkness between these distances. Another terrifying fact is that our planet is the only place where the life exists in some form so far. We are yet to find any extraterrestrial life.

Q2: Why is the origin of life still a riddle to the scientists? (2017/2019)

Ans: The scientists are not certain about when and how the life began in the Earth. Some of them opine that asteroids brought building materials for life that is Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. These elements combined in a definite arrangements to form a single celled organism but since the molecular structure of cell is so much complex that it seems impossible. It is just like the monkeys are going to write a Shakespeare's sonnet on Type writer. If the mystery of origin of life is solved, it will be a greater revolution in science than Galileo's astronomy or Darwin's biology.

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

Q3: How does James Jeans justify this assertion that the universe appears to be actively hostile to life like our own? (2013)

Ans: James justifies in assertion that the universe appears to be actually hostile to life like our ocean because life need suitable physical condition where substances can exist in liquid form. The stars are so hot that life is not possible there. Outside of that life would be frozen to death. In the solar system, the planets near to the Sun are too much hot that water evaporates there and the planets far away from the Sun are too much cold that water freezes that. The scientists are yet to find life anywhere besides Earth.

“Either we are alone or we are not alone in this Universe. Both the things are equally terrifying.” -Carl Sagan



ENGLISH
XII

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NOVEL SECTION



Compiled By: Engineer Nasim Zulifqar

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA

“QUESTIONS & ANSWERS”

Q:1 Heaven does not always make the right men kings!" said Sapt. Do you think Rassendyll deserve to be the king of Ruritania? If so, why? (2018/2019)

Ans: 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 tact fully without revealing his true identity. People love him and none cares to find out whether he is the real king or not. Within few days he makes for himself a place in their hearts. On considering his qualities Colonel Sapt liked him and he wanted that he worked as the king but he was loyal to his state. Due to best qualities of Rassendyll deserved to be the king of Ruritania.

Q:2 De Mauban played a very significant role in the novel! "The Prisoner of Zenda". Comment. What role Madam De Mauban play in the novel? (2010)

Ans: Mauban is a widow, rich, handsome and ambitious. She is a graceful, fashionably-dressed French lady. She had no political interest but her ambitions to win Black Michael, involves her completely in the intrigues and the counter-intrigues. She has been fellow traveler of Rassendyll. She is standing in one the balconies on the coronation day. She is astonished to see Rassendyll in shape of the king but she does not do anything. Next, Black Michael compels her to write a letter to Rassendyll and invites him alone in the summer house. He deposes three ruffians to kill him there. Mauban saves Rassendyll from this devilish scheme of Michael. She loves Black Michael but she helps Rassendyll. She is shifted to the castle of Zenda along with Black Michael. The Duke decides to invite Princess Flavia in order to trap her there. She immediately writes a letter to Princess Flavia and informs her and forbids her into accepts the invitation of Black Michael. She is the only female in the castle of Zenda. She attends a nursed the sick king in his cell. She sends a message to Rassendyll through Johann, to rescue the king as he was about to die. Thus Mauban helps Princess Flavia and Rassendyll in order to save the real king of Ruritania.

Q:3 Describe the "Tea Table Incident"? (2011/2014/2016/2017/2018/2019)

Ans: Rassendyll is a brave man. He agrees to impersonate the king it take risk of his own life. When Mauban writes a letter to him and wants to meet him a particular house called the "Summer House".

Both Sapt and Rassendyll go to the summer House. Sapt stays behind while Rassendyll go to the summer house. Sapt stays behind while Rassendyll goes into the house. He meets there with Mauban who tells him about the plans of Black Michael to kill him by his three men. She advices him not to go by the front door because it will be closely guarded. When they are talking to each other. Michael to kill him by his three men. She advices him not to go by the front door because it will be closely guarded. When they r talking to each other. Michael's Man arrives there. Rudolf stands behind the door with the rifle in his hand ready to shoot. From outside someone speaks not to shoot and they decided that they should talk through the closed door. Rudolf understands that they r playing game. They want to attack on him. He warns Mauban to stand aside from the line of firing and himself takes up an iron table which is used as a tea table as a shield from their bullets. They open the door and come close together to fire at him but the attackers become caught in the table and all

four of them tumble down the stairs. Thus he uses the tea table intelligently for his escape from the summer house.

Q:4 Between Black Michael and Rupert of Hentzau which character strikes you as more devilish? Give reason.

Ans: Black Michael is the more devilish character than Rupert of Hentzau in Anthony Hope's novel "The Prisoner of Zenda". Rupert of Hentzau is a leading member of Black Michael gang of ruffians but he holds a unique positions between the forces of good & evil. He is very ambitious he killed Black Michael only to get Mauban. He is fond of wine and women. He is very sharp both at his tongue & sword.

Black Michael is by nature a schemer, and all the time his mind remains busy in making plots for the establishing his right to the throne. He invites the king to his forest lodge and imprisons him. He is a cruel man. He makes several plots to kill Rassendyll at summer house, at the places of princess Flavia and at many other places. He is a traitor b/c he wants to capture the throne of Ruritania. He is not a courageous man. He always sends his six villains "The hired guns" to deal with his enemies. He is also lustful towards the women. He promises to Mauban to marry her. She leaves her country and comes to him. But now, he is after Flavia only to get the throne. He imprison the poor widow. He is extremely selfish, cunning and ambitious.

Rupert of Hentzau only takes pride on her strength but Black Michael makes scheme to deal with his enemies so he is more devilish and hateful character. We begin to hate him as soon as his evil nature is exposed to us and our hatred is intensified with the advancement of the history when he is killed, we do not feel any sympathy for him, he is rightly punished for his wickedness.

Q:5 What is the attitude of Michael to Rassendyll during the coronation?

Ans: Rassendyll life was in danger b/c Black Michael had received the information that the real king was at Zenda and that someone else who was like the king had been crowned. He started to make plans to kill the Rassendyll and he tried to kill him at many places but he could not succeed and at last he was killed by his man due his evil nature.

Q:6 How is Rudolf Rassendyll trapped to impersonate as King Rudolf? (2010/2012/2015)

Ans: Rudolf Rassendyll had a great resemblance with the king. He had to shave off his beard and appeared the coronation in place of Rudolf Elphberg. Rudolf, Sapt and Fritz got a train for strelsau. The Train reaches there an hour earlier than the fixed time. The information was sent to the city. Soon high officials of the state reached at the station to welcome the king. Sapt kept on whispering the names of officers and Rudolf Rassendyll as the king meet there with confidence. Nobody could suspect that the king was not real. Even Countess Flavia who was to marry the king was not able to notice the replacement.

Q:7 Relate how Sapt and Fritz frustrated Michael's plot to seize the throne for him? (2011/2019)

Ans: Colonel Sapt and Fritz both persuaded and guide Rassendyll to work as the king. They took him as the king at the time of coronation the king. Thus Rassendyll trapped to impersonate as the king. Later Sapt, Fritz and Rassendyll worked together and tried to release the real king from the prison of Black Michael, thus they prevented Black Michael from achieving the throne.



Q:8 Who are the six? What part do they play in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" (2019)

Ans: Black Michael uses his six villains to deal with his enemies, they are known as the six or "The Hire Guns". Rupert of Hentzau is the leading member of Black Michael gang of ruffians "The Six". The member of the gang of ruffians help Black Michael to complete his schemes. They play a role in fighting with Rassendyll and try to complete the devilish plot of Black Michael.

Q:9 Antoinette de Mauban betrayed Black Michael rightly. Discuss? (2014)

Ans: Antoinette de Mauban is a widow, rich and ambitious. She is a graceful fashionably dressed French lady. She is educated and sophisticated lady and moves in the highest circle of the Paris society. She had no political interest but her ambition to win Black Michael, involves her completely in these intrigues. She has come to Strelsau to safeguard her own interest. She loves Black Michael above her head and soul but she knows very well the intention of Black Michael, who wants to be the king of Ruritania and he can realize his dreams by attracting Princess Flavia. She clearly tells Rudolf Rassendyll.

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

"May God shall I see him marry her"

Madam De Mauban has great courage, determination and will power but participation in the struggle for succession is based upon personal aims and motives, when she sees that Black Michael is neglecting her then she betrays him and tells everything about his devilish plot to Rassendyll and Flavia.

Q:10 Colonel Sapt wisdom and loyalty save the king and throne of Ruritania Or Colonel Sapt Wisdom made it impossible for Black Michael to get the throne the Ruritania Elucidate?

Ans: Colonel Sapt is an old and experienced soldier. He is a brave man. He has got a highly fertile and productive mind. Most of the scheme and plots for the safety of real king in the novel are the creation of his mind. He makes quick decision on all occasion and saves Rassendyll from danger and helps in rescuing the real king. Hence we can say that Colonel Sapt wisdom made it impossible for Black Michael to get the throne of Ruritania. Sapt is a faithful servant. He always tries for the betterment of the king. He admits that Rassendyll is a better man to rule over the country, but he does not let him even stay in the country after the freedom of the king.

Q:11 Princess Flavia is an ideal woman. Comment? (2018/2019)

Ans: Princess Flavia is the heroine of Anthony Hope's novel. She is the cousin as well as fiancée of the king and the next heir to the throne; she is tall and graceful lady with a pale face, blue eyes and golden hair. She is very young, beautiful and attractive. She is very popular among the people of Ruritania. She is well versed in all political affairs of the country. She warns Rudolf Rassendyll. She frankly makes the confession of love and in last meeting with him; she tells that she can accompany him even in rags. Then the real king appears, she sacrifices that passion for the sake of the king and the state of Ruritania. She is not the slave of her passions. No doubt, she is a very responsible self sacrificing and nice lady and we can say that she is an ideal woman.

Q:12 Why could Black Michael not expose the true identity of the impostor?

Ans: Black Michael knew that the person who had been crowned was not the real king; but he could not expose Rudolf Rassendyll who was working as the king b/c if he did so, he would have to admit that he made the real king a prisoner.

Q:13 Was Madam De Mauban justified in opposing the evil scheme of Black Michael? Give reason.

Ans: Madam De Mauban was quite justified in opposing the evil scheme of Black Michael b/c she loved him much but he was only a selfish person who took interest only to take the throne of the state. She wanted to marry with Princess Flavia only to fulfill his scheme. Madam De Mauban had learnt his character so she told everything about his scheme to Rassendyll and Flavia.

Q:14 "Before God, You are the finest Elphberg of them all" who is being referred to in the quoted lines and why?

Ans: In those quoted lines Rudolf Rassendyll is being referred b/c he has fine characteristics of Elphberg like red hair and long nose. Due to his resemblance he works as an impostor in Ruritania in place of the real king.

Q:15 Describe any event which you like the most in "The Prisoner of Zenda" Or narrate any scene or event from "The Prisoner of Zenda" which you find most interesting and absorbing. Or describe the coronation ceremony as given in the prisoner of Zenda. Or describe any incident you like the most in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda"? (2010)

Ans: The coronation scene in the novel:- The most interesting scene in the novel is the coronation of Rudolf Rassendyll as a king of Ruritania. The real king was lying senseless in the forest lodge b/c he had taken drugged wine. Rassendyll had a great resemblance with the king. He had to shave off his beard and appeared at the coronation in place of Rudolf Elphberg. So Rudolf, Sapt and Fritz got a train for Strelsau. The train reached there an hour earlier than the fixed time. The information was sent to the city. Soon high officials of the state reached there at the station to welcome the king. Sapt kept on whispering the names of officers and the king met them with confidences. Nobody could suspect that the king was not real. Even Countess Flavia who was to marry the king was not able to notice the replacement.

Then, they rode in a procession to the church. As the King passed through the streets, there were cheers, blessings and waving handkerchiefs all rounds. All the people were happy when they saw the king. The commander-in-chief of the army ordered the soldiers be very close to the king. The King Didn't agree to the safety me and rode alone. This left a good impression on the people.

The king knelt before the priest giving him a token of respect and then ceremonies started silently when all traditional activities were over; the king was crowned by the priest. Then princess Flavia and other high officials including Michael kissed the hand of the king. Rudolf Rassendyll played the role of the king excellently till he went to the place and entered the sleeping room.

Q:16 Describe Rassendyll role in saving the life & crown of king Rudolf Elphberg? (2015)

Ans: Rudolf Rassendyll is the hero in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda". He is a young man in the prime age. He is a tall, well built and handsome young man, He is a brave man. He agrees to impersonate the king, it take risk of his own life. At the summer house, then at the Jacob Ladder and then at the fateful night, he shows bravery. It is his bravery alone which rescues the king from Duke's prison.

Q:17 How does Princess Flavia show her love for her people and country?

Ans: Princess Flavia is very dignified and pleasant in her behavior. She talks softly and Walks beautifully. She is not proud of her beauty or positions. These r the qualities that the people of Ruritania like her and they want her early marriage with the king. She is sensible and straight forward when she got impressed by the personality and character of Rudolf Rassendyll. She frankly makes the confession of love and in last meeting with him, she tells that she can accompany him even in rags. When the real king appears she sacrifices that passion for the sake of the king and for the people of Ruritania.

Q:18 Who persuaded Rassendyll to impersonate the king and why? Explain.

Ans: Colonel Sapt persuaded Rudolf Rassendyll to impersonate the king. He was a loyal servant and one of the ardent supporters of Rudolf Elphberg. On finding the king senseless, he made Rassendyll as a temporary king. He wanted the king could get his throne. He intended that they would rescue the real king after the coronation in the right time.

Q:19 Why do the king enemies not expose the imposter?

Ans: King's enemies do not expose the imposter who was Rudolf Rassendyll b/c they know if they try to expose him, their own identity will be disclosed before the people of the state and they all will come to know that Black Michael and his companions have imprisoned the king and they wanted to kill him.

Q:20 Why and how did Antoniette de Mauban help Rudolf Rassendyll? (2012/2016/2017)

Ans: When Antoniette de Mauban realized that Black Michael was a selfish man and he did not love her. He was trying to marry Flavia only to get the throne. She becomes jealous and she told the schemers of Black Michael. She also help in saving her life at different places.

Q:21 Why do Rupert and Michael have fight? (2017)

Ans: At the end of the story, Black Michael is killed by one of his friends, Rupert, inside the castle as a result of rivalry b/w Black Michael and Rupert. When Rupert sees Madam De Mauban, he falls in love with her. Rupert and Black Michael fight and Rupert kills Black Michael only to win a lady Mauban.

Q:22 "Michael clever, cunning and cruel but a coward "Do you agree? Give reason

Ans:.

Ans: Michael is a clever, cunning and cruel person. He never tries himself to kill the enemy. He always send his six villains "The Hired Guns" to deal his enemies on not a single occasion, he is presented to give face-to-face fight. He only faces Rupert alone and fights with him over Mauban and is killed without any hard fight.



Q:23 How did Rudolf Rassendyll become the king of Ruritania?

Ans: Rudolf Rassendyll visited the state of Ruritania only for entertainment. The real king Rudolf Elphberg was imprisoned by duke Michael. When colonel sap saw his resemblance to the king Elphberg. He persuaded Rassendyll to impersonate as the king and thus he become the king of Ruritania after shaving his bread and after the coronation as the king.

Q:24 Why did Duke Michael kidnap the king? (2013/2014)

Ans: Duke Michael kidnapped the king. He wanted that the king could not reach at the place of coronation in time. He gave them drugged sine, The king became senseless and he kidnapped him. If the king could not reach for the coronation the throne would be given to Black Michael but it was bad luck of Black Michael that Rassendyll reached there and ruled in the place of the king.

Q:25 Describe the escape of Rudolf Rassendyll from the trap that was from Antoinette de Mauban?

Ans: When Rudolf Rassendyll read the letter. The letter was from Antoinette de Mauban, She had asked him to come and see her at the summer house. Rudolf was sure that the lady could be of some use to the cause of the king. So he decided to go to the Summer House. Rudolf went inside where he met Mauban. She told him that the duke had made her write the letter and Rudolf would be attacked. He was attacked by three man but he used an iron tea table and fought bravely and was able to escape unhurt.

Q:26 How do you rate 'Prisoner of Zenda'?

Ans: Prisoner of Zenda isinfact a romantic tragedy. Rudolf Rassendyll fall in love with princess Flavia. Rudolf Rassendyll and Princess Flavia both acted nobly. Madam de Mauban though she loved to Black Michael but she told everything about his devilish schemes to Rudolf Rassendyll and Flavia.

Q:27 Describe the last meeting b/w Rudolf Rassendyll and Princess Flavia?

Ans: After the death of Black Michael and the restoration the king from the castle of Zenda Rudolf Rassendyll meets with Princess Flavia. Both love each other. In this meeting Princess Flavia frankly makes the confession of love and she tells that she can accompanyhim even inrags but she becomes compelled for the sake of the real king and the people of Ruritania. After this they are departed Princess Flavia get marry with Rudolf Elphberg and Rudolf Rassendyll goes after leaving that country.

