

MAN. COLL. HASSANPUR.

B.A. 2nd YR. SEM. 4.

ENGLISH. NOTES For the Sess. of. 2020-21.

Ques — What do you mean by Phonemes?

Ans. A phonemes is the smallest unit of sound which is significant in a language. It is the smallest unit of speech that can be used to make one word different from another word, such as the 'b' and 't' in boy & toy.

Exmp → In words like 'hero' & 'zero' it is 'h' and 'z' which make one word distinct from another.

II In words like bun, fun, gun, sun and sun, the smallest units of sounds like b, f, g, n, s, make all the mentioned words different from each other.

III In words like ban, can, fan, man, pan, tan, van, ran, the smallest units of sounds like, b, k, m, n, p, t, v, k make all the mentioned words different from one another.

In Eng. we have 24 consonant phonemes & 20 vowel phonemes.

2. Write about syllable & syllabic words.

Ans. A syllable is unit of speech into which a word is divided. A syllable always has a nucleus which is generally a vowel.

This nucleus is preceded and/or followed by one or more consonants.

(i) The word which consists of only one syllable is called, monosyllable. words: e.g. eat, bat, pen etc.

(ii) The words which consist of two syllables are called - ~~two~~ disyllabic as: clock, by, love, by, his, tory, etc.

(iii) The words which consist of three syllables are called, trisyllabic as: his-tor-ian, in-dest-ed, in-di-cate, etc.

IV. The words which of multiple syllables are called polysyllabic. as: pho-to-gra-phy, ob-ject-ive, his-tor-ic-al, etc.

3. Which are syllabic consonants?

Ans. Most syllables have a nucleus i.e. a vowel between two consonants. But there are some syllables which contain only consonants.

They form a syllable on their own. Such consonants are called syllabic consonants. Frequently /m/ and /n/ function as syllabic consonants.

For. examp — There is a syllabic /l/ in the usual pronunciation of middle /mi:dl/ and a syllabic /n/ in noun /sɪdn/

4. What do you mean by stress?

Ans. Stress is a means of making a syllable or a word appear more prominent than others to which it is linked in speech. So a stress syllable or a word is relatively level, long in duration and is said clearly and distinctly. It is made noticeable by the pitch of the voice.

For- examp — The 1st syllable in word-able /eɪbl/ is stressed, but in the word ability /ə'bɪləti/, the 2nd syllable is stressed.

5. What do you mean by intonation? What is its importance in Eng. speech?

Ans. The rise and fall of voice in speaking is called intonation or tone. In other words, any change in the pitch of the accented syllables in spoken sentences is called intonation.

The pitch can be high, low, or it can change from low to high or from high to low.

There are three main intonation patterns in Eng.

(i) Falling tone

(ii) Rising tone.

(iii) Falling-rising tone.

Chap. NO-1- THE ENVOY

(BHASHA)

(3)

What inheritance? My uncle committed a crime while hunting in the forest. The Sage cursed him and he became impotent with his wives. He had no ~~progeny~~ progeny. How can a patrimony go to the sons of others.

Ref - to the context:- These lines have been taken from Bhasa's Sanskrit play, 'The Envoy', translated into Eng by A.M.D. HAKSAR.

The play is based on an episode from the MAHABHARATA in which Krishna visits the Kuru Camp as an envoy. The purpose of his visit is to bring about reconciliation between the Pandavas & the Kauravas.

Explanation → These lines have been spoken by Duryodhan to Krishna. Krishna asks Duryodhan for nothing but to give the Pandavas their due share of the kingdom. He reminds him the great sorrows and difficulties that the Pandavas have already suffered. The time has now come that the inheritance can be divided and due share given to the Pandavas. At this, Duryodhan gets enraged. He asks Krishna, what inheritance he is talking about. He says that his uncle, while hunting in the forest, committed a crime. As a result of that, a Sage cursed him with impotence. He, being an impotence, had no issue. It means Pandavas are not born of him. And so the patrimony cannot go to the sons of others.

P. NO-4-

Kansa was wholly betrayed by you. There is no need for self-praise. It was not a brave deed. And where was your bravery when you fled terrified, from the King of Magadha, who was engaged at his son-in-law, murderer.

Ref. to the context → When Duryodhana refuses to give the Pandavas their share, from here the scene, these lines have been taken out. The person of Envoy" translated into ~~Translated~~ into Eng. by A.M.D. HAKSAR Here. Krishna visits to Kuru Camp as an envoy.

Here he has a process of reconciliation between Pandavas & Kauravas.

Exp → Krishan warns him saying that he would have to suffer for his treachery with his relatives. At this Duryodhan starts accusing Krishan of betraying Kansa, the brother-in-law of his own father. He says that Krishana had no basis for self-praise for it was no brave deed to kill Kansa through deceit. He calls Krishan a coward who had fled from the King of Magadha in fear.

The King was enraged at the murder of his son-in-law and wanted to punish Krishan for it. But Krishan fled from him in fear.

