

READING COMPREHENSION

Summary

Introduction:

A comprehension passage is a text set which is used to test the reader's ability to understand the meaning which is being forwarded through the text and the title of that particular passage. Comprehension should be understood using one's own critical thinking.

One should be familiar with the entire passage to answer the questions asked in the given comprehension as the questions asked in the passage are generally in chronological relationship with the passage. It basically means that the answer to question 1 should ideally be found earlier in the passage than questions 2.

Types of Comprehension Passage:

- (i) **Factual Passages:** They contain some facts like historical facts or some achievements attained by somebody. It can also be the report or description of something. It can also contain some instruction regarding something.
- (ii) **Discursive Passages :** These passages are argumentative in nature as they often involve opinion.
- (iii) **Literary Passages:** These are usually taken from literary pieces.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

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

[DELHI & ALL INDIA 2011]

1. For many years now the Governments have been promising the eradication of child labour in hazardous industries in India. But the truth is that despite all the rhetoric no Government so far has succeeded in eradicating this evil, nor has any could ensure compulsory primary education for every Indian child. Between 60 and 100 million children are still at work instead of going to school and around 10 million are working in hazardous industries. India has the biggest child population of 380 million in the world; plus,

Tips to know:

Here are some important points that should be followed while attempting an unfamiliar passage:

- (i) The passage should be read quietly.
- (ii) To make out the correct sense the complete sentence should be read. It is important to get the main idea before reading the questions.
- (iii) One should not get nervous with the difficult words used in the passage.
- (iv) Answer to the given questions should be relevant and to the point and should be written in a complete sentence.
- (v) The section of the passage which contain the answer to the asked question should be read twice to draw the correct meaning.
- (vi) The answers should be written in own words as much as possible.
- (vii) For answering the vocabulary questions, same parts of speech should be used as given in the question.
- (viii) The order of the questions should be maintained.

the largest number of children who are forced to earn a living.

2. We have many laws that ban child labour in hazardous industries. Per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous occupations has been strictly banned. But each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of employment. This makes implementation of these laws difficult.
3. Also, there is no ban on child labour in non-hazardous occupations. The act applies to the organised or factory sector and not the unorganized or informal sector where most children find employment as cleaners, servants, porters, waiters among other forms of unskilled work. Thus, child labour continues because of the implementation of the existing laws in lax.

NOTE MAKING & ABSTRACTION

Summary

Introduction:

Note-making is basically writing down the important points which are used further.

Given below are the purpose of Note-Making:

- (i) To make a presentation on a particular topic.
- (ii) To plan any speech or any lecture.
- (iii) To write any report or any composition.
- (iv) To make a summary of any text.
- (v) To convey any message by mentioning important points.
- (vi) To revise any lesson before examination.

Steps to make Notes:

- (i) The first and the important step is to read the lesson or any given article carefully with proper concentration to get the answer to the following questions:
 - (a) What is the objective of the passage?
 - (b) How is the theme of the passage developed?
- (ii) To find out the main points and supporting details in the text. The notes should be brief and contain all the necessary information.
- (iii) Appropriate heading should be given and if required, the heading can be further divided into sub headings.
- (iv) The last step is to organize the information in a systematic order.

Characteristics of Note-Making:

- (i) Notes are shorter than the original text and are not written in grammatically correct sentences.
- (ii) Helping words are usually avoided in the notes. The main points and the supporting points are different.

- (iv) Information is made brief using symbols, abbreviations etc.
- (v) Every heading and supporting points should not exceed 5 words and should be numbered. Try making the notes within 4 to 5 headings.
- (vi) Summary is prepared on the bases of the notes prepared in a systematic manner that contains the structure of the original text. The summary should not exceed the word limit of 80 words.

Format:

Heading/Title

- 1. Heading
 - 1.1
 - 1.2
 - 1.3 Supporting points
 - 1.4
- 2. Heading
 - 2.1
 - 2.2
 - 2.3 Supporting points
 - 2.4
- 3. Heading
 - 3.1
 - 3.2
 - 3.3 Supporting points
 - 3.4
- 4. Heading
 - 4.1
 - 4.2
 - 4.3 Supporting points
 - 4.4

Key To Abbreviations			
1.	E.g.	–	example
2.	Etc.	–	et cetera
3.	&	--	and

SHORT COMPOSITIONS

1. Notice

Summary

Introduction:

Notices are written to convey some information or make a formal announcement about a particular event. They are short composition. The notices are either given in newspapers or are displayed on the notice board. They are simple and lucid in style.

Some Useful Tips:

- The beginning of notice is usually “This is to in form” or “It is hereby informed that”.
- The word notice along with a particular title and the name of the institute/organization should be written.
- The answers to the question ‘What’, ‘Where’ and ‘When’ should be answered.
- The signing of the notice should have a signature, name and designation of the person who is incharge.

Notices can be Categorized Under the Following Heads:

S. No.	Type of notice	Content of the notice	Important information
1	Meeting	Date, time, place, Agenda, purpose, objective Chief Presiding person (if any) Additional information (if any) Contact Address	The notice should contain the date of issuing the notice.
2	Events	Name, Objective, occasion Date, time, duration, venue Who can participate Additional information (if any) Contact address	The notice should contain the name and designation of the person who is writing the notice. The sign of the person should also be there.
3	Lost and found	Name of the article lost or found Date, time and place Specific marks for identification Contents Whom, when, where to contact	It should be written in a box.
4	Tours and Camps	Name of the club/Association Objective Name of the destination Duration Occasion Expenditure Additional information (if any) Contact address	The language of this type of notice should be formal and simple. It is written in third person.

Format:

Name of the Institute/Organization

NOTICE

Date (On which the notice is issued)

Heading (What is the motive of the notice)

(Body of the notice) This is to inform

.....

.....

Date:

Time:

Venue:

For further details contact undersigned

Sign (Person who is writing the notice)

Name

Designation (The post or position of the person who is writing the notice)

PREVIOUS YEARS'**EXAMINATION QUESTIONS**

1. You are Secretary of Gymkhana Club, Madurai. Write a notice in not more than 50 words informing the members to attend an extraordinary meeting of the governing body. Include details like date, time, venue etc. Sign as a Prabhu/Pratibha.

[ALL INDIA 2011]

2. Due to a sudden landslide and inclement weather, St. Francis School, Vasco must be closed for a week. As Principal of that school, draft a notice in not more than 50 words to be displayed at the school main gate notice board.

[ALL INDIA 2011]

3. You are Srinivas/Srinidhi of D.P. Public School, Nagpur. As Student Editor of your school magazine, draft a notice in not more than 50 words for your school notice board inviting articles/sketches from students of all classes.

[DELHI 2011]

4. You lost your Titan wrist-watch in your school. Draft a notice, in not more than 50 words, to be placed on your school notice board. You are a

student of Class XII of Rani Ahalya Devi Senior Secondary School, Gwalior. Sign as Rani/Ram.

[ALL INDIA 2012]

5. Your school has planned an excursion to Lonavala near Mumbai during the autumn holidays. Write a notice in not more than 50 words for your school notice board, giving detailed information and inviting the names of those who desirous to join. Sign as Naresh/Namita, Head Boy/Head Girl, D. V. English School, Thane, Mumbai.

[DELHI 2012]

6. You are Smitha/Sunil, Secretary AVM Housing Society. You are going to organise a blood donation camp. Write a notice in not more than 50 words, urging the members of your society to come in large numbers for this noble cause. Invent all the necessary details.

[DELHI 2013]

7. You are Vineeta/Vikram, School pupil Leader of Rani Laxmi Bai Senior Secondary School, Gwalior. Draft a notice for your school notice board in not more than 50 words inviting the names of the students who want to participate in the cultural programme organised in aid of the victims of the recent Assam floods.

[ALL INDIA 2013]

2. Drafting Posters

Summary

Introduction:

A poster is an information to make an announcement or appeal or to spread awareness among the public. Posters are usually made attractive to attract the people.

Purpose:

- (i) To create awareness among people.
- (ii) To warn against some danger.
- (iii) To promote some product.
- (iv) To make an announcement of a cultural show/ exhibition etc.

Layout:

- (i) It should be made attractive using some sketches.
- (ii) Different fonts can be used.
- (iii) Some slogans and quotations can be used.

Content:

- (i) The theme of the poster should be clear and appropriate.
- (ii) The name of the issuing authority should be clearly mentioned.
- (iii) Some contact details should be mentioned.
- (iv) The content of the poster should be arranged in a systematic manner.

Format:

Format of Poster

DESIGNING IN ARTISTIC WAY

Use eye catching slogans

- No fixed pattern
- Any shape or font size
- Broad ideas no details

Issued by –XYZ Authority

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. You were very upset about the reports on communal riots in various parts of the country As a concerned social worker, design a poster in not more than 50 words, highlighting the importance of communal harmony. You are Vinay / Vinita. [ALL INDIA 2014]

Solutions

1. **Peace, Harmony, Love and Brotherhood are the pillars of a strong nation.**
Let's make our nation stronger by strengthening these pillars.



Issued in public interest by Vinay

3. Advertisements

Summary

Introduction:

It is a type of public announcement which is made through a popular medium that focuses on a large number of people.

Advertisements are usually written for the promotion of goods, services etc. It can also be written to give information about missing persons etc.

Advertisements can be made through newspaper, magazines, TV and radio. They are made brief containing the required information.

In newspaper or magazines the advertisements are basically of two types:

- (i) Classified advertisements: These are placed by individuals to promote their services or because of the need for goods and services. These ads are chargeable according to the space they occupy in the newspaper or magazines. They are usually short and contain complete information.
- (ii) Display/commercial advertisement: These advertisements are made attractive and are usually included under the category of posters. They convey the complete message.

Categories of classified Advertisements:

- (i) Situation vacant: Title/Heading
 - Wanted/Required/Situation vacant
 - Name of the post
 - Number of posts
 - Qualification
 - Preferences

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. You want to rent out your newly constructed flat in the heart of the city. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in 'The Deccan Herald', Bangalore under classified columns. Give all the necessary details. You are Mohan/Mahima of Jayanagar, Bangalore.

[DELHI 2011]

- Salary
- To whom and how to apply

(ii) To Let:

- Type of accommodation
- Size
- Facilities
- Preferences
- Contact address and phone number

(iii) Sale/Purchase of property or vehicle:

- Available/Sale/Purchase
- Type of accommodation/vehicle
- Description of accommodation-Size, facilities, location etc.
- Description of vehicle-vehicle model, colour, accessories, condition, etc.

(iv) Tours and travels:

- Destination and duration
- Details of facilities-stay, boarding, food, etc.
- Cost and discount
- Package if any
- Travel agency: Agency and phone number

Format:

Situation Wanted
Electronic Engineer. Graduate from IIT Gandhinagar, fluent in English, 6 year work experience in IT field, seeking job in Ahemdabad. Expected Salary-40,000 Email ID: abc@gmail.com Ph. No.: 9345201875 Name

2. C.P.R. Senior Secondary School, Meerut is looking for a receptionist for the school. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in classified columns of Hindustan Times. You are Romola Vij, Principal of the school.
3. You are Mohan / Mohini, General Manager of P.K. Industries, Hyderabad. You need in accountant for your company. Draft, in not more than 50 words, an advertisement to be published in 'The Hindu' in classified columns.

[DELHI 2012]

[ALL INDIA 2012]

4. Invitations and Replies

Summary

Introduction:

It is basically a verbal or written request asking someone to be somewhere at a particular date or time. They are mainly given to relatives, family, friends etc. on wedding occasions, dinner, functions or parties.

Types of Invitation

1. Formal Invitation

- A printed message in a box with a formal or a respectful tone is suited.
- Always addressed in third person
- Avoid short forms or nick names or abbreviations of some words. Only RSVP is written at the end of the invitation at bottom. It means 'Reply if you Please'. It is followed by sender's name, address and phone number.
- The content of the message is written in the middle mentioning name of the host, date, time, venue, occasion or function.

2. Informal Invitation

- It can either be printed or be a written message.
- Always addressed to the first person.
- Since informal, short forms or nick names or abbreviations can be used.
- It should clearly mention all the details of the host, date, time, venue, function etc.

Tips to Know

- There should be a separate line for each information provided.
- The name of the host should be mentioned clearly.
- It should clearly mention all the details such as date, time, venue, function or occasion.
- In case of inviting a VIP, mention the person's name and designation/post in a dignified and respectful manner.
- Expressions that are used are: 'request your benign presence' OR 'request the pleasure of your company'
- Always write a formal invitation in third person in simple present tense.

Format

Format for Formal Invitation

Host/ Organizer (Springwell Secondary School)

Request the benign presence of your company on the inauguration of their

ANNUAL FUNCTION 'ZEST'

Date : 28th September 2018

Time: 7 p.m. onwards

Venue: School Auditorium

Schedule

Chief Guest Welcome 7:30 p.m.

Principal Speech 7:45 p.m.

Dance performances 8:00 p.m.

Play by Middle Wing 9:00 p.m.

Thanking speech by Chief Guest 9:30 p.m.

Snacks 9:45 p.m.

RSVP Best Wishes

XYZ Springwells

Secondary School

813*****

Map Overleaf

Format for Formal/Informal Invitation

Sender's Address

.....

Date:

Dear ABC,

.....
.....

Body of the Invitation

Date:

Time:

Venue:

Your Truly/ Lovingly,

XYZ

Reply to a Formal Invitation

1. Refusal: Mr. Kashyap is thankful to Mr. Tyagi for the kind invitation extended and would have been very pleased to attend his house warming party but will not be able to attend it due to ill health.
2. Acceptance: Mr. Verma is thankful to Mrs. Gaur for their beloved invitation for the wedding of their daughter and as much delighted in accepting it.

LONG COMPOSITIONS

1. Letter Writing

Summary

Introduction:

A letter should be written keeping in mind to whom it is written. A letter should contain useful information. It should not suggest discourtesy and indifference to the person addressed.

Classification of Letters:

Letters may be divided into following classes:

- (i) **Business or Official Letters:** It is written for registering complaints, for making enquiries, asking for and giving information, placing orders and sending replies.
- (ii) **Letter to the Editor:** It is written for giving suggestions or opinions on the issues which are related to public interest.
- (iii) **Application for a job:** It is written while forwarding the resume for a job opportunity.

Salutations and Subscriptions:

Family and friends---	Dear...	Yours affectionately/lovingly Or Your loving friend/son etc
Strangers---	Dear Sir/Madam	Yours truly
Business Persons/officials--	Sir	Yours truly/sincerely
Principal/Teachers--	Respected Sir/Madam	Yours obediently Or Yours faithfully
Editors--	Sir	Yours truly/sincerely

Useful Expressions

Enquiry-	I am writing to enquire about Please let us know We will be glad if you
Complaint-	It is a matter of great regret that.... This is to bring to your notice that... This is to complain....
Request-	I would be grateful if.... Kindly oblige me by.....
For job application-	With reference to your advertisement dated X/X/XXXX, I offer myself as a candidate Through some reliable sources, I have come to know that.....

Conclusion:

- Looking forward to your reply
- Thanking you in anticipation for a positive reply.
- With warm regards

Format of a Formal Letter:

Sender’s Address

.....
.....

Date

Receiver’s Address

Subject: Underline the subject

Dear Sir,.....

.....Body.....

.....

....Yours Sincerely

Signature

(NAME)

Format for Application for a Job:

Resume

(To be attached with job application RESUME/BIO DATA/CV)

Name	-	.....
Father’s Name	-	.....
Date of Birth	-	.....
Educational Qualification	-	.....
Experience	-	.....
Marital Status	-	.....
Corresponding Address	-	.....
Phone No.	-	.....
E-mail ID	-	.....
Language Known	-	.....
Hobbies	-	.....

VERY LONG COMPOSITIONS

1. Article

Summary

Introduction:

An article is a written work which is published in electronic/printed form for spreading news and studying the results or academics. It is related to one subject, topic or theme.

Given are the points which should be kept in mind before writing an article:

- (i) Arranging all the ideas in a sequence that come to mind after reading the topic.
- (ii) Composition should be precise and clear. Every sentence should be linked to the previous one i.e. order should be systematic.
- (iii) The article should be meaningful and should not exceed the word limit.
- (iv) The opening sentence should be striking. Similarly the last sentence should be conclusive.
- (v) The article should be well punctuated, simple with no grammatical error.
- (vi) Descriptive or argumentative composition are usually formal. Sentences used should be complete. It is important to concentrate on the main points of the topic.

Format of an Article:

Heading
-By ABC
.....Introduction
.....
.....
.....Content/Problem/Opinion
.....
.....
.....Solution/Conclusion
.....
.....

2. Debate

Summary

Debate is a formal discussion or an argument on a particular topic on which different people have different opinions.

Purpose: The main motive is to show the ability of presenting an argument.

Given are the points which should be kept in mind before starting a debate:

- (i) Always begin the debate with “Honorable judges and my dear friends, day I am standing here to express my views for/against the motion “.....”
- (ii) The agreement or disagreement should be expressed clearly and forcefully.
- (iii) Debate should always have logical reasoning to prove the points.
- (iv) Relevant information should be used.
- (v) Debate should be ended by writing ‘thank you’ at the extreme left end.

The expressions which can be used are given below:

- (a) May I ask? Etc.
- (b) Refer to your opponent’s view

- (c) In my opinion
- (d) I’d like to argue
- (e) Always stand for your view point either in favour or against.

Format of Debate/Speech:

Salutation: Respected chairperson, honorable judges and all present here

Introduction: Views for/against the topic

Body: Views, facts, contradiction of opponent’s arguments etc.

Conclusion: Clarification stand mode

Some useful Tips:

- In a debate the content is presented differently than speech.
- In a speech the speaker’s intention is to turn the audience to his/her own way of thinking on a particular topic.
- The tense used should be same throughout.
- Personal opinion should be given in a debate. Debate can be written in 1st person.

PREVIOUS YEARS’

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. The government has banned the use of animals in the laboratories for the purpose of dissection. Write a debate in 150 - 200 words either for or against this decision.

[ALL INDIA 2015]

2. Some people feel that electronic media (TV news) will bring about the end of print media (newspapers). What are your views on the issue? Write a debate in 150 - 200 words either for or against this view.

* use of visuals on TV

* authentic and fast

* not enough news for 24-hour telecast

* may fabricate news

* become repetitive and dull

* even scandals become news

* print media - time tested

* analysed, verified news

* editorial comments

* cater to all interests

[ALL INDIA 2015]

3. ‘The policy of reservation of seats for admission to the professional courses is good for the deprived sections of society. Write a Debate in 150-200 words either for or against the motion.

[DELHI 2016]

4. Brain drain is not a bane for a developing country like India’. Write a debate in 150-200 words either for or against the motion.

[ALL INDIA 2016]

Humans have been domesticating dogs for many years. Dogs are known as man's best friend. They act as scavengers and thus maintain a balance in the ecosystem. They also protect human habitations from thieves and other threats. It is very important to take care of these human friendly species.

Humans should not consider stray dogs as a burden but as a part of their society. Thus, I will conclude by saying that Euthanasia should be stopped as every living being has an equal right to live.