Q:28 Princess Flavia has been post rayed as an intelligent and romantic lady verify this statement?

Ans: Princess Flavia is not just an attractive and romantic lady but intelligent as well. She is well versed in all political affairs of the country. She warns Rudolf Rassendyll to be careful from Duke Michael. She guessed that the duke wants to be the king and make her his queen. She deals all the personal and state matters carefully and intelligently. She is sensible and straight forward in her love. She loves Rudolf Rassendyll but sacrifice her love for the state. She is a very responsible, Self sacrificing and nice lady.

Q:29 "Love is not after all everything". How is this message conveyed to the readers in the novel?

Ans: The message is conveyed to the readers in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" that love should not be blind but love is already the name of sacrifice because some time one has to sacrifice his love for the sake of humanity as both Princess Flavia and Rudolf Rassendyll sacrifice their love for the real king and for the people of Ruritania.

Q:30 Who killed Black Michael?

Ans. Rupert of Hentza killed Black Michael. He was so ambitious that he killed his master only to get Mauban. He was fond of wine and woman.

Q:31 What part does the castle of Zenda play in the novel?

Ans. The castle of Zenda was the real property of Black Michael. It was made quite safe by the mechanical bridges. The king was imprisoned in the castle of Zenda and all the efforts were made to release the king from this castle of Zenda.

Q:32 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 the 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 of his body and throw it through the pipe down into the moat. The murderers could also escape 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 saw a guard sleeping there. 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.

Q:33 How did Princess Flavia learn the truth that Rassendyll was not the real king?

Ans. Princess Flavia insisted on seeing the wounded king at once. Rassendyll supported by Fritz had reached the edge of the forest by the road to the castle. The farm girl, seeing Rassendyll and believing him to be the king, ran to the princess saying that the king was wounded and lying in the nearby bushes. Princess Flavia, with Sapt walked up to the wounded Rassendyll. He and Sapt now had to tell her that the Rassendyll was no the real King,

Q:34 Describe Soberness and intelligence of Princess Flavia.

Ans. Princess Flavia is a wise woman. Her wisdom keeps her aware of the evil desires of Black Michael, who is not a good man. She very intelligently keeps herself away from all sorts of intrigues. She is a sensible person who has the courage to face the realities of life. Her intelligence is enlightened when she said to Rassendyll:

"Do be careful," she went on, "you don't – indeed you don't – keep enough watch on him."

Q:35 Briefly explain princess Flavia Romance in the Novel "The Prisoner of Zenda".

Ans. Princess Flavia is a lady with elements of love in her heart. These elements increase the fascination and temptation in her character. She sincerely and quite confidently admits her inclination towards Rassendyll, being impressed by his personality. She was bold enough to propose Rassendyll but her sensibility restricted her to perform any action below dignity. She gave heart and soul to Rudolf Rassendyll considering him to be the real king. She never mourns her decision even after coming to know that he is a pretender. She confessed that Rudolf Rassendyll was acceptable to him even if he was a beggar.

“The fate of love is that it always seems too little or too much.”

Amelia Barr

Q:36 Princess Flavia is a devoted lady. Give your point of view about this aspect of life in the novel.

Ans. The princess was a sincere and devoted lady, always worried about the security of Rassendyll. She advised him time and again to be cautious of the wicked plans of Duke Michael. When Black Michael was successful in injuring Rassendyll, she at once reached Zenda to look after him. This action reflects her sense of responsibility and devotion towards the man whom she loved from the depths of her heart.

She said to Rassendyll: **“Oh, if you were not the king, then I could show you how I love you.”**

Q:37 Patriotism is revolving in Princess Flavia's character? How?

Ans. Princess Flavia is a responsible lady. She is very loyal to her country and knows the difference between love and duty. She sets an example of the greatest sacrifice by giving up her love at the altar of duty. This aspect of her character shows that she is not the slave of her passions.

Her sense of duty is enlightened when she says to Rassendyll:

“Your ring will always be on my finger, your heart in my heart. But you must go and I must stay.”

Q:38 How did Princess Flavia sacrifice her love for the state of Ruritania?

Ans. In order to maintain peace in Ruritania and not to disgrace the royal family, Princess Flavia took a sensible and daring step. She sacrificed her love for the sake of her homeland and parted with Rassendyll forever. It was a noble and graceful decision in the interest of Ruritania and the Royal family.

“There is no Moral authority like that of sacrifice.” - Nadine Gordimer

Q:39 How can we say that the Rudolf is adventurous in character?

Ans. Rudolf Rassendyll is very fond of adventures and loves to roam about instead of sticking to a job. He is also a good mastermind who handles difficult situations seeming effortless. The desire to participate in sensational events is always there in his heart. This desire was fulfilled by his play-acting of King Rudolf Elphberg, who was very identical to him. His likeness with the king of Ruritania helped him to make his mission a success. He pledges in strong and unequivocal terms:

“I have been an imposter for the profit of another, but I will not be one for my own; and if the king is not alive and on his throne before the day of betrothal comes I will tell the truth, come what may.”

Q:40 Why do we say that Rassendyll is a wise person?

Ans. Rudolf Rassendyll proves himself to be a man of outstanding attributes and full of wisdom. He plays the role of the king very intelligently. Once he gets entangled in Ruritania politics, he becomes conscious not only of the significance of his royal position but also of the responsibility, which lies on his shoulders. He is a wise, cool minded and responsible man.

Q:41 How faithfulness and sincerity the life of blood of Rassendyll character?

Ans. Rudolf Rassendyll is a sincere man. He does not want to keep the throne to himself. He carries out all his responsibilities with firmness and confidence. He realizes that it is his duty to restore the real king to the throne and he never tries to take undue advantage as a pretender. His veracity and sincerity is outstanding as he declares:

“If I’m found out, I’ll make a clean breast of it, and fight it out with the Duke.”

Q:42 How is Rassendyll a Romantic Hero?

Ans. The romantic aspect of Rassendyll’s personality shows that his heart throbs for Princess Flavia but the sense of duty and devotion to the throne is far stronger in him. The circumstances urge him to express love to Princess Flavia but not to feel it. Being deeply conscious of his responsibility and dedication, he declares:

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

Q:43 How did Rassendyll sacrifice his love?

Ans. In order to maintain peace in Ruritania and not to disgrace the royal family, Rudolf Rassendyll took a sensible and daring step. He sacrificed his love at the altar of duty and left Ruritania with tears of regret in the eyes of Princess Flavia, words of gratitude on the lips of king, applause and appreciation from all the countrymen and feeling of satisfaction on his own part. **“There is no Moral authority like that of sacrifice.”** – **Nadine Gordimer**

Q:44 Briefly describe the bravery and courage of Colonel Sapt. (2017/2018)

Ans. Colonel Sapt is a brave man whose gallantry keeps him motivated for taking personal risks. He shows great valour on all events. He is also very loyal to the king and serves the throne with dedication and faith. Being a sovereign authority, he has enough experience in the art of governing people. His only objective in life is to reinstate King Elphberg. For this achievement, he uses all the persons including Countess Flavia as pieces of chess board. Sapt’s courage and determination is enlightened when he said to Rassendyll:

“If we’re detected, I’ll send Black Michael down below before I go myself.”

Q:45 Briefly describe the wisdom and sensibility of Colonel Sapt.

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

His wisdom is enlightened when he said:

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

Q:46 Briefly describe the friendly attitude of Colonel Sapt.

Ans. Colonel Sapt is not only a good advisor, but also a sincere friend of Rassendyll. He became Rassendyll's friend as soon as they both met. Colonel Sapt served his friend on every difficult stage. A good example of sincere friendship is seen at the Summer House, when Rassendyll was in a dangerous situation among the enemies.

Q:47 Colonel Sapt helps the low opinion about women. How?

Ans. Colonel Sapt appears to be a confirmed bachelor having low opinion about women. He never trusts in ladies, but believes that women spoil everything. Even the princess does not come in exception to his hatred for the opposite gender.

When Mme de Mauban invites Rassendyll to the Summer House, he said:

“I do not believe any woman and you shall not go.”

Q:48 Colonel Sapt is a loyal by nature. Prove this statement.

Ans. Colonel Sapt is a colonel in the Ruritania Army. He is the oldest of all the hot-blooded army men. The colonel is a devoted servant of the king. His loyalty is for the cause of monarchy and not for any particular person. He has a highly productive mind, which enables him to act daringly to restore the throne. He succeeded in liberating who was the actual inheritor to the throne.

Colonel Sapt says: **“I have eaten the King's bread and I am the King's servant.”**

Q:49 Describe the appearance/ complexion of Rudolf Elphberg.

Ans. Rudolf Elphberg is a young, tall and handsome man. He is an educated man. He has red hair, straight nose, blue eyes and a beard. His physical appearance bears striking resemblance to that of Rudolf Rassendyll, though there were some points of differences, which are pointed by Rudolf Rassendyll:

“The king's face was slightly more fleshy than mine, the oval of its contour the least trifle more pronounced and his mouth lacking something of the firmness which was to be gathered from my close-shutting lips.”

However, in spite of these differences, Colonel Sapt could not help mentioning to Rassendyll:

“You're an Elphberg, every inch of you.”

Q:50 How is Elphberg a weak person?

Ans. He has not the quality to face the dangers and odds boldly. His behaviour in prison throws a shadow upon his person. He becomes completely de**Moralized** and loses all grit. His health suffers and he becomes partially insane. He requests Detchard to persuade his brother, Black Michael to kill him. He becomes hopeless and sobs on his fate.

Q:51 How is Black Michael a selfish, hypocrite, wicked and a cruel man? (2013/2017)

Ans. Selfish and Hypocrite:-Black Michael is a selfish man. He loves Princess Flavia just to get the throne. He is a hypocrite and makes a false show of love towards Madam Mauban. He has become popular among a small number of people of the country by his hypocrisy. He is over ambitious and greedy.

A Wicked Person:-Black Michael is a sinful man. He makes plot to get the throne with the help of his companions, but always tries to delude them. That is why his followers betray him, when he is expecting complete victory. He invites Rassendyll to the Summer House

through a conspiracy, but fortunately Rassendyll survives. This sharp and evil act shows his wickedness.

A Cruel Man:-Black Michael is indeed a cruel person. When the king has been in his noose, he treats him in a very harsh and inhuman manner. He does not feel pity for his brother even. Black Michael is a coward man. He wants to save his life at any cost. He does not come out to handle the situation at any time.

Q:52 Black Michael is a cool minded criminal. How?

Ans. Black Michael is a wicked but a cool minded and genius criminal. When he sees that Rassendyll has impersonated the king of Ruritania he does not make it known to the people to keep his villainy secret. We see that even Rupert's interest and love for Mauban do not irritate him. It shows that he is a controlled emotion criminal.

Q:53 How is Mauban an emotional lady?

Ans. She was a woman ruled by her emotions and when Michael was killed by Rupert, she heaving taunts came forth to avenge him.

Q:54 What is the personal Motive of Mauban?

Ans. She was sincerely devoted to the Duke and by this genuine attachment. She followed him at his request from Paris to Ruritania but she was not aware that the Duke whom she thought to be a man of strong passions was actually a cruel, cunning and selfish man who was content to take all but give nothing.

Q:55 Black Michael is a slave of Lust. How?

Ans. Black Michael becomes utterly blind for power. At any rate he wants to usurp the sovereignty from his brother. His lust for power corrupts him & brings his decline.

Q:56 How Black Michael got his tragic death?

Ans. Black Michael always deceives his close companions. That is why he is killed by one of his own followers. Thus, the villain of the novel receives a tragic end.

Q:57 Describe the appearance of Rassendyll.

Ans. Rudolf Rassendyll is a tall, young and handsome man, who belongs to a noble family in England. He is an educated man of twenty-nine, who has perfect command over German and French. He is bold, cultural and knows the art of becoming popular. He has red hair, straight nose, blue eyes and a beard. His physical appearance bears striking resemblance to that of the real king, though there were some points of differences. Rassendyll himself pointed out:

“The king's face was slightly fleshier than mine, the oval of its contour the least trifle more pronounced and his mouth lacking something of the firmness which was to be gathered from my close-shutting lips.”

However, in spite of these differences, Colonel Sapt could not help mentioning to Rassendyll:

“You're an Elphberg, every inch of you.”

Q58. Who are six of the Duke of Strelsau and from where they belong?

Ans: Bersonin Krafstein, Detchard, Lauingram, De Gautet and Rupert of Hentzau are the six of Duke of strelsau. He heired them from different places. Bersonin belongs to Belgian while De-Gaytet belongs to France and Detchard belongs to English. The other three belongs to Ruritannia including Rupert of Hentzau Krafstein and lauengram.

Q59. Why did Rose urge Rudolf Ressendyll to try his hand in any job? And why did he used to refuse?

Ans: Rose, the sister in law of Rudolf Ressendyll urged him his hand in any job because she thought that he is aged about 29 and an educated person, who has command over different language. To add the beauty, due to the influence of his brother (Lord Burlesdon) in public affairs in Britain. Jacob offers Rudolf for a suitable job. Rudolf Ressendyll used to refuse because he has a riving disposition and think that it is not necessary to him to apply him in any profession.

Q60. What is the only physical difference between two Rudolf?

Ans: Rudolf Ressendyll and Rudolf Elphberg have the remarkable similarity. The only difference between them is a beard. Rudolf Ressendyll wears beard while Rudolf Elphberg is a clean shaven man.

Q61. Why does Rudolf Ressendyll go to Ruritania and what does he find there?

Ans: Rudolf Ressendyll goes to Ruritania only to attend the coronation ceremony of the Fifth king. He reaches there and find the surrounding corrupt. King half brother (Black Micheal) is playing the game of conspiracy to become the king in the place of the real king (Rodolf Elphnrg).

Q62. Where was madam-de-Mauban going and why?

Ans: Madam-de-Mauban was going to strelsau by train and she was going there on the invitation of Black Micheal.

Q63. Who sends a bottle of rare wine and why?

Ans:: Black Micheal the half brother a wicked person send a bottle of rare wine as a present to the king because wine is one of the weakness of the king. Black Michael sends it to make him unconscious and wear the crown instead of him.

Q64. How do Sapt and Fritz overcome the situation?

Ans: Col Sapt and Fritz are in the service of the kin. They are well bred and loyal to the cause of the king. They request Rudolf Ressendyll to impersonate as a king of Ruritania in order to protect the throne of Ruritannia and to fail the plan of Black Michael.

Q65. Why does Col Sapt ask Fritz not to allow anybody to see the king?

Ans: Col Sapt asked Fritz not to allow anybody to see the king because Col Sapt and Rudolf Ressendyll (disguised as Sapt orderly) secretly leave the palace ride out the city unobserved to the lodge of Zenda.

Q66. Where does Madam-de-Mauban invite Rudolf and why?

Ans:: Madam-de-Mauban invites Rudolf in the summer house at the mid night. She invites him on the call of black Micheal. Black Micheal wants to kill Rudolf Ressendyll because he is the only throne in his way.

Q67. What information does Madam deliver to Rudolf Ressendyll?

Ans: Madam informs Rudolf Ressendyll that she invite him in the invitation of Micheal. Furthermore, she informs Rudolf Ressendyll that in twenty minutes thra men of Black Micheal will come & arrest you along with Col Sapt and Col Fritz.

Q68. How did Rudolf Ressendyll save his life in the summer house?

Ans: Rudolf Ressendyll saved his life in the summer house by using iron tea table. When they open the door of the summer house, Ressendyll charges upon them holding infront of himself an iron topped table.

Q69. Why is Rudolf Ressendyll much criticized by common man?

Ans: People Strelsau are curious to see Rudolf and Princess Flavia in the conjugate life but Rudolf Ressendyll is failed to do so that's why he is much criticized by the common ma.

Q70. Why does Rudolf Ressendyll go to Marshal after he meets Princess Flavia?

Ans: Rudolf Ressendyll goes to Marshal after he meets Princess Flavia to insure him that you're for most duty is the save the Queen at every cost.

Q71. What will Marshal do is Rudolf Ressendyll does not come back an hunting expedition?

Ans: Marshal will deprive Duke Michael of the governship of strelsau and declay a state of siege if hunting expedition after three day.

Q72. How does the helpless king help Rudolf Ressendyll in his fight against Detchard?

Ans: The helpless king Rudolf Ressendyll has courage to push a chair against Detchard's leg and help the king (Rudolf Ressendyll) being killed.

Q73. How does Rudolf Ressendyll draw up a plan of attack on the castle of Zenda?

