

UNIT-I PROSE

1.1. SILENT VALLEY

ESSAY ANSWER

Write an essay on the history of Silent Valley .

Introduction:

The densely-forested valley in the Palaghat district of North Kerala is known as the "Silent Valley". It has a triangular shape. On the two sides are Kozhikode and Palaghat cities in Kerala and on the other side is located the city of Coimbatore in the neighbouring Tamilnadu. It was the British who coined the name 'Silent Valley' in 1847 because of a perceived absence of noisy cicadas.

History of Silent Valley:

It is told that the 'Pandavas' settled in this valley after they lost their kingdom. The river Kuntipuzha flows across the valley from north to south. The river was named after "Kunthidevi". This valley extends over 90 square kilometers. The river originates from a height of 2400 meters after covering 15 km of plain land. The river has abruptly narrowed down flowing along slopes about 857 meters. The State Government of Kerala proposed a hydro-electric project on its site. The project planned to generate 120 megawatts of electricity initially and 240 megawatts subsequently.

Save Silent Valley Movement:

Save Silent Valley was a social movement aimed at the protection of the valley, an evergreen subtropical forest. It was started in 1973 by an NGO led by Kerala Sasthra Sahithya Parishad (KSSP) to save the Silent Valley from being flooded by hydro electric project. The campaign brought together a remarkable number of individuals and organizations.

Endangered Species of India:

The Botanical Survey of India had noted that the Silent Valley plateau was home to wild relatives of domesticated plants. The forest is possibly home to thousands of as yet undiscovered species. A few plants collected by it are new to science. It is abounded in medicinal and aromatic plants and also wild relatives of spice and pulse yielding plants. The Zoological Survey of India has identified several rare and endangered faunal species including butterflies, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals in the silent valley. Many insects and birds like the black-orange fly catcher, the white-brower bulbul, the hill myna etc. are endemic to this area. Three endangered mammals, the lion-tailed macaque, the tiger and the nilgiri thar are also found there. The lion-tailed macaque is one of the most endangered mammals in the world.

Conclusion:

Many feared that the project would submerge the evergreen forest. Several NGO's strongly opposed the project and urged the government to abandon it. Due to unrelenting public pressure, the government withdrew the project. The Silent Valley was converted into a National Park so that its ecological surroundings are preserved.

PARAGRAPH ANSWERS

1) Write a short note on the history of Silent Valley.

Reproduce the second paragraph of the essay.

2) Write a paragraph about Save Silent Valley movement.

Reproduce the third paragraph of the essay.

3) What are the endangered species of India?

Reproduce the fourth paragraph of the essay.

1.2 MALALA'S SPEECH : I AM MALALA

(Malala Yousafzai)

ESSAY ANSWER

How does Malala stress the importance of education?

Introduction

Malala Yousafzai, a Pakistani girl, was the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in 2013. Her speech before the UN General Assembly shows her spectacular wisdom. It is a classic speech with substance, power and grace.

Malala's award and her expectation

Malala is happy to receive the award together with Kailash Satyarthi who had been a champion of children's rights for a long time. They could show the world that an Indian and a Pakistani can be united in peace and work together for children's rights. Malala's award is for those forgotten children who want education. It is for those frightened children who want peace and change. Malala stands up for their rights. She is for those voiceless children who want change. She wants quality education for all children. She wants equal rights for women. She wants peace in every corner of the world.

Importance of education

Education is one of the blessings of life and one of its necessities. Malala and her friends want education because their future is in the classroom. They have big dreams in their eyes. They want to prove that they can achieve things through their studies equal to boys. Good education will stop children from working in factories, from child marriage and losing their life in war. No classroom must remain empty and no child must be out of school.

Malala's request to world leaders

There is rapid progress, modernization and development in half of the world. But there are countries where millions suffer from hunger, poverty, injustice and conflicts. We have not learnt any lesson even a century after the First World War. Many families have become refugees in Syria, Gaza and Iraq. Girls have no freedom to go to school in the

north of Nigeria. Many children in Africa have no access to school because of poverty. Social taboos, child labour and child marriages prevent Indian children to receive education. Malala wants the world leaders to help in giving girls a quality education.

PARAGRAPH ANSWERS

1. Why did Malala feel proud?

Malala was the first and the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. She wants peace in every corner of the world. She works on that with her brothers. She received the award with an Indian, Satyarthi, who also worked for children's rights. She was proud of him and also that an Indian and a Pakistani can work together and achieve their goals.

2. Discuss the impact of terrorist attacks on Malala's life.

Education for girls has become a taboo in Pakistan. Terrorists destroyed more than 400 schools there. Women were flogged. Girls were stopped from going to school. In 2012, when Malala and her friends went to school by bus, terrorists attacked their bus but they survived.

3. How did Malala plan to spend the Nobel Peace Prize money?

Girls have been denied education in Pakistan. Malala dedicated the Nobel Peace Prize money to the Malala Fund. This would help girls get quality education. There is no secondary school for girls in her place. She would first build schools in Pakistan, especially in her home of Swat and Shangla.

4. How did Malala describe herself?

Malala is a bold and committed person. She wants that every child should get quality education everywhere in the world. She also wishes for peace in every corner of the world. She is very adamant in working for these. She would use the Nobel Peace Prize money to build schools for children. She would continue her fight until every child is in school.

5. "Let this end with us." What did Malala mean by this?

Many children in the world have been denied quality education. Malala wants to educate them. Children work in factories. They are forced into early child marriage. They

lose their lives in war. Many children are out of school. Malala wants to put an end to all these. She expects the world leaders to work for this.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who inspired Malala to speak truth always?
(a) Mother (b) Father (c) Teacher (d) Sisters
2. Malala received the award together with _____.
(a) Shazia (b) Mezon
(c) Kailash Satyarthi (d) Kainat Soomro
3. The word Malala means _____.
(a) grief stricken (b) happiness
(c) frightened (d) successful
4. Malala Fund will be used to build schools in _____.
(a) India (b) Iraq (c) Pakistan (d) Afghanistan
5. Terrorist attacked Malala's school bus in the year _____.
(a) 2011 (b) 2000 (c) 2012 (d) 2015

Answers : 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. c

EXERCISES

Synonyms

(Refer Text Book ,Page No.14)

Choose the correct SYNONYMS for the underlined words:

1. Today it is an honour for me to be speaking again.
a) defame b) insincerity c) reputation d) insult
2. Children whose innocent words encouraged me.
a) harmful b) artless c) guilty d) culpable
3. The Secretary General in his Global Education First Initiative.
a) worldwide b) dark c) earth d) unpleasant
4. This is the compassion that I have learnt.
a) apathy b) indifference
c) humanity d) mercilessness
5. Am I to speak in terms of personal revenge against the Taliban.
a) rebellion b) retaliation
c) rudeness d) ruthlessness

Answers:1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b

1.3 IF YOU ARE WRONG, ADMIT IT

(Dale Carnegie)

ESSAY ANSWER

How did the author and Warren minimize the mistakes and win a forgiving and generous response in the process?

Or

What technique does Carnegie suggest for improving intra-personal relationships and how does he prove his principle?