112. Nowadays there is too much stress is put on academic qualifications. It has been projected as if this is the sole determiner of success in life. In our nation, for an example, jobs are secured by only those who accomplish well in their academic performance. No doubt, academic qualification is vital but it is not the lone factor to ensure success in life of an individual. Ability and the will power

of person are also the crucial determiners of success. Skills can be characterized in many ways, for example, soft skills, language skills, and IT skills. There remains no guarantee that an individual with the most of top grades will get hold of a job as many employers do employ workers based on their skills. There should be no ambiguity that academic qualification is solely based on one's performance in their respected schools, colleges or universities. Not everyone gets equal opportunities. For this reason, skills are far more significant in shaping a successful future. Furthermore, the determination and attitude of an individual is another deciding factor in one's life. As the famous quote goes, 'Where there's a will, there's a way', there will be always opportunities for everyone to have successful life as long as they are willing to take on the challenge, no matter what their academic score is.

3. Speech

Summary

It is a formal address which is delivered to the audience.

Given are the points which should be kept in mind before writing a speech:

- (i) Title should be given at the top.
- (ii) Speech should begin with "Good morning to one and all present here, today I am here to express my views on the topic"..... .
- (iii) The topic should be defined properly stating its causes, effects, the present situation and the solution.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Regular practice of yoga can help in maintaining good health and even in the prevention of so many ailments. Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly on the usefulness of yoga.

[DELHI 2012]

2. You are Raiendra Kumar, a social worker. You read an article in The Hindu on 'Health Care for Indian Workers'. Write a speech in 125-150 words on the importance of health care to be delivered at a public function to create awareness among the workers

[DELHI 2014]

3. Media has a strong hold on society. Write a speech in 125 -150 words on how media influences public opinion to be delivered in the school assembly.

[DELHI 2014]

4. Report

Summary

In a report the facts are presented in a systematic and well organized manner. It also deals with finding of an event that has already taken place somewhere in the past.

Given are the points which should be there in a report:

- (i) The record of a sequence of events.
- (ii) The interpretation of the importance of these records.
- (iii) The result of the discussion or course of action should be discussed.

- (iv) The conclusion should be mentioned appropriately along with the recommendations.

Format:

- (i) Headline
- (ii) Name of the report writer
- (iii) Place and date of reporting
- (iv) Opening paragraph
- (v) Account of the event in detail

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. You are Cultural Secretary of PND Xavier School, Jamshedpur. Your school organised a debate on the topic, 'The impact of reality shows on the younger generation'. Write a report in 100-125 words to be published in 'The Times of India', Jamshedpur.

[DELHI 2011]

2. A major bus mishap which left several people seriously injured took place at Nicholas Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai. Luckily no life was lost. Collect the information from the eyewitnesses and send a report in 100-125 words to 'The Nungambakkam Times'. You are Vinod/Vinodhini, a reporter.

[DELHI 2011]

3. You are Poorva/Partha, Cultural Secretary of your school, D.B. Senior Secondary School, Ambur. A week-long Music and Dance festival was organised by your school. Write a report in 100-125 words for your school magazine. Invent the details.

[ALL INDIA 2011]

4. The Debating Society of your school has recently held a workshop on 'Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation' (CCE) introduced

for the students of Class X in all schools. The students discussed the assessment made by the school based on their participation in various activities and the system of grading. Write a report in 100-125 words for your school magazine. You are Parveen/Payal, Secretary of the Society.

[ALL INDIA 2011]

5. Your school Commerce Association organised a seminar for class XII students of the schools of your zone on the topic, 'Rising prices create a crisis'. As Co-ordinator of the programme/write a report in 100-125 words for your school magazine. You are Piyush/Priya of ABC School, Agra.

[DELHI 2012]

6. A new indoor gymnasium has recently been constructed and inaugurated at APJ International School at Goa. As special correspondent of 'The Hindu' draft a report in 100-126 words on the gymnasium and the inauguration ceremony.

[DELHI 2012]

7. Your school has recently arranged a musical night in the school auditorium. Write a report in 100-125 words on this programme, for your school magazine. You are Mahima/Mahesh, Cultural secretary of Vasant Vihar Public school, Itarsi. Invent the details.

[ALL INDIA 2012]

PROSE

1. The Last Lesson

Summary

Introduction:

Franz, who is one of the two key characters of the story, didn't want to go to school fearing that Mr. Hamel, his French teacher would ask questions regarding Participles and he was certainly not prepared for it. Mr. Hamel's ruler and scolding had an impression on Franz. Though Franz was more inclined to spend a day out of school, however, he landed into the school. On his way to school, he saw a huge gathering at the Town Hall's notice board but he chose to ignore it as he was of opinion that this board always served bad news related to war. In fact when a blacksmith told him there was no need of going to school. Franz took it as if he was making fun of him. Once he reached the school he noticed a change in the school atmosphere. The absence of noise and chants of lessons by the learner made him suspicious. The day resembled to be a Sunday for the school. Students had already taken their seats in the classroom. Franz saw Mr. Hamel walking with the ruler under his arm and naturally got scared of it. But to his surprise, Mr. Hamel was polite and courteous in welcoming him. As Franz took his seat, he noticed that Mr Hamel was wearing his green coat and the silk cap which he usually wore on functions only. He remained puzzled until Mr Hamel read the notice which came from Berlin and stated that French wouldn't be taught any further in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. This made Franz realise how he had missed the opportunities to learn and he was apologetic on wasting time and not to learn French. Franz hardly knew to read and write French. Franz now realised that why there was so much crowd on the notice board of Town Hall. The books which seemed like a burden to him earlier

looked like old friends now. His feeling for Mr Hamel also changed; he didn't have any bitter memory of the cruel ruler and his cranky nature. Franz was also able to understand why his teacher had put on his best cloth. He could easily relate the presence of elderly people in the classroom as they were there to show respect to M Hamel, as he had served them for forty years. When Franz turn came to recite the lesson, he spoke a few words only and that too with mistakes, however, Mr. Hamel didn't scold him. In fact, on the contrary, he urged him to not to take opportunities for granted as if there is plenty of time to do things. He pointedly connected it with national pride by asking how they would feel when they would be mocked for being Frenchmen but unable to even read or write French. However, Mr Hamel didn't put the entire onus on him only but he also highlighted the reluctance of parents to encourage their children to go to school and instead taking them to farms and mills. Mr Hamel was honest in accepting that even he himself used to ask learners to water his plants rather than asking them to study. He also confessed that whenever he had to go fishing he used to declare a holiday for the learners. Then he highlighted the importance of the French language. He described it as the most beautiful language with the clearest and the most logical structure in the world. He linked language with national pride and said that when you are enslaved you need to keep your language and culture alive. Their language was the key to their freedom from slavery.

Though this was his last class in the school, he taught grammar and writing. Franz felt that the teacher taught his best that day as if he wanted to give all that he knew. As the church clock struck twelve, it was time to close the school. Due to his emotional state, Mr Hamel couldn't say the last words however he wrote "Vive La France"

the feeling of patriotism by writing 'Vive LA France' on the board. Presence of elderly to pay tributes to the French teacher shows that they all were having the same feeling of missed opportunity to learn the language when it was easily accessible. By arousing patriotism, M. Hamel and by being present in class the elderly of the village, all of them showed their love for the native land and language. [6]

11. We respect our cultures; hence we respect our language and we are proud of it. M.Hamel blamed himself and natives for neglecting their native language French. Many times he had given a holiday when he wanted to go fishing and he even asked the students to water his flowers. Hamel also found fault with the parents who had sent their children to work instead of making them attend school. On the last day of the French lesson, all the village elders attended the class and they showed regret for neglecting their native language. All of them sat quietly on

the back benches of the classroom. They come with their primers and they tried to listen and understand whatever Hamel taught. Hamel appealed that they hold fast to their language, a key to their freedom. [6]

12. As per the order from Berlin, only German was to be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. Mr. Hamel, the village people and his students were regretful. The villagers were apologetic about not learning the French lessons when they were easily available. Most of them were engaged in their profession to earn a living, as a result, they ignored their French lessons. Everyone present in the classroom had always thought that they had enough time to learn the language. But in the last French lesson, everybody was apologetic of their mistakes. Now they had the realization of how little they knew their native language. Everyone attended the last lesson to express their respect for their native language, the dutiful teacher and their beloved country, none of which was theirs now. [6]

2. Lost Spring

Summary

Introduction:

The first part talks about the writer's impressions about the life of the unfortunate rag pickers. She meets Saheb, a rag picker, every morning. Saheb along with his family migrated from Bangladesh as their farms and homes have been swept away by a flood caused by a storm. After observing that he always keeps searching for something in the heaps of garbage the author asked him, why he did it? To which his reply was "I have nothing else to do". When advised by the author to go to school, he told that there is no school in the nearby area. Though she never intended to open any school, she told Saheb that she was going to open a school, which made him happy.

In sharp contrast to his name Saheb-e-Alam, he used to wander barefooted on road in the company of his poor friends. The author came to know that they all desired to have footwear, however, they did not have any proper ones.

Some people argue that it's due to tradition that they walk barefoot, however, the author doesn't agree to it. For her, it was more about poverty. The Rag pickers reside in Seemapuri. The author visited that place. Seemapuri, located on the outer Delhi, however, looks a different world altogether.

It's a colony where tens of thousands of rag pickers reside. Their houses are temporarily made of mud and plastic. Though they are enlisted voters, civic amenities are far from their reach. Wherever they find a livelihood, they put their tents there. Garbage is the main source of survival for them. The same garbage was termed as wrapped in wonders, as they occasionally 10 rupees note or sometimes a coin or so.

The author then outlines the dreams of Saheb. Standing in front of a tennis court, he aspires to play tennis a day in his life. One of the rich people had given him his discarded shoes as well. Even though the shoe had a hole in it, still it was in sharp contrast to his faded clothes. Saheb wasn't bothered about the hole, as for him wearing that shoes itself was like a dream come true.

One fine morning, the author met Saheb at a milk booth to find that neither he had his carefree look nor the happiness that was usually visible on his face. He was carrying a steel canister which looked far heavier on him than the plastic bag he used to carry. On enquiry, the author came to know that he had joined a tea stall and now he would earn 800 rupees and he would also be getting all his meals. However, all this hadn't charmed Saheb as he had lost his freedom and he was no more his own master.

The second part of the chapter is a story of Mukesh, a child labourer in a bangle-making glass factory in Firozabad. Mukesh wants to be a mechanic as he aspires to be his own master.

Firozabad is a famous city for manufacturing bangle; every second house is involved in bangle making. Several generations have passed doing the same work i.e. making bangles for women. Working around furnaces, welding glass is the most integral part of their life cycle. There is a lack of awareness with regard to rules prohibiting child labour. Often they even lose their eyesight. The author feels that if the laws were enforced appropriately then more than twenty thousands of childhood could be saved.

They live in a miserable state as the lanes leading to their homes are stinky and choked with garbage. Animals and humans co-existed in such areas.

The family has several health issues. Women were frail. Father was a tailor at first then worked as a bangle maker. He wasn't able to make the house completely or to send his children to school. As generations, he also passed the skill of bangle making to his children.

From the words of Mukesh's grandmother, one can easily feel that they have accepted their poor condition as their destiny. They accept it as their destiny as they are born in bangle maker caste. The author sees another girl Savita, making mechanical moves of arms as if she is just a machine. Her mother has not had even a full meal in her whole life.

Poverty, unfulfilled wishes, apathy and injustice are all that they feel. They have a fear of doing anything else as the entire administration will not allow them to do anything new.

The author sense some hope when she sees a dream of becoming a motor mechanic in Mukesh's eyes.

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. What does the reference to the chappals in 'Lost Spring' tell us about the economic condition of the rag pickers?

[ALL INDIA 2016]

2. Describe the irony in Saheb's name.

[DELHI 2016]

3. What did garbage mean to the children of Seemapuri and to their parents?

[ALL INDIA 2015]

4. What job did Saheb take up? Was he happy?

[DELHI 2014]

▣ Long Answers Type Questions: [6 Marks]

Answer the following questions in 120-150 words:

5. "For the children it is wrapped in wonder, for the elders it is a means of survival." What kind of life do the rag-pickers of Seemapuri lead?

[ALL INDIA 2017]

OR

Garbage to them is gold. How do ragpickers of Seemapuri survive?

[DELHI 2017]

6. Give a brief account of the life and activities of the people like Saheb-e-Alam settled in Seemapuri.

[DELHI 2011]



Solutions

1. The narrator, Andes Jung asks Saheb why he doesn't wear 'Chappals'. He simply answers that this mother didn't buy them. There is a tradition to stay barefoot in villages and slums. It seems merely lame excuse to explain away a perpetual state of poverty. The economic condition of these rag pickers is not so well. [3]
2. The full name of Saheb is Saheb-e-Allam which means "Lord of the Universe". He doesn't know the meaning of his name. The irony here is this Saheb is a ragpicker and a refugee from Bangladesh. He is not the Lord of the Universal all. [3]
3. Garbage was a means of survival to the people of Seemapuri. However, it held a different meaning for the children, for whom it was a mysterious package that held unknown valuables. [3]

4. Saheb took up a job at a tea-stall. He was not happy because working for a master meant sacrificing his freedom and his 'carefree look'. Even though he earned 800 rupees and all his meals, he was less contented than before. [2]
5. Seemapuri is a place in the suburbs of New Delhi. Mostly the refugees, who came from Bangladesh in 1971 live here. It is a hub of almost 10,000 rag pickers. They don't have citizenship and hence no basic amenities, still, they are happy. They manage to secure food which is more important than citizenship. Basically, it's a slum where rag picking is their only way of survival as they don't have any other means of income. As per the author, it is their "daily bread, a roof over their heads, even if it is a leaking roof" which is equivalent to gold for them. Apart from this, for the kids it is "wrapped in wonder" as they, occasionally find "a rupee, even a ten-rupee note". [6]
6. The story, "Lost Spring" written by Anus Jury revolves around the pitiable condition of poor children who have been forced to live in slums and work in very dirty conditions. The first part of the story tells the writer's impressions about the life of poor ragpickers who have migrated from Bangladesh but are now settled in the Seemapuri area of Delhi. The writer watches a boy named Saheb every morning in his neighbourhood. The boy looks for some coins and other things in the garbage heaps. Rag picking for them means survival, garbage to them means gold. It is a thing wrapped in wonder. When they find a silver coin in a heap of garbage, they feel happy. They have always hoped to find more. [5]

3. Deep Water

Summary

Introduction:

The story, "Deep Waters" reveals to us how the author conquered his dread of water and mastered swimming with the inner will and self-determination. He had built up a fear of water since his early years. At the age of three or four years, the author had gone to California with his dad. On a particular day, the waves thumped him down and he was almost drowned. The author was extremely frightened yet his dad who knew there was no damage. This left a permanent impression on the author's mind regarding the dread of water.

Afterwards another episode, more frightening, amplified his fear, while he was attempting to get over his fear of swimming in the Y.M.C.A. swimming pool in Yakima. On that day while he was sitting tight, a major kid all of a sudden played an unsafe trick and pushed him into the water. The author was unpleasantly unnerved. He went down nine feet into the water. His lungs were brimming with the

unreleased air. When he reached the base, he hopped upward energetically. He came up yet gradually. He attempted to seize something like a rope, however, got a handle on just at the water.

He endeavoured to yell but to no use. He went down once more. His lungs hurt, head throbbed and he became bleary-eyed. He felt incapacitated with fear. All his organs were incapacitated. Just his heart revealed to him that he was alive. Again he endeavoured to hop up. Be that as it may, this time his appendages would not move by any means. He searched for ropes, steps and water wings however all was futile. At that point, he went down once more, the third time. This time all endeavours and dread stopped. He was moving towards serene passing. The author was in peace. When he came to awareness, he was lying near the pool with young men close-by. The fear that he had encountered in the pool never left him. It frequented him for quite a long time and years to come. It spoilt many of his campaigns for kayaking, swimming and angling. It spoilt his delights in Maine Lakes, New Hampshire, Deschutes, Columbia and Bumping Lake and so on.

In any case, the author was resolved to vanquish his dread. He took the assistance of a swimming trainer to get the hang of swimming. The trainer showed him different activities fundamental in swimming step by step. He put his face submerged and breathed out and breathed in raising it above water. He rehearsed it for a little while. He needed to kick with his legs for half a month in the pool. Finally, he joined every one of these activities and influenced himself to swim. He got the hang of swimming yet the dread continued. So profound goes our youth encounters! So frightful is the dread of dread! At whatever point he was in the water the dread returned. Henceforward the writer endeavoured to threaten dread itself. He attempted to confront the new test. At the point when dread came, he went up against it by asking it mockingly with respect to what it can truly do to him? He dove

into the water as though to oppose the dread. When he embraced fearlessness the dread was vanquished. He confronted the test intentionally in different spots like the Warm Lake. He vanquished it finally.

The encounters of the writer project some critical light on specific parts of life. Encounters of agony or delight in adolescence stay in the sub-cognizant personality and impact our emotions later as well. The dread of water followed up on the author in that way. Indeed, even subsequent to being a specialist in swimming, the writer felt dread though there was no reason for it. When he embraced bravery, the dread vanished. That shows a large portion of our feelings of dread is vincible. Dread makes perils where there is none. The writer's encounters additionally affirm the notorious truth, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. Why did Douglas' mother recommend that he should learn swimming at the YMCA swimming pool?
[DELHI 2015]
2. How did the instructor turn Douglas into a swimmer?
[All INDIA 2013]
3. Why did the Douglas go to Lake Wentworth in New Hampshire? How did he make his terror flee?
[All INDIA 2012]
4. Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of water?
[DELHI 2011]
5. Which factor led Douglas to decide in favour of Y.M.C.A pool?
[All INDIA 2011]

▣ Long Answers Type Questions: [6 Marks]

6. Fear is something that we must learn to overcome if we want to succeed in life. How did Douglas get over his fear of water?
[DELHI 2018]

7. The story "Deep Water" has made you realize that with determination and perseverance one can accomplish the impossible. Write a paragraph in about 100 words on how a positive attitude and courage will aid you to achieve success in life.
[DELHI 2014]

8. How did Douglas develop an aversion to water?
[DELHI 2012]

Solutions

1. The overpowering force of the waves at the California beach stired aversion for water in Douglas. His mother warned him against swimming into the deep water of the treacherous Yakima River. So, she recommended that he should learn swimming at the YMCA Swimming Pool. [3]
2. The instructor started training Douglas with great caution. He tied a belt around him with a rope attached to the belt which went through a pulley that ran on an overhead cable. Douglas was made to swim in water for hours and hours. To exhale underwater was taught. He also taught him how to inhale by coming out of the water. [2]
3. Douglas was not certain whether all the fears had been conquered or not, even after the training of six months and practicing. As a result of this doubt, he went to Lake Wentworth and swam two miles. He felt the fear only once when he was in the mid of the lake. He had put his face under and saw never-ending water. Though the fear returned, however, in a smaller intensity. He laughed out and dismissed terror. [2]

4. Douglas was determined to get over his fear of water because it had ruined his fishing trips. He could not enjoy water sports like canoeing, boating or swimming. [2]
5. The Y.M.C.A. Pool was an ideal place for Douglas to learn swimming. It was safe and it was only two or three feet deep at the shallow end. Since it was nine feet deep at the other end, the drop was gradual. [2]
6. Initially, Douglas tried to conquer his fear of water on his own, however, as this didn't fructify, he got a trainer for him who worked in a systematic way. Under his guidance, Douglas learnt to remain at ease in water. After that, he exhaled and inhaled water and was less afraid of putting his head under water. Step by step, he gradually mastered all the skills to have a complete experience of swimming. Within a span of six months he had conquered his fear of water. Douglas journey highlights the importance of overcoming fear in order to be successful in one's life. [6]
7. In the story "Deep Waters" we see Douglas overcoming his childhood fear of water through determination, perseverance and hard work. Thus, this story shows that with a positive attitude and strength of will, we can accomplish almost anything. All of us may fear something or the other. But, when we conquer the fear through courage, we become victorious. And a victory, emerging from the bitterness of failures-and hardship of enduring them for a long period of time, has its own meaning and charm. It might seem to be a long and gruelling journey, however, it will definitely conclude in success. [5]
8. It was in his early age of three or four years when Douglas developed an aversion to water. It followed the incident when he went surfing with his father. He was holding his father tight still the powerful waves knocked him down. He was almost choked, drowned and swept away. Though his father was there, however, the fear of water struck deep into his heart. This fear had done a long-lasting damage on Douglas' mind. [5]

4. The Rattrap

Summary

Introduction:

A rattrap peddler used to sell small rattraps. His clothes were all torn. He looked like a starved man with hollow cheeks. He used to make wiretraps. Sometimes to survive he used to steal and beg. The world was cruel to him. He was homeless as well.