Thus it did not behave Krishan to talk of bravery.

(5)

Suryodhana, the wise man's bravery accords with the time, the place and the situation. But, leave aside this mutual pleasantries and come to my business. Have love for your brothers, forget their faults. Good relations with kinsmen have merit in both this and the next world.

Ref. to the context — These lines have been taken from the lesson of "The Envy" composed by 'Bhosa's Sanskrit Play' translated into Eng by A. N. D. Haksar. Here Krishan visits to Kuru Camp as envoy becoming a placid ambassador to the King Duryodhan.

His purpose was for placing reconciliation between them.

Exp → Duryodhan accuses Krishan of killing Kansa through deceit and of cowardice in running away from the King of Magadha. At this Krishan says, that bravery or cowardice cannot be judged in isolation. He says that the wise man's bravery accords with the time, the place, and the situation. And then coming to the point, he has a word of advice for Duryodhan. He advises him to have love for his brothers and to forget their faults. He says, "Good relations have merit in both this and the next world. In simple words Krishan wants Duryodhana to give the Pandavas their share of the inheritance.

VERY SHORT Ques.

1. Who convenes the meeting of princes?

Ans. It is the Kaurava King Duryodhana who convenes the meeting of the princes.

2. Who is envoy and what is the purpose of his visit?

Ans. Here Krishna is the envoy, visits in the Kaurava's camp having a purpose in favour of Pandavas to provide this clue. Share with peace & should live with great reconciliation. There should be a violation of extending fierce combat for ever. But it can be only possible when Kaurava should agree to give their due share to Pandavas.

3. How does Duryodhana plan to receive the envoy?

Ans. Duryodhana plans to arrest the envoy because he knows that the Pandavas would be powerless without him. And he wants that anyone who gets up to receive Krishna would be fined twelve gold coins.

4. Why are Duryodhana's warriors confused at the entrance of Krishna?

Ans. The warriors want to show their respect for Krishna by getting up from their seats. But they have to keep sitting for fear of Duryodhana who has ordained a big fine for anyone who does that. That is why the warriors are confused.

5. What is Duryodhana's response to the Pandavas' plea for the division of inheritance?

Ans. Duryodhana says that the Pandavas were not the sons of his uncle who had been cursed with impotency & so the patrimony could not go to the sons of others.

6. What do the Pandavas seek from the Kuru clan?

Ans. They seek their inheritance from the Kuru clan.

7. According to Duryodhana, Krishna had no pity for whom?

Ans. He had no pity for Kansa who was the brother-in-law of his own father.

8. Who is referred to as the lotus-eyed lord?

Ans. Krishna has been referred to as the lotus-eyed lord.

Long. Ques.

1. What is Krishna's purpose as an envoy?

Ans. The only purpose of Krishna's visit to Kuru Camp, was to bring peace & reconciliation between the Pandavas & Kauravas. There can be no doubt about it. Krishna makes the purpose of his visit clear in the very beginning.

He indulges in no asides about it. He makes it abundantly clear that war can bring nothing but destruction, so he says Duryodhana: Have love for your brothers and forget their faults. Good relations with kinsmen have merit in both this & the next-world. And the only way to have good relations peace & reconciliation is to give the Pandavas their inheritance.

Krishna's visit makes this thing abundantly clear to the Kauravas.

2. Why does Shritershtee apologize to Krishna?

Ans. Krishna comes to the Kaurava's Camp as an envoy ~~as an~~ to make peace in both brothers. But Duryodhana talks to him very insolently and insultingly. He calls him very derogatory names. But when Krishna wants to go from his court; he tries to arrest him. Duryodhana fails in his attempt looking all round numberless faces of Lord Krishna's everywhere. Duryodhana starts mocking at him. Krishna feels enraged and wants to kill him but he changes his mind at Sudarshana's suggestion.

As Krishna prepares to leave, Shritershtee comes there & he has known that ^{his} son has done misdeed with Lord Krishna, so wants to apologize Krishna saying, 'O Ruler of the three-worlds my son offended you. Now my head is placed at your feet.'

3. Sum up Pandava's annoyance as described by Krishna?

Ans. The Pandavas and the Kauravas were cousins. But the Kauravas had acted most cruelty & shamelessly towards them. They had insulted Draupadi in the worst manner in front of all the princes in the court. They had pulled her by her hair and her garments, then they appropriated all the kingdom and forced the Pandavas to live in exile. Thus ~~the~~ the Pandavas had to suffer great sorrows and difficulties because of the wicked designs of the Kauravas.

Their annoyance with the Kauravas was but natural. It was this annoyance of the Pandavas that is described by Krishna in the play.

Q. Who is referred to as the 'lotus-eyed dove'? Why is he angry?

Ans. Krishna has been referred to as the lotus-eyed dove. He is angry because of Duryodhan's insolent and insulting behaviour towards him. First of all, Duryodhan commands all the princes not to show any respect to Krishna on his arrival into court. He wants that anyone who gets up from his seat as a mark of respect for him would be fined. Krishna at once knows all this as he enters the court and all the princes look confused.