Introduction

"If You are Wrong, Admit it" is an extract from Dale Carnegie's book, "*How to Win Friends and Influence People*". One of its core ideas is that it is possible to change others' behavior by changing our reaction to them. He suggests 12 principles to win people to our way of thinking. One principle is to admit one's mistake quickly and emphatically. It needs extreme courage and honesty. We all make mistakes. So we need not hesitate to admit our mistakes. The author gives instances to show how it pays to admit our mistakes instead of defending them.

Carnegie and a policeman

Carnegie was walking on a path with his dog, unmuzzled and unleashed. A policeman objected to it. Carnegie tried to defend his mistake. The policeman, itching to show his authority, warned that he would book a case the next time. Carnegie promised to obey but a few days later, he was again caught by the policeman. This time Carnegie did not argue but simply admitted his mistake and criticized himself. The policeman nourished his self-importance by showing mercy. So he forgave him and even minimized the mistake.

Ferdinand and his art director

Ferdinand E. Warren, used the self-criticism technique successfully and won the goodwill of a bad-tempered art director. The art director always found fault

with some little mistake. Once Ferdinand delivered a rush job. The director told him that something was wrong and was hostile in his criticism. Ferdinand did not argue with him but simply admitted the mistake and felt ashamed. He said that he should have been more careful and would do the drawing all over. The director interrupted him and said that it was not a serious mistake. It needed only a minor change. The error did not cost the firm any money. Then he took him to lunch and gave him the cheque and another commission. Thus Ferdinand's self-criticism took all the fight out of the director.

Bruce Harvey and his boss

Bruce Harvey had incorrectly authorized payment of full salary to an employee on sick leave. On discovering the error, he told the employee that he would deduct the amount of over payment from his next pay cheque. The employee pleaded a serious financial problem. Harvey realized that the whole mess was his fault. So he met his boss and told him all the facts and owned the responsibility. The boss defended him and held the accounting department responsible. But Harvey reiterated that it was only his own fault. Finally the boss asked him to straighten it. The error was corrected and no one got into trouble. The boss also began to show more respect after it. Only fools can try to defend a mistake but it gives one a feeling of nobility and exultation to admit mistakes.

An estranged Chinese father and his son

Michael Cheung was Carnegie's course teacher in Hong Kong. He had one middle-aged class member who had been estranged from his son for many years. He had been an opium addict but was now cured. He wanted to get reconciled with his son but expected his son to take the initiative but at the same time he wanted to get reunited with his son and see his grandchildren. At last, he followed Carnegie's principle. He realized that he was at fault. He might lose face by asking younger person's forgiveness but he must do it. The whole class supported his attitude. He went to his son's house asked for forgiveness and got reunited with his son and his whole family.

Hubbard and his readers

Elbert Hubbard was an original writer who inspired a nation but often hurt his readers with his stinging sentences. At the same time he had a rare skill for turning his enemies into friends. When a reader wrote in to say that he did not agree with an article by him, Hubbard would answer that he himself did not entirely agree with it. He would even confess that not everything he wrote yesterday appealed to him today. He told the reader that he was happy to learn about his view and invited the reader to meet him and discuss the subject with him.

Conclusion

The above five instances suggest the following principles useful for interpersonal relationships. When we are right, let's try to win people gently and tactfully to our way of thinking. When we are wrong, let's admit our mistakes quickly and emphatically. It needs courage and honesty. This technique not only produces astonishing results but it is a lot more fun than trying to defend oneself. Carnegie reminds us of the old saying, "By fighting you never get enough but by yielding you get more than expected."

PARAGRAPH ANSWERS

1. How did Carnegie make the policeman forgive him?

Reproduce the second paragraph from the essay.

2. How did Ferdinand win over his hostile art director?

Reproduce the third paragraph from the essay.

3. How did Harvey get the boss to correct the mistakes?

Reproduce the fourth paragraph from the essay.

EXERCISES

Synonyms

(Refer Text Book ,Page No.27)

Choose the correct SYNONYMS for the underlined words:

1. I frequently walked in this park with Rex.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) occasionally | b) rarely |
| c) habitually | d) effectively |

UNIT-II POETRY

2.1 THE BROOK

(Alfred Lord Tennyson)

ESSAY ANSWER

Describe the complete journey of the brook in your own words.

Introduction:

'The Brook' is one of the most graceful lyrics of Tennyson. In this poem Tennyson tells us the story of the brook in a brief and interesting manner.

Origin of the Brook:

The brook has its origin in a place haunted by water birds. It dashes forth from there and flows down a valley covered with fern bushes. Then it races down many hills and slips among the rocks. It flows through villages and a little town. It flows under fifty bridges before it joins the main river near the farm of old Philip.

Journey of the Brook:

The brook flows chattering over stony paths. It makes many musical sounds as it flows over rocks and stones. It babbles on the pebbles. Bubbles are seen on it when it passes over small bays. It flows through fields and fallows. Its course is never straight. It curves and turns in many places. The forelands through which it flows are covered with willows and mallows. They look like fairy lands.

Things carried by its current:

The brook does not have a straight course. It curves and turns in many places. The brook flows on chattering all the way. Sometimes flowers are seen floating on its shining surface. Here and there flakes of foam appear. Occasionally fishes are seen in it. In shallow places water breaks in silver streaks over golden gravel.

Various kinds of movements of the brook:

The brook flows stealthily in some places and it moves smoothly in other places. In shady places, its surface is dark. When it emerges from the shade, it sparkles. In shallow places where the sand beds are seen, the rays of the sun appear to dance as if caught in a net. Many swallows skin over its surface.

Conclusion:- {Philosophic reflection}

During moon lit nights it murmurs as it flows through brambles. It moves slowly over shingles. Men may come and men may go, but the brook goes on forever. Thus Tennyson contrasts the ceaseless flow of the brook with the transience of human life.

PARAGRAPH ANSWERS

- 1] Describe the origin of the brook.**

Reproduce the second paragraph of the essay.

- 2] Describe the journey of the brook as given in the poem, "The Brook".**

Reproduce the third paragraph of the essay.

- 3] What does the brook carry in its flow?**

Reproduce the fourth paragraph of the essay.

- 4] Describe the various kinds of movements of the brook**

Reproduce the fifth paragraph of the essay.

- 5] What is the brook's message to mankind?**

Reproduce the sixth paragraph of the essay.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1] The Brook chatters by _____.**

a] making sounds like a monkey

b] jumping like a monkey

c] keeping up with the monkey's pace

d] making a loud noise as it rushes over different surfaces

- 2] The final destination of the brook is _____.**

a] Philip's farm b] the brimming river

c] a sea d] Brambly wilderness

- 3] How does the brook react to the curve of the bank?**

a] fallow b] fret c] mallow d] babble

- 4] What is the condition of the fields?**

a] full of weeds b] fertile c] marshy d] plain

- 5] What things does the brook encounter in its path?**

a] birds b] grayling c] trout d] both b & c

- 6] What makes the brook so colorful and lively?**

a] blossom and trout b] blossom sailing

c] blossom and grayling d] both a & c

- 7] The brook flows over stormy ways _____.**

a] with a noise b] slowly c] speedily d] angrily

2.2 JOURNEY OF THE MAGI

(T.S. Eliot)

ESSAY ANSWERS

..Give an account of the 'Journey of the Magi'.