He was given to meditation and led a very lonely life. As he was thinking about his rattraps, he discovered a new theory. The world itself seemed to be a rattrap to him. The world offers land, clothes, joys and riches to trap people. As soon as anyone touched them the trap closes on them. He found it so funny to think of people who were already trapped and who were on their way to reach the bait.

One cold evening in the month of December he saw a cottage. He knocked at the door to get shelter for that night. A lonely old crofter was the owner of the cottage.

The crofter was so kind to him that he welcomed him and served him hot porridge to eat and tobacco to smoke. The peddler came to know from the crofter that he had a cow and that he sold her milk and cream. He also told the peddler that he received thirty kroner as payment in the previous month. After showing the money to him he hung the pouch of money on a nail in the window frame. The next morning the peddler left the cottage and the crofter locked his cottage and went out.

The peddler was tempted to steal the money and he came back to the cottage, smashed the window and stole the money. As he did not find it safe to walk along the public highway he went into the woods. He kept on walking and moved in circles but could not find the way. He was tired and the forest seemed to be a rattrap in which he was caught. He laid down on the ground to die as he thought that his end was near now. After some time he heard thumping of a hammer's strokes. He was aware that the sound was coming

from some iron mill. He stood up and started walking towards the sound. He went into the forge after opening the gates. It was Ramsjo Ironworks.

The blacksmith did not notice him. The owner of the work was on his visit and he came to the forge. It was he who after a careful observation at the peddler's face felt certain that the peddler was Captain von Stahle, one of his old regimental comrades, who had fallen on evil days. He invited the peddler to his home with him for the Christmas. But the peddler was afraid so he denied and the Ironmaster went home. The ironmaster's daughter Edla was sent by him to invite the peddler to come home. She came in a carriage with a large fur coat. She spoke very softly to him and convinced him to go along with her for the Christmas Eve. On the way, he was repentant for stealing the crofter's money. This act of stealing had put him in a trap.

As he sees the old regimental comrade in his home, the ironmaster was extremely happy. He was treated well, fed well and also provided him with respectful work. The servant was asked to cut the peddler's hair and arrange a bath for him. The peddler wore the ironmaster's fine suits. As soon as the ironmaster saw him in daylight he felt that he had made a mistake. The peddler wasn't certainly Captain von Stahle. The ironmaster thought that the man had cheated him and he thought of handing him over to the sheriff.

According to the peddler, he did not show what he was not. He was not quite keen to visit the home of the Ironmaster. Even at that point in time, he was willing to wear his worn-out clothes and leave. He also told the ironmaster that the world was a rattrap and

he too might be tempted by the big bait and caught in the trap. He was asked to leave his house by the Ironmaster.

Edla obviously didn't like her father's stance and thought that it was not right to turn away the man whom they had invited for the Christmas. As a result, she stopped the peddler and her father had to give in. Edla served food to the peddler. During the Christmas party in the evening, he was also given some Christmas presents and he received them thankfully. The peddler came to know from Edla that the coat was also a Christmas present. Edla not only showed her kind gestures but also assured the peddler that he would be welcomed again if he wished to spend another Christmas Eve with them.

Next morning when the Ironmaster and his daughter went to the church there they came to know that the peddler was a thief who had robbed the crofter. The ironmaster was certain that their silver was taken by the peddler. Edla was sad about it. But as they reached home they came to know that the peddler had left their house. However, nothing was taken from there. In fact, to the contrary of expectations, a Christmas present for Edla was left by him. As soon as Edla opened the present she found a rattrap in which he had left the crofter's money behind. This made Edla happy. There was a letter as well, which was addressed to Edla. In the letter, the peddler had thanked Edla for her kindness. He had also requested to return the money to the crofter. He stated his upbringing was like a captain and that is what enabled him to come out of the rattrap in which he was trapped. The letter was signed as Captain von Stahle.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. What do we learn about the crofter's nature from the story, "The Rattrap"?
[ALL INDIA 2016]
2. Why did the peddler derive pleasure from his idea of the world as a rat trap?
[DELHI 2014]
3. Why did the peddler decline the invitation of the ironmaster?
[DELHI 2012]

4. Why was the crofter so talkative and friendly with the peddler?
[DELHI 2011]

5. Why was the peddler surprised when he knocked on the door of the Cottage?
[ALL INDIA 2011]

▣ Long Answers Type Questions:

[6 Marks]

6. The peddler believed that the whole world is a rat trap. How did he himself get caught in the same?
[ALL INDIA 2017]
7. The peddler thinks that the whole world is a rattrap. This view of life is true only of himself and of no one else in the story. Comment.
[DELHI 2017]

5. Indigo

Summary

Introduction:

In December 1916 there was the annual convention of the Indian National Congress. A poor illiterate peasant came there and he complained about the injustice suffered by the peasants in Champaran. He met Gandhiji there and told him about the problems. As Gandhiji had many engagements so he did not give any assurance to Mr. Shukla. But the peasant was determined and he followed Gandhiji wherever he went. Gandhiji was so impressed that he fixed a date.

Both of them went to Patna by train to meet a lawyer Rajendra Prasad. The lawyer was out of town. But the servants already knew Shukla as he had been there several times. The servants made both of them stay on the ground as they mistook Gandhiji for another peasant and untouchable. They did not allow them to draw water from the well.

Gandhiji decided to break his journey to camp at Muzaffarpur as he wanted to get more information about Champaran sharecroppers. At Muzaffarpur, Gandhiji stayed in the house of a government teacher, Mr. Malkani. In those days Indians were afraid to show sympathy to the supporters of the home rule. As the news of Gandhiji's arrival in Muzaffarpur spread the sharecroppers started coming to Muzaffarpur to see him. They briefed him about their problems. Gandhiji chided the lawyers for taking high fees from poor peasants. Gandhiji thought that the most important thing was to free the peasants from the fear of British landlords. Champaran district was divided into estates of which the English people were the owners and the Indians worked as sharecroppers on their land. The sharecroppers were compelled to plant 15% of their land with indigo and the entire harvest was surrendered to the landlords as rent.

In the meantime, landlords heard that Germany had developed synthetic indigo. So they offered to release the sharecroppers from the obligation to harvest indigo but asked them to pay the compensation. Some peasants agreed and some resisted. As the peasants learnt about the synthetic indigo so those who paid the compensation asked for their money back. The dispute between the landlords and sharecroppers arose. The landlords hired thugs and the sharecroppers engaged lawyers.

Gandhiji wanted to know the exact situation so he visited the secretary of the British landlords association. But he was refused the information as he was an outsider.

Gandhiji called on the commissioner of Trihut division. He was rude to him and asked Gandhiji to leave Trihut immediately. Gandhiji made Motihari his headquarter. He started his investigations. A peasant who was maltreated in a nearby village so Gandhiji decided to go there to know the fact but was stopped by the police. He was served a notice to leave Champaran but Gandhiji denied. Gandhiji was summoned to appear in the court. Gandhiji sent the report to the Viceroy.

The peasants got to know that Gandhiji was in trouble so they gathered around the court building. This baffled the British authorities. They felt powerless. In the court, Gandhiji pleaded guilty. He read out a statement and asked for a penalty. The judge let Gandhiji go free as the delivery of judgement would take several days.

Gandhiji's lawyer friends told him they would follow him to jail if he went to jail. Gandhiji was pleased. He declared that the battle of Champaran was won.

The Lieutenant Governor of the province decided to drop the case against Gandhiji. This was the victory of Civil disobedience. Gandhiji and lawyers proceeded to conduct an enquiry and recorded the statements

of thousands of peasants. After long interviews, the Lt. Governor constituted an official commission of enquiry through the indigo peasants' complaints. The commission comprised officials, landlords and Gandhiji as the sole representative of the sharecroppers.

There was serious evidence against the British landlords which were collected by the commission and that made the landlords very nervous as a result they agreed to refund the peasants' money that they extorted illegally.

The landlords offered 25% of it to which Gandhiji agreed. It was a moral victory. The landlords abandoned their estates which went back to the peasants. This was the end of indigo sharecropping in Champaran.

Gandhiji also decided to remove the social and cultural backwardness in Champaran. During his seven months stay in Champaran, Gandhiji kept a distant watch on the Ashram.

Charles Freer Andrew who was a devoted follower of Gandhiji came to Champaran. Gandhiji's lawyer friends wanted Charles to stay on to help them but Gandhiji refused the idea as he did not want to take help from an Englishman in their fight. Gandhiji taught a lesson of self-reliance.

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▶ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. Though the sharecroppers of Champaran received only one-fourth of the compensation, how can the Champaran struggle still be termed a huge success and victory?

[DELHI 2018]

2. Why was Gandhiji opposed to C.F. Andrews helping him in Champaran?

[DELHI 2016]

3. Why did Gandhiji feel that taking the Champaran case to the court was useless?

[DELHI 2014]

▶ Long Answers Type Questions:

[6 Marks]

4. Why is the Champaran episode considered to be the beginning of the Indian struggle for Independence?

[ALL INDIA 2014]

5. Exploitation is a universal phenomenon. Poor indigo farmers were exploited by the British landlords to which Gandhiji objected. Even after our independence we find exploitation of unorganized labour. What values do we learn from Gandhiji's campaign to counter the present day problems of exploitation?

[DELHI 2013]

6. Give an account of Gandhiji's effort to secure justice for the poor Indigo sharecroppers of Champaran.

[All INDIA 2012]

7. Why do you think Gandhiji considered the Champaran episode to be the turning point in his life?

[All INDIA 2011]

Solutions

1. Even though the sharecroppers of Champaran got only one-fourth of the compensation, yet it seemed like a huge victory because it made the farmers fearless. So far, they had never even dreamt of resisting the Britishers, but now they were on the street in countless numbers. Of course, this was a declaration of the end of terror. As it liberated the peasants from slavery and fear, there remains no ambiguity regarding its success. [3]
2. Gandhi was opposed to C.F. Andrews helping him in Champaran because the support of Englishmen would show the weakness of heart of Indians. Gandhi wanted Indians to rely on themselves and to be self-reliant. [3]

6. Going Places

Summary

Introduction:

Sophie and Jansie are classmates and friends. Sophie is filled with fantasies and desires. She is a daydreamer who dreams of owning a boutique after school or hopes to be a fashion designer or an actress too. Jansie who believes that they come from a poor financial background becomes sad as she knows that they have no other option but to work in a biscuit factory. Jansie who is more realistic tries to pull Sophie to the reality that she needs a lot of money to have a boutique. But Sophie is not discouraged.

Sophie declares at her home that when she would have earned some money she will have a boutique. Her father retorted that he will thank her if she could buy a decent house for the family. Sophie has a younger brother Derek who also scoffs at her impractical idea. He says that she thinks money grows on trees. Her mother who is bent over the sink could only sigh. Sophie has an elder brother Geoff with whom she shares all her secrets comfortably.

Danny Casey, an Irish young football player who plays for United is her hero. She thinks about him all the time. She tells her brother Geoff that she had a chance meeting with Danny Casey in the arcade. Geoff tells their father about their meeting. Her father calls them as her wild stories but Sophie asserts that it is true. Her father tells that she would be in trouble if she talked like that. According to her father, Danny is a promising player but is too young.

Geoff is an apprentice mechanic who travels to work every day. According to Sophie, it is a fascinating world which her brother visits.

Sophie shares with her brother Geoff that Danny has asked her to meet again in the next week. But Geoff did not believe her as Sophie was too young and Danny must be having a lot of girlfriends. Sophie makes Geoff promise that he would not tell their father about the date.

Geoff told Jansie's brother about Sophie's and Danny's meeting. So one day when Sophie came across Jansie, Jansie was curious to know all about that. After a few talks, Sophie discovers that Jansie knew nothing about their date. Then Sophie tells Jansie about her meeting with Danny Casey. She tells Jansie to keep it a secret as she did not want her neighbours to talk about all this. Sophie was very afraid of her father and she tells Jansie that if her father came to know about it, he will murder her. Sophie along with her father and brother went to watch the United. Danny scored the second goal there which made Sophie proud of her hero and her father was also very happy and they all three went to the pub to celebrate.

Sophie decides to meet Danny. After dark, she goes to the decided place. There was a wooden bench under a tree. She sits and waits for Danny there. She imagines him coming out of the shadows. As Geoff had doubted that Danny would come at all so she thinks she would tell Geoff that he was wrong. She is excited but he does not come. Slowly and disheartened she walks to the arcade. There she imagines him once again and asks him for the autograph and like the last time this time as well she discovers that they don't have a pen and paper. Then Danny disappears.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. Why did Jansie discourage Sophie from having dreams?

[ALL INDIA 2017]

2. What was Sophie's ambition in life? How did she hope to achieve that?

[DELHI 2017]

3. Why did Sophie long for her brother's affection?

[ALL INDIA 2014]

4. Why did Sophie like her brother, Geoff more than any other person?

[ALL INDIA 2013]

5. Why did Sophie not want Jansie to know anything about her meeting with Danny Casey?

[ALL INDIA 2012]

POETRY

1. My Mother at Sixty Six

Summary

Introduction:

Right at the outset of the poem with the usage of words like “parent’s home”, the underlying tone of nostalgia is inculcated into this poem. The overarching idea of mortality also finds its first prologue in the poem. The poetess Kamala Das realises while accompanying her mother on an emotional roller-coaster drive that she is at the ripe age of sixty-six.

The poetess then paints a gloomy but realistic image of ageing, by portraying her mother as a dozing ageing lady whose mouth is open in a carefree sleep and a face turned pale in course of the passing of time.

1. Driving from.....
.....
.....
.....though away.

It was previous Friday when the poetess’ mother accompanied her on her way back to Cochin to board a flight. Her mother was sitting beside her. As her mother went into deep sleep, her mouth opened and the colour of her face seemed pale and the colour of ash, as if of a dead body. This triggered panic in the poetess. She was in an unparalleled pain realizing that her mother won’t survive for long.

2. and
.....
.....
.....Smile.....

In order to overcome her fear, she looked out of the window. The young green trees, the cheerful children seemed to be in sharp contrast to her ageing mother. After reaching the airport and getting cleared from the formal security check, the poetess again looked at her mother who appeared weak and resembled the moon of a late winter night. This revived her childhood fear of permanent separation from her mother. However, the poetess opts to conceal her feeling and kept smiling then onwards. The final words “see you soon, Amma” was an assurance to herself that they would meet again. This was also to hide her emotional pain and feelings of fear.

The poet has touched upon some deep-rooted fears of permanent separation from her mother and has highlighted the pain that comes with the idea of ageing and the death of our loved ones. Somehow, towards the end, the poem reflects the spirit of hope, which comes from the line “see you soon, Amma”. Moreover, from upright rejection, the poem moves in the direction of a calm acceptance and was beautifully portrayed through the poet’s long smile as she watched her mother depart. On a closer look, we might observe a slight hint of bravery and rationalism in the way the poet accepts what is inevitable – and the medium is the self-comforting smile.

Child-mother love and relationship are outlined in a thought-provoking manner. Fear of losing our loved ones, rejection of the inevitable truth and escape, then gradually a quiet acceptance of harsh realities is the core theme of the poem.

PREVIOUS YEARS’

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. What was the poet’s childhood fear?
[All INDIA 2014]
2. How does Kamala Das try to put away the thoughts of her ageing mother?
[DELHI 2014]
3. Why has the poet’s mother been compared to the ‘late winter’s moon’?
[DELHI 2014]
4. What were the poet’s feelings at the airport? How did she hide them?
[ALL INDIA 2012]
5. What were Kamala Das’s fears as a child? Why do they surface when she is going to the airport?
[ALL INDIA 2011]
6. What does the poet’s smile in the poem, ‘My Mother at Sixty-six’ show?
[DELHI 2018]

- (c) The poet put that thought away because she would not be able to go through with her plan of travelling away from home if she continued to dwell on her mother’s old age [1]
- (d) The figure of speech used is a simple, [1]
- 13. (a) The poet was driving from her parents’ home to the Cochin airport. [1]
- (b) Her mother’s face looked pale, faded and lifeless, like a dead body. [1]
- (c) She noticed that her mother was dozing with her mouth open. [1]
- 14. (a) ‘The childhood fear’ refers to the death of her mother. The fear of death of her mother troubled her. It was the old fear which crept again on seeing her ageing mother. [1]
- (b) The ‘ache’ refers to the troubled thoughts related to her mother’s death. Seeing her mother growing old and almost withered away due to age, the poet feared to see her no more. The fear of her death was not new as a child, since even she was troubled by this thought. [1]
- (c) The mother has been compared to ‘Late Winters’ moon’. Just like winter moon, the mother seemed pale, glow-less and lacking strength and youthful shine. [2]
- 15. (a) The poet put away the painful thought of her mother’s ageing and declining health. [1]
- (b) Sprinting trees signify energy/youth/activity. [1]
- (c) They symbolise happiness, youth and vigour. [2]

2. An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum

Summary

Introduction:

When Stephen Spender went to an elementary school in slum he found that the classroom was dim and wall paint was faded. Children seemed malnourished and sick.

The growth of a child was affected as his bones seemed twisted. Another boy who seemed dreamy was thinking of a squirrel’s game. There was another girl sitting in despair.

The portrait of Shakespeare and the map of the world were on the wall. Beautiful cities under a cloudless sky at dawn were depicted on the map. There were ships and love. Modern progress and liberal attitude both were symbolised over it. On the contrary, the lives of the children were dismal and gloomy. Their future seemed to be written in a fog.

According to the poet, the map and Shakespeare were insignificant for the children whose houses resembled just like graves.

As per the poet, the windows of the classroom should be broken and the children should be shifted to a brighter place where they can enjoy the daylight. They should feel the sun, the sky and the sea. Education and equal rights should be given to them like others.