And then while talking to Krishna, Duryodhan uses most derogatory words for him. He calls him a cowherd and calls upon the princes to arrest him. All this makes Krishna terribly angry and he decides to use his Sudarshana Chakra to punish Duryodhana.

VERY Long Qns.

Elucidate the arguments and counter arguments between the envoy & Duryodhana.

Ans. The arguments and counter arguments between the envoy, Krishna & Duryodhan begin as soon as Krishna advises Duryodhana to give the Pandavas their due share of the ~~inheritance~~ inheritance. Duryodhan refuses to acknowledge the Pandavas as his kinsmen. He says, 'How can a patrimony go to the sons of others?' To this Krishna reminds Duryodhana that his kingdom too had not come to him as patrimony. It was because Duryodhan's father, Dhritrashtra had not been fathered by his own father. Dhritrashtra was the son of Ambika and Vyasa and not of Vichitravirya.

Then Duryodhan tries to humiliate the Pandavas saying that kingdoms are won by princes by defeating their enemies. Indirectly he means to say that the Pandavas have not the power to defeat them in war.

To this Krishna says very satirically, "Sovereignty is attained by the accumulated merit of past & good deeds."

All is lost by cheating relatives & well wishers.

Duryodhan accuses Krishna of killing his uncle, Kansa & he calls him a coward who ran away in fear from the King of Magadh.

Krishna justifies both these acts saying that the wide margins of mercy accorded with the time, the place & the situation.

The last argument between Krishna & Duryodhan relates to Arjuna's might. While Krishna says Arjun has the might to challenge even the Gods, Duryodhana says that in no way would the Pandavas get even a blade of grass from his kingdom.

Thus the barbs between the two go on becoming more bitter until Krishna decides to kill Duryodhan with his Sudarshana.

Ch- 2. THE SWAN SONG,

Important Passages (L)

My audience has gone home. They are all asleep and have forgotten their old clown. No body needs me, nobody loves me. I have no wife, no children.

Ref. to the context. These lines have been taken out from the chapter of Anton Chekhov's play 'The Swan Song'. In this play the playwright brings out the disillusionment of an actor who finds that while he is loved and applauded as an artist, he is disregarded as an individual and a human being.

Explanation ⇒ After his Swan Song (Last Performance) on the stage Svitovidoff gets drunk and falls asleep in the dressing room itself.

When he gets up, he finds that every one else has left for their homes & he has been left all alone. None has cared to wake him up and take him home. The audience who were mad with enthusiasm at his wonderful performance, did not care a fig for him.

They had gone home, fallen asleep & forgotten the old clown who had entertained them for forty five years of his life. Now at last, the old actor realises that no body needs him as a human being & nobody likes him. He has no wife, no children to take care of him.

He feels himself all alone an outcast.

No. 5.
I served in the army, so — buried these and what a life.

Ref. to the context — These lines have been taken from Anton Chekhov's Play. The Swan Song. In this play, the playwright brings out the disillusionment of an actor who finds that while he is loved and applauded as an artiste, he is disregarded as an individual and a human being.

Exp → The old comedian, Svictoriovoff, feels very sad and disturbed to see that none cares for him as an individual human being, though every one applauds him as an actor. The old prompter Ivanitch tries to comfort him. He asks him not to be so happy about it. To this Svictoriovoff says that he has served in the army and was in the artillery regiment. He was a handsome young man before he took to acting and then fell as low as this.

Svictoriovoff means to say that by becoming an actor, he had lost his individuality as a human being. He further says that he used to be a handsome, daring and eager youth. He wonders where all those old great days have gone. He says that there is a pit and that has swallowed his old glory. Now he remembers the days of his glorious acting career forty-five years of his life are lying buried in that pit. He used to be so great life.

No-8-

The people applauded ~~me~~ an outcast never!

Ref. to the context —

Explanation — Here the old comedian, expresses his disillusionment about his life as an actor. He finds that people applauded him for his genius in acting. But as a human being, he is a stranger to them. They know nothing about his feelings & emotions as an individual. While they applauded him as an actor, they show complete disregard for him as a human being. They treat him as the dirt beneath their feet. They are willing to meet him as an actor but will never allow a daughter or a sister to marry him. Thus they forget all about his genius and treat him as an inferior human being.

Very Short Ques

1. What was the last solo performance enacted by Svictoriovoff before leaving the stage?

Ans. It is a touching rendering of the 1st 4 lines from P. B. Shelley's poem, Remorse, here the speaker prepares for the dark night of his life. i.e. his death.

2. What was Mikita's occupation?

Ans. He worked as a prompter in a country theatre.

He spent his nights in the dressing-rooms of the theatre because he had no place to go to.

3. How does the protagonist describe the prime days of his life?

Ans. The protagonist says that he used to be a handsome, graceful and dashing young chap. He served in the army and was in the artillery regiment.