Introduction:

'Journey of the Magi' is based on an episode in the Bible. The Magi were the three wise men from the East. They saw a new star in the sky. They believed that a great king was born. They followed the star. The star led them to Bethlehem where Jesus Christ was born.

Tiresome Journey:

The Magi undertook their journey in severe winter. The roads were muddy. It was a long and tiresome journey. The camels were sore-footed. They refused to move. The camel-drivers were drinking and running after women.

Foolish Journey:

The Magi could not get warmth or shelter on the way. The cities and towns did not welcome them. The villages were dirty and they charged high prices. In the last lap of their journey, they travelled all night. They slept only in short spells. They regretted leaving the comforts and pleasures of their summer palaces. They thought that they had undertaken a foolish journey.

Infant Jesus - The Manger:

One early morning the Magi reached a temperate region. They saw three trees and a horse in the meadow. They saw a tavern where six men were drinking and gambling for pieces of silver. In the evening they reached Bethlehem. They saw infant Jesus in the manger.

The Birth of a New Order, a New Religion:

The Magi had a mystic experience when they saw the infant Jesus. They had a doubt whether they had come to witness birth or death. The birth of Jesus marked the birth of a new order, a new religion. It also marked the death of the old moral and the old religions.

Magi Returned to their Places:

The Magi returned to their places. But they were no longer at ease. They were displeased with their old religion and the old ways of living. Their subjects clung to their old faith. Even in their own countries the Magi felt that they were in the midst of aliens. They would gladly undertake another journey to experience death which would be the birth of a new religion.

2. Write a note on Eliot's use of symbols in 'Journey of the Magi'.

Introduction:

'Journey of the Magi' is based on an episode in the Bible. In it there are references to the life and death of Jesus Christ. It is a heavy poem with implied meaning. There are lines in the poem that mean more than they actually say. Eliot has made liberal use of symbols in this poem.

Spiritual Progress:

The journey itself is the greatest symbol in the poem. It symbolises the journey that all human beings have to make between birth and death. It could also be the journeying between one part of life and another. It represents the spiritual progress that all the souls have undergone.

Death and Rebirth:

Winter is symbolic of death and rebirth. Any religious or mystic experience is like death and rebirth. The difficulties of the journey mark the early stage when man is assailed by doubts.

Symbolism:

The three trees are symbolic of the three crosses that were erected at the time of Christ's crucifixion. The white horse symbolizes the white colt on which Christ rode on Palm Sunday. The pieces of silver may symbolize the betrayal of Judas.

Birth of a New Religion:

The temperate valley which smells of vegetation and the stream flowing there are symbolic of the existence of life. The baby is Jesus himself and the birth of the baby is symbolic of the birth of a new religion and a new spiritual life. It is also symbolic of the death of the old moral order, of the sensuality and the desires of the flesh.

Conclusion:

Thus the poem acquired deeper layers of meaning through symbols.

PARAGRAPH ANSWERS

1. What were the difficulties experienced by the Magi?

Reproduce the second and third paragraphs of the essay.

2. How did the Magi feel after returning to their Places?

Reproduce the fifth & sixth paragraphs of the essay.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1] Where was Jesus born? _____.

- a] Jerusalem b] Bethlehem c] Israel d] Velankanni

2] Who followed the star from the east?

- a] shepherds b] soldiers c] Magi d] officers

3] Who sent the Magi to find about baby Jesus?

- a] King David b] King Saul
- c] King Herod d] King Solomon

4] Why was King Herod worried?

- a] He thought he would be killed.
- b] He thought he would have to leave the place.
- c] He thought Jesus would be the next king.
- d] He thought he might be defeated in the war.

5] How did Herod feel when he heard what the wise men were looking for the king of the Jews?

- a] happy b] troubled c] angry d] sad

2.3 AN INTRODUCTION

(KAMALA DAS)

ESSAY ANSWER

Discuss 'An Introduction' as an autobiographical poem.

Introduction:

The poem 'An Introduction' is an autobiographical verse of Kamala Das that throws light on the life of a woman in the patriarchal society. This is a confessional poem.

Men as the Rulers of Country:-

The poet starts explaining by saying that she doesn't know the politics yet she is well aware of the politicians of her country from Nehru to the ones of her own times. Politics of India has always remained in a few male hands. She has memorized the names of all the politicians like the days of the week or the names of the month. Das is concerned about how the males have been ruling the country without giving the right to women.

Women are individuals too:-

Das says that she is an Indian and brown in color. She is born in Malabar. She can speak three languages, write in two and dreams in one. She possesses all those qualities and abilities that make man superior. Though she is a woman, she is no lesser than man in terms of ability, passion and creativeness. Moreover, in the world of dreams, she is equally an individual as man is and so she wants this status in the real world as well.

Poet's struggle for freedom:-

The habit of writing in English by Das is not liked by her friends, relatives and critics. They all condemn her for writing in English. According to them English is the language of the colonists. However, she asks them how a language can be owned by a particular community. It belongs to every person who uses it and thus she should not be stopped from using it. The language in which she writes is her own along with all its imperfections and strangeness. She is imperfect

but this makes her a human. Thus she should not be scolded for her mistakes or shortcoming. But she wonders why society ignores the mistakes or even blunders of men and questions the mistakes of women although the fact is that every person in the world is imperfect. The language expresses her joys, grief and hopes. For her, it is like cawing is to crows and roaring is to lions. She further says that her speech is the speech of humans that minds understand and not strange and queer like sound of trees, monsoon clouds or of rain or of dead as these voices cannot be understood.

Poet's miserable married life:-

The young girls in the country are forced to marry men without having their consent. They are so young at the time of their marriage that they cannot accept that they have grown up. However, as their body parts including the genitalia grow up, they have to accept that they are mature now and thus have bound into the nuptial alliance. The girl after being married desires that her husband should show compassion to her and love her. But instead, she is drawn to the bed and made to endure the pains of sex that she is not willing to do. She says that she was not beaten by him yet her woman body felt to be beaten and wounded and thus she got tired of it. His genitals seemed to her as some burdens that have crushed her. She started hating her female body because it is her body that has given her so much pain. To avoid its load she tried to become a tomboy by adopting the attire of male. But it was not liked by her in-laws. They started taunting her. She is even advised not to express her grief if she is troubled by her married life.

Her struggle for the status of 'I':-

Das meets a man. The man is, according to her, the everyman who desires a woman (to quench his lust) as a woman desires love from a man. When she asks him about his identity, his answer is 'I'. This 'I' or the 'male-ego' gives him liberty to do whatever he likes. He can drink at midnight, laugh, and satisfy his lust. However, he feels ashamed after a woman due to his own shortcomings and also this ego

of 'I' dies when the person dies and thus his end is no different than the end of the woman. Hence like him, she can also attribute the title of 'I' to herself. Like men, she is also sinner and saint, beloved and betrayed. Her joys and pains are no different than those of men. Hence she emancipates herself to the level of 'I'.