1. Far far.....
.....

.....
..... other than this.

The first stanza of the poem gives a description of the children sitting in a classroom of a school which is situated in a slum. As these children were not given any importance by any section of the society, the poet aptly compared them to rootless weeds. The children were untidy and their faces were pale.

Now the poet gives details of a few children present in the classroom. There is a tall girl who seems to be in the depressed state as her head is down due to poverty or some affliction. The poet sees a boy who was noticeably thin with bulging eyes which could be compared with rat only. In the list of unlucky pupils, there is another boy who has inherited a gnarled bone disease from his father. He has to recite his lessons from his seat as he can’t even stand. Another sweet boy is sitting at the back of the room and is not paying any heed to the class and is lost in daydreaming about a squirrel who is playing in the hollow of a tree. The poet interpret this as the boys himself is vouching to play like the squirrel but he can’t.

2. On sour cream.....
.....
.....
.....stars of words.

The poet further gives a detailed depiction of the classroom. The walls of it are dirty, yellowish and

are unpleasant to the eyes. One of the walls boasts a picture of Shakespeare. Besides, there are paintings of a cloudless sky at dawn, the domes of buildings, the beautiful scenery of the Tyrolese and its beautiful flowers along with bells. The names of the donors to the school are also enlisted on the wall. Open-ended maps are also present on the walls, however, they have a little relevance for the children as their area is not in it. Their world is dull and hazy. Their life has no future and there exists no ray of hope. They are destined to live in narrow lanes under a leaden sky. All those things which could be otherwise considered natural beauty have little meaning to these children

3. Surely Shakespeare
-
-
-as big as doom.

Shakespeare's head which is present on the map of the walls of a classroom seems wicked as the children can't imagine a world apart from the one that they have lived in. Ships and sun present in the pictures are bad examples as they tempt them to shun their dark world to join the world of the rich and where ships exist. With houses comparable to narrow holes the future of these children is foggy and could be easily compared to the endless dark nights. The poet provides more gloomy narrative when he goes to say that the bones of these children seem to peep through their skins. As per the poet the mended glasses of their spectacles to the small pieces of broken glass on stones are just like the world of these slum children full of broken desires. They are destined to use the leftover things of the rich. According to the poet the slums should be marked on the maps in order to give slum children a sense of equality.

4. Unless governor
-
-
-is the sun.

The poet feels that the situation of this classroom and the children are bound to remain as it is unless a governor, inspector or some worthy visitor comes to these places and tries to improve otherwise gloomy and miserable conditions of the children. Classroom windows symbolise the fate of the slums which blocks the progress of the children. As per the poet, the windows of the classroom should be broken and the children should be shifted to a brighter place where they can enjoy the daylight. They should feel the sun, the sky and the sea. Education and equal rights should be given to them like others. The poet suggests that these children should be given the opportunities to express themselves.

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. What does Stephen Spender want to be done for the children of the school in a slum?
[DELHI 2016]
2. How is 'Shakespeare wicked and the map a bad example' for the children of the school in a slum?
[ALL INDIA 2016]
3. What message does Stephen Spender convey through the poem: 'An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum'?
[DELHI 2013]

▣ Extract Based Type Questions: [4 Marks]

4. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :
[DELHI 2018]
..... On their slag heap, these children
Wear skins peeped through by bones and
spectacles of steel
With mended glass,
like bottle bits on stones.
(a) Name the poem and the poet.
(b) Explain : 'slag heap'.
(c) What future awaits these children?
(d) Name the figure of speech used in the third line.
5. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[ALL INDIA 2017]

At back of the dim class
One unnoted, sweet and young.
His eyes live in a dream,
Of squirrel's game, in tree room,
other than this.

- (a) Why is the class dim?
- (b) How is the young child different from others?
- (c) What is he doing?
- (d) What is a tree room?

3. Keeping Quiet

Summary

Introduction:

The Nobel Prize-winning poet Pablo Neruda invites everyone to suspend all their activities and count to twelve. He further wants us all to calm down and keep still. It would have never been before in the moment of human history when everything becomes standstill for some time. There won't remain the concept of the oppressor and oppressed. In this state of stillness, there won't be any activity like preparation of war or any act which could cause damage to the environment.

However, the poet has no ambiguity regarding how long this state of stillness should prevail. His sole desire is that all the activities should be suspended for some time and not to be stopped forever. According to him, life is all about action and progress whereas inactivity symbolises death. His thinking is that this moment of introspection will lead us in the right direction.

1. Now we will count to twelve
and we will all keep still.
For once on the face of the Earth
let's not speak in any language,
let's stop for one second,
and not move our arms so much.

In these lines, the poet invites everyone to suspend all their activities and count to twelve. He further wants us all to calm down and keep still. He proposes to prohibit us from speaking any language in order to dissolve the boundaries of cultures marred by limitations of languages. The poet asks us to be still for a while, and not make even any arm movement for some time. The underlying intent is to let our thoughts flow free without any hurry.

2. It would be an exotic moment
without rush, without engines,
we would all be together
in a sudden strangeness.

The poet says that it would be a strange feeling or an exciting experience when the world comes to a standstill, where there will be no rushing of everyday works. The machines would no longer engage us. Everyone will come together but in a strange kind of way, a sudden moment of inactivity, which the world has rarely witnessed.

3. Fishermen in the cold sea
would not harm whales
and the man gathering salt
would look at his hurt hands.

Here fishermen represent the killers or the oppressors who hardly ever think of others and have become merciless hunters. Here the poet also outlines that the goal is to not only bring brotherhood amongst humans but also peace amongst nature and humankind. Hunters will empathise with their prey and would reflect upon their act of violence. The salt-gatherers will also get some time to introspect about their life who otherwise are trapped in the rat-race of earning their livelihood. Even they can feel the pain and can reflect upon their hurt hands.

4. Those who prepare green wars,
wars with gas, wars with fire,
victory with no survivors,
would put on clean clothes
and walk about with their brothers
in the shade, doing nothing.

Now the poet moves to green wars- war with the environment by creating pollutions, and exploitation of nature for the selfish reasons of mankind. By "wars with gas, wars with fire", he means to speak about the chemical and nuclear wars that humans had fought to harm each other. The poet outlines the irony of the wars, where even the winner experiences a loss, and the victory becomes an excuse in order to end the wars. Neruda asks them to clean their souls of negativity, and walk with their fellow being. He concludes they would shun the path of destruction for the moment when they will be quiet.

5. What I want should not be confused
with total inactivity.
Life is what it is about;
I want no truck with death.

In these lines, the poet clarifies his idea of "being still". He does not mean total inactivity, as per him total inactivity would mean only not doing any physical activity; however, their minds must be active in introspecting. The poet's message is about life, and he does not want people to link to death.

6. If we were not so single-minded
about keeping our lives moving,
and for once could do nothing,

perhaps a huge silence
 might interrupt this sadness
 of never understanding ourselves and
 of threatening ourselves with death.

Here Neruda says that the central goal of mankind is to stay alive, and hence everyone needs to work towards it. Making entire life about survival has led to a rat-trap to check all the boxes in life. As per the poet, if people embrace the momentary silence and reflect about themselves, they will realise the sadness of never being able to recognise or appreciate themselves.

7. Perhaps the Earth can teach us
 as when everything seems dead
 and later proves to be alive.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▣ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

- How would keeping quiet affect life in and around the sea?
 [ALL INDIA 2017]
- 'Life is what it is all about'. How is keeping quiet related to life?
 [ALL INDIA 2015]
- What will be counting up to twelve and keeping still help us achieve?
 [DELHI 2015]
- What is the sadness the poet refers to in the poem, Keeping Quiet?
 [ALL INDIA 2014]
- Which is the exotic moment that the poet refers to in 'Keeping Quiet'?
 [DELHI 2014]
- What are the different kinds of wars mentioned in the poem? What is Neruda's attitude towards these wars?
 [ALL INDIA 2013]
- According to the poet, what is it that human beings can learn from Nature?
 [ALL INDIA 2012]
- What is the sadness that the poet, Pablo Neruda refers to in the poem, 'Keeping Quiet'?
 [ALL INDIA 2011]
- Do you think the poet, Pablo Neruda advocates total inactivity and death? Why/Why not?
 [DELHI 2011]

These lines ask humans to learn from nature because whatever once seems like dead rejuvenates and reclaims life again. In autumn it seems that leaves have left the tree and its life is over, however, as the spring approaches life comes with fresh greenery. The journey on the earth is about life and death and the cycle continues throughout its journey.

8. Now I'll count up to twelve
 and you keep quiet and I will go.

With these lines, the poet tries to give a narrator's viewpoint towards the entire poem and ideas facilitated through it, as he starts to quietly leave the scene while counting up to twelve, as the thought process has been triggered and the message has been passed.

▣ Extract Based Type Questions:

[4 Marks]

10. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[ALL INDIA 2016]

Now we will count to twelve
 and we will all keep still.
 For once on the Face of the Earth
 let's not speak in any language,
 let's stop for one second,
 and not move our arms so much.

- What is the significance of the number, twelve?
 - Which activities does the poet want us to stop?
 - What does the poet mean by let's not speak in any language?
 - Describe the pun on the word 'arms'.
11. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[DELHI 2013]

Perhaps the Earth can teach us
 as when everything seems dead
 and later proves to be alive.
 Now I'll count up to twelve
 and you keep quiet and I will go.

- What does the Earth teach us?
- What does the poet mean to achieve by counting up to twelve?
- What is the significance of 'keeping quiet'?

4. A Thing of Beauty

Summary

Introduction:

'A Thing of Beauty' is a poem written by John Keats. In this poem, the poet outlines the permanent nature of beauty. The joy from them is everlasting as their beauty is of immortal nature and it only keeps flourishing. It leaves a lasting impression in our mind rather soul. They give eternal peace just like the shady trees give beautiful dreams and sound sleep. Our world has much pain and suffering while very few people have nobility at their hearts. Every morning preparation of flowery wreath is one of the things which strengthen our bond with nature. Darkness, gloom, trial and tribulations are all washed away from our souls by things of beauty. The poet further lists things of beauty like, the sun, the moon, old and young trees, the daffodils and musk roses. The ballads, the epics and the mythological stories about the heroic and mighty acts of our ancestors are all eternal sources of happiness.

1. A thing.....
.....
.....
.....quiet breathing.

Being an admirer of nature, John Keats loved beauty in all forms. According to him beautiful objects give us everlasting happiness and eternal joys. The beauty of such things only flourishes with time and never fades away rather beauty is of immortal nature. In fact, they make permanent impressions in our memory and it's because of such memories we get sound sleeps and beautiful dreams. In other words this brings us peace, tranquillity and healing to our mental and physical health.

2. Therefore on every.....
.....
.....
..... our dark spirits.

In these lines the poet says that every morning when we wake up after sound sleep and beautiful dreams, we weave wreath of flowers as this strengthens our bond to earth and nature more. Mankind suffers from a lot of disappointments, hopelessness, lost faith and negativities. This is due to scarcity of humans with nobility and good deeds. In spite of all these reasons to be saddened we become optimistic as we see these things of beauty. They help us to shun negativity and darkness.

3. Such the sun.....
.....
.....
.....musk rose blooms.

Now the poet moves to list the beautiful things of nature like the sun, the moon, trees no matter old or young they provide shade to one and all, the daffodils, the clear and cool streams which provide relief in hot summers and musk roses are all things of beauty and infuse joys and happiness.

4. And such.....
.....
.....
..... the heaven's brink.

Keats now moves to literary beauty. The beauty depicted through the ballads, the epics and the mythological stories about the heroic and mighty acts of our ancestors are all eternal sources of happiness. They inspire us to be brave and courageous. Finally, all the beautiful things are compared to water poured from fountain of heaven and are sent by the God himself.

3. A fountain of eternal joy and immortality pours into the heart and soul of man. It flows right from the heaven's brink and pours into the human heart. It is like immortal nectar. The immortal drink that nature's endless fountain pours into our hearts, is a source of immense joy for us. [3]
4. The message is that certain things are beautiful and are worth to be treasured. [3]
5. The mighty dead were very powerful and dominating persons during their own times. Their achievements made them mighty and great. Their noble works dazzle our eyes. [3]
6. (a) It's "A Thing of Beauty" written by John Keats. [1]
 (b) Clear rills create shelter for themselves with plants on the banks. It leaves a pleasing experience. [1]
 (c) It becomes rich as musk rose blooms. [1]
 (d) It's alliteration. [1]
7. (a) The loveliness of a thing of beauty will keep on increasing. [1]
 (b) 'Never pass into nothingness. [1]
 (c) A pleasant shady place under a tree is called bower. [1]
 (d) We need sweet dreams, health and quite breathing in our lives to bear problems of life to remove the gloom or to uplift the mood. [1]
8. (a) The given lines are from the poem 'A Thing of Beauty' by John Keats. [1]
 (b) The things of beauty mentioned in the given lines are the lovely tales of mighty men. [1]
 (c) In these lines, the poet uses the image of 'an endless fountain of immortal drink, to describe the beautiful bounty of the Earth. The Earth, like a fountain, gives us numerous beautiful sights like the Sun, the Moon, flowers, rivers and greenery. [2]
9. (a) Every day, we renew our bond with nature and it is the beauty of nature that keeps us attached to this Earth. [1]
 (b) We suffer from a lack of goodness in human nature and 'unhealthy' or evil ways adopted by human beings. [1]
 (c) The trials and tribulations of life that test our balance to make us despondent in life. [1]
10. (a) A thing of beauty is a source of constant joy. Its beauty goes on increasing day by day. It never passes into nothingness. It even gives solace in the dreams. [2]
 (b) A thing of beauty gives the everlasting impression as it is not subjected to time. [1]
 (c) He was looking for a shady place to sit and ponder. [1]

5. Aunt Jennifer's Tigers

Summary

Introduction:

"Aunt Jennifer's Tigers," which appeared in Rich's first collection of poems, is typical of her early work, illustrating the modest poetic ambitions for which she was praised by Auden. Technically, the work displays flawless craftsmanship, with a carefully regulated meter and rhyming couplets. Only later did Rich recognize how formalism functioned as she writes, "asbestos gloves," enabling her to grasp potentially dangerous materials without putting herself at risk, as in this poem.

Through the poem, 'Aunt Jennifer's Tiger's the poetess outlines the pains and suffering of a woman who has been a victim of failed marriage. She depicts her feelings by creating tigers on a woollen strip of cloth.

Aunt Jennifer's creations are poles apart from her own character. The tigers which are being woven by her move freely in the forest. They boast bright yellow coats with white strips. Tigers are fearless and are ignorant about people as they are confident of their strength and freedom.

Aunt Jennifer is so weak that her feeble fingers can't even pull the otherwise light needle. Though her own married life is sheer failure and she suffers greatly from the hands of her husband, her creations, the tigers are mighty. It seems, Uncle has been ignorant of her feelings and she has been subjected to trials and tortures of marriage. The tiger symbolises the character missing in aunt's own life.

The fear is so deep-rooted in Aunt Jennifer's mind that she feels that even after death and when her body would be lowered to grave, the burden of the ring won't let her free. And, to its contrast, the tigers created by her will remain free, fearless and mighty forever.

1. Aunt Jennifer's.....

 chivalric certainty.

The tigers of Aunt Jennifer highlight the sufferings of the married life of a woman. Aunt Jennifer too is a victim of the patriarchal mindset of the society. She has also gone through the trials and the tortures of a failed marriage. Her tigers are mighty, fearless and free and are certainly not scared men under the tree as they themselves symbolizes bravery. All the traits that Aunt Jennifer lacked in her life are present in the tigers e.g. they move with great confidence.

2. Aunt Jennifer's fingers

 Jennifer's hands.

The terror of her husband is as such that makes her fingers trembles while pulling out the needle from the wool which is very light. Her physical and emotional weakness is at display in these lines. The wedding ring represents the burden of her married life and has become the symbol of her lost freedom.

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▶ Short Answer Type Questions: [3 Marks]

1. Aunt Jennifer's efforts to get rid of her fear proved to be futile. Comment.

[DELHI 2016]

2. What picture of male chauvinism (tyranny) do we find in the poem, Aunt Jennifer's Tigers'?

[ALL INDIA 2016]

3. How are Aunt Jennifer's tigers different from her?

[ALL INDIA 2014]

4. What are the difficulties that aunt Jennifer faced in her life?

[DELHI 2014]

5. What lies heavily on Aunt Jennifer's hand? How is it associated with her husband?

[ALL INDIA 2013]

6. What will happen to Aunt Jennifer's Tigers when she is dead?

[DELHI 2013]

7. How do 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of the Tigers' attitude?

[DELHI 2011]

▶ Extract Based Type Questions: [4 Marks]

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[ALL INDIA 2017]

Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering through
her wool

Find even the ivory needle hard to pull.

The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band
Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand.

- (a) What is Aunt Jennifer doing with her wool?
 (b) Why does she find it difficult to pull her ivory needle?
 (c) What does 'wedding band' stand for?
 (d) Describe the irony in the third line.
9. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

[DELHI 2017]

Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen,
Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.
They do not fear the men beneath the tree;
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

- (a) Why are the tigers called Aunt Jennifer's tigers?
 (b) How are they described here?
 (c) How are they different from Aunt Jennifer?
 (d) What does the word, 'chivalric' mean?

Solutions

1. Aunt Jennifer can't get rid of her fear even after her death. The terrified hands will be ringed with ordeals she was mastered by and she is still dominated by her uncle, in other words, the 'male-dominated society.' [3]
2. Aunt Jennifer lived a life weighed down by gender bias and subjugation to males. All the time she is in the grip of ordeals and terrors. They have crushed her and affected her married life. She had to put up with all the bullying of her dominating husband. The hardships and sufferings were the parts of her married life. She is a victim of male chauvinism. [3]

SUPPLEMENTARY READER

1. The Tiger King

Summary

Introduction:

The story starts with Tiger King being born. It was prophesied that the Tiger King would be a great king and would be regarded as the champion among all the elite champions, but eventually meet his end i.e. death. This idea of death was being presented as, “Any child born under the sky, eventually meets his end”.

Jilani Jung Bahadur alias The Tiger King, was just 10 days old when he spoke for the first time and as if he was completely grown up. The people around him were wondering that to meet one’s end was obvious but the prophecy would be more sensible if they knew the reason for his death. Then the chief of the astrologers told his prince that he was born in the hour of Bull, henceforth the prince would meet his end from a tiger as Tiger and Bull are enemies.

Jilani Jung Bahadur alias The Tiger King belonged to Pratibandapuram State. Pratibandapuram State had numerous forests and had a total of 100 tigers. The King began an expedition to kill all the 100 tigers in his state. He set out on a hunt and killed his first tiger. In doing so, he called upon the chief of the astrologers to show him the dead tiger. On looking at the dead tiger, the chief advised the king that he would have to kill the remaining 99 tigers too and he would have to be very careful with the last tiger. The king now enquired that if he killed all the tigers, what then. For the king’s question, the priest stated that if the above stated happened the king would be safe and the priest would tear up all of his books.