Ans: Rudolf Ressendyll draws up the following plan of attack on the castle of Zenda. At 2 O'clock in the morning Johann will open the door of the new castle. Sapt will attack with the stong party. At the same moment, Madam acting a litter conveyed by Johann will scream for help as if Rupert is molesting her. This should being Micheal cut to her rescue and then Sapt will capture him alive. Sapt will them have the draw bridge run out and it is likely that Rupert, possible with De-Gautet will run across the bridge to see what is happening. Rudolf Ressendyll, equipped with a small ladder and ridding in the moat, will get into the bridge and kill Rupert and De-Gautet as well. Taking the Keeps and enter in the castle and save the king (Rudolf Elphberg).

Q74. What does the farm girl tell Princess Flavia about the king?

Ans: Col Sapt and Col Fritz treat Rudolf Ressendyll in the friendly way. They escort the frontur and bid him good bye with great affection and respect.

Q75. What is a 'ball'? State its importance in the novel. (2017)

Ans: A ball is a Royal dance party which was arranged by Colonial Sapt. When the people of Ruritania started to join the name of Princess Flavia with Duke Michael then it became compulsory for Rudolf Rassendyll to show his love to her. The ball was a sumptuous affair. Rassendyll opened it by dancing a quadrille then he waltzed with her.

Q76: Give a comparison between Elphberg and Rassendyll. (2014/2013)

Ans: Despite King Rudolf Elphberg and Rudolf Rassendyll resemble physical appearance, they markedly differ in their personalities. King Elphberg was a care free person while Rassendyll was much responsible. Rudolph was not aware with the feelings of love while Rassendyll was much a romantic person.

Q77: Rupert is really a dare-devil. Comment. (2017/2012)

Ans: Rupert of Hentzau was a Ruritanian and he was the leader of the Six, gang of ruffians employed by Black Michael for the accomplishment of his devilish plot. Rupert was a very young and handsome man and he was really a dare-devil who doesn't afraid of anyone and not even his master, Black Michael. Rudolf Rassendyll himself confessed that whenever he thinks about Rupert of Hentzau his heart beat increases due to fear and anxiety. Rupert of Hentzau even dared to attack Rudolf Rassendyll outside the chateau of Tarlenheim by means of a dagger.

Q78: Throw light of the contents and significance of Mauban's letter to Flavia. (2017)

Ans: Madame Antoinette de Mauban never wanted to let Black Michael marry Princess Flavia. She made every possible effort to stop this marriage. One day, she wrote a letter to Princess Flavia. In that letter she advises princess not to hang around anywhere alone but with a strong force. She also advised her not to accept any invitation of Black Michael as he invites princess every year during the spring season when the castle of Zenda appears very beautiful. Princess Flavia showed this letter to Rudolf Rassendyll and Rassendyll forbade her to go anywhere alone.

Q79: Where was King Rudolph Elphberg imprisoned? Name the person deputed to look after him. (2017)

Ans: King Rudolf was imprisoned in the old castle. On the ground floor, there were two rooms connected to each other. King Rudolf was imprisoned in the inner room. It had a window but it was choked by a big pipe called Jacob's ladder. After the death of Launengram and Krafstein, the King was looked after by Rupert and De Gautet at day and Detchard and Bersonin by night.

“Multiple Choice Questions”

1. The Prisoner of Zenda is written by _____.

William Faulkner	Herman Melville	Sir Anthony Hope	Charles Dicken
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2. The novel “Prisoner of Zenda” was published _____.

1894	1888	1884	1885
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3. The novel “The Prisoner of Zenda” is edited by _____ for student.

G. Allana	D.Y. Morgan	Ghulam Ali	None of them
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4. The language of Ruritania is basically _____ according to the surrounding.

French	English	German	Arabic
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5. The hero of the novel “The Prisoner of Zenda” is _____.

Rudolf Rassendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Black Michael	Marshall
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6. The Heroine of the novel “The Prisoner of Zenda” is _____.

DUA-E-ILM COACHING CENTER (XII-ENGLISH NOTES)

Countess Helga	Princess Flavia	Madam-de-Mauban	Rose Burlesdon
7. Black Michal keeps _____ guard for his work.			
2	6	8	5
8. Rupert of Hentzau is the _____ among six.			
Dearest	Darest	Courageous	Devilish
9. Rupert of Hentzau belongs to _____.			
England	Ruritania	Belgian	French
10. De Gautet belongs to _____.			
England	Runtania	Belgian	French
11. The Villian of the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" is _____.			
Rudolf Rassendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Black Michael	Rupert
12. Bersonin belongs to _____.			
Ruritania	England	Belgian	French
13. Detchard belongs to _____.			
Ruritania	England	French	Belgain
14. Launengram, Krafstein and Rupert belongs to _____.			
England	Ruritania	French	Zenda
15. Marshal Strakencz was the _____.			
Colonel	Commander-in-chief	Gate Keeper	Army officer
16. Bertram Bertrand is a poet and _____.			
Editor	Journalist	Author	Comedian
17. Bertram Bertrand is in the love of _____.			
Madam-de-Mauban	Counters Helga	Rose	Princess Flavia
18. George Featherly is the member of _____ Embassy.			
Ruritanian	British	American	Strelsau
19. Rose is the wife of _____.			
Col Sapt	Col Fritz	Johann	Lord Burlesdon
20. Rose is the _____ of Rudolf Rassendyll.			
Sister	Sister-in-law	Daughter in law	Beloved
21. Johann is the _____ Max Holf.			
Enemy	Brother	Friend	Father
22. Fraulien Holf is the _____ of Max Holf.			
Mother	Daughter	Aunt	None of them
23. Rudolf Rassendyll belongs to a noble family of _____.			
France	England	Russia	German

DUA-E-ILM COACHING CENTER (XII-ENGLISH NOTES)

24. Rudolf Rassendyll is _____ years old.

29	30	31	35
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25. Rudolf Rassendyll had travelled many _____ countries.

Asians	European	African	Arabian
--------	----------	---------	---------

26. Rudolf Rassendyll speaks French and _____ language.

Urdu	Italian	German	Scottish
------	---------	--------	----------

27. Madam-de-Mauban was a _____ woman.

French	Italian	German	English
--------	---------	--------	---------

28. Madam-de-Mauban is aged about _____.

30	29	35	32
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29. Rudolf Elphberg was going to be the _____ king of Ruritanian.

5	3	1	4
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30. Col Fritz was in the love of _____.

Princess Flavia	Countess Helga	Land lady	Madam-de-Mauban
-----------------	----------------	-----------	-----------------

31. Col Sapt and Col Fritz was in the service of _____.

Black Michal	Rudolf Rassendyll	Marshall	Rudolf Elphberg
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32. De- Gautet has _____ moustaches.

Waxed	Curly	Round	Straight
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33. The name of the Johann and Max Holf mother is _____.

Fraulein Schmidt	Fraulein Kenith	Fraulein Holf	Fraulein Bennet
------------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------------

34. Bersonin had a _____ head.

Round	Flat	Bald	Pan
-------	------	------	-----

35. Madam-de-Mauban was in the love of _____.

Rudolf Rassendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Johann	Black Michael
-------------------	-----------------	--------	---------------

36. Madam-de-Mauban reached to Dresden by _____.

Bus	Horse	Train	Victoria
-----	-------	-------	----------

37. The state of Ruritanian was divided into groups.

2	6	7	4
---	---	---	---

38. The old people were in the favor of _____ to be the king.

Rudolf Rassendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Black Michael
-------------------	-----------------	---------------

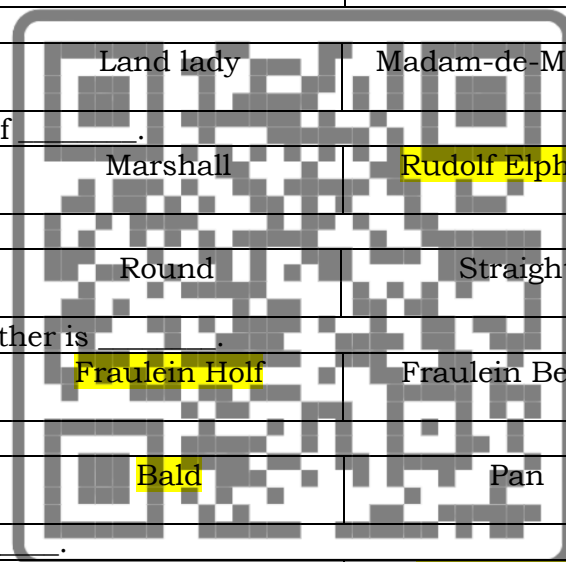
39. The new people were in the favor of _____ to be the king.

Rudolf Rassendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Black Michael
-------------------	-----------------	---------------

40. Rudolf Elphberg goes to Strelsau from Zenda to be crowned on _____.

Thursday	Tuesday	Sunday	Wednesday
----------	---------	--------	-----------

41. _____ sent the bottle of rare wine for Elphberg.



DUA-E-ILM COACHING CENTER (XII-ENGLISH NOTES)

Black Michael	Josef	Rudolf Rassendyll	None of them
42. _____ requested Rudolf Rassendyll to impersonate the king of Ruritania.			
Fritz	Sapt	Fritz and Sapt	Flavia
43. _____ brought the rare wine for Rudolf Elphberg.			
Josef	Joseph	Bersonin	Detchard
44. _____ was left to look after the king in the cellar of the lodge.			
Josef	Joseph	Sapt	Fritz
45. Rudolf Elphberg is fond of _____.			
Party	Wine	Hunting	Cigar
46. Two Rudolf met first time in _____.			
cellar	Forest	Dresden	Ruritania
47. _____ was the result of morganatic marriage.			
Rudolf Rassendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Sapt	Black Michael
48. Bertram Bertrand belongs to _____.			
London	England	Paris	New York
49. George Featherly belongs to _____.			
London	England	Paris	New York
50. Rudolf Rassendyll was _____ years old.			
30	29	31	34
51. Rupert of Hentzau is in love with _____.			
Countess Helga	Princess Flavia	Land lady	Madam-de-Mauban
52. Rudolf Rassendyll and Mauban travelled by the same _____.			
Bus	Aero plane	Train	Victoria
53. Mauban was invited by _____.			
Black Michael	Rudolf Rassendyll	Col Sapt	Rupert of Hentzau
54. Rudolf Rassendyll made the family members sure that he is going to _____.			
Dresden	Paris	Tyrol	Strelasaw
55. Rudolf Rassendyll transported to Zenda in the _____.			
Morning	Evening	Afternoon	Noon
56. The old lady, who provides shelter to Rassendyll, was the advocator of _____.			
Black Michael	Rudolf Elphberg	Johann	
57. Countess Helga was in the service of _____.			
Princess Flavia	Sapt	Fritz	Madam-de-Mauban
58. Rudolf Rassendyll is the _____ man.			
bearded	Clean shaven	Trimmed	

DUA-E-ILM COACHING CENTER (XII-ENGLISH NOTES)

59. Rudolf Elphberg is the _____ man.

Bearded	Clean shaven	Trimmed
---------	--------------	---------

60. _____ shaved Rudolf Rassendyll.

Josep	Josef	Joseph	Pope
-------	-------	--------	------

61. _____ put the bucket of cold water on Elphberg.

Col. Sapt	Josef	Col. Fritz	Pope
-----------	-------	------------	------

62. Rudolf Rassendyll decided to send his _____ direct to the train.

Bag	Luggage	Baggage	None of them
-----	---------	---------	--------------

63. When Rudolf Rassendyll opened his eyes, he found _____ men carrying gun.

4	2	3	5
---	---	---	---

64. Rudolf Rassendyll told them about _____ lady.

Princess Flavia	Countess Amelia	Land lady
-----------------	-----------------	-----------

65. _____ invited Rudolf Rassendyll at the summer house.

Madam-de-Mauban	Michael	Sapt	Fritz
-----------------	---------	------	-------

66. _____ ordered Madam-de-Mauban to invite Rassendyll at the summer house.

Michael	Rupert	Helga	Bersinin
---------	--------	-------	----------

67. The king Elphberg was kidnapped by _____.

Michael	Michael followers	Rupert
---------	-------------------	--------

68. The chancellor of the _____ stood just behind marshal.

Town	State	City	Kingdom
------	-------	------	---------

69. The city was of _____ party divided into two groups.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

70. _____ was the most daring and dangerous among the six.

Rupert	Detchard	Bersonin	De-Gautet
--------	----------	----------	-----------

71. _____ killed black Michael.

Rupert	Rudolf Rassendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Col Sapt
--------	-------------------	-----------------	----------

72. Krafstein and Launengram were killed by _____.

Rudolf Rassendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Sapt	Rassendyll's men
-------------------	-----------------	------	------------------

73. Rudolf Rassendyll killed Bersonin by _____.

Gun	Dagger	Detchard	De-Gautet
-----	--------	----------	-----------

74. _____ inform Bertram Bertrand about the departure of Mauban.

George Featherly	Johann	Max Holf
------------------	--------	----------

75. "Chateau" is _____.

Den	Cellar	Palace	Valley
-----	--------	--------	--------

76. Rudolf Rassendyll fell asleep after smoking his cigar in the _____ of Zenda, as he was extremely tired.

DUA-E-ILM COACHING CENTER (XII-ENGLISH NOTES)

Valley	Forest	Hill	Desert
--------	--------	------	--------

77. Rudolf Rassendyll opened his eyes, and found _____ men regarding him with much curiosity in the forest of Zenda.

Five	Four	Three	Two
------	------	-------	-----

78. _____ informed Colonel Sapt that the horses were ready.

Josef	Johann	Detchard	Bersonin
-------	--------	----------	----------

79. People shouted outside the station of Strelsau: "God save _____!"

King	Princess	Marshall	Duke
------	----------	----------	------

80. Rudolf Rassendyll wanted to bury _____ before he went to Stelsau.

Josef	Johann	Detchard	Bersonin
-------	--------	----------	----------

81. "Anyhow, he (Black Michael) will _____ her (Princess Flavia) and become king, "Madame De Mauban said to Rudolf Rassendyll.

Marry	Arrest	Kill	Kidnap
-------	--------	------	--------

82. Detchard, De Gautet and Bersonin offered Rudolf Rassendyll a safe conduct to the frontier, and _____ thousand pounds English if he would leave Ruritania.

Fifty	Sixty	Seventy	Eighty
-------	-------	---------	--------

83. De Gautet, Bersonin and Detchard fire their pistols but the bullets merely hit the _____ instead of Rudolf Rassendyll.

Chair	Iron table top	Iron bar	Plank
-------	----------------	----------	-------

84. Rudolf Rassendyll escapes from the summerhouse over the wall of the grounds by means of a _____.

Windmill	Plank	Pipe	Ladder
----------	-------	------	--------

85. The Dresden trains stop at _____.

Yanina	Zenda	Kent	Gwent
--------	-------	------	-------

86. The king is much criticized by common people for taking no steps about his _____, according to the report from the prefect police.

Survival	Military	Operation	Marriage
----------	----------	-----------	----------

87. Rudolf Rassendyll danced with _____.

Countess Helga	Countess of Morcef	Princess Flavia	Rose Pickford
----------------	--------------------	-----------------	---------------

88. Rupert of Hentzau Answered Rudolf Rassendyll that the king was _____.

Unconscious	Ill	Dead	Alive
-------------	-----	------	-------

89. Johann reveals before Rudolf Rassendyll that _____ is imprisoned in a small room in the old castle just by the drawbridge a room with one window close to the surface of the moat.

The king	The princess	The Marshal	The Countess
----------	--------------	-------------	--------------

90. A physician from _____ is sent to look after the king Rudolf Elphberg.

London	Dublin	Strelsau	Paris
--------	--------	----------	-------

91. Johann is persuaded by _____ to tell what he know about the king.

DUA-E-ILM COACHING CENTER (XII-ENGLISH NOTES)

Rudolf Elphberg	Rudolf Rassendyll	Black Michael	Rupert
-----------------	-------------------	---------------	--------

92. Rupert of Hentzau went to the room of _____ in the castle Zenda.

Princess Flavia	Madame De Mauban	Marshal	Countess Helga
-----------------	------------------	---------	----------------

93. De Gautet is stabbed to death by _____ who takes his keys and makes his way to the outer room by the king's cell where Bersonin and Detchard are on the guard.