4. What was the condition that the woman who Swietlovidoff loved put on their marriage?

Ans. - She wanted him to give up the stage. She said that she could love an actor, but never marry an actor.

5. How long has Swietlovidoff been actor?

Ans. - He has been an actor for forty-five years.

6. How did the audience bid farewell to the actor?

Ans. The audience shouted the actor's name sixteen times at the time of his farewell. They brought him three wreaths and lots of other things also. They were all wild with enthusiasm.

Long Qns.

I How does Swietlovidoff prove to Mikita that his histrionic/dramatic talents have not been exhausted?

Ans. He says in his youth, he always performed his roles with great eloquence and grace. To give Mikita an image of his performances, he demonstrates some of the roles he has enacted. 1st of all, he recites some lines referring to the bloody Tsar (Ivan IV) of Russia.

That feeling that his reciting has not been so impressive, he enacts some lines from Shakespeare's "King Lear" and then from "Handel". Now he feels satisfied with his performance & calls himself a great artist.

He says there is still talent, strength and eloquence in him. With great enthusiasm he enacts some lines from Othello and Shelley's 'Remorse' also.

Thus he proves to Mikita that his ~~last~~ histrionic talents have not been exhausted.

2. Comment on the use of ~~dramatic~~ dramatic irony in "THE SWAN SONG".

3. Discuss the appropriateness of the title. ✓

Chap. 3-

THE MONKEY'S PAW.

IMPORTANT PASSAGES

1. Ah! by an odd fatis — — — you caught it hot.

Ref. to the context = These lines have been taken from the play "THE MONKEY'S PAW" written by W.W. Jacobs. This is a horror play which proves that fate rules all people.

Ref = In these lines Sergeant-Major Morris tells how the monkey's paw came to have magical powers. He says that to begin with, this paw came from an odd fatis. This fatis was a very holy person. He did penance for fifteen long years by sitting doubled up at one place. He thought deeply about the mysteries of life. He wanted to prove that fate ruled all people. Every thing was cut and dried from the beginning. One cannot escape one's fate. Who ever tried to change the course of fate, had to suffer at its hands. To prove it, the fatis had put a spell on the paw.

2. You are not going — — — the last of it.

Ref. to the context — — —

Explanation = Mr. White & his wife are waiting for Herbert to come back from his work. They are also talking of the wish Mr. White had made on the paw. Just then, a Post man comes with an envelope. Mr. White thinks it might contain 20 pounds he had wished for. But when the envelope is opened, it has only a receipt for the interest paid by them. Mr. White feels ashamed. He tells his wife not to tell Herbert anything about it. He knows his son would make fun of him over it. So he tells his wife to keep her mouth shut.

3. We are too old — — — emptiness and darkness.

Explanation = These lines show the mental state of the Whites after the death of their only son, Herbert. Mrs. White says to her husband that there is no charm left in their life. They are too old to have any desire to live.

Previously, they were alive only through their son. But now without him, it was all emptiness and darkness. Life was meaningless for them.

There was no charm left.

4. He was telling his mates — — — machinery caught him.

Exp → It is early morning Mr. & Mrs. White are waiting for their son, Herbert, to come back from his night duty at an electrical

Company. Just then Mr. Sampson, a man from the company steps in. He tells the parents how Herbert was caught in the machine while at work. He says that Herbert was telling his mates a story when this happened. It was about something that had happened at his house the previous night. Clearly it was about the sergeant's monkey's paw Herbert had made fun of Mr. Sampson tells the shocked parents that Herbert kept laughing while telling the story. He was not noticing the machine and was suddenly caught in it.

SHORT Ques.

1. Why does Mr. White get angry?
Ans. Mr. White is playing chess with his son. Herbert Time and again, he gets beaten in the game. That makes him angry.
2. What is Herbert's attitude to Morris's stories?
Ans. Herbert thinks Morris's stories are all fairy tales. He does not believe a word of what Morris says.
3. Why did the fakir put a spell on the paw?
Ans. The fakir wanted to prove that fate ruled everyone and that there was no getting away from what had been destined. Any one who tried to interfere with its working, had to suffer terribly. In order to prove this, he put a spell on the paw.
4. How do Herbert's parents react to Morris's Jokes?
Ans. Herbert's parents seem to be enjoying Morris's Jokes. They do not believe very much what Morris says, but they love listening to his stories and encourage him to go on with them.
5. What did Morris get for losing his arm?
Ans. He got a medical for it which he always wears under his coat.
6. What is Morris's occupation?
Ans. He is a retired Sergeant Major from the army.

Long Ques.