For the sake of the king’s expedition, there was a ban on hunting tigers in Pratibandapuram State. The fine of not following the new order was very harsh including confiscation of all the riches of a person. In fact several high ranking British Officials were denied poaching tigers in the area, nevertheless, they could hunt any other animal they chose. Several years passed and the king kept on hunting tigers. Sometimes he would miss the mark by an inch and as a result, he also had to fight the tiger was his bare hands. 10 years passed and the king was able to kill 70 tigers in his state. Following his expedition, the king faced a challenge of losing his

kingdom, for which he paid a bribe of 3 lakh rupees in the form of three gold rings.

By the time the king killed 70 tigers, Tigers in his state became extinct. Now he came up with an idea to marry a girl from a state having the maximum number of tigers. The Dewan of his state found out the right match and the king married the girl. When the king would visit his father in law, he would kill 4 to 5 tigers in his every visit. Eventually, the king killed 99 tigers in total.

Now only one tiger remained to be killed, following which the king could end his expedition. The search of the 100th tiger went on but the 100th tiger was nowhere to be found. As a result, a tiger was brought from a zoo in Chennai and released in the forest where the king was hunting. The king found the tiger, aimed at him and fired the shot. But at the very same moment, the tiger fell in a pit. The King was elated thinking he had killed all his tigers but the hunters along with the king realized the tiger was not dead. Seeing this one of the hunters killed the tiger.

Everything went back to normal routine. After a few days, the king wanted to celebrate his son’s birthday who was going to turn three. For his son’s birthday, the king bought a wooden tiger for his son as a present. When he presented it to his son, he got a wooden needle-shaped sliver stuck in his hand. As a result, an infection spread and in three to four days’ time, the suppurating sore was ruled out. The best surgeons in the state performed surgeries on the king but the king died. In a way, we can say that the 100th tiger was the one which eventually took the king’s life.

PREVIOUS YEARS’ EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. What sort of hunts did the Maharaja offer to organize for the high-ranking British officer? What trait of the officer does it reveal?
[2 Marks] [DELHI 2013]
2. Why was the Maharaja so anxious to kill the hundredth tiger?
[2 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2012]

9. The Maharaja needed to demonstrate that the State soothsayer's forecast that he would be slaughtered by the hundredth tiger was wrong. Along these lines, he limited the chasing of tigers in all the tiger-rich woods of Pratibandapuram to himself so that he could kill 100 tigers.
10. The Tiger King sent off a telegram to a renowned British organization of gem dealers in Calcutta to send samples of costly precious stone rings of various outlines. Exactly fifty rings arrived and the Lord sent the whole parcel to the British officer's significant other. The lord and his pastor had expected that the Duraisani would pick maybe a couple of rings

and send the rest back. In any case, it worked out that the Duraisani had kept the whole part and answered with a card to say thanks for the endowments. In two days, a bill for three lakh rupees originated from the British gem dealers, which the Maharaja was glad to pay since he had figured out how to hold his kingdom. This demonstration of the lord reveals insight into the despicable routine with regards to gift that propagates the endless loop of defilement, particularly considering the way that the ruler had individual interests to ensure instead of the welfare of his kingdom.

2. The Enemy

Summary

Introduction:

Dr. Sadao Hoki used to live in a house on one of the Japanese coasts. Sadao's father was a serious person who would never play or joke with his child. Sadao's father's chief concern was Sadao's education. Sadao's father sent Sadao to America at the age of 22 to learn medicine. Sadao was 30 years old when he completed his education and on doing so he returned to Japan. Sadao's father cherished his son becoming a famous surgeon in medicine. But Sadao's father passed away. When Sadao was in America, he met a girl Hana at a professor's house. He fell in love with her at the very exact moment but did not talk to her unless he made sure she was Japanese too. She turned out to be Japanese and their marriage was arranged in a traditional way in Japan. They had a good life and had two children too.

One day Sadao and Hana were in their house and they saw a white man crawling on hands and knees approaching towards their house. While crawling, the man dropped on his face and fainted. Sadao and Hana rushed towards the man to help. Sadao realized that the man suffered from a gunshot wound on his lower back. Sadao rushed and packed the wound with sea moss. He wore a cap which said, "U.S. Navy" from which it was clear that the man was a prisoner of war.

Now seeing a white man, Sadao and Hana were in a dilemma whether to hand over the person to the police or to save him. If they tried to hand him to the police without treatment, he would die and if they

did not turn him in, they would be imprisoned. So Sadao decided to operate on the man. The servants of the house did not want to help the white man, so as a result, the servants returned to their usual tasks. Hana took over the job of helping Sadao. Hana herself washed the victim using hot water.

Sadao started operating on the victim with Hana's help. Sadao asked Hana to anaesthetize the victim when required. Sadao realized that the bullet was still in the body and the victim had already lost so much blood, so he pulled the bullet out with a deep and precise cut. Seeing blood all around, Hana could not bear the sight, so she went out of the room and returned after some time with a bottle and cotton. The victim was still unconscious but muttered in pain when the bullet was taken out. Post-surgery Sadao realized that the American man would live.

Some time passed and now the American man woke up and told them that his name was Tom. Tom was very weak and terrified to see the place where he was in. Hana comforted him by saying that he need not worry and he would be strong again in a few days. 3 days passed and Sadao confirmed that Tom's health was improving. Following this Tom asked Sadao what he would do with Tom. Sadao did not answer as he was still thinking if he did not turn the American in, he would be betraying his country but on the other hand, he also that Tom was just seventeen and very young.

As there was an American prisoner realized hiding in Sadao's house, all the servants were terrified. The servants, in fact, were worried what the people around might think. The servants grew more watchful and decided to leave on the 7th day. Hana maintained her pride and let all the servants go after paying them what was owed. Sadao wanted to see

the American on his foot and asked the American to practice walking daily. The American thanked Sadao but he said not to thank him yet. The last stitches of the wound were also eventually pulled out and Sadao told the American that he would be better in about a fortnight.

Sadao went to the General to tell him about the American. The general was old and did not want Sadao to get arrested as Sadao was the only doctor he trusted for his operation. The general worried what if Sadao got imprisoned and killed and the general required Sadao the next day for his operation. So the general advised Sadao that he would send 2 assassins to kill the American in the night. Following this approach, the problem would be solved without any sound.

Sadao told nothing of the general's plans to Hana. Sadao was a bit uncomfortable in getting the American killed, so he prepared a boat with food and necessary supplies to survive on the coast for the American. He advised the American to reach a nearby island on which no one lived and to catch a Korean boat. He also advised the American that if he ran out of supplies, signal him with two flashes. In the meantime, Sadao told the general that the American escaped. The general also forgot about it as he was in a poor health. Sadao never came across two flash signals which confirmed that the American escaped the Japanese territory successfully.

After all this, Sadao thought that when he was in America he found it so much difficult to find a place to live just because he was Japanese and the American people were full of prejudice. He was happy that finally, the two nations were at a head-on war. He also thought why did he let the American escape or why could not he get him killed.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

- How did Dr. Sadao ensure that the American sailor left his house but he himself remained safe and secure?
[2 Marks] [DELHI 2011]
- What was his father's chief concern about Dr. Sadao?
[3 Marks] [DELHI 2016]
- In what condition, did Dr. Sadao find the American soldier at the seashore?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2015]
- What forced Dr. Sadao to be impatient and irritable with his patient?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2013]
- Do you think Dr. Sadao's final decision was the best possible one in the circumstances? Why/Why not? Explain with reference to the story 'The Enemy'.
[5 Marks] [DELHI 2013]

- How did Dr. Sadao rise above narrow prejudices of race and country to help a human being in need?
[5 Marks] [DELHI 2013]

- Dr. Sadao was compelled by his duty as doctor to help the enemy soldier. What made Hana, his wife sympathise with him in the face of open defiance from the domestic staff?
[5 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2011]

- To choose between professional loyalty and patriotism was a dilemma for Dr. Sadao. How did he succeed in betraying neither?
[6 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2017]

- Good human values are far above any other value system. How did Dr. Sadao succeed as a doctor as well as a patriot?
[6 Marks] [DELHI 2017]

- Dr. Sadao faced a dilemma. Should he use his surgical skills to save the life of a wounded person or hand an escaped American P.O.W over to the Japanese police? How did he resolve this clash of values?
[6 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2015]

- Dr. Sadao was a patriotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon. How could he honour both the values?
[6 Marks] [DELHI 2015]

- What was the General's plan to get rid of the American prisoner? Was it executed? What traits of the General's character are highlighted in the lesson 'The Enemy'?
[6 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2014]

Solutions

- Dr. Sadao offered his personal boat with food and extra clothing and advised him to go to a nearby island and escape from there by boarding a Korean fishing boat.
- Sadao's father's chief concern was his education. He wanted Sadao to go abroad for higher studies and he wanted to see him as the best surgeon in the world.
- Dr. Sadao saw the man thrown out of the ocean by a wave. He saw him stagger a few steps then fall on all fours. The man crawled before he fell on his face and lay there. Dr. Sadao found that he was wounded and unconscious. He had a gunshot wound on the right side of his lower back that had been reopened when it had struck against the rocks- and was bleeding.
- Sadao heard Hana spewing in the garden and said that it would be better for her to purge her

wartime through scientific research. However the dilemma that Sadao faced in lieu of the arrival of the wounded enemy soldier on his doorstep was a clash between his duties as a doctor and that of a citizen of a particular nation' Sadao remarked that if the man had been whole and uninjured, then he would not have faced any difficulty in turning him over to the police. However, the fact that he was wounded complicated this issue because as a doctor, Sadao had taken the oath to put his professional duties first and serve mankind as a whole, without any discrimination on the basis of nationality. But he was able to protect his patriotism by informing the General about the man. In this way, he balanced both of his values by tending the soldier and helping him escape at the end, while having informed the General about his presence.

12. The General intended to dispose off the American detainee by sending his own professional killers and afterward expel his body from Sadao's home. The arrangement was not executed on the grounds that the General overlooked his guarantee to send the professional killers. The old General had a long dull face, which appeared to mirror the chilly and ascertained mercilessness of the man as a General. He had an abnormal comical inclination and appeared to create fear in others' 'hearts easily'. In his connection with Sadao, he seemed to be a man who put his self-enthusiasm above everything else. As Sadao is the main individual whom he trusted with his health, he let Sadao free. His chilly and computing streak is shown in the carefulness with which he thoroughly considered the arrangement of executing the American wartime captive whom Sadao had given shelter.

3. Should Wizard Hit Mommy?

Summary

Introduction:

Jack had a daughter Jo. Since Jo was 2 years old, Jack would tell her stories in the evening. He would also tell her stories for naps on Saturdays. All the stories followed a basic plot with a few added variations every time. And the stories would also have a common character, Roger. The common character could sometimes be Roger Squirrel and sometimes be Roger Fish and likewise. Every story resulted in Roger reaching the Wise Owl and then the owl advising Roger to meet the Wizard.

The story of the day revolved around a new Roger i.e. Roger Skunk. Jack started by illustrating the story to Jo. Once upon a time, there was a forest and in that forest lived a very tiny creature by the name of Roger Skunk. Roger had a very bad odour due to which no other animals would like to play with him. This left him very sad but then Roger visited The Wise Owl who advised him to visit the wizard.

Roger Skunk crossed the wood and the swamps to reach the abode of The Wizard. An old man came out of the house with a long white beard and a big pointed hat. Roger told the Wizard how different animals avoided playing with him just because of his odour. The Wizard asked for 7 pennies but Roger only had 4. Roger became sad but the Wizard advised him

to visit the magic well. On visiting the magic well Roger found out 3 more pennies using which he paid the wizard. Now the wizard changed the bad odour to rose flower smell for Roger Skunk. Because of the pleasant rose odour, now different animals would play with Roger.

Roger Skunk with his new smell returned to his home. His mother asked him what that awful smell was. To which Roger replied how he went to the wizard and got his smell changed. The mother was very furious after listening to the story. Roger Skunk told his mother how different animals would not play with him but his mother did not care about it at all. Roger's mother took him back to the wizard and made him change his odour again. And the story ended.

Listening to the story, Jo did not like how Roger was asked to smell bad again and insisted her father change the story. She, in fact, said that the wizard should take a wand and hit mommy for making Roger smell bad again.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. What did Jo want the wizard to do when Mommy Skunk approached him?

[2 Marks] [DELHI 2013]

smell like roses, but Roger Skunk's mother was so annoyed with this change in her son, that she went to the wizard and hit him on the head. Jo disapproved this ending because she thought that Roger Skunk's mother should have understood that it was on her son's request only that the wizard brought the changes in Skunk. It was wicked on the part of the Skunk's mother to hit the wizard. Jo wanted the wizard to his mummy back in the end for that would have been the perfect ending.

11. Jack feels that he has gotten into a revolting centre position physically, candidly and in addition rationally. The woodwork, an enclosure of mouldings and rails and evading sheets surrounding them was half old tan and half new ivory. He was aware of his obligations

as a dad and as a spouse. Little Bobby was at that point sleeping. His endeavours to influence Jo to nod off demonstrated he was exhausted. She continued interfering with him, requesting illuminations, pointing blunders and recommending choices. Jack disliked that a lady should underestimate anything. He loved them to be troubled. So he expanded the story, however, he was in a scramble to go to the first floor and help his pregnant spouse in her diligent work of painting the woodwork. Jo needed him to change the ending of the story. Clare whined that he had recounted a long story. Jack felt articulate exhaustion and did not have any desire to talk with his better half or work with her or contact her. He was truly stuck in an appalling centre position.

4. On the Face of It

Summary

Introduction:

Derry walked slowly and cautiously and entered Mr. Lamb's Garden. He got startled when Mr. Lamb came close to him as Derry thought that there was nobody there in the garden. Mr. Lamb tried to make Derry feel comfortable and said that Derry could pick up crab apples and that he didn't need to go away. Mr. Lamb told Derry that the gate of his garden was always open and he didn't mind anyone who came. He assured Derry that he could stay there and that he didn't need to climb over the wall when Derry told Mr. Lamb that he was not there to steal the apples. Derry said that people were afraid of him and found his face terrible and ugly as one side of his face was burnt. Sometimes while looking in the mirror he himself got afraid. Mr. Lamb looked at him and said that he was going to get a ladder and a stick so that he could pick crab apples as he makes jelly from them. But Derry wanted to talk about himself and didn't want to deviate from the topic. Derry corrected Mr. Lamb by telling him that his face got burnt because acid ran down on one side of his face when Mr. Lamb thought that his face might have got burnt in a fire.

Mr. Lamb lost his leg and some kids call him "Lamey Lamb". He had got a tin leg. Lamb was old and Derry was young just as one green plant is called weed while

other a flower. It was not just a tin leg or a burnt face which could be noticed. There are many more other things such as weeds, sunflowers and crab apples. All these things full of life also deserve our attention and that's why Mr. Lamb enjoyed life and people as much as he could.

Derry suffered from a complex because of his burnt face and always remained withdrawn and defiant. He said that people tried to console him by telling him fairy stories and comforting lies like it didn't matter what you look like. But Derry knew that he would stay as a 'monstrous beast' and he could not change and that no one would ever kiss him except his mother, who also kissed him on his other side of the face. He said that it didn't matter if nobody ever kissed him. Mr. Lamb asked Derry if it still didn't matter to be kissed by pretty girls who have long haired and large eyes. Would he still not like to be kissed by the people he loved? He said that he won't ever look different and no one would ever kiss and love him, even when he grew as old as Mr. Lamb. He would only have "half a face". To this, Mr. Lamb replied that even though Derry got a "half face" but the world had got a "full face" and that he should look at it.

Derry said that people reminded him that there are even worse people in the world than him and he was obsessed with what people said about him. He might

have been blind, dumb or mad by birth. A woman once looked at him and said to another woman, "Look at that, that's a terrible thing" and only a mother could love such a face. He didn't like to be near people as he could stand their uncharitable looks and cruel comments. Mr. Lamb advised Derry to keep his ears shut.

Mr. Lamb reminded Derry that he could not just lock himself up and never leave the room. He then told him a story of a man who was afraid of everything in the world such that he locked himself up in a room and stayed there. A picture fell off a wall onto his head and killed him. To that, Mr. Lamb said that life should be enjoyed just like he did. He liked sitting in the sun and reading books and he was not fond of curtains. Mr. Lamb motivates and inspires Derry by saying that he had got two arms, two legs, eyes and ears, a tongue and a brain. He could do whatever he wanted to do just like other people and that if he chose, he could "get on better than all the rest". Derry asked "How?" and Mr. Lamb replies that Derry could live like he did. Everyone was welcome in Mr. Lamb's garden and the gate was always open. Mr. Lamb said that hatred was more harmful than a bottle of acid when Derry said that there were some people who hated him. Derry then got up to leave promising that he would come back, to which Mr. Lamb said that people just said that generally but never came back.

When Derry reached home, his mother warned him not to go there again and he assured her that there was nothing to worry about as an old man with tin leg lived there who had a very big house and a garden as well where everyone who welcome. He was Mr. Lamb. Next day, Derry ran to Mr. Lamb's garden crying that he had come back. Suddenly, he heard a thud and a crashing sound. The ladder fell back with Mr. Lamb on it. He died. Derry kept on crying, "Lamey-lamb! I did... come back".

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Comment on the ending of the play 'On the Face of It'.
[2 Marks] [DELHI 2013]
2. What Peculiar things does Derry notice about the old man, Lamb?
[2 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2012]
3. How does Mr. Lamb keep himself busy when it is a bit cool?
[2 Marks] [DELHI 2012]

4. People are insensitive to those who have disabilities. Give instances from the story.
[2 Marks] [DELHI 2012]
5. Why does Mr. Lamb leave his gate always open?
[2 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2011]
6. Why does Derry's mother not want him to go back to visit Mr. Lamb ?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2018]
7. If you were to give a different ending to the story "On the Face of It", how would you end it?
[3 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2013]
8. What is the bond that unites the two-the old Mr. Lamb and Derry the small boy? How does the old man inspire the small boy?
[5 Marks] [DELHI 2013]
9. The lesson, 'On the Face of It', is an apt depiction of the loneliness and sense of alienation experienced by people because of a disability. Explain.
[5 Marks] [DELHI 2011]
10. Both Derry and Lamb are victims of physical impairment, but much more painful for them is the feeling of loneliness. Comment.
[6 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2016]
11. Derry sneaked into Mr. Lamb's garden and it became a turning point in his life. Comment.
[6 Marks] [DELHI 2016]
12. Both Derry and Lamb are physically impaired and lonely. It is the responsibility of society to understand, and support people with infirmities so that they do not suffer from a sense of alienation. As a responsible citizen, write in about 100 words what you would do to bring about a change in the lives of such people.
[6 Marks] [ALL INDIA 2014]

Solutions

1. The play has a pathetic however emotional completion. Mr. Lamb who works effectively regardless of his physical inability loses his balance and tumbles down alongside the stepping stool. Derry enters and attempts to speak with Mr. Lamb who does not react. Mr. Lamb's "exit" is the same as visualized by Derry before in the play.
2. Derry conceives that the old man is Peculiar. He says particular things. He makes inquiries which Derry does not get it. There are no drapes at the windows in his home. He enjoys the light and obscurity and hears the breeze with the windows open.