Rudolf Rassendyll	Rudolf Elphberg	Black Michael	Josef
-------------------	-----------------	---------------	-------

94. Princess Flavia is _____ to king Elphberg.

Maid	Cousin	Sister	Friend
------	--------	--------	--------

95. Black Michael was _____ of Strelsau.

Governor	Master	Duke	Prisoner
----------	--------	------	----------

96. Col Sapt was _____ to the king Elphberg.

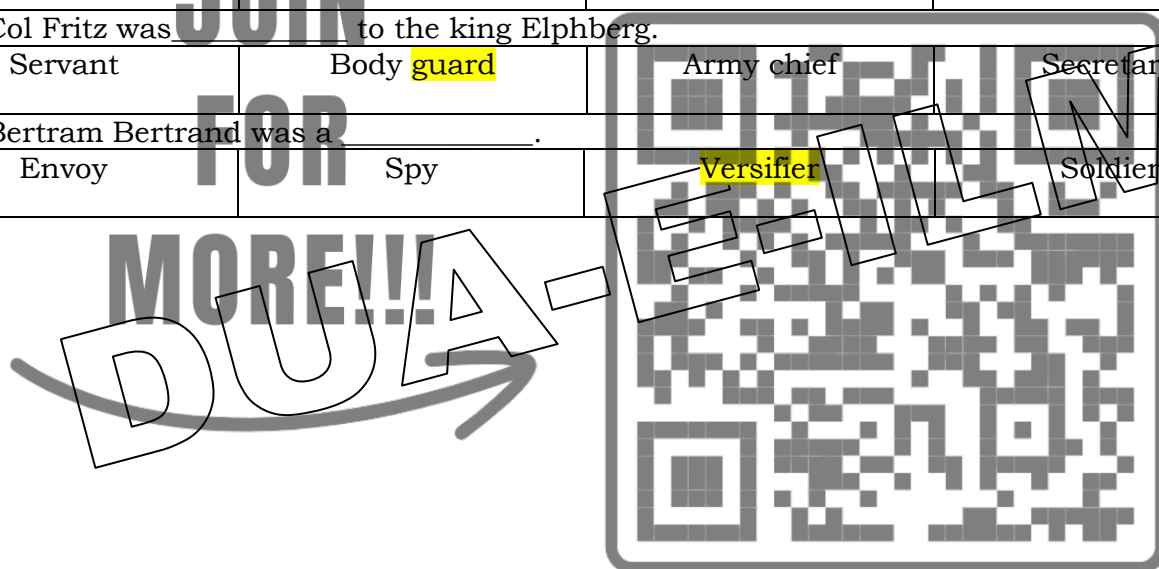
Servant	Body guard	Army chief	Secretary
---------	------------	------------	-----------

97. Col Fritz was _____ to the king Elphberg.

Servant	Body guard	Army chief	Secretary
---------	------------	------------	-----------

98. Bertram Bertrand was a _____.

Envoy	Spy	Versifier	Soldier
-------	-----	-----------	---------



ENGLISH

XII

JOIN

GRAMMAR SECTION

FOR
MORE!!!



Compiled By: Engineer Nasim Zulfiqar

ESSAYS

STATUS OF WOMEN IN ISLAM



In Islam women enjoy an exalted and dignified position which can never be found in any other religion of the world. Islam bestows women a very respectable place. Islam is the only religion that recognizes a woman to be a loving daughter of a kind father, a polite wife of a loving husband, a kind-hearted mother of a good son and a polite sister of a lovable brother. It recognizes the position of women to be the same as that of men. It claims that both come from the same essence.

The position of the mother is very much exalted in Islamic tradition. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) has gone so far as to say, "Paradise lies underneath the feet of your mothers". As regards the position of a woman as wife, the saying of the prophet (Peace be upon him) is categorical. "The best among you is the one who is best towards his family". With regards to women as a daughter, the Islamic attitude can be realised from the reproaches which the Holy Quran makes against the pagan pre-Islamic behavior at the birth of daughters. Islam abolished all types of such disgraces.

So far as the conjugal and material life is concerned, the mutual relation of husband and wife is described in the Holy Quran as that of a single soul in two bodies. Islam describes the house as a unit in the greater organization of a nation as a whole as a whole. It speaks of husband as being "an administrator and supervisor over the people of the house" and the wife is described as "Administrator of the house of her husband and children. Their home is thus described as a kingdom. Where authority is exercised by both the husband and the wife within the boundaries of mutual understanding.

Islam has drawn a clear line of demarcation between the duties of men and women in the business of their daily life. It envisages a natural division of work between men and women. While man is best suited to fight and make his way through the attributes, women are entrusted with the onerous task of bringing up the younger generation because of the preponderance of the quality of love and compassion in her. This functional division of work does not mean that women have entirely been excluded from other kinds of activities in every sphere of life.

We come to the conclusion that Islam recommends the duties of women mostly at home. Islam has laid greater stress on the domestic duties of a woman. Our salvation lies in following the teaching of Islam. Therefore, we must abstain from copying the western culture blindly and must stick to our own Islamic culture as firmly as possible.



ISLAMIC DEMOCRACY

The modern democratic state is a type of state which came into existence in 19th century largely as an effect of the French Revolution and the industrial Revolution of the absolute nation-state of 16th and the 17th century. But the Islamic state came into existence in the 7th century as an effect of the greatest Revolution of the world which was not only political and economic but also social and ethical.

Islam revolutionized every aspect of human life. So, Islamic democracy in its connotation is wider than western democracy. It means not only political equality but also social equality. In Islamic society all are equal. There is no class division or distinctions of birth and social position/ all member of the society enjoy equal status and position. The only criterion of superiority in Islamic society is personal ability and character. Allah says. **“O mankind! I created you out of a single pair of a male and a female, the most honored of you in the sight of Allah is the who is the most righteous of you”.**

The Holy prophet said. “No one is superior to another except n point of faith and piety. All men are descended from Adam and Adam was made of clay. Is Islam the concept of human brotherhood and equality is vital and basic. The lowest of the low must have the same right as the highest of the high the President of the Republic. The first effective Endeavour of Islam to establish social equilibrium is its emphasis on equality. The Holy Prophet said. “All men are equal in their human rights”.

In Islamic society everyone has got a right for equal opportunities of progress; the restricted scope for personal achievement is the hall-mark of Islamic society. Islam not only emphasizes social equality, but also bans such attitude and activities as are likely to disturb social harmony. Democracy in capitalistic countries grants simply equal political right so, through manipulation of the non restricted freedom, the capitalists make masses their wag slave. It results in mockery and force. All the wealth and resources under a capitalistic democracy are concentrated in the hands of few capitalistic. They through their money power turn the state into servant of their interests as against the interest of the general masses. This dangerous possibility is not expected to occur in the Islamic state.

In capitalistic society, money determines one's place in society. This is against the spirit of Islam. In a true Islamic society no man can lord over others merely on the strength of a swollen purse. Islam cut the very root of the possibility of economic exploitation by prohibiting vested interest, hoarding, profiteering, by imposing Zakat and by declaring that all that is in the heaven and the earth belongs to god alone.

Islam ensures social justice and economic security for all by a comprehensive system of check and balances on the sources of income, the means of living and the avenues of expenditure. It thus acts as a preventive check on the capitalistic tendencies and evils. Islam also enunciates its scheme of economic freedom and security through its scheme of equitable distribution of wealth and resources. It declares the state ownership of all natural resources.

Right to private property is no doubt recognized by Islam, but it is hedged round by salutary checks. Islam imposed heavy social responsibilities on the rich. There is a warning for serious punishment in store for those who abuse their riches to the detriment of society. It has declared that all authority belongs to entitled to exercise that authority. No nobility, no priest has any discriminating privilege. Thus political equality or rule of law of capitalistic democracy is also fully secured in Islam.

FEMALE EDUCATION

The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. Women should be educated like men, otherwise. There can be no peace and no progress. If you yoke an unbroken horse with a highly trained one, the carriage will be dashed to pieces, and the occupant's lives will be endangered. They cannot pull on they will pull in different direction. The family peace cannot be preserved with such ill matched lifelong companions.

Napoleon was once asked what the greatest need of France was. He unhesitatingly Ans:ed. Mothers national progress if impossible without trained and educated mothers. It is well said that if you train a women, you train a whole family.

Women are called the better half of man. It is a pity that this better half should remain in ignorance. Uneducated and ignorance women are a drag on society. Women has the same mental gifts as man has; why, then, should she be deprived of the blessings of knowledge? Of course, the duties of both differ. Man's duties are mostly public, those of women, domestic. Although women are these days coming to the front in public affairs, also. The education of man or women should be such as may fit him or her for the duties which he or she will be called upon to perform in after life.

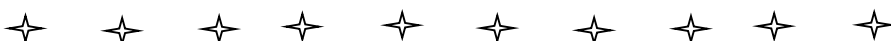
There is a keen controversy going on in Pakistan whether women should receive higher education or not. Orthodox people recognize the value of education of women, but are opposed giving them high education. If women be mentally fit to receive higher education, there seems to be no reason why they should not be allowed to develop their mental faculties to the utmost. To give them only the rudiments of knowledge, while they are eager and quite fit for advanced studies, is to condemn them to a plea are perpetual inferiority which is extremely unjust. All men, also, are not endowed with the same powers. There are dullards among them, too.

In Pakistan at the present time, considering all circumstance, the ignorance of centuries, the conservative ways of the people, and the religious and social traditions and customs, there is great need of proceeding with great caution in the matter of female education. A wholesale transportation of the Western system is neither desirable not profitable. A system based on the needs and circumstances of the people should be adopted.

It is a significant sigh of the times that people are awakening to the need education the girls. Girls' Schools are being opened everywhere. But still the number of education women. Including literates even, is very, very small hardly one in a hundred.

Domestic duties and religious instruction should form an important part of the curriculum of Girls Schools. Their courses of reading should be different from those for boy. They danger of anglicizing them, which has proved so great and real in the case of boys, should be minimized as far as possible. The School atmosphere should be entirely Pakistan.

An education women is a real blessing in the home. The early education of children is properly looked after, and the whole management of the household is conducted peacefully and most advantageously. Peace and cleanliness prevail. Domestic happiness, it is no exaggeration to say, depends entirely on the women, and the best way to secure it is to educate her in her duties. Women is certainly the better man, as Tennyson says.



MY FIRST DAY IN COLLEGE

I passed the Secondary School Certificate Examination from my school. I obtained 690 marks. I was selected for admission to the local Government college. Lectures began on the 5th of September. I went there in the morning that day, with great pride on my bicycle. I saw a large number of students at the gate. They began to clap their hands, as I went near them. I smelt some mischief. I got down from my bicycle and began to walk. One of them pulled it back. The next moment I saw them drawing my books from over the carrier, one by one by one. I told them to behave properly. But they laughed and began to cut jokes with me. I went to the bicycle stand, and they followed me like a shadow. I locked my bicycle there. There returned me my books, shook hands with me and went away.

I had gone only a few paces towards the office, when I saw two well dressed gentlemen coming towards me. They said that were professors in that college. I greeted them as one of them asked me, if anybody had teased me. Don't worry said the other. "and have a cup of tea with us, in the college tuck shop.. They took me there and became very friendly with me. A shirtless servant placed a tray on the table before us, I blushed to see the tea pot quite empty and "You are a first year fool" printed on the cup and the saucer placed before me. They burst into peals of laughter and others, in the tuck shop, clapped their hands, I left the chair in hot haste, with my face as pale as death.

I met some boy outside. They said that they were first year students. They took me to a class room. We had hardly taken our seats, when a gentleman wearing gown came in. Everybody stood up. But before I could take my seat, I was utterly surprised to see everybody singing Hey Jamalo around me; and the gentleman wearing the gown, dancing on the dais. I wondered at my experiences of the college life, as I came out of the class room. I decided to return home. I went to the bicycle stand. But I found its wheels punctures; and the saddle, lying on the ground beside it. I was still standing there. When I heard an announcement from the loud speaker it. Said that lectures to the first year class would begin on and from tomorrow at 7 A.M., according to the time table put up on the notice board. I dared not go there, lest I should fall into another trap, and returned home.



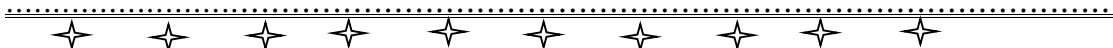
CO-EDUCATION

Co education means the education of boys and girls in the same schools. Colleges or Universities. This is a modern concept and it has made a remarkable rapid progress. It was first introduced in Switzerland, but now it has become popular almost in all Europe and America. The country opinions sharply differ on the issue of co education in colleges.

The supporters of co education favor it mainly on two grounds, one economical and the other sociological in the first place, they say that co education is an economical measure in a poor country like Pakistan. It is not possible to maintain separate colleges for boys and girls especially in vocational colleges a lot of money is required to equip the libraries, laboratories and workshops. In the second place, the social contacts between the members of the two sexes are useful in many respects. The supporters of co education say that if boys and girls are educated together, they will develop in them a sort of mutual understanding; this understanding will be helpful in their future life as men and women. They believe that co education makes boys less coarse & girls less morbid. The boys become civilized & polite and spirit of competition in studies are revived. Both try their hard to outdo each other.

The arguments of the supporters of co education are weighty but of those who are weightier. Demerits of this system make its success in this country doubtful. The opponents of co education argue that in a hot country like Pakistan this system is impracticable. Here boys and girls become young at an early age. Youth is blind and there is every possibility that they may fall a victim to their emotions. Then every one of us knows that ends and aims of education for the two sexes are quite different. Their demands on educations are different from each other and therefore, it is false economy to teach them in the same institution. Again, in Pakistan colleges are very few and they are overcrowded. Co education can prove economical only in such cases where the number of the students in the college is very small. And moreover we must remember that Islam disallows free mixing of boys and girls. It is for these reasons, the opponents of co education think that the system is not for our country.

To conclude we may say that co education is above objection in the professional colleges where the ultimate goal of all the students is the same. But in arts and Science College where the two sexes are prepared for the normal routine of life. Co education is unnecessary.



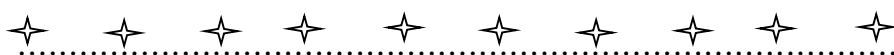
UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment means occupation. To be busy in doing something productive is to be employed. So unemployment means absence of employment. When the people are out of work and have nothing to do, they are said to be unemployed. Unemployment is a worldwide problem. Even advanced countries like U.S.A, U.K And France have this problem. In the third world countries, unemployment is at its peak. Pakistan is no exception.

Unemployment is a social evil of far reaching consequences. It specks starvation, disease and death in its victims. They have no education, no culture, and therefore no concern for right and wrong, good and evil. Dishonesty corruption crime sin and vices of all kinds prevail in a society where population is unemployed on a large scale. Politically unemployment breeds discontent in the masses. Votes are sold and bought. Revolutions and mob violence are the result of unemployment. People bust in finding out job for them cannot pay attention to their rights and duties as citizens. Moreover, when a large portion of population is unemployed, no effort to increase the national income can succeed.

The cause of this wide spread unemployment are four. First, our system of education does not suit our needs. Much attention is paid to general and liberal education. Our country is an advancing country and needs skilled hands. The teaching institutions turn out a peculiar type of young man who hates manual labor. He is good for nothing except reading books and dreaming of high status in society. Secondly our country is not much advanced in industry. We cannot absorb all our young men in factories. Moreover, they are not skilled. Thirdly, In our country a few privileged persons are keeping all the key industries to them. If work and leisure are equally distributes all men will have enough of work and enough of leisure. But the education young men and common men have neither the capital nor the opportunities to try their luck in business. Lastly I our country birth rate is very high. The sources of the country are not enough to maintain such a large population. People are more the jobs are few. The result is unemployment.

Keeping is view the consequences of this evil, the Government of Pakistan much. It has already started many employment schemes. The national man Power Council runs a National Employment Bureau which helps the Pakistan to get jobs. Recently a Youth investment Scheme has been started in Pakistan. They give financial help to young people and assist them in setting up business promotion scheme taste and ability. Labor Department has being established. But in spite of all, much more is needed. Production should be stepped in agriculture. The country should be industrialized to provide new channels of employment. The concept of education should be changed. Planned distribution of wealth should be ensured. Population must be kept within limits. It is only after a long time struggle that we can get rid of this evil and make our country prosperous.



“THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN IDEAL STUDENT”

The purpose of education is to produce ideal persons to face the responsibilities of the future. This aim can be achieved only when the students are sincere and they acquire the education in the real sense. Just copying a few questions and passing the examination is not an education. A student can never be educated until and unless he does not put his heart and should to the cause of education. A student is a person, who devotes himself to the pursuits of knowledge and learning. It is therefore, the first and foremost duty of an ideal student to seek knowledge. The pursuit of knowledge demands hard work and full devotion. Unfortunately, the students do not realize their duties. They have confined the education. Their greatest purpose is to get good grade in the examination by hook or by crook. They adopt all the foul means to get through the examinations. The ideal student enriches himself with knowledge. In practical life only those students come out with best colors, who had acquire knowledge.