PARAGRAPH ANSWERS

1. "An Introduction" poem by Kamala Das is a stringent criticism of the patriarchal society - Discuss.

Reproduce the second & third paragraph of the essay.

2. How does Kamala Das struggle for freedom in language writing?

Reproduce the fourth paragraph of the essay.

3. Bring out the miserable married life of Kamala Das and Indian women.

Reproduce the fifth paragraph of the essay.

4. How does Kamala Das struggle for the status of 'I'?

Reproduce the sixth paragraph of the essay.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1] 'An Introduction' poem is from Kamala Das collections of poetry _____ .

- a] Summer in Calcutta
- b] The Descendants
- c] The Old Play House
- d] None of these

- 2] "An Introduction" is composed in the confessional and _____ .

- a] auto biographical mode
- b] narrative mode
- c] philosophical mode
- d] none of these

- 3] Kamala Das asserts her identity in _____ .

- a] the mother-dominated society
- b] the male-dominated society
- c] the female-dominated society
- d] none of these

UNIT-III BIOGRAPHIES

3.1 SACHIN TENDULKAR : KING OF CREASE

(Vijay Lokapally)

ESSAY ANSWER

How does Vijay Lokapally assess the genius and greatness of Sachin Tendulkar?

Introduction :

Sachin Tendulkar, King of the Crease, was 16 when he made his debut in December 1988. He batted for Bombay in the Ranji Trophy Tournament against Gujarat in his hometown. He displayed the traits of a genius. Great veterans like Sunil Gavaskar were fascinated. He crafted a century. He showed no signs of nerves. He faced fast bowlers with an amazing ease and maturity in his approach. He played his natural game without worrying about his opposition. He repeated the performance in the Irani Cup also. That showed that he was a different player, sure to dominate the game in the future.

Great Praises :

In less than a year, he made fame in the international arena. Pakistani legends like Imran Khan praised him as a 'special' talent. Since then he has been praised as one of the greatest sportmen on the planet, a maestro, a legend, an icon, the greatest ever. But he considers himself just as a cricketer, just another member of the Indian team. For him the greatest compliment was the victory of Indian team not only in cricket but in all fields.

A Phenomenon :

Tendulkar is no doubt a phenomenon with a unique level of commitment and passion to keep going. He wants for his turn to bat in the 'nets' and never imposes himself on the team. Pravin Amre is amazed at Tendulkar's zeal for perfection, his humility, and discipline. He is devoted to his game so much that he forgot his own milestone when he crossed 10,000 runs in Test cricket. He does not play for statistics, but he best symbolises the heights an individual can reach in a team sport.

Tendulkar's Brand of Batmanship :

Mark Waugh, the Australian batsman, admires Tendulkar's brand of batmanship. He enjoys seeing Tendulkar batting. He is amazed to see him hit the ball hard that it is always a four. His innate knowledge of batting provides enough materials for the best coaching manual. He reads the ball in the air, how he constructs his inning's shot selection and his calm approach can make an interesting case study. He is computer fast in reacting to situation. He always tops the list in all forms of the game. He is a batsman for all seasons.

His Unique Contribution :

Tendulkar's chief contribution to a team under pressure is unique. He plays with calm and control and saves the team from its sinking morale. It is not always that he is at his ease. At times, he can be tense. Then his religion, faith helps. Once he was unhappy about his batting towards the end of the evening. He was restless. A midnight visit to a temple restored him. The next day he scored a century. Tendulkar is never deterred by injuries. He still battles on. Great is his passion for the game.

His Future Reputation :

History will remember Tendulkar not just for his feats of cricket but for his inspiration to the nation. He signifies young India's self belief in conquering the world in all fields. He is committed to works for society. He accepts every invitation to promote awareness on various social public issues. Charity is close to his heart. He supports the cause of orphan and underprivileged children.

PARAGRAPH ANSWERS

1. **Write a paragraph on Sachin Tendulkar's debut.**
Reproduce the first paragraph of the essay.
2. **Write a paragraph about International players' praises for Sachin Tendulkar's genius.**
Reproduce the second paragraph of the essay.
3. **How does the author describe Sachin Tendulkar's phenomenon?**
Reproduce the third paragraph of the essay.

3.2 DR. LIVINGSTONE EXPLORES AFRICA

(Patrick Moore)

ESSAY ANSWER

How did Dr. Livingstone explore Africa?

Introduction:

Dr. Livingstone was the second son of a poor Scottish family. After completing his self-education, he was trained as a medical missionary. Dr. Moffat, a medical missionary from Kuruman in South Africa, advised him to come to Africa. So, Dr. Livingstone set off for the "Dark Continent", where he spent the rest of his life as the greatest explorer of Central Africa. Livingstone carried his teaching and doctoring to remote villages. He fought slavery all his life.

Explorer of Central Africa:

Livingstone realized that one difficulty in bringing a better way of life to the people of Central Africa was the lack of roads. He thought that the Zambezi might make a possible highway across Africa. So he sent his family back to England and set off to explore the river to the west with African porters. He travelled sometimes by camel and sometimes on ox back. At last he reached the west coast. It was a six-month journey through fever-ridden jungle. He was exhausted by fever and starvation.

Zambezi Expedition:

As soon as he recovered, Livingstone returned to explore the Zambezi to the east. After 10 days of travel, he discovered the Victoria Falls, one of the most splendid sights in the world. Livingstone made careful maps and notes and then journeyed through the hot steamy lowlands till he reached the coast. He had crossed Africa from coast to coast but to his disappointment he realized that the Zambesi, with its rapids and shallows and waterfalls, was no highway. Being ill and thin he returned to England for rest. But soon he was back in Africa.

Livingstone's Last Journey:

In 1865, Livingstone made his last journey this time further north, to find the source of the river Nile. For 5 years almost nothing was heard of him. At last an American reporter found him November 1871 in his camp near lake Tanganyika, thin and ill half-starved. But he refused to come back. A year later his servant found him dead in his tent. His body was carried to England and buried in Westminster Abbey. Perhaps he might himself have chosen to lie in Africa among the people he loved so dearly.

PARAGRAPH ANSWERS

- 1. Who was the greatest explorer of Central Africa? Explain.**

Reproduce the second paragraph from the essay

- 2. Explain the Zambezi expedition by Livingstone.**

Reproduce the third paragraph from the essay.

- 3. Explain Livingstone's last journeys made by him.**

Reproduce the fourth paragraph from the essay.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1] When Livingstone reached the age of 20, _____**

- a] he married Dr. Moffat's daughter Mary
- b] he decided to become a medical missionary
- c] he set to work to teach himself
- d] he had qualified himself as a medical missionary

- 2] When Livingstone completed his medical mission training. Dr. Moffat advised him _____ .**

- a] to come and help him in South Africa
- b] to go to those parts of Africa where no medical missionary has ever been
- c] he spent rest of his life, exploring Central Africa
- d] to fight slave trade in South Africa

- 3] Which of his following activities in Kuruman helped Livingstone in his exploration of Africa?**

- a] He treated hundreds of patients
- b] He undertook to practise medical profession in surrounding villages

UNIT :- IV DRAMA

4.1 A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

(Shakespeare)

ESSAY ANSWER

Trace the circumstances which brought Hermia and Lysander, Helena and Demetrius to the wood.