12. One day, Derry sneaked into Mr. Lamb's garden. Derry was withdrawn and defiant. He did not like being with people. Once, he got acid all down on one side of his face. The acid burnt it all away. This created a complex in his mind. He considered his face as the most terrible thing in the world. When he looked in the mirror and shows it, he was afraid of himself. He thought that people were afraid of him. He didn't like being near them. Only his mother kissed him and that too on the other side of his face. People looked at his face and passed uncharitable remarks. Mr. Lamb was also a physically challenged man. He had got a tin leg. But Mr. Lamb had a positive attitude towards life. He liked to talk and have company. He was open and never shut himself in. Mr. Lamb's meeting with Derry brought a turning point in Derry's life. He gave confidence to Derry. He persuaded him that he can get better than the rest of the people.

He should stop hating people. Hatred burns oneself inside. Derry should take life as it was. This left a deep impression on Derry. He came back to Mr. Lamb only to find him dead. But Mr. Lamb brought a change in Derry's life." He developed the confidence to face the world in a more positive way.

12. Derry's one side face had been burnt by acid and that was his main problem. He suffered from a tremendous amount of inferiority complex. He remained conscious of the fact that his face was ugly and terrible. He tried to escape from the people. He allowed himself to be alone. on the other hand, Mr. lamb lived with spirit of accepting life as it comeshe always carry a positive attitude towards life, things and people. He doesn't find comfort in escaping. Children call him "Lamey-Lamb" and tease. Despite of losing one of his leg in the war he is full of life and enjoy it to his fullest. Sitting in sun, reading books and growing weeds and flower are some of his hobbies that he enjoys the most.

5. Evans Tries An O-Level

Summary

Introduction:

In March, the Governor of the Oxford Prison called the Secretary of Examination Board Department stating that a young boy called Evans wanted to pursue any possible academic qualifications. Since September, Evans had been having night classes in the domain of O-Level German. The Governor enquired about the procedure on how to make the above stated happen and also ensured the Secretary that he could trust Evans as he has had no violent history and the exam would be held in the prison. The Secretary assured the Governor that he would send all the required forms with all the necessary documents.

Evans was regarded as the "Evans the Break" by all the prison officers. Evans was given this title as Evans already tried to escape from the prison three times. Evans had a short beard and always wore a white and red bobble hat. There were two guards

who came, one was a senior officer of Wing D who already was a warm enemy as stated by Evans and the other was Stephens who was an imperious officer. Evans was given scissors and 30 minutes of time to get ready. The scissors were taken away once he got ready.

Evans was kept in a locked cell. Stephens brought two tables and two chairs for the invigilator and Evans and placed opposite to each other. The invigilator's job was to ensure silence during the exam. The governor was very worried about Mr. McLeery as Evans could take him hostage and try to escape. So every guard in the prison was on high alert. Stuart McLeery was a reverend who arrived to invigilate Evans and was welcomed by Officer Jackson. Mr. McLeery came with a suitcase which had all the necessary documents for the exam and the sealed examination question paper. The examination was scheduled to begin at 9:15 am. Now Stephens introduced Evans and Mr. McLeery. Mr. McLeery explained Evans about how to fill up

the required details such as name, index number etc. Then the exam began. Meanwhile at 9.40 am, the Governor receives a phone call from the Assistant Secretary about a correction in the exam question paper. Jackson was quite sceptic about the phone call. He related the phone call as a message but everything looked normal. Evans sat in his chair with the pen locked between his lips and asked for a blanket at 10.40 am as he was feeling cold. At 11.20 am, Mr. McLeery told Evans that he only had 5 minutes left. In the meantime, the governor also instructed Stephens to accompany Mr. McLeery to the main gate. At 11.25 am the exam got over and Stephens accompanies Mr. McLeery till the main gate. There were two different abnormalities being noticed, number one being Mr. McLeery's coat was reaching his knees and second that his accent seemed broader.

After escorting Mr. McLeery to the main gate, Stephens wanted to check on Evans. Stephens went back to the examination cell and peeped in through an opening in the gate. He was surprised to find an injured man on the chair with blood oozing out from his head. Stephens realizes that the injured man was Mr. McLeery. He sounded an alarm and dozens of vehicles with beacons turned and the Governor and Jackson joined Stephens too. The Governor was very furious on Stephens and referred to Stephens as a person with an empty skull. In the meantime was injured Mr. McLeery showed the governor a photocopy which was very craftily affixed on to the back side of the question paper. Mr. McLeery also claimed that he knew where Evans would go. He showed the governor the last line written in the answer sheet which said, "make your way to Neugraben. The governor also scolded Stephens and asked him how Evans was able to retrieve a false beard, a pair of glasses and the weapon responsible for the blow on Mr. McLeery's head.

A cigarette was lit by the Governor while he rejoiced thinking how stupid Evans was to forget the clue written on the answer paper sheet. He thought now he would easily be able to get Evans back to the prison. In the meantime, an information came from Mr. McLeery stating that he saw Evans escaping near Elsfield way.

The governor sent his officer Carter to drop Mr. McLeery to the hospital and Carter informed the Governor that he dropped Mr. McLeery to Radcliffe Hospital. Now the Governor called the hospital to inquire about Mr. McLeery. Then he came to know that no one had come to the hospital and an ambulance was sent to Elsfield way to pick Mr. McLeery but he was nowhere to be found. About 45 minutes later, the Governor found out that the actual Mr. McLeery was bound securely in his own study room since 8.15 am in the morning. Preceding this information the Governor realized that it was Evans who was impersonating as injured Mr. McLeery.

Evans now walked up to the reception of a hotel called the Golden Lion and asked for a room. He also instructed the receptionist to give him a wakeup call at 6.45 am. Evans now took a sigh of relief after pulling out such a complicated operation at a cent per cent precision. He was also grateful to the almighty for everything he was able to pull off that day. He unlocked the door of his room and was surprised to find the Governor sitting on his bed.

Evans was terrified of seeing the Governor sitting on his bed and there was a few minutes of silence where Evans digested that he has been beaten at his own game. The Governor asked Evans how he pulled this off. For which Evans said he had many friends to help him. The correction slip was a way to know the exact start time of the exam. He also arranged pig's blood from the slaughterhouse to pour over his head. Evans had to mix a chemical with pig's blood to stop the blood from clotting. Then Evans asked the Governor how did he come to know of this address. The Governor smiled and said that he got a clue from the index numbers Evans filled at the starting of the exam. Evans wrote index number as 313 and the other number as 271, so the Governor tried the address 313/271.

Two officers arrived and handcuffed Evans. They then transported Evans back to the prison by a prison van. Evans did not resist at all. The prison van turned on to the Oxford road and drove to Newbury. The transport officer un-cuffed Evans and said that it would not be too long till the Governor found out. Actually, the prison transport guards were Evans own people and this was the final part of Evans escape plan.

2. No one checked that the injured person was not McLeery but Evans in disguise.
3. The checking of the invigilator should have been done by the Governor himself. Despite being an alert and able officer, he was prone to leaving things on others.
4. In the end, he recaptured Evans with his investigating skills, but again execution of the work lacked enforcement. He was ridiculed when Evans escaped again.
7. The Governor of Oxford Prison took precautions for the smooth conduct of the examination. The examination had been arranged in the prisoner's cell itself. The door of the cell had been locked

one day before the examination. Jackson, the senior prison officer, had himself done all the search. He even got Evan's nail scissors and nail-pile removed from there. A device was put above the door of the cell for the governor to listen to all the conversation going on in the cell during the examination. He himself sat in the office all the time. McLercy, the invigilator was frisked thoroughly before the beginning of the examination.

Stephens was positioned at the door of the cell. He kept peeping through the peep hole to see if everything was alright inside.

6. Memories of Childhood

I. The Cutting of my Long Hair- Zitkala-Sa

Summary

Introduction:

The first day in the land of apples was bitter cold and the ground was covered with snow. There was a large bell ringing for breakfast and the annoying clatter of shoes which disturbed the peace. There was a constant clash of harsh voices and an undercurrent of many voices murmuring an unknown tongue. The narrator felt that her soul's peace and freedom were lost.

The girls were marching into the dining hall. She noticed Indian girls in clinging dresses and stiff shoes. She found the dresses immodest. The boys entered the dining hall from the opposite door. She felt uncomfortable. The narrator pulled her chair and sat down when the first bell rang but noticed that all the others were still standing. She got confused. Then there was the second bell and all were seated. She was keenly watched by a strange pale-faced woman. On the third bell, everybody picked their knife and fork and began eating.

Judewin, the narrator's friend gave her a terrible warning in the late morning that she overheard the pale-faced woman talking about cutting their long and heavy hair. But among her people, mourners wore short hair while cowards wore shingled hair. Judewin decided to submit but the narrator decided to struggle and rebelled.

She ran to a large room with three big white beds and hid under one of them. She heard the footsteps quickening nearby and voices growing louder. She was dragged from under the bed and taken down the stairs where she was tied-fast to a chair. Her long and heavy hair was shingled like that of a coward. She screamed and resisted but no one came to comfort her. Now, she felt like she was one of many little animals driven by a herder.

II. We too are Human beings - Bama

Bama was in the third class and she hadn't yet heard people talking openly about untouchability, but had already seen and humiliated by what it was. Although the distance between her school to her home could be covered in 10 minutes, she usually took about 30 minutes to an hour to reach home because she would watch all the fun and games that were going on the road. She would look at the shops and the bazaars. She

would also look at the snake charmers and the monkeys performing. There were some other attractions as well as Maariyaatta temple, Pongal celebrations, the Statue of Gandhiji and some snacks stalls. All these attracted her attention on her way home.

In the bazaar, street plays or a puppet show or a stunt performance were shown. The political parties would arrive and make speeches through their mikes. There were coffee clubs and she would also see people selling vegetables fruits and sweets and chopping onions or almonds being blown away by the wind. All these activities fascinated Bama on the way back from school.

One day while walking home from school she saw a landlord seated on a piece of sacking spread over a stone ledge near her street. An elderly person in the community was carrying a packet of Vada with strings and gave it to the landlord without touching him or the contents of the packet. She was amused to see such a wise and old man carrying the packet in a funny manner. She narrated the whole incident to her

elder brother in a comic way. Her brother explained to her that they were treated as untouchables and people thought that if they touched anything or any person it would become impure since they belonged to a low caste.

Bama was angry at hearing this. She felt sad and disgusted about it. She wanted to Rebel against the caste system which made this distinction between human beings. She was so filled with rage that she wanted to touch those vadas herself.

Her brother, Annan, told her that since they were born in a low caste community they were never given any respect or dignity. He further told her that the only way to get out of this situation was to study hard and become educated. Once they were educated no one would ask their cast. She started studying hard and always topped the class. Many people became her friends. What Annan told her that day left a deep impression on her and changed her life.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. What advice did Annan Offer Bama?

[ALL INDIA 2011]

2. What did Zitkala-Sa feel when her long hair was cut?

[DELHI 2011]

3. At the dining table why did Zitkala-Sa begin to cry when others started eating?

[ALL INDIA 2016]

4. Why was Zitkala-Sa in tears on the first day in the land of apples?

[ALL INDIA 2014]

5. Which words of her brother made a deep impression on Bama?

[DELHI 2014]

6. What were the articles in the stalls and shops that fascinated Bama on her way back from school?

[ALL INDIA 2013]

7. Zitkala-Sa's experience in 'Memories of Childhood' is that of a victim of the caste system. What kind of discrimination does Bama's experience depict? What are their responses to their respective situations?

[ALL INDIA 2013]

8. It may take a long time for oppression to be resisted, but the seeds of rebellion are sowed early in life. How did Zitkala-Sa face oppression as a child and how did she overcome it ?

[ALL INDIA 2018]

9. In India, the so-called lower castes have been treated cruelly for a long time. Who advised Bama to fight against this prejudice, when and how?

[ALL INDIA 2017]

10. Untouchability is not only a crime, it is inhuman too. Why and how did Bama decide to fight against it?

[DELHI 2017]

NOVELS

SILAS MARNER

Chapter-1

In those days it was a common site to find men stooping below the heavyweight bags along the country region. In fact, finding wonderful ladies who would wear clothes made up of silk lace and play with their spinning wheel toy made up of polished oak, was also a common sight in those days. Weavers would come from distant places to Raveloe but the people were quite sceptical about them as weavers were born and brought up in a different fashion i.e. their origin and home was unknown. Silas Marner was also one of the weavers who came to Raveloe. Silas Marner had a pale face and his eyes would protrude. For this very reason, all the village guys would be scared. He was also believed to have some supernatural powers using which he would bring rheumatism on the village folks by invoking the devil. Thus he was disliked by the adults. Silas was once seen by Jem Rodney standing as a corpse only to recover and stroll off the next moment. It was also believed that Silas once imprecated Sally Oates which made her very ill. Due to all of these reasons, every one wanted to be on good terms with Silas Marner.

It was exactly 15 years since Silas arrived at Raveloe. He came from a town called North Lantern Yard where he was part of a religious sect. Silas experienced some unconscious fits in the beginning, which hinted a presence of special grace. It had been 15 years for him in Raveloe but he never tried to make friends or invite people out for dinner. In fact, he never tried to date women in Raveloe. William Dane was his best friend. They were so close that they were referred to as Jonathan and David. Soon Silas got married to a working woman named Sarah. Even Silas' marriage did not cool down Jonathan and David's friendship. The unconscious fits which Silas experienced were seen to be a visit by Satan himself.

One evening the senior deacon of the church was ill, so Silas stayed up to take care of him. Silas while on his shift of taking care of the deacon kept on wishing for William to come and take over his shift. Suddenly Silas realized that it was dawn and William had not

yet come for his shift. He wondered whether he had slept in his shift and suddenly observed that the deacon was also not moving. In the morning William and the church officials accused Silas of stealing money from the deacon's room. To justify this fact, a search was carried out which resulted in finding of Silas's knife in the room where money was stored and later the bag in which the money was stored was also recovered from Silas' home. Then Silas realized that the last time he used his knife was for helping William cut a rope but kept quiet as he thought that God would help him as he was not guilty. Later a trial was set out to decide the outcome of the accusation in which Silas was found guilty. As a result, Sara left Silas for William. Silas was heartbroken and left Lantern Yard for the days to come.

Chapter-2

After the trial conducted by the church, Silas left Lantern Yard and moved south to a town of Raveloe. In contrast to Lantern yard, this place was welcoming with friendly villagers, had a warm climate which was quite apt for agriculture and free of regular church going people's religious judgments.

Silas was quite taken aback after his closest friend William betrayed him. So when Silas moved to Raveloe, he sought work in a silk loom where he would work day and night. He settled in the loom and he was paid 5 gold guineas for the work he did for Mrs. Osgood. Being able to keep all of his earnings to himself, without sharing it with the church, boosted Silas' morale.

In Silas' early days in Raveloe, he got several instances to make new friends but he kept it to himself. Once he observed a lady, Sally Oates who was a cobbler's wife. Silas noticed her because she suffered from dropsy which caused unusual swelling in the body and some other heart symptoms. Silas offered a herbal medication made of foxglove which is a very good pain reliever. He knew about this medication as his mother also suffered from the same disease and she would apply this herbal medication. Seeing this, the people in the town thought that Silas had some sort of supernatural healing powers. As this news spread, mothers would come with their sick child, men having rheumatism would come to be

cured and several people would turn up to be healed. But, Silas would politely turn them down as he was no healer. After this incident, people started to blame Silas for any misfortune or any type of accident. All of this further isolated him from the people of the town.

Following the isolation, Silas became very reserved. He was very much attached to one of the items i.e. his earthen pot. One day he was getting water in his pot from a well but unfortunately, he stumbled and broke his pot. Then he took all the broken pieces of the pot and kept the re-fixed pot as a memento of his affection towards it. Silas continued to live his mundane life until one Christmas where everything changed.

Chapter-3

In Raveloe, the Cass Family was a family of the highest repute. Cass family had noble lineage and were quite wealthy. Squire Cass was the head of the family and was respected by every one in the town as he was considered to be very close to God himself. Squire Cass had 2 sons, Godfrey and Dunstan. Both brothers had contrasting personalities, Dunstan being regarded as gambler and drinker whereas Godfrey was a very well behaved and smart. But later, Godfrey also set out on his brother's footsteps. Godfrey and Dunstan knew how they needed each other to get the things done for their own vested interests. The dark secrets of Godfrey were hinted by Dunstan such as, his marriage to a drunk woman, Molly Farren which their father knew nothing about; how Godfrey fell in love with another woman, Nancy Lammeter, to whom he could not even express his love. On the other hand, Godfrey was also in a debt of his own tenant.

All of these dark secrets of Godfrey were used by Dunstan to get favours. Using these secrets, Dunstan also convinced Godfrey to sell his own horse, Wildfire. Wildfire was a very affectionate horse for Godfrey, but he had to sell it as Dunstan convinced him to sell the horse to equalize all their debts. Towards the end of the chapter, Godfrey ponders on his situation wherein a good and smart man had converted into a bitter man.

Chapter-4

The next day Dunstan headed towards the market to sell Godfrey's horse, Wildfire. While he was on his way, he encountered Silas' house. He thought of

persuading Godfrey to take some loan from Silas as it was rumoured that Silas had a stash of gold. He continued to walk and found a few people ready to buy Wildfire and the deal got set. But an idea struck Dunstan's mind, to use Wildfire to participate in a hunting race with dogs so as to win money. Dunstan participated in the race but unfortunately, a hedge-stake pierced Wildfire causing its instant death. Dunstan started walking home empty-handed and came across Silas house again. He thought of introducing himself to Silas but to his surprise found the gate open. He entered and found no one inside but a fire lit to keep the place warm. He knew that the weavers store a money in a hidden place. So he started searching under the bricks made up of sand to find the hoard of gold. Dunstan walked away stealthily with the bag full of gold.

Chapter-5

After some time Silas returned back to his house. He thought nothing of the unlocked doors as he spotted nothing out of the blue. Silas had kept pork to roast while he was running an errand but the pork had still some time left to be roasted. So Silas thought of checking on his gold. And when he did check his gold, he found nothing to his surprise. Silas reached the entire house but realized that the gold was gone. He considered some supernatural force responsible for his hard time for the second time.

The next day he was working in the loom when he thought that he could had been robbed as well, as never in a span of 15 years he has been robbed. He scanned a list of all his neighbours in his mind and his mind hinted a name, Jem Rodney.

Silas though of reaching the higher authorities to report this matter and he set out towards the village inn, Rainbow but found no one there as all the people were attending Mrs. Osgood's birthday party dance.

Chapter-6

All the common people of Raveloe gathered at the Rainbow, whereas, all the rich people were attending the party at Mrs. Osgood's place. Mr. Snell started the conversations at the Rainbow. One of the topics was about a cow being slaughtered by the butcher, other being about a ghost in the local stable. When Silas reached the Rainbow, all the conversations turned in to arguments.

Many new characters got introduced in this chapter such as Mr. Snell, the butcher, Mr. Macey etc.

Chapter-7

This chapter opens with Silas reaching the Rainbow and informing them that he had been robbed. Most of the crowd had seen Silas for the very first time in public, so they maintained scepticism regarding him. Mr. Snell instructed Jem Rodney to at once take Silas into custody. Mr. Snell accused Silas of being a deranged person. Listening to Jem Rodney's name, Silas could not control himself and started accusing Jem Rodney of the robbery. In fact, Silas asked Jem that if he would give his money back, he shall give him a gold guinea and not press charges. Listening to all this Jem Rodney was very furious and claimed that he was not guilty.