1. Why does Morris leave the gathering? What effect does his departure have on the others?
Ans. Morris has a monkey's paw which he says he has a spell cast on it. It was an old fakir who had cast the spell on it. He made it so that three people could each have three wishes granted. But he had also said that those who got their wishes granted would have to repent later. Two people had already tried the paw, one was Morris himself. Morris says, his own experience had been so horrid that now

He wished to see the paw. The other person who tried it, wanted his death for his 3rd wish. Morris gets up and throws the paw into the fire. Mr. White quickly snatches it out of the fire and decides to keep it with him. Mr. Morris fears that the Whites would do something foolish with the paw and decides to leave them. As soon as he leaves, Mr. White makes a wish for 100 pounds. But nothing seems to happen and feels disappointed.

2. What is the theme of 'The Monkey's Paw'?

Ans. The theme of the play can be summed up in the old fable's words. Fate rules all people. Every thing is cut and dried from the beginning and there is no getting away from it.

And if anyone tries to ^{do} get it hot. In order to prove his point, he put a spell on a monkey's paw, that was all withered and dried. He could have put his spell on anything else, but he took the 1st thing that came handy. In the play, three people try this paw and in each case it is proved that those who try to interfere in the ways of destiny have to pay dearly for it. The playwright has successfully used the paw to work out the theme of the play.

3. Describe the atmosphere & setting of the play.
The Monkey's Paw! ✓

Ch. 4. BEFORE BREAKFAST.

IMPORTANT PASSAGE.

I My head aches - - - - - beck instead of you.

Ref. to context: These lines have been taken from Eugene O'Neill's play, 'Before Breakfast'. They form part of Mrs. Rowland's long dream speech in the play.

Exp - Mrs Rowland has not been in good health after she had a stillborn baby. She has headache and still has to go to work in a stuffy room all day in that condition. Her husband is totally thoughtless about her. In disgust Mrs Rowland tells her husband that if he had been half a man, the situation would have been different.

Then she would have seen resting in bed while she would have been going to work. But on the other hand, in spite of all her illness, he would not let her buy even a little tonic from the drug store.

2. I knew all - - - her like a fool.

Ref. to the context -

Explanation = Here Mrs Rowland openly accuses her husband of lechery & profligacy. She says that she had always known about his shameful activities, she always knew he was skimming around with some one but he made lame excuses about spending time in the library. But she could not be fooled by his lies. Now she knows this someone is Helen. She asks him who this Helen is. She feels she must be some worthless artist - or poet like him. She could smell that from the letter written by Helen to him and ~~that~~ which Mrs. Rowland had found in the vest-pocket of her husband.

3. Hmm, you would not tell - - - unhappy marriage.

Ref to the context -

Explanation = Mrs Rowland has come to know about her husband's affair with a girl named Helen. She says that her husband will never tell her about his girlfriend. She is thinking of this matter somewhat unnecessarily. She is not worried about Helen at all. Now she is carrying her husband Alfred's child in her womb. She should have thought a little before having an affair with her husband that the man she was having an affair with was already married. Mrs. Rowland says that it must have been known to Helen that Alfred was already married and also that he was not leading a happy married life. This fact was known to Helen, all finally.

SHORT QWS

1. What does Mrs Rowland do to fend for her family?
Ans. She does the hard job of sewing all day in a stuffy room even when she is not physically so well.

2. Why does Mrs Rowland feel that nobody will give her husband a job?

Ans. Mrs Rowland's husband spends all his time loafing with his worthless friends and drinking. He spends his nights at bars and comes home drunk. That is why she feels that nobody will give him a job.

3. What does Mrs Rowland find in her husband's vest-pocket?

Ans. She finds there a letter written to her husband by a girl named Helen. Her husband had an affair with that girl, but had not told her that he was married.

4. Why is Mrs. Rowland frustrated?

Ans. Mrs. Rowland is sorely frustrated with her husband. He has proved to be a good for nothing fellow. He spends all his time loafing with his worthless friends and drinking.

5. Why according to Mrs. Rowland, will her husband not beg borrow or steal?

Ans. It was because he was too proud to beg, had borrowed the limit and had not the nerve to steal.

6. Why does the hot water spill over on the floor when Mrs. Rowland hands over the bowl to her husband?

Ans. It is because too much drinking has left him with trembling hands.

Long. Ans.

1. Why does Mrs. Rowland not want to leave her husband and go back to her parents?

Ans. Mrs. Rowland is a self-respecting woman. She knows she has committed a blunder in marrying a man who is shameless lecher. He is a man who does nothing but loaf with his worthless friends and spends his nights at bars. He never cares to get any job and lives on the earnings of his wife.

Mrs. Rowland is sick of him but does not want to leave him & go back to her parents. She is too proud to let them know that the man she had chosen for her husband has proved a big failure.

She wants only herself to suffer for the blunder she has committed. She does not want her poor parents to suffer because of her.

2. Comment on Mrs. Rowland's attitudes towards her husband.

Ans. Mrs. Rowland is sorely disappointed with her husband. She knows he is a lecherous person who has extra-marital affairs with other women. She knows he never tries to get any job and spends all his time loafing with his worthless friends and drinking.

In order to have money for his liquor, he pawns anything he gets hold of in the house. Mrs. Rowland is a sick of him but strangely does not want to leave him also. She is too proud to go back to her parents and let them know that the man she had chosen to be her husband has proved such a big failure.