Hermia's refusal to marry Demetrius:

According to a cruel law in Athens a father could put his daughter to death if she refused to marry the man he chose for her. Egeus wanted his daughter Hermia to marry Demetrius. But she was in love with Lysander. Demetrius was once in love with Helena. So Hermia refused to marry Demetrius. Hermia was given four days time and if she still refused to marry Demetrius she was to be put to death.

Hermia's love with Lysander:

Hermia told Lysander about this. Lysander asked her to leave her father's house that night and go with him to his aunt's house where they could marry. He promised to meet her that night in a wood.

Elopment of Hermia:

Accordingly Hermia left her father's house that night and came to the wood. In the wood Lysander was waiting for her. Hermia was very tired. So Lysander asked her to rest on the green grass. He lay on the ground at some distance and soon they fell fast asleep.

Helena's Love with Demetrius:

Before leaving for the wood, Hermia told her friend Helena about her intended flight. Helena passed on the information to Demetrius. He came to the wood searching for Hermia. He was followed by Helena who loved him madly. Thus the lovers came to the wood.

2. Describe the result of the mistake committed by Puck
and how it was rectified later.

Demetrius's love to Hermia:

Demetrius who was once in love with Helena changed his love to Hermia. He came to know that Hermia had gone to a wood with her lover, Lysander. So he came to the wood in search of Hermia. He was followed by Helena who loved him madly. Speaking rudely to Helena, Demetrius left the place.

Love Juice:

Oberon, a fairy king, overheard the conversation between Demetrius and Helena. He took pity on Helena and decided to unite her with Demetrius. He asked Puck, a fairy, to drop the juice love-in-idleness on Demetrius' eyelids. The love juice would make him fall in love with Helena, if he saw her first on waking up.

Role of Puck:

Puck found Lysander and Hermia sleeping in the wood. He mistook Lysander for Demetrius and dropped the love juice on Lysander's eye lids. Helena came there and roused Lysander.

Change of love affairs:

Lysander fell in love with Helena, she being the first object he saw on waking up. Hermia, too, woke up, and was surprised to find Lysander in love with Helena. Helena thought that Lysander and Hermia were fooling her. She spoke harshly to them and ran into the wood seeking Demetrius.

Mistake committed by Puck:

Oberon found out the mistake committed by Puck. He ordered Puck to set right the mistake. So Puck dropped the love-juice on Demetrius' eyelids while he was sleeping. So when Helena came to him, he fell in love with her. Lysander and Hermia soon came there. Both Lysander and Demetrius were wooing Helena. Helena thought that they were fooling her.

Lover's united:

Lysander and Demetrius left the place to fight a duel. Puck led them away from each other and made them fall asleep. Then he removed the charm from Lysander's eyes. When Lysander woke up, all his love for Helena had vanished. Demetrius woke up and was in love with only Helena. Thus the lovers were happily united.

3. Describe how the quarrel with Oberon and Titania was brought to an end.

Oberon, the fairy king:

Oberon was a fairy king. Titania was his Queen. Titania was bringing up a boy. Oberon asked her to give the boy to him to be his slave. As she refused, Oberon decided to punish her.

Oberon's trick over his wife:

One night Titania was sleeping in the wood. Oberon dropped on Titania's eyelids the juice of love-in-idleness. The love juice would make her fall in love with the first object she saw on waking up.

Titania's Love to Bottom:

Bottom, a country fellow lost his way and was sleeping in the wood. Oberon put an ass's head over Bottom's head. Bottom woke up and came to the resting place of Titania. On waking up, Titania saw Bottom. She fell madly in love with him. She crowned his ass's head with flowers. She made love to him. She ordered her fairies to attend on him. Finally she let him sleep in her arms.

Oberon and Titania's quarrel ends:

Oberon laughed at Titania's foolishness. She was ashamed of herself for falling in love with an ugly creature. So when Oberon again demanded the boy, she readily gave him. Oberon took pity on her and removed the charm of the love-juice. He also removed the ass's head from Bottom's head. Since then Oberon and Titania remained happily united.

4. Narrate the story of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'
Hermia's refusal to marry Demetrius:

Hermia's father Egeus wanted her to marry Demetrius. But she was in love with Lysander. Demetrius was once in love with Helena. So Hermia refused to marry Demetrius. She was given four days time and if she still refused to marry him she would be put to death.

Elopement of Hermia:

Lysander and Hermia planned to go to Lysander's aunt's house where they could marry. Hermia left her home that night, came to a wood and met Lysander. As they were tired, they fell asleep.

Role of Puck:

Demetrius came to the wood searching for Helena. Helena followed him as she loved him madly. Demetrius was rude to her. Oberon, a fairy king, took pity on her. He asked Puck, a fairy, to drop the juice of love-in-idleness on Demetrius' eyelids so that he might fall in love with Helena. When he saw her first on waking up. Mistaking Lysander for Demetrius. Puck dropped the love-juice on Lysander's eyelids. On waking up Lysander saw Helena and fell in love with her.

Lovers united happily:

Oberon found out the mistake made by Puck and asked him to set right the mistake. So Puck dropped the love-juice on Demetrius' eyelids. Demetrius fell in love with Helena when she came there. Both Lysander and Demetrius were wooing Helena. Puck separated them and removed the charm from Lysander's eyes. Lysander's love for Helena vanished. Hermia and Lysander, Helena and Demetrius were happily united.

PARAGRAPH ANSWERS

1. The Opening Scene of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream"

In the opening scene of the play we are introduced to all the important characters of the play. The general trend of the plot is also revealed to us. There are the two rival

lovers, Theseus and Hippolyta. Theseus has won Hippolyta by the sword. He is anxiously awaiting the wedding day. He intends to celebrate with all kinds of merriment. Joy and not sorrow will be the keynote of the play – this is what we gather from the very opening lines. We are promised a joyous time and the plot will centre round love and marriage. The 'merriments' suggested in this scene enable us to anticipate the comic scenes. In these scenes the inimitable Bottom and his companions appear. Then we are introduced to the human lovers. The first scene gives us an insight into the complicated love affair and makes us expect further developments.

2. Fairies and their Occupation.

Fairies are very small in size. They can creep into acorn cups. They wear robes of the snake's enameled skin and coats and wings of the bats. The queen's pensioners are Peaceblossom, Cobweb, and Mustardseed. They move with great speed. They wander everywhere, swifter than the moon's sphere. They occupy themselves in various ways. They dance in circles on the green. They go about seeking dewdrops. They hang a pearl in every cowlip's ear. They are capable of fetching jewels from the deep. They can shake the earth and rock the ground. They fall in love with mortals. They kill cankers in flowers, war with bats, or keep back the clamouring owl. The pensioners of the Queen sing her to sleep and make elves coats. They also stand sentinel and watch over the safety of the queen. They prevent spiders, and black-beetles, worms and snails from approaching their queen and disturbing her in her sleep.