Now the people at the Rainbow calmed everyone down. They made Silas sit on a chair next to the fire to listen to the story. Silas looked so crushed and heartbroken that every person believed him. Mr. Snell then defended Jem Rodney by saying that he was at the Rainbow this whole time. Silas corrected his mistake by saying sorry to Jem Rodney for accusing him. Now, Mr. Dowlas jumped into the conversation and asked how much money was taken, to which Silas replied that 270 pounds were being robbed. Mr. Dowlas then said this much money could be easily taken and offered them to investigate his house for any clues.

All the people pondered on the situation and decided to replace the present constable with someone more responsible. The people had a very long discussion on whom to appoint on the new post. Mr. Dowlas and Mr. Snell were given the opportunity. Later both of them went to investigate the crime scene.

Chapter-8

Godfrey returned to his home from Mrs. Osgood's dance, expecting to find Dunstan there but Dunstan was nowhere to be found. Following this event, Godfrey did not pay any heed to Dunstan's absence as he was preoccupied with Nancy Lammeter's thought. The next day he realized that there was a discussion going on in the village about the robbery that took place at Silas' place. Godfrey and other people in the village reached Silas' place in order to find any clues or leads on the robbery. Moreover, the people had gathered there to gossip. Mr. Snell discovered a tinderbox nearby Silas' house and a memory struck where he remembered about a month ago, a peddler visited Raveloe and carried a tinderbox with him. Following the thought, Mr. Snell became suspicious

about the peddler. The people started giving their opinion on the peddler. Some said he had an evil look, some discussed whether he wore ear-rings or not. But Silas said that he did not recall calling the peddler inside his home.

Godfrey began to lose control as his brother, Dunstan hadn't returned yet. In search, he started riding towards Batherly. Several thoughts crossed his mind whether Dunstan had run away with the money after selling Wildfire. On his way, he encountered Bryce, who told him that Wildfire was found dead. Godfrey thought of another way to get rid of Dunstan's blackmail. He thought of telling the truth to his father about his debt to the tenant and his marriage but he could not muster the courage to do so.

Chapter-9

This chapter includes a detailed description of Mr. Squire Cass. It illustrated that Mr. Cass was a very detail oriented person and was very proud of his lineage. Integrity was very important for Mr. Cass. That morning Godfrey told his father everything about Wildfire and how Dunstan left with the money and had not come back.

Mr. Cass informed Godfrey that he sent Winthrop to Fowler to take care of the money. On hearing so, Godfrey admitted that actually he took the money from the tenant but ended up giving it to Dunstan. On listening to this, Mr. Cass was very furious and wanted to see Dunstan at once but was informed that Dunstan hadn't returned yet. Following this conversation, Mr. Cass asked Godfrey to inform Dunstan that he should not come back.

Now Godfrey tried to justify himself by saying that he had done everything to help Mr. Cass in managing the state. Mr. Cass changed the topic by asking his son about his status with Nancy Lammeter and also enquired whether he had promised her to marry or talked to her father about their marriage. Godfrey told Mr. Cass that he would manage everything by himself.

Chapter-10

Several days passed by but there was no news of Dunstan yet. Whereas no one ever tried connecting the robbery to Dunstan's disappearance. Some people still thought of the peddler as he thief and the others believed that the robbery was the result of some supernatural forces. This incident left Silas even further isolated.

Silas would still work at the loom but he felt no excitement at all. He would sit on his chair holding his head in depression. Two people, Mr. Macey and Dolly Winthrop, suggested Silas go to the church but he didn't feel like going. His mood became quite erratic and he did not want to believe in religion. He felt all alone on Christmas Day.

Chapter-11

This chapter illustrates Nancy Lammeter in detail. Nancy Lammeter was a very beautiful woman with a striking personality. She found Silas's behaviour quite erratic and was unhappy about it. This was so because she did not know anything about Godfrey's secret marriage.

This illustration also involved the New Year's party at the Red House. Priscilla who was Nancy's sister was also at this party. Priscilla kept on complaining about how her sister always forced her to wear matching gowns. Priscilla prided on her thought that she had no plans to marry. For this, Nancy would reply that she did not want to marry either. Then they headed to the parlour where Nancy sat with the rector, Mr. Crackentrop and Godfrey. Then she blushed, thinking about being a mistress of the esteemed Red House.

There are also discussions on how ladies dress up for the party and what they generally gossip. The dinner at the party was followed by a dance. Godfrey had the privilege to dance along Nancy Lammeter.

Chapter-12

At the party, Godfrey spent a lovely time with Nancy. On the other hand, completely unknown to Godfrey, Godfrey's wife, Molly was headed towards their home with her daughter to give everyone a surprise. She had been walking since morning and got very much tired walking in the snow and cold weather. Molly had an addiction to opium, so she took an opium hit to soothe herself.

After taking an opium hit, Molly became drowsy and quite high due to which she passed out on the roadside with her daughter in her arms. This woke her daughter up. She spotted a light and in pursuit of the light, she reached Silas' home. This light was actually ash coming out from a hearth in Silas' house. She entered Silas' house and falls asleep by the side of the hearth.

In meantime, Silas experienced some fit due to which he was totally unaware of a child in his house. When he got normal, he was surprised to find a child sleeping by the side of the fire. At the same moment, the child also woke up and began to cry. Seeing the child cry, Silas fed the child some porridge and tried to calm her down. After making the child comfortable, Silas left the house to get an idea of where the child come from. He then found a freezing woman passed out on the road.

Chapter-13

Back at the Red House, all the men still kept on dancing. Godfrey now stood by the side of the sitting room and appreciated Nancy. Suddenly, Godfrey was stunned to see Silas walking towards them with his child. He at once, with Mr. Lammeter and Mr. Crackentrop, goes towards Silas to ask him the reason for intruding in their party. Mr. Squire Cass also asked the same thing to Silas. Now, Silas explained and said that there was a woman lying near his door. So he came searching for the doctor. Silas also feared that the woman might be dead. Godfrey was also scared thinking that the woman might be Molly. The people gathered and accompanied Silas to his home. There were some suggestions to leave the child at the Red House itself for her safety but Silas declined their offer as he somehow felt very attached to the child in no time.

The group of people along with Silas and the doctor rushed down to Silas' home. After examining the body, the doctor pronounced her dead. Godfrey also rushed towards her to confirm her identity. Now Godfrey observed that Silas had developed an affection for the child. Then Godfrey asked Silas whether he would like to keep the child. Silas replied he would love to. Silas had developed such a strong connection with the child, as he looked at this child as an only reason to live after the two tragedies in his life. Silas also compares his lost money which he did not know where it had gone, with the child for whom he had no idea where she came from. Godfrey gave some money to Silas for the child's clothes and food and returned back to his friends.

Godfrey was very elated to think that he had been rid of the burden. He thought that now he could ask Nancy to marry him. He wouldn't even have to be a guardian to his daughter. Nevertheless, he vowed to look after his daughter, as far as finances were concerned.

Chapter-14

Silas started living with the child. Some people had a gossip about how a child should not be raised by a tramp. Dolly Winthrop was the person who took care of the child. Dolly ended up being the godmother for the child after a while. Dolly also wanted the child to be baptized. The child was eventually baptized and named, Eppie.

Eppie had changed Silas' life in so many different ways. Silas had a high fondness for Eppie and she too treasured Silas. Also, Silas started visiting church regularly which he had not done since he left his previous town of Lantern Yard.

Chapter-15

Some time passed on. Godfrey would sometimes observe Eppie and even give her presents, but, he would also keep the interaction limited to avoid any disconnect. Dunstan was soon forgotten by the people and was considered never to be coming back. Godfrey was also quite content with his life with Nancy and with their to be children. Godfrey never felt guilty for giving up on his daughter. It was so because he knew that Eppie was being raised properly and with proper care and attention.

Chapter-16

It had been 16 years now since every one met Eppie. Lives of every person in the town had changed noticeably. Silas was a 55-year-old man now who was quite happy. His house had so many changes such as having extra furniture which was courtesy of Godfrey. Silas and Eppie were planning to build a garden for which Aaron Winthrop offered help. Eppie also had several animals as her pets. And the had Squire also died and all of his inheritance was divided. Nancy and Godfrey also aged together well and lived in Red House.

As time passed, Silas' mind also calmed after the robbery and other incidents. He shared his experience with Dolly. Silas now talked to many people and some people would say that he had done a very noble deed of adopting Eppie and everyone believed that one day Silas might get his robbed gold back.

Silas did not keep the secret from Eppie that he was not his real father. He also narrated the whole incident to Eppie but she wasn't troubled a bit. Eppie believed that Silas has been a better father than others could ever have been.

One day Eppie was sitting in Silas lap. She told him that she had got a proposal from Aaron Winthrop for marriage. Listening to this news Silas got a bit sad. Eppie also said that Aaron had offered Silas to live with them in their home. Despite this proposal, Eppie didn't want to accept it because she was quite happy with the life she had. Silas then consoled her and had a discussion with Eppie. Silas told her the importance of getting married and how it was necessary to have someone to care for you. The discussion terminated with a decision of taking Dolly's advice.

Chapter-17

This chapter illustrates the ideology of Godfrey's wife, Nancy. Nancy and Godfrey had aged well together and everything in their life was pitch perfect except that they did not have a child. They had a girl once but unfortunately, she died at the time of birth. Godfrey was open to the idea of adoption but was put down by Nancy as she wanted to have their own child. Godfrey had an idea to atone for his past mistakes by adopting Eppie.

Chapter-18

This chapter begins with Godfrey returning home from an afternoon stroll. He was quite stunned and blown off. He then told his wife that Dunstan's body remains had been found. They were found in a stone pit which was cleaned after many years. This stone pit was exactly behind Silas' house. So everyone could infer that Dunstan had stolen the money and fell in the pit during his escape. His skeleton was found with all the gold he stole. After this incident, Godfrey realized that truth always comes to light and decided to confess about his secret marriage and Eppie. Godfrey told Nancy everything but to his surprise, she was not at all irked at him. Nancy, in fact, said that had she known about Eppie earlier, she would have happily accepted Eppie as her own kid.

Nancy and Godfrey now decide to go and meet Silas to tell him all the truth.

Chapter-19

Eppie was curious about the gold which was found in the pit and asked Silas about it. Silas started explaining Eppie everything but in the meantime, Nancy and Godfrey dropped by. Godfrey now told Silas the reason for his visit. He had come to make up for a mistake and in fact to make up for his brother's mistake.

Godfrey now implied that Silas didn't have enough money to live without continuing to work. On listening to this, Silas told that he was very content with what he has because several people couldn't even afford this much. Godfrey now tried another way of persuading Silas by saying how many new prospects would open up for Eppie. Eppie refused to go with Godfrey. Listening to this, Godfrey said he was Eppie's father and had complete right to take her. Silas now left the decision on Eppie. Eppie straightaway said that she didn't recognize the man and for her the only father she knew was Silas. Godfrey was furious and left their house. Nancy apologized for her husband's indecent behaviour and took their leave.

Chapter-20

Nancy and Godfrey came back to the Red House heartbroken. They both discussed how Eppie's final decision. Godfrey decided to support Eppie from a distance as usual and to keep this revelation of Eppie being his daughter a secret. Nancy and Godfrey also inferred that Eppie might get married to Aaron.

After this incident, Godfrey realized that Eppie had started avoiding him. Godfrey didn't feel bad about it as he thought it was his punishment for neglecting his duties. Godfrey also made a vow to Nancy that he would always treasure whatever they had with them.

PREVIOUS YEARS'

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Lammeter sisters have money but not class or education. What do you think about them?

[6 marks]

[Outside Delhi 2017]

2. How did Silas' treatment of Sally Oates affect his life at Raveloe?

[6 marks]

[Outside Delhi 2017]

3. What kind of life did Silas lead at Lantern Yard?

[6 marks]

[Delhi 2017]

Or

What kind of life did Silas lead before coming to Raveloe ?

[6 marks]

[Delhi 2016]

4. George Eliot has portrayed Godfrey as a morally weak character. Comment.

[6 marks]

[Delhi 2017]

Chapter-21

The following day, Silas was having a discussion with Eppie and he told her that he wanted to visit Lantern Yard. Silas wanted to find out whether the real thief was ever caught by Mr. Paston. They both started heading towards Lantern Yard.

After a few days walk, Silas and Eppie finally arrived at Lantern Yard. To Silas' surprise, the old manufacturing town had totally changed. They walked by very tall buildings and filthy allies in search of finding the church. Silas realized that the lot which once had a church now had a big factory. He tried enquiring about the people who used to live there but no one seemed to have a clue. Silas sighed and thought that his only home is Raveloe. Silas returned back to Raveloe and had a discussion with Dolly. Silas expressed his discontentment by saying that his questions will never be answered. Dolly tried consoling Silas by saying, the questions to be unanswered was very insignificant, rather he should be content as he is at least happy.

In the end, Silas said that these trivial things did not matter to him now. He was grateful for his life and regarded Eppie as a centre of his faith.

5. Attempt a character sketch of Nancy Lammeter.

[6 marks]

[Delhi 2016]

6. Attempt a character sketch of Epee.

[6 marks]

[Outside Delhi 2016]

7. How do William Dane's deceit and Sarah's desertion affect Silas?

[6 marks]

[Outside Delhi 2016]

8. Describe the ironical situation in which Silas Marner had to leave Lantern yard

[6 marks]

[Delhi 2015]

9. Describe Dolly Winthrop as the most lovable character in George Eliot's 'Silas Marner'.

[6 marks]

[Delhi 2015]

10. Describe how Silas Marner is betrayed by his friend, William Dane.

[6 marks]

[Outside Delhi 2015]

THE INVISIBLE MAN

Chapter-1

One winter's day, a peculiar figure touched base at the hotel in the little town of Iping. Mrs Hall, the landowner, was satisfied to have a winter visitor and ensured that he had everything that he needed. Nonetheless, when the guest removed his cap and coat, she was stunned. His head was totally shrouded in swathes. As he never demonstrated his face, she conceived that he probably been severely harmed in some frightful mishap, yet in spite of her endeavours to draw in him a discussion, he never offered any clarification for his weird appearance and remained alone in his room more often than not. He essentially told the proprietor that he was anticipating that some cases should be conveyed.

Chapter-2

At that point of time, we get acquainted with Teddy Henfrey. He was a villager and a clock agent, which might sound magnificent, yet it just implied that he settled tickers. At any rate, Henfrey advanced towards the Coach and Horses that evening. Mrs. Hall needed Henfrey to settle a clock in the stranger's room. They went into his room without knocking, which was an awful thought whether your visitor is a frantic researcher or not. For a minute, Mrs. Hall thought he might want to be allowed to sit unbothered. He disclosed to her that he was an "exploratory examiner" – which implied a researcher – and he was very brave that could be botched up by individuals entering at whatever point they needed. He likewise revealed to her that his eyes were delicate. That was the reason he was constantly secured and wore his dull glasses. Mrs. Hall left Henfrey to settle the clock. Henfrey took quite a while with the clock intentionally, so he could see a greater amount of the outsider. The Stranger found him sitting idle, and instructed him to complete his work and get out. Henfrey pondered what the man's mystery was possibly, might be he was needed by the police? On his way through the town, Henfrey ran into Mr. Hall and let him know, "You got a keep running up home!". Interpretation: "there was a bizarre person remaining at your place. " This got Mr. Hall somewhat suspicious. But at the same time, he was somewhat smashed (that is his leisure activity), so his better half instructed him to tend to his very own concerns. In spite of the fact that

in all actuality Mrs. Hall was additionally somewhat suspicious herself.

Chapter-3

The stranger's baggage touched the base at the hotel. Various cartons filled the conveyance man's truck, some of them contained bottles bundled in straw. The cartman, possessed a puppy that began to snarl when the stranger descended to help with the crates. The canine hopped for the Stranger's hand yet missed and sank his teeth in a trouser leg. The puppy tore the pant leg whereupon the outsider went rapidly once more into the motel and to his room. Worried about the likelihood of damage, Mr. Hall went to the Stranger's room. He got a look at what appeared as though a white mottled face before he had been pushed by a concealed power back through the entryway. The outsider soon showed up at the entryway with his pants changed and gave orders for whatever was left of his gear. Mrs. Hall entered later to watch out for his needs and got a snappy look at him without his glasses. His eyes appeared to be empty; he rapidly puts his glasses on. She began to gripe about the straw on the floor, however, he advised her to put it on the bill and to knock before going into his room. She brought up that he could bolt his entryway in the event that he wouldn't like to be disturbed. He at that point worked behind the bolted entryway throughout the evening. At a certain point, Mrs. Hall heard him raving about not having the capacity to "go on". She heard a sound like a container being broken. Afterwards, she took tea to him and noted the broken glass and a stain on the floor. He again advised her to "put it on the bill". In the meantime, Fearenside talked in the brew shop of Iping Hangar. Fearenside said that the outsider was a "dark man," a presumption got from the absence of "pink tissue" when the pant leg was torn open. At the point when helped to remember the pink nose, Fearenside claimed that the man must, consequently, was a "piebald," or a section white, part dark animal.

Chapter-4

Many months passed by and the guest used to spend a large portion of every day working in his room. He just went out in the evenings, with his garments folded over him up to the eyes. The general population of the town started to chatter about him and wondered why he declined to show himself.

Mrs. Hall safeguarded him, rehashing that he was an “exploratory agent.” The perspective of the town was that he was a criminal endeavouring to escape equity. Mr. Gould, the trial aide envisioned that the man must be a “revolutionary” who was getting explosives ready.

Another gathering of individuals trusted that he was a piebald and could profit in the event that he showed himself at the fairs. Every one of them concurred that because of his propensities for mystery, they disdained him. Young fellows started to deride his bearing; a melody called “Intruder Man” became prevalent.

The interests of a general professional named Cuss were stimulated and he imagined a meeting. Amid the meeting, the stranger coincidentally expelled his hand from his pocket. Cuss could see down the unfilled sleeve to the elbow. Cuss questioned him about “moving a vacant sleeve.” The Stranger giggled, at that point expanded the vacant sleeve towards Cuss’ face and squeezed his nose. Cuss left in dread and recounted his story to Bunting, the vicar.

Chapter-5

A theft happened at the vicarage. Mrs. Hitting, the vicar’s significant other, awakened at the sound of uncovered feet strolling through her home. She woke her better half and the two watched and tuned in as a flame was lit and papers were stirred. The vicar and his significant other went to examine. They heard the clattering sound of coins and the sound of a man sniffing yet when they looked with a light, they could not discover anyone. Their cash vanished yet they could not find or see the gatecrasher.