An ideal student enjoys learning. He goes deep and deep in search of the knowledge. He is not a bookworm. He knows that a healthy body is necessary for healthy mind. He takes interest in all the activities that promote his physical health. He goes to the playground with the same pleasure and enthusiasm with which he studies in the library. An ideal student is not unsocial. He loves his fellow students and takes part in all the collective activities.

The ideal student respects and honors his teachers. He knows the place of teachers, who are opening the gate of glories for him. He is humble and obedient. The more he learns from his teachers, the more grateful he is to them. The more knowledge he gets, the more humble he becomes. An ideal student is not a frog in a well but a person with greater visions and ideals. He is regular and punctual. He does not participate in adverse and negative activities. He confines himself to his studies and task. He does not waste his time in useless deeds. He does not keep association with such elements whose purpose is to damage the cause of education. He believes in simple and plain living. He is kind and generous.

“LIFE IN A BIG CITY”

Karachi is the biggest city in Pakistan and also one of the most thickly populated cities in the world. Its population has increased rapidly and accordingly has given rise to many social problems. People of this metropolis are becoming more and more concerned about solving these serious problems, some of which are discussed below.

The ever-increasing rush of heavy traffic on the roads is resulting in heavy loss of human life. One day or the other, people suffer from accidents due to reckless driving. Some lose their vehicles and some go to the police. This is due to lack of civic sense in the citizens and violation of traffic rules. Traffic jams, road quarrels, untidiness and damage of public property is also a result of this problem. The government has not done any planning to control this situation in the past two decades.

In the same manner, the government has never emphasized upon population distribution. As a result, slum areas are rapidly being built, where poor labor lives. The disordered development of small houses is spoiling the outlook of the city, as well as creating problems of illegal electric connections, water supply & pollution. The authorities have failed to reclaim the locations from these people.

The academic career of children in Karachi is unpredictable due to lack of good schools and institutions. The need of recreational institutions, parks and play grounds is also felt at times and most of all joblessness creates problems for poor people.

Another problem faced by the citizens of the city is the frequent power breakdowns. Every other day, K.E.S.C cuts down the electric supply without notice. This becomes a great hurdle for industries and professional that use electric machinery for their work. Disturbance and shortage of water supply is also a cause of discomfort among the citizens. Sometimes, the dirty and unfiltered water becomes a major factor in food poisoning, which usually takes place on festive occasions, when demand of water in the city increases. Any measure to improve the supply of filtered water has also not been adopted by the government. Problems due to improper drainage system are also becoming a matter of concern among the people. The alarming increase in the disorderliness of drainage lines is posing serious threats for people, especially in poor areas. Filth and dirt runs down a channel by the footpath and children play over it. We have malaria, cholera and dysentery still destroying our children because such things exist.

The attitude of beggars in Karachi is the most irritating problem. They are worthless idlers robbing good-natural people. It has become their regular practice to crowd public spots and cheat people. The adverse effects of begging problem are noticeable in some areas.

There are too many dirty & ownerless dogs roaming about in the streets of Karachi. They spread many diseases and sometime become a danger by injuring people.

Lack of environmental care among people and drivers of public service vehicles is giving rise to pollution problems. Dust fills the air in most of the roads all the time. Improper turned cars fill the atmosphere with deadly smoke at hours of rush, which causes disease among the policemen and common public. The blowing of pressure horns is always there, deafening the ears.

Karachi is also often subjected to terrorist activities. Bomb blasts and firings at public spots are resulting in great loss of human life. The terrorists deserve no less than capital punishment. It is the duty of the police to intensify their investigation to stop such activities.

For the well to do class, life in Karachi may be fascinating, but for other citizens it is a center of drawbacks. It is only through the concentrated efforts of each and every person, including the members of law-enforcing and administrative agencies, can we overcome these serious problems of the metropolis.



“MERITS AND DEMERITS OF SCIENCE”

As we turn over the pages of history, we come across the development made by man in different walks of life over the centuries. From the primitive Stone Age to the modern computerized era, every step of man has proved to be the milestone in the history of civilization. Modern science has evolved over a long period, and has now reached the peak of success. It has worked wonders in our life, but it cannot be said that it is altogether a blessing. When we look at the other side of the picture, we are filled with a sense of horror. The fear of war and destruction hangs over our heads all the time. In order to understand the creative and destructive aspects of modern science, we stand in need of an analysis that will help us differentiate between the good and the bad.

As we look over the brighter side of the achievements of science, we come to realize that there is hardly any sphere of life that has not been enhanced by the creative abilities of man. In the field of medical science, knowledge and research has gone to such an extent that almost all the ailments have found a cure. The threatening clouds of death no longer haunt the patients who were otherwise filled with despair. Epidemics have been wiped out, nutritional standards have been improved, drug therapy has been recognized and hygienic conditions are being created so that the new generation may enjoy a longer and better life.

In the realm of communication, modern scientific inventions have helped a lot. The far-flung corners of the world have been linked together with a wide spread air network. Distances have lost their meaning and thousands of miles can be covered within hours. Traveling today is not only swift, but also full of pleasure and luxury.

Modern science has opened new vistas of entertainment. All the new electronic gadgets have filled our lives with recreational variety. From the small pocket sized transistor to the big screen television and VCR, we are provided entertainment at home and we owe it all to science. Readers are provided illustrated, colorful books due to the blessing of modern science in the form of latest printing machines and techniques. Such means of entertainment have brought about a change in our habits and hobbies.

The advantages of science are not restricted to the urban population. In the fields of agriculture, forestry and fishery, science has provided the rural population with the latest implements and know-how. The new methods of agriculture have boosted the production of farms and fields. With the use of different kind pesticides, the crops remain undamaged and the tillers of the soil get better return of the labor. This increase in output not only improves the condition of the toiling masses, but also brings about a healthy change in the economy of the country. This keeps on moving the nations on the path of progress and prosperity.

As we cast our eyes on the other side of the picture, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that science is also the monster of death and destruction. Man is selfish and pugnacious by nature. To fulfill his jingoist designs, he stands in need of the most destructive weapons, which could bring about the annihilation of his rivals. Man has gained knowledge in the field of science, but due to lack of wisdom, he is misusing this knowledge. All big nations are thinking of fulfilling the dream of becoming the super power. The wars of today are not limited to the battlefield. It brings about epidemic killing of the civilian population. The knowledge of this domain has added immeasurable danger to war. All the leading powers possess fatal weapons, and it seems that the weaker countries are their mercy. These big nations talk a lot about reduction in arms and they hold disarmament conferences. However, their practice is quite contrary to their preaching.

Science, no doubt provides, new ways of entertainment, but these very means of amusement are bringing a sharp decline in the *Moral* values of the young generation and equally sharp increase in the number of crimes. The TV and video provide entertainment but they quite often become the channels of vulgarity and obscenity. Moreover, new ways of crime are shown to younger people, who adopt the path of getting easy money.

Looking at the two aspects of modern science, we conclude that science by itself is neither good nor bad. It is the will and intentions of man, which makes him, put it to constructive use or take it to the path of devil.



Essay: Facebook / Social Networking

Facebook is the world's largest social network used daily by millions of individuals world wide, but privacy and safety is far from this amusing social network. Facebook can be accessed by anyone, and anywhere, which makes it unsafe, risky and concerning. Individuals who make a facebook account have their private information displayed to the entire world, and even if they private their information, it can never be safe online. Facebook is accessible in some schools throughout the world, but it should be banned since it has a negative affect on children and their studies.

Facebook causes students to lose their concentration towards studies and school. Due to facebook bullying has begun to affect many school children. Facebook is not only unsafe, but causes children to have lower self esteem. Facebook has so many negative affects in people's lives, and should not be accessible to school children under any circumstances.

To begin with, facebook causes students to lack in their studies and school. When facebook is accessible at school, children spend their time on facebook when they should be studying and concentrating on their assigned tasks. Facebook is like a dark hole for children that will ruin their career and future. Also, having access to facebook in computer oriented classrooms causes children to concentrate on facebook instead of the teacher's lectures. Furthermore, facebook is like a jail, you sit in front of it all day and you do not experience the things happening around you. Facebook also snatches away any form of physical activity children should have during school.

In conclusion, facebook causes children to lack in school and have less effort towards their studies. It also causes children to suffer from low self esteem due to its social activities and social cliques. Facebook is like a weapon for bullies who use it to easily humiliate and harm their victims. This social networking site may seem exciting and catching from a far, but once you are close, it is far from safe and entertaining.

USES AND ABUSES OF CELLPHONE

A mobile phone or cell phone is an electronic telecommunication device with the same basic capability as a conventional fixed-line telephone, but which is also entirely portable and is not required to be connected with a wire to the telephone network. In addition to the standard voice function of a telephone, a mobile phone can support many additional services such as SMS for text messaging, packet switching for access to the Internet, and MMS for sending and receiving photos and videos. In less than twenty years, mobile phones have gone from being rare and expensive pieces of equipment used by businesses to an all pervasive low-cost personal item. In many countries, mobile phones now outnumber land-line telephones, with most adults and many children now owning mobile phones.



As with many new technologies, concerns have arisen about the effects on health from using a mobile telephone. There is a small amount of scientific evidence for an increase of certain types of rare tumours (cancer) in long-time, to persistent heavy users. Another controversial but more lethal concern is the correlation with road traffic accidents. Furthermore, students waste a lot of time using mobile phone and making friends which affects their studies badly.

Despite all the abuses of cell phones, one cannot deny the uses of mobiles. They are one's easily available help in case of an emergency. They save a lot of time and energy in making multiple calls to track a single person.

All one has to remember is that mobiles were invented for our convenience and not to create nuisance. If used judiciously, wisely and with public etiquette, mobiles can be of great use. Technology is here and it is here to stay. It is indeed up to us to let it guide our lives or to allow our sense of reason to control the right use of technology.

ESSAY: WATER SHORTAGE IN KARACHI/PROBLEMS OF KARACHI CITY

Many areas of Karachi are facing an acute water shortage due to slackness of Sindh government and other authorities, compelling citizens to drink bottled and tanker water.

A few years ago, only summer seasons witnessed water shortage in Karachi but now, the citizens have to face water-related crisis in all seasons. Karachi is a mega city of Pakistan which requires more than 1,000 million gallons of water per day for fulfilling the water need of its high population. The three main reasons of this problem are the rule of tanker mafia, lobbying of mineral water companies and Karachi Water and Sewerage Board.

The role of water tanker mafia in the metropolis nowadays is worse than ever. Many areas of the city depend on the water tankers because they have no supply of water from KWSB. The rule of tanker mafia in Karachi had made the water situation worst.

Secondly, the lobbying of mineral water companies has also made the life of Karachiites worst. They first basically targeted the people of elite class and then by soft advertisement goes through the mind of the people of all classes and give them the sense of hygiene water which is of course only the mineral water. The use of mineral water is nowadays a status symbol too but like the water tanker every people of the society can't afford it.

Last but not the least, poor power supply and water shortage have a major connection with each other. In most of the areas, the water supply timing by KWSB and load-shedding hours are same so people can't be able to store water.

Water is a basic necessity of life but unfortunately, people of Karachi don't have full access to it. By going through all the three hurdles in the path of getting water, people end up using unhygienic water on which they have easy access. In Karachi, people usually have the problem of stomach related diseases and this is unfortunately because of no supply of clean drinking water.

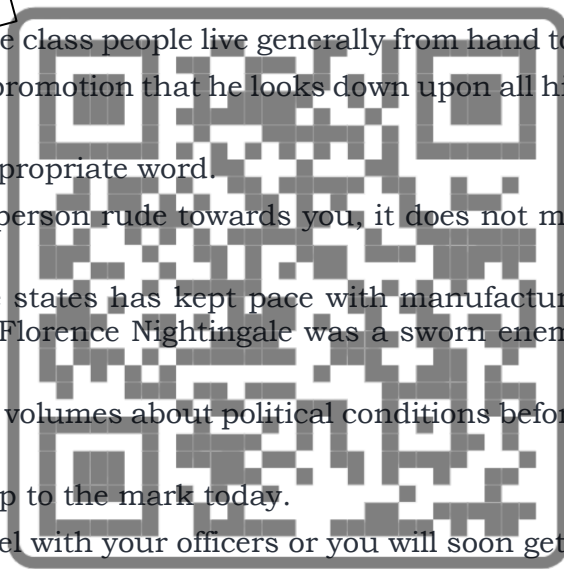
"Idiomatic Structures"

1. **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.
2. **ALL IN ALL:** The Head clerk is all in all in this office.
3. **ALL THE SAME:** It is all the same to me whether the pull over is home-made or bazaar-made.
4. **AT LARGE:** The culprits are still at large.

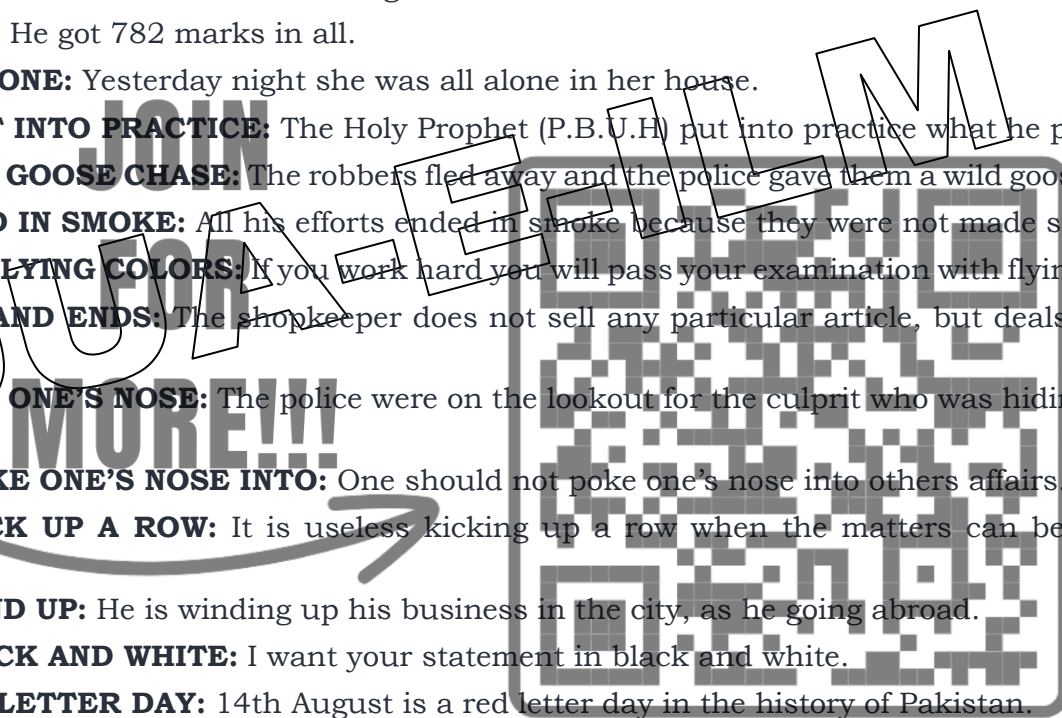


5. **BY FITS AND STARTS:** He works by fits and starts and does not apply him steadily.
6. **BLACK SHEEP:** We should be aware of the black sheep in our society.
7. **A BONE OF CONTENTION:** This property is a bone of contention between the two brothers.
8. **TO BREAK THE ICE:** We all wanted to talk on this subject by no one willing to break the ice.
9. **A BURNING QUESTION:** Kashmir is a burning question of the day.
10. **TO BACK OUT:** He promised to help me but backed out at the eleventh hour.
11. **TO BEAT ABOUT THE BUSH:** Stop beating about the bush; say exactly what you mean.
12. **BED OF ROSES:** A military life is not bed of roses.
13. **IN COLD BLOOD:** He murdered the merchant in cold blood.
14. **TO FALL TO THE GROUND:** The theory has fallen to the ground.
15. **GO HAND IN HAND:** Diligence and prosperity go hand in hand.
16. **LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED:** Shah Faisal left no stone unturned to bring about unity in the Islamic world.
17. **LIVE FROM HAND TO MOUTH:** Our middle class people live generally from hand to mouth.
18. **LOOK DOWN UPON:** He is so proud of his promotion that he looks down upon all his former friends.
19. **AT A LOSS:** He is never at a loss for an appropriate word.
20. **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.
21. **TO KEEP PACE WITH:** Agriculture in the states has kept pace with manufacture, but it has far out stepped commerce.
22. **RED TAPE:** Florence Nightingale was a sworn enemy of red tape.
23. **TO SPEAK VOLUMES:** The murders spoke volumes about political conditions before Indian elections.
24. **UP TO THE MARK:** You don't look quite up to the mark today.
25. **TO GET INTO HOT WATER:** Do not quarrel with your officers or you will soon get into hot water.
26. **TIME AND AGAIN:** Time and again proverbs come to be true.
27. **CUT OFF:** The supplies were cut off from the soldier due to snow fall.
28. **RUN AGAINST:** Zuhair Akram Nadeem was running against Dr. Farooq Sattar in the elections 89.
29. **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.
30. **TO NIP IN THE BUD:** The plot to overthrow the Government was detected and nipped in the bud.
31. **TO FEEL LIKE A FISH OUT OF WATER:** Being the only educated person in that village, I felt like a fish out of water.
32. **TO SHED CROCODILE TEARS:** Don't be deceived by the beggar's crying. They are only crocodile's tears.
33. **LION SHARE:** The stronger person generally gets the lions share of the property.
34. **TO CRY OVER SPILT MILK:** The damage has been done but instead of crying over spilt milk do something to repair it.