3. The role and part played by Theseus.

Theseus is a character drawn from mythology but he is far from being typical of ancient Athenian Duke. He looks rather a contemporary English gentleman. He loves hunting. He talks proudly about his hounds. He is delighted to hear the musical confusion of hounds. He is a sober and practical man of action. At the same time he is a good wise just ruler. He is generous, broadminded and sympathetic in

his dealings with his subjects. He is strict in his judgment but very sympathetic with the lovers. He is kind in his judgment to Hermia. He is generous enough to allow the rustic players to perform the interlude. He is sympathetic, generous and broadminded in his comments on the interlude. He congratulates and encourages Bottom and his friends despite their amateurish performance.

4. The role and part played by Oberon.

Oberon is the king of the fairy land. He is a half-drawn character. Though a spirit he is activated by human motives like jealousy, anger, vengeance and compassion. He has a dispute with Queen Titania over a changeling boy. As she refuses to part with the boy, he wants to teach her a lesson. He orders his servant Puck to bring magic flowers and squeezes it in her sleeping eyes to renew her dote upon a monster. At last he removes the love charm after she surrenders the changeling boy to him. He helps Helena who is ill-treated by Demetrius. Thus he proves to be a master, by his conquest over his disobedient and stubborn Queen, Titania. He is compassionate towards mortals and help them. Through his interference, love tangle is unravelled in the play.

5. Write a short note on the mistakes committed by Puck and its consequences.

(Or)

Write a short note on the behaviour of the lovers under the influence of the love charm.

On seeing the cruel treatment of Helena by Demetrius, Oberon, the fairy king pities her. He wants to make Demetrius fall in love with her. So he orders Puck to squeeze the love juice on the eyelids of Demetrius so that there is another Athenian youth in the wood, mistaking Lysander for Demetrius and puts the love charm into his eyes while sleeping. Helena comes there in search of Demetrius. He wakes up Lysander. At once Lysander falls in love with Helena madly and begins to woo her.

shocked and runs away. He follows her leaving Hermia sleeping alone. Oberon realizes that Puck has made a mistake and orders him to correct it. Puck finds out Demetrius sleeping in another part of the wood and puts the love charm into his eyes. Helena, pursued by Lysander comes to that spot. She wakes up Demetrius at once. He falls in love with her and begins to dote upon her. In the meanwhile, Hermia comes there in search of Lysander. She is shocked at Lysander's behaviour and suspects that Helena has stolen the heart of her lover. She quarrels with her violently. Lysander and Demetrius challenge each other to a duel. Oberon feels sorry for the confusion and orders Puck to set right the things. Puck makes the four lovers to sleep by his magic and removes the love charm from Lysander's eyes. When they wake up in the morning Lysander is free from the spell and loves Hermia again. Demetrius, still under the influence of love charm loves Helena and gives up his claim to Hermia's hands. Thus the love tangle is unravelled by the intervention of the fairies.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1. At the beginning of the play Demetrius is in love with_____.**
a) Helena b) Hermia c) Titania d) Hippolyta
- 2. Egeus complains to the Duke that Hermia _____.**
a) refuses to marry Lysander
b) refuses to marry Demetrius
c) wants to remain unmarried
d) wants to marry Demetrius
- 3. After hearing the king's judgment Lysander and Hermia decide_____.**
a) to commit suicide b) to kill Demetrius
c) to elope d) to wait for some more time.

4.2 AS YOU LIKE IT

(Shakespeare)

ESSAY ANSWERS

- 1. Describe the wrestling match fought before Duke Frederick and its after effect.**

Unequal Wrestling Match:

One day Rosalind and Celia, went to the court of Duke Frederick to witness a wrestling match. It was an unequal match. A very young man was going to wrestle with a powerful and skilful wrestler. Every one felt that the young man would be killed. The Duke asked Celia and Rosalind to try to dissuade him from taking part in the match.

Rosalind's Love:

Rosalind and Celia spoke to the young man. Instead of making him give up the fight, their kind words strengthened his determination to fight. He said that he had no friends to weep even if he were killed. Rosalind thought that he was unfortunate like herself. She fell in love with him.

Orlando, the younger son of banished Duke:

The kindness of the ladies gave the young man strength and courage. In the wrestling match he defeated his opponent. The duke was pleased with him and asked him who he was. He said that he was Orlando, the younger son of Sir Rowland de Boys. The duke went away in great anger because Sir Rowland de Boys was the friend of the banished duke.

Rosalind's gift to Orlando:

Rosalind was delighted that Orlando was the son of her father's friend. She spoke to him kindly, gave him a chain from her neck and left the place with Celia.

- 2. Trace the circumstances which brought Orlando in the Forest of Arden and describe how he met the elder duke.**

Orlando, Younger son of banished Duke:

Orlando was the younger son of Sir Rowland de Boys. When Sir Rowland de Boys died, he left Orlando to the care of his eldest son, Oliver. Being bad-natured Oliver treated Orlando badly.

Oliver's hatredness of Orlando:

Oliver hated Orlando and wanted to kill him. He sent him to wrestle with a famous wrestler. Orlando defeated him. Oliver planned to burn Orlando while he was sleeping in his room. Adam, an old servant, warned Orlando to the danger and asked him to escape. He offered to serve him.

Orlando's visit to Forest of Arden:

Orlando and Adam came to the Forest of Arden. Adam was very hungry and tired. He could go no further. Leaving Adam to rest under a tree, Orlando went in search of food. He found the elder duke and his followers about to eat their dinner. He ordered them not to eat but to give the food to him. The duke spoke to him kindly and invited him for dinner. Orlando told the duke about Adam. The duke asked Orlando to bring Adam also.

Conclusion:

Orlando brought Adam in his arms. They partook of the dinner. The duke felt happy when he learnt that Orlando was the son of his old friend, Sir Rowland de Boys. He took Orlando and Adam into his care.

3. Give an account of love between Orlando and Ganymede.

Orlando's love to Rosalind:

Orlando came to the Forest of Arden to escape from Oliver, his wicked brother. He spent his time in cutting the word 'Rosalind' on trees and composing love-songs praising her beauty. Rosalind and Celia were living in the forest as shepherds under assumed names. There were surprised to find Rosalind's name cut on trees and love-songs praising her, fastened to them.

Rosalind in disguise:

One day Ganymede (Rosalind) met Orlando. Ganymede recognized him by the chain she gave him at the wrestling match. But Orlando did not recognize her as she was in disguise. But he thought that he found in Ganymede a likeness to his beloved Rosalind.

Ganymede's advice:

Ganymede told Orlando that if he met the young man who was spoiling the trees, he would cure him of his love. Orlando admitted that he was the foolish lover and requested him to cure him of his love for Rosalind. Ganymede asked him to come to his cottage every day and make love to him as he would do if he were Rosalind.

Courtship of Orlando:

Orlando had no faith in this cure. Yet he came to Ganymede's cottage every day and poured out his love in fine words not knowing that Ganymede was his beloved Rosalind. This courtship of Orlando gave a great pleasure to Rosalind.