We can say that Mrs. Rowland's relation with her husband is a curious mixture of love & hate.

CA. 5. THE SLEEP WALKERS

ms
Popul
the.

Impo. passages. ②

1. Bengali has the most advanced literature in India, Mrs. Morris, according to foreign observers.

Ref. to the context = These lines have been taken from the one act-play 'The Sleep Walkers' by Visvim Ezekiel. This play has been written in the form of a farce and is a satire on the so-called educated Indian men who look upon the Eng. or Americans as superior human beings and look to them for all kinds of help and guidance.

Exp = Introducing Miss Branguli to Mrs. Morris Mr. West says that she is a Bengali playwright from Calcutta. In a vein of self-praise, Miss Branguli says that Bengali has the most advanced literature in India.

She adds that it is the assessment of foreign observers. This statement of Miss Branguli reflects her own ignorance and stupidity more than her knowledge of literature in Bengali or any other Indian language. She does not even know that literature is not a thing to be observed. And then foreign observers cannot be considered to be the ultimate judges of Bengali literature.

2.

Let me put it this way — ② decrease unhappiness.

Ref. —

Exp → These lines have been spoken by Mr. Morris to the Indian guests who have come to greet him at his reception. Talking to them, he says that it is thinking that is the sole cause of division and unhappiness in the world. He says that all of us are humans, even the communists in the world. But thinking divides us and turns us against each other. Thus if thought is decreased the human unhappiness will also decrease.

What a logic from a modern American!

A magazine without thought — — — without thought.

Ref. to context —

Exp → Describing the main feature of his magazine, Mr. Morris says "In my magazine, there is no thought. Even without thinking the Indian guests start praising the magazine for this quality & investing themselves with greatness."

Mr. Kapor says that a magazine without thought will be popular with Indian women. And since Indian women have no thought, their husbands get along peacefully with them. These lines show how Indians become too willing to imitate even the absurdities of white-skinned people.

13

3. When you laugh ————— necessary for peace of mind.
Ref —

Explanation → Here Mr. Morris explains to Mr. Verma and other Indians why they do not allow anything funny or humorous in the American magazines. He says that when we laugh, we laugh at something or some body. We consider the person we laugh at to be inferior to us. We consider ourselves different from the person we laugh at. Thus laughing in a way divides humanity. Individuals laughing at one another lead to nations laughing at one another. Ultimately it leads to conflicts and wars. Thus Mr. Morris tries to prove that laughing is not necessarily for peace of mind.

SHORT. Ques.

1. What kind of a play is 'THE SLEEP WALKERS'?

Ans. This play is in the form of a farce. It is a satire on the so-called liberal, educated men and women of modern India who still imitate the westerners blindly in everything.

2. Why are the Indians guests wearing masks?

Ans. The Indian guests have no individuality of their own. They are just types and represent the typical traits of the group they belong to. That is why they are wearing masks.

3. What is a farce?

Ans. A farce is a comedy that aims at entertaining the audience through situations that are highly exaggerated and improbable. It can be used as a satire to describe something that is supposed to be serious, but has turned ridiculous.

4. Which reputed authors are referred to in the play?

Ans. Hemingway and Tagore have been referred to in the play. While Hemingway was an American novelist and short story writer.

No. of
Ans.
and

Tagore was an Indian poet, novelist, playwright and short story writer.

5. What kind of stories does Mr. Verma write?

Ans. He writes short stories in Hindi and as he declares, he has already written one hundred & eighty-seven of those.

6. What are the usual ~~thing~~ themes of Miss Ganguli's plays?

Ans. Miss Ganguli writes plays in Bangali & Bangalis are thinking people. Their thoughts culminate into stone throwing and burning of buses. And Miss Ganguli's plays relate to these very themes.

7. Who does Miss Ganguli propose to give in exchange of Hemingway?

Ans. Miss Ganguli proposes to give Rabindranath Tagore in exchange for Hemingway. While Hemingway was an American novelist, Tagore was an Indian poet, novelist and short story writer.

1. Long. Ques

Bring out the significance of the title "The Sleepwalkers"

Ans. Sleepwalking is a disorder that causes people to get up and walk while they are asleep. Actually, it is more than just walking & can involve a series of complex behaviours. The Indian guests in the play have been very aptly called sleepwalkers. They include Prof. Shah, Miss Ganguli, Mr. Ramon, Mr. Kapoor and Mr. Verma. Each of them is a sleepwalker in so far as they do not know what they are doing and what for.

Prof. Shah, is a teacher but spends no time in preparing his lectures. He uses his notes that were prepared twenty years ago. Miss Ganguli writes plays but the themes are supplied by the Govt.

Mr. Kapoor is a journalist, but one wonders what he could be searching for the magazine. "THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILES". Mr. Ramon is a short story writer but specialises in reporting strikes, protests, processions, etc.