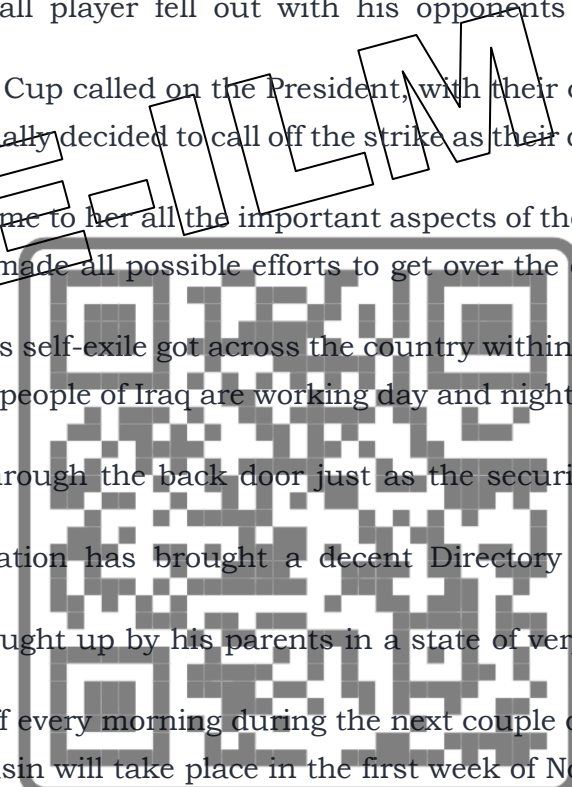
DUPLICATE FOR MORE!!



35. **IT IS HIGH TIME:** The exams begin next month so it is high time to study seriously.
36. **TO SAVE SOMETHING FOR THE RAINY DAY:** He wasted his savings and has kept nothing for the rainy day.
37. **WITH A HIGH HAND:** He is the most unpopular because he decides matters with a high hand.
38. **DAY IN AND DAY OUT:** I have been warning you day in and day out.
39. **TO MAKE THE MOST OF:** He let me use his bicycle for a week and I am going to make the most of it.
40. **TO MAKE THE FUN OF:** We should not make fun of handicaps.
41. **TO MAKE ROOM FOR:** They made room for more guests as all seats were full.
42. **TO GO THROUGH:** He went through the whole book within a week.
43. **IN ALL:** He got 782 marks in all.
44. **ALL ALONE:** Yesterday night she was all alone in her house.
45. **TO PUT INTO PRACTICE:** The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) put into practice what he preaches.
46. **A WILD GOOSE CHASE:** The robbers fled away and the police gave them a wild goose chase.
47. **TO END IN SMOKE:** All his efforts ended in smoke because they were not made sincerely.
48. **WITH FLYING COLORS:** If you work hard you will pass your examination with flying colors.
49. **ODDS AND ENDS:** The shopkeeper does not sell any particular article, but deals in odds and ends.
50. **UNDER ONE'S NOSE:** The police were on the lookout for the culprit who was hiding under their nose.
51. **TO POKE ONE'S NOSE INTO:** One should not poke one's nose into others affairs.
52. **TO KICK UP A ROW:** It is useless kicking up a row when the matters can be decided peacefully.
53. **TO WIND UP:** He is winding up his business in the city, as he going abroad.
54. **IN BLACK AND WHITE:** I want your statement in black and white.
55. **A RED LETTER DAY:** 14th August is a red letter day in the history of Pakistan.
56. **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.
57. **TO BRING TO LIGHT:** A number of facts were brought to light by the Prime Minister in the recent Press Conference.
58. **AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR:** The president postponed his meeting with the journalists due to visit of the French delegation at the eleventh hour.
59. **TO COME ACROSS:** In the wedding party, she come across he two very close friends of the University life.
60. **TO GIVE UP:** The doctor has strictly advised him to give up drinking and smoking for the sake of his life.
61. **TO CALL A SPADE, A SPADE:** Islam teaches us to call a spade, a spade even before a cruel ruler.
62. **TO LOOK AFTER:** All the parents have to look after their children during the early period of the school life.
63. **TO BREAK UP:** The two partners have decided to break up the partnership and divide the assets equally.



- 64. TO GET RID OF:** Pakistan must get rid of that type of foreign aid, which puts on her, undue political pressure.
- 65. AT A STRETCH:** Saeed Anwer played an aggressive inning and continued to score runs at a stretch.
- 66. TO GIVE IN:** Imran Khan and Miandad were real fighters and they would never give in till the last ball.
- 67. TO LET DOWN:** The rich feel proud of their wealth and usually let down the poor.
- 68. ONCE IN A BLUE MOON:** I am not so fond of movies and watch some fine art movie once in a blue moon.
- 69. TO FALL OUT:** A short tempered football player fell out with his opponents and got wounded.
- 70. TO CALL ON:** The winners of 1994 World Cup called on the President, with their captain.
- 71. TO CALL OFF:** The University students finally decided to call off the strike as their demands were accepted.
- 72. TO BRING HOME TO:** Rizwan brought home to her all the important aspects of the matter.
- 73. TO GET OVER:** The Indian Government made all possible efforts to get over the epidemic of plague.
- 74. TO GET ACROSS:** The news of Mr. Eddhi's self-exile got across the country within no time.
- 75. 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.
- 76. TO MAKE OFF:** The robbers made off through the back door just as the security guard started firing into air.
- 77. TO BRING OUT:** The telephone Corporation has brought a decent Directory in three volumes.
- 78. TO BRING UP:** Abraham Lincoln was brought up by his parents in a state of very limited financial resources.
- 79. TO TAKE OFF:** The Hajj flight will take off every morning during the next couple of weeks.
- 80. TO TAKE PLACE:** The wedding of my cousin will take place in the first week of November, next.
- 81. 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.
- 82. TO STIR UP:** The statement given by Mr. Abdul Sattar Eddhi caused great stir up in the political circles.
- 83. TO GO OFF:** While the police man was cleaning his rifle, it suddenly went off because it was loaded.
- 84. TO LET OFF:** Finally, the defaulter was let off by the civil authorities in view of his undertaking to abide by the rules in future.
- 85. TO BEG FOR:** The Quaid-e-Azam begged for peace and friendship with his former enemies, the Congress leaders.
- 86. TO FURNISH WITH:** The chief justice was furnished with all the documentary proofs against the accused.
- 87. TO LOOK FOR:** After the panic had subsided, people started looking for their misplaced baggage.



- 88. TO RUN AFTER:** According to Einstein, ordinary people run after ordinary objects such as property and luxury.
- 89. TO TURN DOWN:** The secretary was taking down the main points to prepare a *Summary* of the Seminar on pollution.
- 90. TO WATCH OVER:** Sensible parents make it a point to watch over the outdoor activities of their growing up children.
- 91. TO BANK ON:** Never bank on a fair weather friend because he will certainly cheat you.
- 92. TO BLOW HOT AND COLD:** It is part of his nature to blow hot and cold as he favors this political party today the other party tomorrow.
- 93. TO BREAK THE NEWS:** It was really very hard to break the shocking news of her husband's accidental death to her.
- 94. TO CALL NAMES:** He is such loose tempered man that he often begins to call names to his neighbours.
- 95. TO TURN THE TABLES:** The pace attack by Wasim Akram and Waqar turned the tables against India and our cricket team got victory.
- 96. TO HOLD WATER:** The judge will give a favorable verdict only when you lawyer's arguments hold water.
- 97. TO FACE THE MUSIC:** Those who are responsible for terrorism in the city must face the music and be dealt with.
- 98. TO BE UNDER THE CLOUD:** These days, the opposition leaders are under a cloud and being tortured by the Government.
- 99. BY HOOK OR BY CROOK:** The corrupt politicians try to win in every general election by hook or by crook.
- 100. TO RUN SHORT OF:** These days most areas in Karachi are running short of water supply.
- 101. TO KEEP AN EYE ON:** Wise and responsible parents always keep an eye on the outdoor activities of their children.
- 102. TO BUILD CASTLES IN THE AIR:** It is a favorite hobby of day dreamers and idealists to build castles in the air.
- 103. TO TAKE TO HEELS:** Just as the mobile of Rangers approached, the robbers jumped over the gate and took to their heels.
- 104. BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS:** In the 21st century, Pakistan is expected to make progress by leaps and bound.
- 105. TO TURN DEAF EAR TO:** He turned a deaf ear to his father's advice and as a result, fell into trouble.
- 106. AT THE NICK OF TIME:** Medical aid was provided to the injured passengers at the nick of time and it proved effective.
- 107. TO BELL THE CAT:** All the office workers are annoyed with the attitude of the M.D but nobody dares to bell the cat.
- 108. TO HAVE AN AXE TO GRIND:** He certainly had an axe to grind behind his sympathetic attitude.
- 109. TO BURRY THE HATCHET:** At last the two combatant groups agreed to bury the hatchet and restore peace.
- 110. TO BEAR WITH:** During our lifetime we have to bear with many sorrows and sufferings.
- 111. TO BEAR OUT:** As a witness, he bore out in the court that the man was innocent.

- 112. TO BEAR IN MIND:** Always bear in the advice of your elders.
- 113. TO BREAK INTO:** The Dakotas broke into the bank and took away a large sum of money.
- 114. TO BREAK OFF:** Pakistan has broken off with Israel since the last two decades.
- 115. TO BREAK DOWN:** If my car had not broken down on the way, I would have reached in time.
- 116. TO BREAK THE HEART:** Don't break the heart by rejecting the offer.
- 117. TO BLOW OUT:** On the occasion of his birthday, he blow out the candle on cake.
- 118. TO BLOW UP:** Four bombs blew up at different places simultaneously.
- 119. TO BLOW ONE'S OWN TRUMPET:** I always try to avoid such people who keep on blowing their own trumpet.
- 120. TO BRING IN:** Imran Khan has brought in a large amount for setting up the cancer hospital.
- 121. TO BRING ABOUT:** The fight between the two political parties can bring about another martial law.
- 122. TO BRING ROUND:** By presenting a very logical argument, he was able to bring round all the members of committee.
- 123. TO BRING TO BOOK:** All those who kidnap people for ransom money should be brought to book.
- 124. TO CARRY ON:** Let me carry on my work without any disturbance.
- 125. TO CARRY THROUGH:** If we work altogether like a team, we can easily carry through our mission with any difficulty.
- 126. TO CALL ON:** I shall call on your brother next week.
- 127. TO CALL AT:** I shall call at your office tomorrow.
- 128. TO CALL FOR:** Your careless and rude behavior call for an explanation.
- 129. TO CALL IT A DAY:** As we are tired after a hard day but let it call it a day.
- 130. TO CALL TO MIND:** I can call to mind when I saw you last.
- 131. TO COME OF:** Although she comes of a rich family, she is not proud of her wealth.
- 132. TO COME OFF:** The annual meeting of the Board of Directors will come off next month.
- 133. TO COME BY:** It is difficult to understand how did he come by all that money.
- 134. TO COME ROUND:** He comes round after I had presented my views in a logical way.
- 135. TO COME TO LIGHT:** Once the facts come to light, we will know who is responsible for creating such a situation.
- 136. TO COME TO BLOWS:** Very often, student belonging to different groups come to blows on silly matters.
- 137. TO COME OVER:** With faith in God and confidence in yourself you can come over all your problems.
- 138. TO DO WITHOUT:** No living creature can do without air.
- 139. TO DO AWAY WITH:** It is the duty of the young people to do away with all the evil customs and traditions of the society.
- 140. TO DIE OFF:** In the under developed countries, a large number of people die off.
- 141. TO DIE IN HARNESS:** Once he had lost all his money at stakes he died in harness.
- 142. TO DEAL WITH:** He has the knack of dealing with all kinds of people and situation.
- 143. TO DEAL IN:** As he deals in auto-parts, he has a good knowledge of different kind of car.

- 144. TO DEAL OUT:** He dealt out the card after shuffling the cards.
- 145. TO FALL SHORT OF:** The performance of Indian Cricket team fell short of the expectations of the spectators.
- 146. TO FALL A PREY TO:** The poor and the deprived always fall a prey to cruelty and injustice.
- 147. TO GIVE AWAY:** At the end of the function, the prizes were given away by the chief guest.
- 148. TO KEEP IN THE DARK:** The patient was kept in the dark about the nature of his illness.
- 149. TO KEEP BODY AND SOUL TOGETHER:** With the price spiral, it is becoming difficult for the common man to keep body and soul together.
- 150. TO LOOK FORWARD TO:** We are looking forward to this visit next month.
- 151. TO MAKE OFF WITH:** The robber made off with a large amount from the super market.
- 152. TO MAKE FOR:** The Birkenhead met with a disaster when it was making for South Africa.
- 153. TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET:** With his limited income, it is really very difficult to make both ends meet.
- 154. TO MAKE UP THE MIND:** Once you make your mind then stick to your decision.
- 155. TO PUT IN A NUT SHELL:** At the end of his lecture, he put all his arguments in a nut shell.
- 156. TO PUT DOWN:** The revolt against the king was put down by the royal forces.
- 157. TO PUT OFF:** The debate, which was put off last week, is scheduled for tomorrow.
- 158. TO STAND BY:** I shall stand by you're whenever you are in trouble.
- 159. TO TAKE AFTER:** Children very often take after their parents.
- 160. TO TAKE UP:** He has decided to take up the profession of teaching.

IDIOMS

2018:

Take place رونما ہونا: The first world war took place at French border.

Take over جگہ لے لینا: General Musharraf has taken over the reign of Nawaz Sharif.

Let down ڈھکرا دینا: Indian Prime Minister let down the offer from Pakistan.

Make friend with دوستی کرنا: Pakistan has made friend with China.

Sum up خلاصہ کرنا: The CEO summed up the meeting at the end.

2018:

Take off (پرواز کر جانا) The aircraft took off to London at 8 pm.

Get along (اچھے تعلقات رکھنا) Imran Khan is supposed to get along with Narindra Modi.

Break down (بیمار ہو جانا) She usually breaks down due to extreme cold weather here.

Fill out (پر کرنا) The students were advised to fill out the answer sheet properly.

Put off (ملتوی کرنا) The exams were put off until December.

2017:

Break off (اچانک سے خاموش ہو جانا) She broke off as soon as she saw her father.

Get across (سمجھ جانا) He has no trouble **getting** his point **across**.

Show off (دکھاوا کرنا) She was showing off her new mobile phone.

Split up (تعلق ترک کر دینا) I split up with her due to her arrogance.

Model Paper:

Stand by (وفاداری نبھانا) We should stand by our decision.

To take after (شکل ملنا) Rudolf Rassendyll took after Prince Rudolf.

To bring up (پرورش کرنا) Mother brings up her child.

To turn down (رد کر دینا) Many inventors had been turned down by the Government.

2016:

By fits and starts (وقفے وقفے سے) He polishes his shoes by fits and starts.

In short (مختصر) He is my best friend in short.

Null and void (غیر موثر) Cramming is a null and void way of getting knowledge.

In nutshell (مختصراً) In a nutshell, he will not go to America.

At the eleventh hour (عین وقت پر) Police reached here at the eleventh hour.

2015:

A far cry (مختلف ہونا) My hut is a far cry from his bungalow.

All in all (کرتا دھرتا) He is all in all of this school.

2014:

To Carry out (مکمل کر لینا) This reaction will be carried out in a closed container.

A red letter day (یادگار دن) The day when I got my degree was the red letter day of my life.

A bone of contention (فساد کی جڑ) Kashmir is the bone of contention between Pakistan and India.

In black and white (تحریری طور پر) The magistrate asked for the statement in black and white.

Pros and cons (ہر حال میں) We have to thank Almighty in pros and cons.

To look down upon (حقارت کی نظر سے دیکھنا) We should never look down upon the poor people.

To die in harness (کام کرتے ہوئے مر جانا) The soldiers died in a harness for their country.

To call a spade a spade (صاف گوئی سے کام لینا) The man of life upright calls a spade a spade.