4. Describe how Oliver and Orlando came to love each other.

Orlando save Oliver:

One morning Orlando found a man sleeping under a tree with a large green snake coiled round his neck. Seeing Orlando approach the snake quietly slipped away into the bushes. On going nearer Orlando found a lioness waiting to kill the man when he woke up.

Brotherly Love:

Orlando found that the man was none else than his own cruel brother, Oliver. He was tempted to leave him to be eaten by the hungry lioness. But brotherly love overcame his temptation. He draw his sword, fought with the lion and killed it. In the fight his arm was badly wounded.

Oliver's remorse:

Oliver woke up and found that Orlando had saved him from the lioness risking his own life. He was filled with remorse and felt sad for his wickedness to Orlando. He begged Orlando to forgive him. Orlando readily forgave him. Since then Oliver loved Orlando with true brotherly love.

Oliver's love to Aliena:

Orlando asked Oliver to meet Ganymede and tell him of the accident that had befallen him. Oliver met Ganymede and Aliena in their cottage. He told them of the accident that had befallen Orlando and the story of his conversion. Oliver and Aliena fell in love with each other. Ganymede went out to meet and console Orlando.

5. Give an account of the marriage of Rosalind and Celia.

Oliver's marriage with Aliena:

Oliver met Ganymede and Aliena in their cottage. He told them the story of his conversion. Oliver and Aliena fell in love with each other. He told Orlando that he intended to marry Aliena and live in the forest as a shepherd. Orlando asked him to marry Aliena the next day and promised to bring the duke for the wedding.

Orlando's wish:

Orlando told Ganymede that he wished to marry Rosalind the next day. Ganymede promised to fulfill his wish and asked him to bring the duke to witness the double wedding.

Dual marriage:

The next day Oliver and Orlando came to Ganymede's cottage with the duke. Ganymede asked the duke whether he would consent to his daughter's marriage with Orlando. The duke gave his consent. Ganymede and Aliena were out, cast off their disguise and returned as Rosalind and Celia. Rosalind told her father how she and Celia had come to the forest and were living as shepherds. Orlando and Rosalind, Oliver and Celia were married at the same time.

Happy ending:

Duke Frederick sent word to the elder duke that he was giving him back his dukedom as he wanted to spend the rest of his days in a religious house. This news perfected the joy of the elder duke and the newly wedded couples.

6. Narrate the story of 'As You Like it'. Frederick, the usurper:

Duke Frederick drove away his elder brother and usurped his dukedom. The Banished duke was living in the Forest of Arden. Rosalind, the elder duke's daughter, met Orlando at a wrestling match. They fell in love with each other.

Rosalind's life at forest:

Duke Frederick ordered Rosalind to leave the palace. Rosalind and Celia came to the forest disguised as shepherds, Ganymede and his sister, Aliena. They bought a cottage and were living there.

Orlando's escape from his wicked brother's plot:

Orlando came to the forest to escape from his cruel brother, Oliver. He spent his time cutting Rosalind's name on the trees and composing love-songs on her. Ganymede met him and told him that he could cure him of his love sickness. He asked Orlando to make love to him every day. Orlando did this though he had no faith in the cure.

Oliver and Orlando reconciled:

Orlando saved Oliver from a snake and a lioness. Oliver was filled with remorse and was forgiven by Orlando. Oliver met Aliena and they fell in love with each other. Orlando asked him to marry Aliena, the next day. Ganymede promised Orlando to marry him to Rosalind the next day.

The Weddings and restoration of dukedom:

The next day the duke came to witness the double wedding. Ganymede and Aliena cast off their disguise and appeared as Rosalind and Celia. Rosalind and Orlando, Celia and Oliver were married at the same time. Duke Frederick gave back the dukedom to his elder brother and went to live in a religious house.

PARAGRAPH ANSWERS

1. Duke Frederick:

Duke Frederick is a typical tyrant of the Feudal Ages. He is greedy and cruel, envious and suspicious. He usurps his elder brother. Celia describes him as a man of harsh and envious mind. He envies others who are popular. He loves power and wealth. He is a man of whims and fancies. He banishes Rosalind because she is her father's daughter. But he has some nobility of feeling. He tries to dissuade Orlando from fighting the champion wrestler. When he realizes his mistakes, he becomes a good man. His conversation is only the result of his better nature.

2. Adam:

Adam is a faithful servant in the family of Sir Rowland de Boys. By virtue of his long service he has developed attachment to the members of the family, especially to Orlando. Orlando is also equally attached to Adam. When Oliver and Orlando quarrel, Adam tries to make peace between them. But Oliver insults him by calling him an old dog. This grieves him. When Oliver plans to burn Orlando's lodging, Adam gives Orlando his entire savings of five hundred crowns and requests him to flee for his life. He has led a life of moderation. He has complete faith in Providence.

3. Disguise in the play:

Duke Frederick banishes Rosalind from the court. So Rosalind and Celia decide to go to the Forest of Arden in disguise. Rosalind disguises herself as a man and calls herself Ganymede. Celia assumes the name of Aliena, girl. The disguise of Rosalind gives rise to many comic situations. Orlando agrees to mock-woo Ganymede. Phebe falls in love with Ganymede. Only in her male disguise Rosalind proves herself to be very resourceful. Her disguise gives her an opportunity to know the depth of Orlando's love of her. Without this device of disguise the story cannot progress. Shakespeare has made skilful use of this device.

4. Write a paragraph on the gentleness of Duke Senior.

The Senior Duke's sweet disposition and gentleness win love and ready obedience from all. When Orlando rudely interrupts the peaceful forest banquet, the duke remains calm and gentle. Orlando's violence vanishes rapidly before the calm demeanour of the duke. His gentleness provokes gentleness in others. No word of bitterness even against his unsurpassing brother ever escapes his lips. No thought of revenge ever enters his mind. He spends his time in the company of his loving lords in meditative speculation. He extends his kindness to all who come into contact with him. No Duke or monarch was ever more approachable than he.

5. Write a paragraph on the envious and suspicious nature of Duke Frederick.

Duke Frederick is envious and suspicious. His own daughter describes him as a man of harsh and envious mind. He wants to become popular but at the same time he envies others who are popular. He suspects that they may hinder his progress. He banishes Rosalind for this reason only. When Rosalind and Celia leave the court without his knowledge, he suspects that some people of the court would have helped them to escape. Then he suspects Oliver when he learns that Orlando is not seen in his house. He is not prepared to listen to Oliver's protestations of innocence.

6. Write a paragraph on the knightly qualities of Orlando.

Orlando, the hero of "As You Like It" is the youngest son of Sir Rowland De Boys. He is everything that a gentleman should be healthy and virtuous, gentle and considerate to the weak. His is strong and self-reliant. Even his brother Oliver whose "soul hates nothing more than he" is compelled to recognize his good qualities. Orlando has inherited all the qualities of his illustrious father, Sir Rowland de Boys, who was held in great esteem by the people of this world. Though Orlando is uneducated, ill-fed and neglected, he has the spirit and knightly qualities of his father.