In short, we can say that all these characters are sleepwalkers since they do not realise the futility of what they are doing. Even Mr. Morris is a sleepwalker who says his magazine will bring happiness through suppressing thought and humour.

Q. How is the play 'A Hilarious, Rollicking Farce'?

Ans. A farce is a comedy that entertains through exaggerated and improbable situations. And "The Sleep Walkers" is a farce that not only entertains the audience, but also makes them burst with laughter in their seats.

We have all kinds of humour in this play - situational humour, behavioural humour, satirical humour, epigrammatic humour, and hyperbolic humour. The audience go into peals of laughter when Mr. Morris Bari falls off and she has to run out of the room. The audience laugh up their sleeves when Mrs. Kapoor says that she cannot accompany her husband to the States because she was expecting at that time. Prof. Shek makes himself a butt of ridicule when he says that for his lectures, he uses his notes that were prepared twenty years ago. Miss. Braunguti says that her plays on family planning did not have the desired effect because there were no night clubs in the villages. In short, the whole play is replete with hilarious, rollicking humour.

TRANSLATION

1. हमें यह कहनी चाहिए कि खेल उतना ही जरूरी है, जितना पढ़ाई, खेलों के बिना शिक्षा अधूरी है। निराले मनुष्य को संसार में कोई बंधे हुए नहीं। हमें उससे बचना चाहते हैं। जीवन उसके फल में खरोबन जाता है। इस लिए हमें खेलों में गंभीरता चाहिए। खेल हमें बलवान और पुस्तक पढ़ने में खेल हमें सहजशीलता और अनुशासन सिखाते हैं। इसके जाल विनिर्माण सिखाते हैं। मैंने प्रॉक्स पर खेलों के कारण ही विजय प्राप्त की है। हमें अपने लक्ष्य तथा कामों में बच्चा को खेलों में गंभीरता के लिए उत्साहित करना चाहिए। हमारे देश में खेलों का स्तर काफी कम है। उम्मीद है कि हमें इसे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

— We should not forget that games are as necessary as studies. Education is incomplete with out games. In the worst, nobody cares for a weak person. He hate him. Life becomes a burden for him. Therefore, we must take part in games. Games make us strong and smart. Games teach us the lesson of tolerance and discipline. The Duke of Wellington writes, "I defeated France only by virtue of games. We should encourage the students in schools and colleges to take part in games. In our country, the level of games has not yet so risen as it should have been.

-2-

एक सभ्यता सभ्यता किन्ही मो-दुर्ब की सभ्यताओं से अधिक सुरक्षित है।
 पक्षी सभ्यताएं वृत्त की होती हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि वे असाध्य जंगली
 मो-दुर्ब के धरों विलीन हो गई थीं। इन पर ये जंगली मो-दुर्ब का कुत्तारा कर दिया करते हैं।
 इन पर इन्हे बार-बार गल्ल कर देते हैं। किन्तु इसी कापुर्षक सभ्यता की कार्यक
 लक्ष्यी हुई है। और यह कार्यक सुरक्षित है। जब सभ्यता के दुर्बिकता से ही कोई
 जंगली या असाध्य मो-दुर्ब बचता है। इस प्रकार हमारी सभ्यता इनके आक्रमणों से
 सुरक्षित है। क्या ऐसा सच है? थोड़ा सा सोच कर देखें। क्या एक सुरक्षित है?

PRECIS "What makes a book Great?"

1. A book is great only when we want to read it again and again. And every time, we find newer meanings and beauties in it. But the judgement about the worth of a book must be the judgement of many. A single individual, even when he is a great critic, is liable to make a mistake. It will be even better if we look into the judgements made by people from many generations. A library is good only when it has in its store the books that have passed the test of time.

2. Heading: "ROLE OF EDUCATION IN MAN'S DEVELOPMENT."

Education enables man to develop his potentialities to the full and in this education, the importance of the teacher's role can't be gain said. Good education plays the same role as does a gardener for a plant. But sadly, most people cannot afford to have good education. Consequently, they go through life with their potentialities un-realised. Life becomes harsh & oppressive for them, only a rightly educated person can enjoy the beauties of life.

E-MAIL WRITING.

TEENAGERS HOOKED ON TO HI-TECH DEVICES.

To:

Editor @ thetimes506india.com

CC - - - -

BCC - - - -

Sub - Teenagers hooked on to high-tech devices.

Attachments - No Attachments.

Save a copy in
Sent folder.

Return
Receipt

Send Singular
Spell check.

① In the last few years, there has been a flood of new hi-tech devices in the market. Every day, we find newspapers and magazines flooded with ads related to the latest devices like mobiles, cameras, calculators, videos & what not. Companies keep bringing out newer versions of their products to multiply their profits.

They also do it to discourage the resale of their older versions.

The youth get hooked in by much hyped features of these devices. They go in for them not because they need them, but because they want to show off to others. They forget that it is not their own money that has gone to buy these devices, but the hard-earned money of their parents.