Chapter-6

The following day, when the Halls woke up early in the day, so as to take of some private business having something to do with their wine basement, they went by the visitor’s room. Mr. Hall saw that the entryway was unlatched. A couple of minutes after the fact, he saw that the fasteners on the front entryway of the house were opened in spite of the fact that he had closed them the earlier night. The visitor wasn’t in his room, yet his garments, shoes, and even his cap were scattered about. As Hall investigated, the bed-garments all of a sudden assembled themselves into a package and hurled themselves over the base

rail. At that point, a seat flew towards Mrs. Hall. The legs of the seat were conveyed to lean against her back, pushing her out of the room. The entryway was bolted behind them. The Halls thought that the outsider was a soul. They sent for Sandy Wadgers, the smithy who was expected to be an exorcist. Wadgers was joined by Huxter, and together they considered the probability of witchcraft and thought about the respectability of getting through the entryway keeping in mind the end goal to analyze the circumstance all the more intently. Be that as it may, before they could complete any such activity, the entryway opened and the outsider appeared, wrapped and packaged of course. He occupied them sufficiently long to enter the parlour and hammer the entryway against them. Whenever Mr. Hall rapped on the entryway and requested a clarification, the Stranger instructed him to “go to the villain” and “close the entryway after you”.

Chapter-7

All individuals were presently extremely suspicious of the outsider. He stayed in his room yet Mrs. Hall did not present to him any sustenance. Despite everything, he had not paid his bill and she disclosed to him that she and the entire town needed to comprehend what was happening. For his answer, the Stranger expelled all his head wrappings, including his nose and moustache. He in this way resembled a man with a missing head. “Observers” abruptly jibber jabber insane stories of the man assaulting the worker young lady, and marking a blade. Bobby Jaffer, the town constable, showed up with a warrant. The Stranger slapped Jaffers with his gloves however then said that he would surrender. He won’t acknowledge bind, in any case. As the constable, Halls, and others watched, the man expelled whatever remained of his garments, getting to be Invisible before them. He disclosed to them that was undetectable. Jaffers needed to take him in on suspicion of looting the Bunting home. A fight followed and the Stranger, now known as the “Invisible Man,” escaped.

Chapter-8

Gibbins, a beginner hippie was laying out on the downs. He heard somebody hacking, wheezing and swearing. Petrified and confounded, Gibbins got up and ran home.

Chapter-9

Marvel was a vagrant (tramp) and a flighty unhitched male. He jumped at the chance to be agreeable and get things done in a simple, loose way. He had ran over a couple of discarded boot. He had attempted them on and found them too big, and was involved in considering the boots. All of a sudden, he heard a voice close by. Marvel continued with the discussion and discussed the boots with the voice for a few minutes before looking at his guest and found nobody there. The Invisible Man started tossing things at Marvel to persuade him that he wasn't simply envisioning it. In the long run, the Invisible Man persuaded Marvel that he was genuine and needed an accomplice who would first give him nourishment, water and a safe house. He conveyed an incomplete risk of what he would do if Marvel sold him out.

Chapter-10

At first, the town individuals of Iping froze after the Invisible Man showed himself, or, uh, didn't show himself. However, sooner or later, the general population relaxed and returned to celebrate White Monday. As the storyteller noted, "Great and bizarre thoughts rising above experience frequently have less impact upon people than littler, more substantial thought". Before long, however, another come to Iping. An outsider to the villagers, at any rate: we could remember him as Marvel, on account of his pitiful high cap. This new person acted suspiciously around the Coach and Horses.

Chapter-11

The storyteller backtracked to clarify what occurred inside the Coach and Horse. Mr. Cuss and Mr. hitting were in the parlour experiencing the effects of the Invisible Man. Three substantial books marked "Journal" were composed in a figure or in a code they didn't get it. All of a sudden, the hotel entryway opened and Mr. Marvel entered. They slighted him and started examining the books again when an inconspicuous power got every single one of them by the neck and started beating their heads on the table between inquiries regarding what they were doing with his things. The Invisible Man requested his effects and said that he needed his books and some garments.

Chapter-12

Huxter thought a theft had occurred and attempted to take after the person, hollering "Cheat". But, before he could get the man, something trapped Huxter and thumped him out. The account of the Invisible Man started to spread through the farmland through people's conversations and in the daily papers. From the bar, Teddy Henfrey and Mrs Hall intruded on them, feeling that Mr. Hall and Henfrey were simply keeping an eye on Cuss and Bunting for no particular reason. Right then and there, Huxter hollered out about a cheat and went off pursuing the man in the ratty high cap. The general population in the hotel turned out to observe what Huxter was shouting about. They saw Marvel running off and (for reasons unknown) surmised that he was the Invisible Man. They all went pursuing Marvel, yet simply like Huxter, they all stumbled. At the point, Cuss left the Stranger's room in the motel, uncovering that the Invisible man stole his and Bunting's garments. Hitting was really endeavouring to cover himself with paper. The Invisible Man began pounding individuals and breaking thing: Every other person, including Marvel, fled. The Invisible Man broke each window at the hotel, cut the broadcast link and did some other harm for no particular reason.

Chapter-13

Mr. Marvel, pushed by the tenacious shoulder grasp and vocal dangers of the Invisible Man, touched base at Bramblehurst. Marvel endeavoured to reason out of the circumstance yet without much success. The Invisible Man needed someone in assistance and was resolved to make utilization of the fat, embarrassed little man.

Chapter-14

Marvel landed in Port Stowe and was laying on a seat outside of town. He had the books with him, yet the heap of apparel had been relinquished in the forested areas. The following day, in Port Stowe, Marvel apprehensively looked out for a seat and wound up visiting an elderly sailor (that is a mariner). The mariner supposed he heard coin jingling in Marvel's pockets, however, Marvel was plainly a bankrupt tramp. The old man revealed to Marvel about this astounding Invisible Man that he read about in

the daily paper. As indicated by the daily paper, the man wounded the constable at Iping. Certain proof demonstrated that he took the street to Port Stowe. The sailor contemplated over the peculiar things such a man might have the capacity to do-trespass, burglarize or even sneak past a cordon of policemen.

Marvel started to trust in the sailor, saying he knew a few things in regards to this Invisible Man. All of a sudden, Marvel was hindered by an assault or the like of torment. At that point went ahead to state that the Invisible Man was a lie.

Later the sailor heard another incredible story-that of cash gliding along a divider. The story was valid. About the area, cash had been making off by the bunch and saving itself in the pockets of Mr. Marvel.

Chapter-15

Dr. Kemp was in his investigation sitting above the town of Burdock. Kemp's examination was loaded with logical materials and he was watching out of the window. Kemp saw a man, with a decrepit high cap, running down into the town. Kemp figured this may very well be another trick of the feared Invisible Man. Kemp, obviously, was excessively logical, making it impossible to have faith in an Invisible Man. The running man was Marvel; his appearance was one of fear. At a short distance behind him, individuals heard the sound of panting and a sound like hustling uncovered feet. Before long cries of "The Invisible Man is coming" were heard on the roads alongside the pummeling of entryways as individuals darted into their homes.

Chapter-16

In the town of Burdock, at a bar called The carefree Cricketers, a pack of individuals were talking. All of a sudden, Marvel barged into the bar, shouting for individuals to save him from the Invisible Man. The Invisible Man was certainly there, in light of the fact that somebody was breaking the window. The barkeep concealed Marvel in a private cabin and an American with a firearm prepared to shoot the Invisible Man; who started to assault Marvel; However, the other men in the bar protected him in time. The person with the firearm fired it deliberately and was certain that he had hit the Invisible Man. He advised everybody to go and feel for his undetectable body.

Chapter-17

Doctor Kemp, while working in his working, heard the shots discharged in the Cricketers. He opened his window and watched the group at the base of the slope for a couple of minutes. A couple of minutes after the fact, he heard his doorbell ring and his servant said it was just a "runway ring".

The Doctor was at his work until 2 AM, at which he chose to go down the stairs for a drink. In transit, he saw a spot of drying blood on his tile floor. At that point, he discovered more blood. In his room, his quilt was spread with blood, his sheets were torn, and the bed garments were disturbed as though somebody had been staying there.

The Invisible Man acquainted himself with Kemp. He was Griffin from University College. He clarified that he made himself Invisible however was injured and urgently needed sanctuary, garments and nourishment.

Kemp credited him a robe alongside a few drawers, socks and shoes. Griffin gobbled everything that Kemp could stir up lastly requested a stogie. He guaranteed to disclose to Kemp the tale of his odd circumstance, however, demanded that he should rest first as he has had no rest in almost three days.

Chapter-18

After Griffin ensured that the room was secure and after Kemp guaranteed not to hand him over, Griffin rested. Kemp couldn't rest at that moment.

Kemp retired to his lounge area to think upon the bizarre occurrences. There, he saw the day's daily paper which he had disregarded before. Towards the beginning of the day, he sent his maid for every single accessible paper and perused those also. The papers contained stories of the past night's occurrences at the cricketers alongside a fairly seriously composed record of Marvel's understanding. Marvel didn't tell how he happened upon the cash in his pocket nor did he say the location of the three books. Kemp ended up frightened at the potential outcomes of what Griffin could do and composed a note to Colonel Adye at Port Burdock.

Chapter-19

Kemp revealed to Griffin that to be able to help he needed to know his story. Griffin clarified how he wound up undetectable. He had been a restorative understudy yet had dropped medication and took

material science. He found an equation of shades that brought down the refractive record of a substance, enabling light to go through it as opposed to being reflected or refracted. In the wake of trying different things with colours for a long time, he happened upon the mystery whereby creature tissues could be rendered straightforward. He was consistently attempting to conceal his work from another teacher. He was at long last conveyed to a stop in his testing by an absence of assets, an issue which he unravelled by burglarizing his own dad and in light of the missing cash, his dad shot himself.

Chapter-20

Griffin clarified how he had discovered a place in a motel on Great Portland Street. After his dad's memorial service, he went to his loft to proceed with his examinations. He effectively influenced a bit of material to vanish. At that point, he attempted his procedure on a stray feline. The test was not by any stretch of the imagination effective as the creature's eyes and hooks never totally vanished.

Later the following day, he had a minor fight with the landowner who brought reports of Griffin tormenting a feline in the night. The proprietor needed to know what Griffin was doing in the room and what all the gear was for. The two fought and Griffin pushed the proprietor out of the room. At that point, he drank his very own portion mixture. At night, the landowner came back with a discharge see, however, was excessively startled at the stone white face of Griffin to serve it. Regardless of outrageous sickness and torment, Griffin completed his treatment and watched himself bit by bit vanish.

Towards the beginning of the day, the proprietor, his stepsons and the elderly neighbour woman who had grumbled about the feline entered Griffin's condo and were bewildered to see nobody. Many days later, perplexed, for fear that his hardware ought to uncover excessively data, Griffin crushed the things and set fire to the house, trusting that he had secured his tracks. He started to envision a wide range of "wild and superb" things that he would have the capacity to do under the front of intangibility.

Chapter-21

This section kept on clarifying Griffin's involvement with intangibility. He before long found that being undetectable had the same number of disadvantages as advantages. Individuals kept running into him

and ventured on him. He had to be constantly on protect in reference to the developments and places of others with a specific end goal to maintain a strategic distance from unintentional contact. To exacerbate the situation, in spite of the fact that individuals couldn't see him, canines could distinguish him with their sharp feeling of smell. As he needed to stay stripped, it was awkward. Likewise, he couldn't eat, as the sustenance was obvious to the point that it was completely absorbed into his framework.

At a certain point, he needed to keep running up to maintain a strategic distance from a unit of the walking Salvation Army band. While he paused, two adolescents recognized the prints of his exposed feet in the mud. Before long a horde of individuals had assembled to take a gander at the "apparition prints." He jumped over the railing and went through a bundle of byways to maintain a strategic distance from the press. Luckily, for him, his escape around then was supported with the diversion made by the blaze.

Chapter-22

Griffin proceeded with his story. With a January snowstorm blowing into London, Griffin expected to discover a place to stay. He couldn't get into a house, so he chose to do the following best thing and went shopping. Griffin disclosed his first endeavours to get dressed and rendered his circumstance more decent. He had gone into the Omniums, a vast offices store where one could purchase everything from basic needs to apparel. He advanced toward a territory of bedsteads and beddings, trusting that, once, the store shut for the night, he would have the capacity to mull over the sleeping pads and take some garments with which to veil his condition.

In the night, he acquired an entire arrangement of garments for himself, grabbed sustenance in the refreshment division, and after that dozed in a heap of blankets. He forgot to leave before the morning team had entered, and was not able to escape, he was compelled to shed the garments and run stripped into the chilly winds thereafter.

Chapter-23

Griffin's story proceeded. With each passing day, his hazard expanded. He had no garments or shield and could not eat. Additionally, he understood that strolling through the lanes of London would bring about the aggregation of soil on his skin-which would make him unmistakable.

He advanced into an ensemble shop, planned to clear a path with some garments and dull glasses. In the businessperson's room, he needed to stand and watch the man have his breakfast. Besides, the man had an astoundingly intense hearing and almost found Griffin a few times. When evening came, he was at long last ready to investigate the house and found a heap of old garments. In his fervour, he overlooked the clamour he was making and was almost gotten when the retailer examined the commotion. Unfit to see the source however in the wake of getting to be certain that somebody was in the house, the proprietor approached securing every one of the entryways in the house and stashing the keys. In urgency, Griffin struck the old man on the head, choked and tied him with a sheet. At that point, he set up together an ensemble of old garments, stole all the cash he could discover and went out onto the road.

Griffin went into an eatery and requested a supper yet before long acknowledged he couldn't eat it without uncovering his Invisible face. He requested the lunch and left, telling the proprietor that he would return in ten minutes.

Griffin went to "somewhere else" (which happened to be the Coach and Horses Inn) and requested a private room, clarifying that he was "gravely deformed." Thus, he had set himself up at Iping, planning to figure out how to turn around the procedure of imperceptibility. Here, he was at last found.

Chapter-24

Kemp saw a few people coming up the slope to his home. So he attempted to keep Griffin talking. Griffin said that he had intended to go somewhere warm, similar to South America where he wouldn't need to wear garments (in any event not amid the warm season). But, since he met Kemp, he had changed his designs. Griffin presently acknowledged, how minimal one individual could do, all alone. Intangibility is particularly valuable for murdering individuals, so Griffin intended to set up another Reign of Terror- with Kemp's assistance, obviously. To start with, however, he needed to recover his books from Marvel who was bolted up inside the correctional facility for his own wellbeing.

All of a sudden, Griffin heard a few people sneaking up to the house and he understood that Kemp had sold out him. Tragic and irate, Griffin removed his garments. Kemp attempted to catch Griffin with the assistance of the three men, including Colonel Adye,

the police chief who got Kemp's letter in Chapter 18. Griffin pushed past them (with as much savagery as he could) and got away.

Chapter-25

Kemp explained to Adye that they had to take measure against Griffin because he was insane, a person of "pure selfishness". They had some advantages, though. For one thing, they knew that Griffin wanted to get to Marvel and his stolen books. Also, Griffin basically told Kemp his life story, so they had all that information. Kemp knew that they could keep him unstable by making sure he didn't get a moment to eat or sleep and of course, he knew that they could use dogs against Griffin.

Kemp even suggested that they put powered glass on the roads, but Adye objected that "It was unsportsmanlike". Kemp countered that Griffin was inhuman, that "he had cut himself off from his kind. His blood was upon his own head".

Chapter-26

After Griffin came up short on Kemp's home, the storyteller (and every other person) forgot about him "Nobody knew where he went nor what he did" (26.1).

The storyteller likewise had a concise snapshot of sensitivity for Griffin. After all, Griffin was double-crossed by a companion, however, nobody else would be pleasant to Griffin, since every other person was by all accounts chasing him out with firearms and mutts. To exacerbate the situation, Kemp spread the news that individuals needed to shield the Invisible Man from eating or dozing.

Shockingly, that didn't shield Griffin from slaughtering an old man named Wicksteed. In spite of the fact that there was no witness, a few men around there heard a voice "howling and snickering, wailing and moaning" (26.11). The storyteller conceived that Griffin was disturbed in the wake of murdering Wicksteed. Griffin experienced difficulty discovering cover. Each of the houses was bolted and everybody was wary of him. What was more terrible was that everybody appeared to know the privileged insights that he told Kemp.

Sometime in that day, Griffin found an opportunity to rest and eat, since the following day he was "himself once more, dynamic, irate, and threatening, arranged for his last extraordinary battle against the world" (26.12).

Chapter-27

Griffin composed a letter to Kemp and revealed to him that he was assuming responsibility: "Port Burdock is never again under the Queen, tell your Colonel of Police, and whatever is left of them, it is under me "the Terror" This is the very beginning of year one of the new age "the Epoch of the Invisible Man". I am Invisible Man the first".

The letter likewise said that Griffin would kill Kemp that day. What was interestingly Griffin sent that letter without a stamp, so Kemp needed to pay for it upon conveyance. Kemp had his servant bolt up every window and prepared his gun. He composed a note for Adye, saying that Kemp would serve as an enticement to get Griffin.

A knock at the entryway ended up with Adye bringing news that Kemp's maid who was conveying notes for the police had been assaulted and the notes had been taken from her.

Griffin made his essence known by crushing windows in Kemp's home. Amid the fight that took after, Adye was shot. Griffin got inside the house and attempted to advise the police to "stand away" as he was after just Kemp. He swung a hatchet at them, however, one of them figured out how to hit him with an iron poker. At this point, Kemp was mysteriously absent.

Chapter-28

Till now, Kemp's neighbour didn't believe in the Invisible Man. In any case, when he awakened from a rest and saw that Kemp's home had been broken into and that Kemp was running towards him, Heels did the sensible thing by locking himself inside his home and declined to entertain his neighbour.

From Heels' perspective, we see Kemp go through the garden. Kemp kept running towards Burdock. It sounded something like a bad dream; the street was long and void and nobody in the adjacent houses would entertain him.

All things considered, when Kemp touched base in Burdock, he found several labourers out and about.

When he shouted about the Invisible Man, everybody adjacent attempted to discover and hit the Invisible Man with whatever they could.

At the point when the Invisible Man caught Kemp, the naval forces thumped the Invisible Man down. The storyteller took note on that the following scene might have resembled a round of rugby, however, it was in reality a huge battle between the crowd and the Invisible Man.

The Invisible Man lost. "There was, I am apprehensive, some savage kicking. At that point all of a sudden, a wild shout of 'Kindness! Kindness! That faded away quickly to a sound like choking".

Kemp endeavoured to get individuals off of Griffin however the Invisible Man was now not breathing and conceivably dead. Everybody swarmed around to perceive what happened, and gradually, the Invisible Man began to end up obvious (yet at the same time exposed).

Chapter-29

In the epilogue, we met a man who claimed an inn in Port Stowe called "The Invisible Man." It would seem the bar proprietor is Marvel.

After the Invisible Man was slaughtered, they couldn't demonstrate whose cash Marvel had, so Marvel got the opportunity to keep it. He likewise got some cash for completing a small-time show to enlighten everybody regarding his involvement with the Invisible Man.

Clearly, Kemp had been searching for Griffin's books however Marvel told everyone that he didn't have those.

Falsehoods! Truth be told, Marvel had the books, and he took a gander at them but he couldn't make sense of what Griffin composed. Marvel pondered what he would do on the off chance that he was Invisible.

The book closes with the possibility that those logical notes hold "the inconspicuous mystery of intangibility and twelve other weird privileged insights".

In those days it was a common site to find men stoopin