2013

To bring out (ظاہر کرنا) Wiki leaks brought out the secrets of many politicians.

To look into (چھان بین کرنا) Scotland Yard was looking into the martyrdom of Benazir Bhutto.

To cut a sorry figure (شرمندہ ہونا) Don't cut a sorry figure if you have broken this glass.

To break the ice (خاموشی توڑنا) The barking of dog broke the ice in room.

To win laurels (شاندار کامیابی حاصل کرنا) My students are going to win laurels in intermediate.

Under a cloud (مشکل میں ہونا) Pakistan is under a cloud nowadays due to corruption and other evils.

By leaps and bounds (دن دو گنی رات چو گنی) European nations are developing by leaps and bounds.

To make out (تحریر کرنا) He made out a letter six days ago.



2012

An apple of discord (فساد کی جڑ) Kashmir is the apple of discord between Pakistan and India.

To rain cats and dogs (گرج چمک کے ساتھ بارش ہونا) It has been raining cats and dogs since morning.

Blue blood (اعلیٰ نسل سے ہونا) blue blood is no guarantee of any particular merit, competence, or expertise

At one's beck and call (حکم کی تعمیل میں ہونا) He enjoys having servants at his beck and call.

To be in hot waters (اذیت میں ہونا) My grandfather is in hot waters due to his growing illness.

A white elephant (فائدہ سے زیادہ نقصان پہچانے والی چیز) The inventions of science are a white elephant for students.

A lion's share (نا انصافی کا بٹوارہ) The division of sub continent was simply a lion's share.

A burning question (اہم مسئلہ) Kashmir is a burning question for Pakistan and India.

Once in a blue moon (کبھی کبھی) My uncle visits my home once in a blue moon.

2011

To bury the hatchet (معاہدہ رفع دفع کرنا) Let's bury the hatchet and become friends once again.

To make both ends meet (گزارا کرنا) The old woman hardly makes her both ends meet.

To read between the lines (جس کو واضح بیان نہ کیا گیا ہو) He is reading between the lines of evolution theory.

At sixes and sevens (پریشانی کے عالم میں) She came to my home at sixes and sevens.

A fair weather friend (مطلبی دوست) A Fair weather friend always leaves on adversity.

To take to heels (فرار ہو جانا) The thief took to heel as soon as he heard the siren of police mobile.

2010

To nip in the bud (ابتداء میں ختم کر دینا) There was a great chance of spreading polio but WHO nipped in the bud.

At daggers drawn (جانی دشمنی) Pakistan and India have been at daggers drawn since many decades.

To turn the table (پانسہ پلٹ دینا) The violent batting of Shahid Afridi turned the table.

To give in (حامی بھرنا) He gave in my proposal.

2009

To beat about the bush (شجی بگھارنا) He always beats about the bush among his friends.

From hand to mouth (مشکل سے گزارا کرنا) The old woman is living from hand to mouth.

To turn over a new leaf (نئی تاریخ رقم کرنا) The Muslims of sub continent turned over a new leaf after 1940.

2008

To get away with (فرار ہو جانا) The thief got away with all the money.

A Close shave (بال بال چٹنا) You had a close shave from accident.



A bolt from the blue (توقعات کے خلاف) The attack of America on Iraq was a bolt from the blue.

A feather in the cap (باعثِ فخر ہونا) The Nobel prize of Dr Abdul Salam was a feather in the cap.

To play second fiddle (رتبہ میں کم ہونا) Pakistani cricket team is playing a second fiddle these days.

2007

Time and again (بار بار) Pakistan loses the match time and again.

To break out (اچانک شروع ہونا) Malaria broke out in India.

To face the music (مشکل کا سامنا کرنا) If Indian Army attacks Pakistan, they will have to face the music.

To carry on (جاری رکھنا) The Prime Minister wants to carry the project on.

In a fix (مشکل میں ہونا) She is in a fix these days due to domestic problems.

2006

For good (ہیشہ کے لئے) His family settled in America for good.

French leave (بنا اجازت کے رخصت ہونا) The students who have got French leave would be punished.

Ups and downs (اچھا اور برا وقت) Ups and downs are the part of life.

To call off (منسوخ کرنا) The exams were called off due to strike.

To give up (ہار مان لینا) Pakistan Army gave up in 1971 war.

2005

Through thick and thin (اچھے اور برے وقت میں) We have to be thankful through thick and thin.

A fish out of water (مشکل میں ہونا) His cell phone has been stolen and now he behaves like a fish out of water.

To see eye to eye (مطابقت رکھنا) The politicians don't see eye to eye with each other.

In camera (اکیلے میں) I have to tell you something in camera.

To call names (گالی دینا) He calls name to his wife after drinking a lot of wine.

To cry for the moon (ناممکن کی طلب رکھنا) He is the only son of his parents that's why he always cries for the Moon.

Comprehension

Step#1 Read the passage again, but this time slow to know about detailed information in each sentence.

Step#2 Now, read the questions and mark the answer on passage with a pencil.

Step#3 Write answers on the copy but remember two things:

i- The tense of question and answer should be same.

ii- Add a sentence before writing each answer:

*According to the given passage, the relevant answer should be that

*Concerning the given passage, the appropriate answer to this question should be that....

*It is clearly reflected by the given passage that....

Step#4 Increase your vocabulary to answer the question of word formation

Q.1. Read the passage and answer the questions.

The West throughout the last five centuries has displayed extra ordinary energy – energy which has taken many forms, some good, some bad. It has explored the world from Pole to Pole. It has learnt the secrets of atoms and stars. It has discovered how to produce such an abundance of necessities and comforts as previous ages would have thought unimaginable. But all this, which might have ministered to human happiness, has been vitiated by one fatal fault; the love of power over other human beings.

QUESTIONS:

- i. What has been explored by the West? 2 Marks
- ii. What was unimaginable in the previous ages? 2 Marks
- iii. Give meaning of the underlined words. 3 Marks
- iv. Identify the parts of speech of the following words: 3 Marks
Five, how, necessities.

Q.2. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Newspapers keep us constantly in touch with the whole of mankind. In olden days a man's world consisted of his own village and one or two neighboring villages. It was difficult for him to know what was going on in the other parts of the country. But today the press assisted by rapid means of communications brings us news from the farthest corner of the globe. The press is also responsible for education public opinion. The laws of a nation are really shaped by its press. In fact the public receives guidance from the newspapers. Thus their power in modern time is really great.

QUESTIONS:

- i. We are living in a better world as compared to olden days. Why?
- ii. What is the responsibility of press today?
- iii. Give meaning of the underlined words.
- iv. Identify the parts of speech of the following words:

village, difficult, him.

Q.3. Read the passage and answer the questions. 2017

We exist for our fellowmen – in the first place for those on whose smiles and welfare all our happiness depends, and next for all those unknown to us personally with whose destinies we are bound by the tie of sympathy. A hundred times every day I remind myself that my inner and outer life depends on the labours of other men, living and dead, and that I must exert myself in order to give in the same measures as I have been received and I am still receiving.

- (i) What leads Einstein to feel a string sense of duty towards his fellow-men?
- (ii) Which does bind us to our fellowmen?
- (iii) Give meaning of the following words: destinies, exert, bound-up.
- (iv) Identify the parts of speech of the following words: remind, myself, sympathy.

HOMOPHONES

1. Air ہوا, heir وارث (Air is necessary for human beings to breath. He is the heir of his father's property)
2. Accept قبول کرنا / Except سوائے (I accept your proposal. I like to eat all fruits except mango.)
3. bail ضمانت, bale گھری (He got freed from court on bail. Bales of cotton are being carried by camels.)
4. band گروہ, banned بند (The musical band performed well last night. Pillion riding 'll be banned in Karachi due to Aashora.)
5. bare عریاں, bear سہنا (He was walking on the street bare-footed. The poor has to bear a great many sufferings.)

6. Baron نواب, barren بنجر (Baron Gruebel purchased the castle of Cernogratz. Most of the part of Baluchistan consist of barren land.)
7. Blew پھلایا, blue نیلا (The watchman blew whistle last night. The sky is blue.)
8. Board تختہ, bored بور (The teacher was writing on the white board. I am bored of your stories.)
9. Brake روکنا, break توڑنا (The driver applied brake in the nick of time. Pakistani people break a lot of rules in a single day.)
10. bread روٹی, bred پالنا (He is eating bread. The people of KPK bred sheep and goats.)
11. bridal دلہن, bridle لگام (She purchased a bridal dress. The rider drew the bridle of horse.)
12. Cell خلیہ, sell بیچنا (We are made up of cells. He sells fruits.)
13. Cent سکہ, scent عطر, sent بھیجا (I don't have any cent in my pocket. The fragrance of scent is diffused everywhere. God sent His prophets to guide the humanity.)
14. Cereal دلیہ, serial ترتیب (The child was eating cereal. I was watching a new drama serial.)
15. Check جانچنا, cheque (The teacher checks our copies. He made a mistake while writing cheque.)
16. College کالج, Collage مجموعہ (I will go to college tomorrow. Here is the collage of your photos.)
17. dear پیارا, deer ہرن (You are very dear to me. The hunter was hunting the deer.)
18. desert ریگستان, dessert حلوہ (Thar is the biggest desert in Pakistan. He was eating dessert.)
19. die مرنا, dye رنگنا (He died of malaria. She coloured her hairs by means of dye.)
20. dual دو, duel لڑائی (Light has dual nature. Albert wanted to fight a duel with Edmond Dantes.)
21. Dew شبنم, Due تاخیر (Dew was falling over my car. The students have to clear their due before 10th of every month.)
22. fair پیارا, fare کریمہ (He is a fair weather friend of mine. I paid the fare to the driver.)
23. Feat مظاہرہ, feet پاؤں (Samson demonstrated the feat of his strength. This building is 20 feet high.)
24. find ڈھونڈنا, fined جرمانہ (I can't find my wallet anywhere. The police fined him 500 rupees.)
25. flour آٹا, flower پھول (Bread is made up of flour. Don't pluck the flowers.)
26. grate شکرانہ, great عظیم (I 'll be grateful to you. Allama Iqbal was a great poet.)
27. hair بال, hare خرگوش (She has curly hairs. The hunter hunted a hare in the forest.)
28. heal کرنا, heel ایڑی (This herb may heal your pain. She wears high heels sandals.)
29. Hear سننا, here یہاں (I am hearing the sound of fan. I am waiting here.)
30. Heard سنا, herd ریوڑ (I have heard the news about her demise. He owns a herd of goats.)
31. Human انسان, Humane انسانی (Human beings are the best creation of Almighty. We should perform humane acts in all the situations.)
32. idle فضول, idol بت (Being idle is a sin. There were 360 idols in Khana Kaba.)
33. knight وزیر, night رات (He was a knight in Frankish army. I will eat dinner at night.)
34. Lain لیٹا, lane گلی (The patient has been lain on the bed. He was standing on the lane.)
35. loan قرض, lone اکیلا (Bank gives loan to the people. He is the lone survivor in his family.)
36. made بنایا, maid خادمہ (I have made a nice plan. The maid was washing the clothes.)
37. mail خط, male مرد (I have sent her a mail. Male mosquitoes can not bite.)
38. Marry کرنا شادی, Merry خوش ہونا (Imran Khan married to Reham Khan. She was merry because of her result)
39. main بنیادی, mane بال (General Assembly is the main organ of UNO. The soldier was holding the mane of horse.)
40. maize مکئی, maze بھلیاں (He was roasting maize on stove. Faisal got lost in the maze.)
41. meat گوشت, meet ملنا (I don't like the meat of cow. I will meet you tomorrow)



42. moor دلل , more زیادہ (Lucy Gray lived on the wide moor. I want to get more success.)
43. morning صبح , mourning سوگ (He will go to school in the morning. She was mourning on the death of his husband.)
44. pair جوڑا , pear ناشپاتی (He needs a pair of scissors. He was eating pear.)
45. peace امن , piece ٹکڑا (UNO works for world peace. Chemistry is like a piece of cake for me.)
46. plain میدان , plane جہاز (He was wearing a plain grey suit. Pilot was flying the plane.)
47. practice مشق , practise کرنا (I am doing practice. I am practising.)
48. Principal سربراہ , principle اصول (He wrote an application to the principal. Science is a set of rules and principles.)
49. rain بارش , reign حکومت , rein باگ (It is raining. King Rudolf reigns in Strelsau. He pulled the rein of his horse.)
50. read پڑھنا , reed سرکنڈا (We have to read good books. The hut in this village is made up of reed.)
51. right سیدھا , rite رسم (Turn to the right. The Muslims have specific ritual and rites. I am writing a letter to my friend.)
52. Road سڑک , rode سواری کی (He is walking along the road. He rode the horse.)
53. Roe برن , row قطار (I saw a mountain roe. Students were standing in a row.)
54. root جڑ , route راستہ (Money is the root of all evils. This is the shortest route to Hyderabad.)
55. scene منظر , seen دیکھا (This movie contains many action scenes. I have seen an owl on this tree.)
56. sea سمندر , see دیکھنا (We are going to sea side tomorrow. I want to see Paris.)
57. some کچھ , sum جمع (Some of my friends are so selfish. Corrie wanted a lump-sum for his invention.)
58. son بیٹا , sun سورج (Eddie was the son of Charlotte. The Sun sets in the West.)
59. stair سیڑھی , stare گھورنا (He fell from the stairs. The tramp was staring the passers by.)
60. steal چرانا , steel فولاد (The thief stole my purse. The structure of this building is made up of steel.)
61. storey منزلہ , story کہانی (He lives in a single storey house. I was telling a story to my niece.)
62. straight سیدھا , strait درہ (He went straight up to the accountant. The ship was passing through the strait.)
63. tale کہانی , tail دم (The tale of Hercules is very interesting. Human beings do have a tail bone.)
64. throne تخت , thrown پھینکا (Duke Michael wanted to sit on the throne of Ruritania. He has thrown the ball on street.)
65. tide مدوجزر , tied باندھا (There is high tide in seas due to the full Moon. The thresher tied the crops into bundles.)
66. tire تھکنا , tyre ٹائر (I have become tired of advising you. The tyre of our car burst near the shop.)
67. vain بیکار , vein ورید (Hard work never goes in vain. Vein carries blood to the heart.)
68. Vale وادی , veil نقاب (The vale was echoing with the voice of singer. Mercedes was hiding her face with a veil.)
69. Waist کمر , waste ضائع (The bullet hit his waist. Don't waste your time.)
70. wait انتظار , weight وزن (I have to wait for them. The weight of the Earth is increasing day by day.)
71. weak کمزور , week ہفتہ (He is too weak to walk. I will meet her next week.)
72. weather موسم , whether آیاکہ (The weather is awesome today. Tell me whether you will come y home or not.)
73. Which کونسا , witch چڑیل (Which pen is yours? The witch is flying her broom.)
74. Yoke ظلم , yolk زردی (The Muslims of the South Asia were suffering from the double yoke of the British and the Hindus. Egg yolk contains a high proportion of protein.)
75. Excess زیادہ , Access رسائی (Excess smoking increases the threat of lungs cancer. The hacker has got access to all the important files in his PC.)
76. Pray دعا کرنا , Prey شکار (I will pray for your good results. The predator was waiting for its prey.)
77. Black کالا , bleak باریکیاں (The colour of my car is black. Police is investigating on the bleaks of case.)
78. Lessen کم کرنا , lesson سبق (Polyfax lessened the pain of injury. I have taught him a lesson.)
79. Coat, court: (I have bought a fur coat from Saddar. The two man were brought in the court.)
80. Knot گره , not: (I have tied a knot in the rope. I am not interseted in your story)

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WORDS-MEANING FOR COMPREHENSION (XII-ENGLISH)

An Effort of Sir Nasim Zulfiqar (DUA-E-ILM COACHING CENTER)

PAKISTAN & THE MODERN WORLD (Liaquat Ali Khan)

WORDS	MEANINGS
conferring	Deliver
bestowed	Awarded
adequately	Completely
Gratitude	Thankfulness
Generosity	Open hearted
Era	Period
Voyaging	Marine travel
Hail	Speak
poised	Self-assured
Assistance	Help
destiny	Fate
forging	Making
Traditions	Custom
Liberty	Freedom
firm	Stiff
Reconstruct	Recall
Longing	Wish
Perpetual	Permanent
merely	Only
Phrase	Part of sentence
Monotheists	One God believer
Polytheist	Many god believer
Pervasive	Extensive
maladjustment	imbalance
Caste	Group
hierarchy	Order
priesthood	Priest supremacy
negation	Rejection
outlook	Appearance
inheritance	Transfer of wealth
accumulation	Storage
Setback	Regress
eclipsed	Disappeared
Unreasonable	Out of sense
numerous	Large number
sovereign	Autonomous
Genuine	Original
Untrammelled	Unthwarted
discontent	Restlessness
unwieldy	Unmanageable
Homogenous	Same phase
strains	Tension
stress	Pressure
lament	Moan