For example, what has a student to do with a mobile that has sources of different features. What has he or she to do with a mobile with a built-in cinema. What has he or she to do with a variety of singing tones. All such devices are doing the youth an incalculable harm.

They are wasting not only the hard-earned money of their parents but also their valuable time. And the purpose for which they use these devices does not need to be mentioned.

Who does not know about it? It is up to the teenagers themselves to keep away from such devices that do all harm and no good.

Selection for Job.

② Send an e-mail message to Ashish @ realiffmail.com, informing him that he has been selected as Production Manager in your firm, Varjeerom Publications.

To: Ashish @ realiffmail.com,
From: Ashok @ gmail.com.
Date: 15 July 2019 - 14:35
Sub = Your selection as production manager.

Attachment - No attachments.

Save a copy in
Sent folder

Return Receipt.

Send Sig Spell check.

Dear Mr. Ashish,

I feel it my privilege to congratulate you on your success in the selection procedure devised by us for choosing our new Production Manager. I am confident that our ~~time~~ firm, Navjivan Publications, will hugely benefit from your services and will, God willing, reach new heights of glory.

Could you please come to have a cup of tea with me on a day convenient to you? We can then also talk about the terms of service & other details. We expect you to take on the new responsibility in about 20 days.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Yours Sincerely
Ashish Verma

Partner
Navjivan Publications.

3. AIR TRAVEL MANAGEMENT. (12) - 154
BUSINESS CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN 13-155
SOCIAL NET WORKING. 14-156
HOW TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF CORRUPTION. 04-146

RESUME WRITING.

1. Write a resume for the post. of a Probationary officer along with a covering letter.

Ans. 365
Happy colony
Ambarla,
25. Aug - 20 -

The manager (Personnel)

India forings
Local Point IT
Prasidant.

Sub = Application for the post. of Probationary officer.

Sir, In response of the Adv. inserted by you in the Indian Express of 23 Aug. 20, I present myself for a selection

I am confident that I possess the qualities & qualifications you must expect in your future Probationary officer.

I am enclosing my belief resume along with this letter. I am also enclosing the photostat copies of the certificates and the testimonial. I shall feel honoured to show the original copies of all the documents at the interview.

With high hopes, I am

yours faithfully

Subhosh Bhatia

encl - 10 copies of certificates / testimonial

2. write an application for the post of a teacher in Eng. in Rayon International Public School, Ajmer, enclosing your resume with the necessary details.

Mrs.

567 Indira Nagar,

Jai Pur

15 June - 20 -

The Principal

Rayon International Pb school,

Ajmer.

Sub - Application for the post of an Eng. Teacher

R/S.

This application is in response to the adv. inserted by you in THE RAJASTHAN NEWS dt. 12 June 20 - for the above mentioned post. I did my B. Ed. in the year - 20 - from Jaipur University. I have been working as an Eng. teacher in a school in ~~Jaipur~~ Jaipur for the last 3 years.

Since your school enjoys a state-wide reputation, it will be an honour for me to be associated with your school.

I am confident that with my qualities & qualifications, you will find in me a suitable candidate for the post applied for.

I am enclosing the brief resume and photo copies of my certificates & testimonials with the applications. It will be my privilege to show original documents at the interview for which I can be called any day.

with the fond hopes of joining Rayon, I undertake
to remain.

Yours faithfully

Happy Nagpal

Enc. - 8 copies of certificate / testimonials

RESUME

Name - Happy Nagpal
Father's Name - Shri Prasad Nagpal
Address - 567, Indira Nagar, Jaipur
Cont. No. - 99150 - 23456
Date of Birth - 28 Feb - 2021
Nationality - Indian
Marital Status - married
Academic qualification - 1. B.A. B.Ed.
2. Dip. in Comp. App
Experience - I have been working as an Eng teacher in a
Pvt school in Jaipur.
Present Salary - 15000/- (P.M)

Exp. :-

1. Mrs. Pratibha Jain
Principal
ABC School Jaipur.

Place: Jaipur

Date - 15 June 2021

2. Dr. M.M. Jain
Cardiologist
Govt Hospital
Jaipur

Happy Nagpal.

3. Write a review of 'Before breakfast' 176
ANTONYMS

Crafty - innocent

Confusion - Clarity

offend - soothe

opulence - Poverty

Virtuous - Vicious

dreadful - Charming

ruffled - Calm

Tipsy - Sober

Eloquent - Stammering

disgust - Praise

Backward - forward

Specialise - fumble

Absent - Gracious

Stale - Fresh

Synonyms

4.

Rash. — impudent

Grasp — seize

Rage — fury

display — exhibit

Bewildered — puzzled

Gambling — Betting

Pensively — Sorrowfully

Wander — Ramble

wretch. — villain

Conch — Shell

Honor — esteem

Rascal — Scoundrel

boast — Boast

Radiant — Glowing

Kinsman — Relative

Ecstasy — Rapture

Pensively — Sorrowfully