WORDS	MEANINGS
consolation	satisfaction
cracks	Breakage
Potentially	Possibly
cast	Focus
intense	Severe
nationalism	National discrimination
colonial	Imperial
conflicts	Problems
wavering	Troubles
Halting	Stopping
midst	Between
unified	Separate
disruption	Hurdle
menacing	Dangerous
Chalked out	Picked
Foremost	Most important
Supreme	Total
Sanctity	Purity
aggression	Attack
tyranny	Oppression
exploitation	Disapprove rights
inculcate	Instill
contrary	contrast
inhibited	Slowed down
contiguity	Contact
Thwarted	Stopped
critics	Pessimist
allotted	Named
Personnel	Soldiers
refugees	Immigrants
plight	State
jeopardy	Danger
chauvinism	nationalism
vigilance	Investigation
descend	Come from sky
outworn	Old
confronts	Face
pace	Speed
bending	Using
Torch-bearer	Spear head
tempo	Continuity
magnitude	Quantity
orientation	Dimension
phase	Period

[illegible]

**REFLECTIONS ON THE
REAWAKENING EAST
(Bertrand Russell)**

WORDS	MEANINGS
Enormous	Huge
Perspective	View
Alternations	Transfer
Enfeebled	Weakened
glorious	Brilliant
Extensive	Vast
Supremacy	Dominance
Flourished	Developed
Barbarism	Ignorance
Unpardonable	Unforgivable
insularity	Ignorance
Abyss	Cave
Pioneers	Starters
Imperialism	Colonialism
Out distanced	Defeated
indefinitely	Uncertain period
Occidentals	Western Nations
Subjection	Domination
Threatened	Endangered
Alliance	Friendship
Adequately	Completely
Insolence	Oppression
Fury	Anger
Remnants	Remains
Reluctant	Not willing
Abandon	Stop
Cling	Stick
Salvage	Take advantage
Doomed	Destroyed
Retain	Hold
Shreds	Small fractions
probable	Possible
Menace	Danger
Wiped out	Cleaned
Degraded	Lowered
Communism	Economical system
virulent	Dangerous
regime	Government
Imposed	Implemented
Impartial	Neutral
Spectator	Watcher
Regrettable	Feel shameful
Industrialism	Industrial growth
Virtual	Complete
Monopoly	Ownership
mechanization	Use of machines
Roused	Produced

WORDS	MEANINGS
indignant	Discontented
Ruthlessness	Cruelty
Eloquently	Thoroughly
immense	So much
compatriots	Same nation dwellers
restore	Recover
prevail	Express
Sinister	Dangerous
bitter	Harsh
hostility	Enmity
swamped	Cleaned
Trifle	Complete
Absurd	Non-sense
Distinct	Different
Faintest	Lightest
unison	Unity
endeavor	Struggle
uphold	Conserve
cosmopolitan	International
superimposed	Dominated
solvents	Has ability to dissolve
Tend	Orient
Adulation	Excess
Forefront	Spear head
Rivalries	Enmities
compel	Forced
severe	intense
hostile	Full of hatred
ministered	Destroyed
Vitiated	Spoiled
Fatal	Deadly
Ingenuity	Cleverness
Expended	Used
hitherto	Yet
ingenious	clever
Despots	A cruel ruler
Imitate	Copy
Ruthless	Cruel
Mastodons	Extinct animal
Prophecy	Foretelling skill
Plumb	Measure
Folly	Foolishness
Apprehension	Supplication
Rational	Logical



THE PRISONER OF ZENDA - CHARACTER SKETCHES

1. PRINCESS FLAVIA (Most Important)

Introduction

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

Her appearance can be perceived by Rudolf Rassendyll's saying:

"A girl pale and lovely, surmounted by a crown of glorious Elphberg hair."

Beautiful Aspects of her Role

Princess Flavia is a young, captivating and decent lady. She possesses a character full of virtues and commands great respect and admiration among the people of Ruritania. They wish to see her as the future queen of the country. She is a noble and kind-hearted woman.

"Trust men, and they will be true to you; treat them greatly, and they will show themselves great."

- Ralph Waldo Emerson

Romance

Princess Flavia is a lady with elements of love in her heart. These elements increase the fascination and temptation in her character. She sincerely and quite confidently admits her inclination towards Rassendyll, being impressed by his personality. She was bold enough to propose Rassendyll but her sensibility restricted her to perform any action below dignity. She gave heart and soul to Rudolf Rassendyll considering him to be the real king. She never mourns her decision even after coming to know that he is a pretender. She confessed that Rudolf Rassendyll was acceptable to him even if he was a beggar.

"The fate of love is that it always seems too little or too much."

- Amelia Barr

Devotion

The princess was a sincere and devoted lady, always worried about the security of Rassendyll. When Black Michael was successful in injuring Rassendyll, she at once reached Zenda to look after him. This action reflects her sense of responsibility and devotion towards the man whom she loved from the depths of her heart.

She said to Rassendyll:

"Oh, if you were not the king, then I could show you how I love you."

Duty and Patriotism

Princess Flavia is a responsible lady. She is very loyal to her country and knows the difference between love and duty. She sets an example of the greatest sacrifice by giving up her love at the altar of duty. This aspect of her character shows that she is not the slave of her passions. Her sense of duty is enlightened when she says to Rassendyll:

"Your ring will always be on my finger, your heart in my heart. But you must go and I must stay."

The Great Sacrifice

In order to maintain peace in Ruritania and not to disgrace the royal family, Princess Flavia took a sensible and daring step. She sacrificed her love for the sake of her homeland and parted with Rassendyll forever. It was a noble and graceful decision in the interest of Ruritania and the Royal family.

"There is no *Moral* authority like that of sacrifice."

- Nadine Gordimer

Conclusion

Princess Flavia proves to be not only the leading female character of the novel but also the most lively and integral personality. She holds the attentions of the readers because of her charm, duty and incredible virtues.

To love one person with a private love is poor and miserable, to love all is glorious."

- Thomas Traherne



2. Rudolf Rassendyll (Most Important)

Introduction

Rudolf Rassendyll is the hero and central character of the novel entitled *The Prisoner of Zenda*, written by Anthony Hope. The integral character of Rassendyll holds the attention of the readers throughout the exciting events of the novel. Rassendyll possesses a prime personality and is linked with the main incidents of the novel in one way or the other.

Various Aspects of His Role:

Rudolf Rassendyll is a tall, young and handsome man, who belongs to a noble family in England. He is an educated man of twenty-nine, who has perfect command over German and French. He is bold, cultural and knows the art of becoming popular. He has red hair, straight nose, blue eyes and a beard. His physical appearance bears striking resemblance to that of the real king, though there were some points of differences. Rassendyll himself pointed out:

"The king's face was slightly more fleshy than mine, the oval of its contour the least trifle more pronounced and his mouth lacking something of the firmness which was to be gathered from my close-shutting lips."

However, in spite of these differences, Colonel Sapt could not help mentioning to Rassendyll:

"You're an Elphberg, every inch of you."

Adventure:

Rudolf Rassendyll is very fond of adventures and loves to roam about instead of sticking to a job. He is also a good mastermind who handles difficult situations seeming effortless. The desire to participate in sensational events is always there in his heart. This desire was fulfilled by his play-acting of King Rudolf Elphberg, who was very identical to him. His likeness with the king of Ruritania helped him to make his mission a success. He pledges in strong and unequivocal terms: "I have been an imposter for the profit of another, but I will not be one for my own; and if the king is not alive and on his throne before the day of betrothal comes I will tell the truth, come what may."

Wisdom and Prudence:

Rudolf Rassendyll proves himself to be a man of outstanding attributes and full of wisdom. He plays the role of the king very intelligently. Once he gets entangled in Ruritanian politics, he becomes conscious not only of the significance of his royal position but also of the responsibility, which lies on his shoulders. He is a wise, cool minded and responsible man.

Faithfulness and Sincerity:

Rudolf Rassendyll is a sincere man. He does not want to keep the throne to himself. He carries out all his responsibilities with firmness and confidence. He realizes that it is his duty to restore the real king to the throne and he never tries to take undue advantage as a pretender. His veracity and sincerity is outstanding as he declares: "If I'm found out, I'll make a clean breast of it, and fight it out with the Duke."

Boldness and Courage

Rudolf Rassendyll is supposed to be gifted with extraordinary courage and chivalry, and does not fall short of our expectations in this matter. He is an expert rider and an excellent sword man. When time and fate offered Rassendyll a challenge, he accepted him as a brave man. His stay in Ruritania unfolds his marvelous sense of responsibility, boldness and wisdom. The role played by him in Ruritania to save the throne from Black Michael was really an act of gallantry and wisdom.

The Great Sacrifice

In order to maintain peace in Ruritania and not to disgrace the royal family, Rudolf Rassendyll took a sensible and daring step. He sacrificed his love at the altar of duty and left Ruritania with tears of regret in the eyes of Princess Flavia, words of gratitude on the lips of king, applause and appreciation from all the countrymen and feeling of satisfaction on his own part.

"There is no *Moral* authority like that of sacrifice."

- Nadine Gordimer



3. Duke Michael

Black Michael is the villain of the novel entitled, "The Prisoner of Zenda" written by Anthony Hope. He is step brother of King Rudolf Elphberg. He is not the legal heir to the throne because he is the result of the king's second and morganatic marriage. Black Michael is the owner of the castle of Zenda. Being the favorite of the late king of Ruritania, he was appointed as the Duke of Strelsau. He is schemer and evil by nature. His appearance can be perceived by Rudolf Rassendyll's saying:

"And the face of a man whose full-blooded red cheeks, black hair, and dark, deep eyes told me that at last I was in the presence of my brother, Duke Michael."

Stylish and hypocrite:

Black Michael is a selfish man. He loves Princess Flavia just to get the throne. He is a hypocrite and makes a false show of love towards Madam Antonitte de Mauban. He has become popular among a small number of people of the country by his hypocrisy. Due to the selfishness of Black Michael to get throne he can't expose the reality of Rassendyll.

A Wicked Person:

Duke Michael is a sinful man. He makes plot to get the throne with the help of his companions but always tries to delude them. That's why, his followers betray him, when he is expecting complete victory. His wickedness can also be estimated by the dialogue uttered by Duke Michael himself when young Rupert was found in de Mauban's room:

"A threat is more warning than most men get from me."

A Coward man:

Black Michael is a coward man. He makes schemes and employs them through his followers and keeps himself in back. Once he invites Rassendyll through Madam de Mauban in the Summer House so that his hirelings may kill him. Black Michael was a coward that's why he hired "The Six." They are six gentlemen whom Michael maintain in his household, they belong to him body and soul.

A great schemer:

In spite of this that Michael's mother belongs to a low family the late king designates him as the duke of Strelsau but he is not happy and wants to become the king of Ruritania and for this purpose he is always busy in making schemes to get the throne. In his schemes, he uses Rupert and Madam de Mauban very efficiently. When madam de Mauban comes to know that he is showing love to her just to get the throne, she betrays him. That's why, in the summer house incident she helps Rudolf Rassendyll and says that:

"Say I'm a Christian or say I'm jealous. My God! Shall I see him marry her?"

A Cruel Man:

Black Michael is Infact a cruel person. When the king has been in noose, he treats him in a very harsh and inhuman manner. He doesn't feel pity for his brother even.

"The man had many qualities but he could not hide his feelings. A mere stranger could have seen that he hated me, and hated worse to see me with Princess Flavia."

- Rudolf Rassendyll

A slave of lust for power:

Black Michael becomes utterly blind for power. At any rate he wants to seize the throne from his brother. He doesn't even care for his brother and decides to kill him. Johann said to Rassendyll that duke has told to his scoundrels that:

"As soon as the door should be in danger of being forced, then Rupert or Detchard should leave the others to hold it as long as they could, and himself pass into the inner room, and without more ado kill the king, who lay there."

The Tragic End and the conclusion:

Michael always deceives to his close companions. That's why he is killed by one of his followers. Thus, the villain of the novel receives a tragic end.



4. Rudolf Elphberg

Introduction

Rudolf Elphberg is one of the central characters of the novel entitled *The Prisoner of Zenda* created by Anthony Hope. He is the prisoner in the castle of Zenda. He is son of late king of Ruritania and heir to throne.

Appearance

Rudolf Elphberg is a young, tall and handsome man. He is an educated man. He has red hair, straight nose, blue eyes and a beard. His physical appearance bears striking resemblance to that of Rudolf Rassendyll, though there were some points of differences, which are pointed by Rudolf Rassendyll:

"The king's face was slightly more fleshy than mine, the oval of its contour the least trifle more pronounced and his mouth lacking something of the firmness which was to be gathered from my close-shutting lips."

However, in spite of these differences, Colonel Sapt could not help mentioning to Rassendyll:

"You're an Elphberg, every inch of you."

Lack of Responsibility and Common-Sense Rudolf Elphberg, the king is a happy-go-lucky type of young man. He is a pleasure-loving man and wishes to pass a happy and care free life. He is devoid of a sense of responsibility and lacks even common sense. He is indiscreet and trusts even his half-brother, Black Michael. He does not care even the coronation and drinks excessively. He also drinks the wine sent by his wicked brother. He does not even think or suspect about it. It is well known to the people of Ruritania that Black Michael intends to get through the access to the throne and wants to marry Flavia, but Elphberg is not aware of this fact.

A Weak Man

He has not the quality to face the dangers and odds boldly. His behavior in prison throws a shadow upon his person. His health suffers and he becomes partially insane. He requests Detchard to persuade his brother, Black Michael to kill him. He becomes hopeless and sobs on his fate.

Not a Bad Man

Rudolf Elphberg cannot, however, be called a bad man. He may be a weak king, but as a man, he has some very good qualities. He is a pleasant tempered man, a sincere and good friend. He stands by his friends and has a great trust and faith in them. There is in him a peculiar charm of personality, which inspires confidence in the heart of those who come into contact with him. He loves and admires Flavia. He is sincere, kind and open-hearted. →

Conclusion

Although he remains captive throughout the novel and we cannot see him in action, but the whole story revolves round him. He attracts our attention in the forest as a charming and gay person. He reigns in the readers mind although remains behind the scene.

Antoinette – De - Mauban

Introduction

Antoinette-de- Mauban is the character of the novel entitled Prisoner of Zenda written by Anthony Hope. Mme-de- Mauban was a widow, rich, beautiful and clever lady. She deeply loved Black Michael, the Duke of Stralsau.

Personal Motives

She was sincerely devoted to the Duke and by this genuine attachment. She followed him at his request from Paris to Ruritania but she was not aware that the Duke whom she thought to be a man of strong passions was actually a cruel, cunning and selfish man who was content to take all but give nothing.

Peace Acceptance

She was a quite person who had decided to spend a quiet and peaceful time in Ruritania with the Duke. With this intention she accepted the Duke's request. Only to discover at her arrival that things were contradictory to what she had thought. It did not take her long to find out that the Duke wanted to kill the King and seize the throne for himself but Mme-de- Mauban did not desire his triumph for she detested his crime and mainly because she knew that if Michael was made the king he would marry Princess Flavia.

Possessive Woman

She was a possessive woman and found her rival and would not bear to see the Duke abandoning her by marrying the Princess so she betrayed Black Michael to Rassendyll by warning him of his plan to kill him in the Summer House. For she knew that in case of Rassendyll's Death the Duke would become the king and would eventually marry Flavia.

Conscientious

She wrote a letter to Flavia as king and warned her not to accept the Duke's invitation in case, she would come in the power of the Duke. She was a pretty lady and at the Zenda, Rupert, one of the king's six men was caught by her beauty. But Mauban hated him for she was sincerely devoted to the Duke. Being aware of Rupert's intentions she had warned Michael of him. Mauban was a compassionate woman and when she learnt of the full measure of his cruelty, she was touched with compassion for the King and from that day she became a well-wisher of Rassendyll and his party.

Duke's Intriguer

Gradually she found herself entangled into the Duke's plan, but she was not a weak woman, tired of quarrels and ills between the Duke and Michael and disappointed by Black Michael's cruel plans and selfish motives. She begs Rassendyll to rescue her from the Duke and Rupert but she still loved Black Michael and hoped to gain his life if not his pardon from the king.

Emotional Woman

She was a woman ruled by her emotions and when Michael was killed by Rupert, she heaving taunts came forth to avenge him.

End to the Drama

This conduct proved that no knowledge of the man's real character was enough to root her regard, for him out of her heart. After these tragic events she withdraws herself entirely from society. She recognized the king's generosity and kindness and so she did not betray the king's trust by letting out the secret.