7. Write a paragraph on Oliver's plot to kill Orlando.

The wrestling match provides an opportunity for Oliver to execute his plan. He basely slanders his brother Orlando in his conversation with Charles. He asks Charles not to show any mercy to Orlando. He persuades the champion wrestler to break his brother's neck and kill him. On knowing about Orlando's victory over Charles, he becomes very unhappy. Then he plans to kill Orlando by burning down his house. Thus he tries his best to get rid of his brother.

8. Describe Celia's love for Rosalind.

Celia's love for Rosalind knows no limits. Her love is more and unselfish. Le Bean describes their love "as dearer than the natural bond of sisters". Speaking of their love, Charles says to Oliver, "Never two ladies loved as they do". Celia herself speaks about her intimacy and companionship with her cousin as follows:

"We still have slept together,
Rose at an instant, learn'd play'd, eat together,
And wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans,
Still we went, coupled and inseparable".

She cannot live apart from Rosalind. She is prepared to go into exile along with her cousin. She is unwavering in her love of Rosalind for whom she sacrifices everything and faces unknown perils.

9. Write a paragraph on the theme of love in "As you like it".

"As you like it" is the sweetest and the happiest comedy of Shakespeare. It is one of the most popular works of the great dramatist. It has some important characteristics which go to make it a romantic comedy. In a romantic comedy love is the most predominating passion and it is always love at first sight. In "As you like it" love is the pivot round which the action of the entire play turns. It is a sudden and uncontrollable passion which two lovers have for each other.

other. In this play there are four different pairs of lovers belonging to different levels of society. Their love is not the same and in each case we find a different manifestation of love. In Orlando we find a sentimental type of lover, a typical lover of romance. Touchstone is a realistic type of lover who has no trace of sentimentalism about him. Silvius is a typical lovelorn rustic. Oliver's love is something very sudden. It appears as if Shakespeare wrote this play only to illustrate the wise saying of Marlow "Who ever loved that loved not at first sight".

10. Narrate the circumstances leading to Rosalind's disguise.

Duke Frederick banishes Rosalind from the court. Celia tries in vain to make her father repeal the sentence of banishment. As she cannot live without her cousin, she also decides to accompany Rosalind. It is she who suggests that they must go to the Forest of Arden to seek her uncle. But Rosalind thinks that it is a dangerous proposition because she believes that "beauty provoketh thieves sooner than gold". Then Celia proposes to dress herself as a poor maid and smirch her face with amber. Rosalind decides to disguise herself as a man, because she is the taller of the two. She wears a doublet and hose and carries an axe and a spear in her hand. She calls herself as Ganymede. Celia assumes the name of Aliena. Then they go to the Forest of Arden taking Touchstone with them.

11. Write a note on the comic situations.

The disguise of Rosalind gives rise to many comic situations. We are amused to see Orlando agreeing to the suggestion of Ganymede and going on mock-wooing Rosalind in her male disguise. Rosalind manages the situation very cleverly and maintains the make-believe very skilfully. Another comical situation arises when Phebe falls in love with Ganymede. Our admiration for Rosalind increases when she makes Phebe accept the love of Silvius. Thus many comic situations arise due to the disguise of Rosalind.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

1. Inviting Someone

Inviting a Person

We have to use kind and courteous expressions to induce a person to attend a function.

Similarly, when we cannot accept an invitation, we have to state the reason why we cannot accept the invitation.

SOME PATTERNS FOR INVITING SOMEONE

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Would you like to attend the meeting? * Would you mind... * I would be delighted if you join us. * Like to come for a five-mile running tomorrow? * Perhaps you'd care to. * We should be very delighted if you could play with us. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Why don't you come with us? * I would like to invite you to attend my birthday. * Would you like to join me? * Would you be interested in playing with us? * I would be very pleased if you could come to my house. |
|--|---|

SOME PATTERNS FOR ACCEPTING AN INVITATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Thank you very much. * I won't say 'no.' * What a wonderful idea! * That sounds well/That sounds a nice idea. * We'd very much like to attend the meeting. * What a splendid idea! Thank you. * All right. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * That'd be nice. * That's a nice idea. * That's really most kind of you. * That gives me the great pleasure. * We'd be delighted to attend your sister's marriage. * With pleasure. I'll come. |
|--|--|

SOME PATTERNS FOR DECLINING AN INVITATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Thank you for asking me. Don't bother. * No, thank you. * I am terribly sorry. * I am very grateful to you for your offer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Thank you very much. No, thanks. * No, we can manage. Thank you. * I regret that I shall not be able to come with you. |
|--|--|

2. Offering Help

Offering Help: We offer help to those who need it. The following expressions are used when we offer help:

- * *Would you like . . . ?* is often used, when people offer others something to eat or drink. It is a polite expression, which you can use both in formal and informal situations.

Host to guest at a party: ***Would you like another cup of coffee?***

- * *Do you want . . . / Can I get you . . . ?* are also used, while offering food or drink. They are also polite, but rather informal.

Woman to a friend at a get-together : ***Can I get you something to drink?***

Do you want some more ice-cream?

- * *Will you . . . / Would you . . . ?* are used while offering food or drink to someone you know quite well.

Hostess to visiting friends: ***Will you have another sweet, Neena? Would anyone like more coffee?***

- * *Would you like me to . . . ?* is a polite way of offering help to someone.

Man to a stranger in a railway compartment: ***Would you like me to open the window for you?***

- * *Can I . . . ? / I can . . .* are used to make an offer when you want to say you are able to help someone.

Man to a friend: ***I have a car. I can take you to the station.***

Visiting friend to hostess: ***Can I help you with the cooking?***

- * *Could I . . . ? / I could . . .* are more polite ways of telling people you are able to help.

Man to stranger on the road: ***Could I give you a lift?***

Woman to hostess after a party: ***I could help with the dishes.***

- * *Shall I . . . ? / I'll . . .* are used to offer help, especially if you are sure your offer will be accepted.

Man to co-passenger on a train: ***It's hot in here. Shall I open the window?***

Boy to his brother: ***I see you've finished the letter. I'll post it for you.***

- * *Let me . . .* is used to offer help, especially when you want to be kind and friendly.

Man to wife who looks tired: ***Let me cook dinner tonight.***

3. Expressing Sympathy

Expressing sympathy is used in a number of situations. For example, we might express sympathy for someone whose family member has passed away. Generally, we express sympathy to someone who has difficulties of some sort. It is also common to express sympathy in writing. Here are some common phrases we can use when writing a sympathy note to someone. Notice that it is common to use the plural ‘we’ and ‘our’ when expressing written sympathy as a way to express that a family. Finally, it is important to keep a sympathy note short.

Unfortunately, bad things happen, when we hear about these events happening to people we care about, expressing our sympathy can go a long way. Doing so is often difficult as we want to communicate our concern but do not want to be intrusive or offensive. With these tips and our sincere sentiments, our words of comfort are likely to be meaningful to the person in our life who is having a tough time.

Useful phrases for Expressing Sympathy

1. How sad I feel for you.
2. I do sympathize with you.
3. I know how you feel.
4. I'm awfully/dreadfully sorry.
5. I'm sorry to hear that
6. I'm sorry.
7. It's terrible.
8. What a pity! That's awful.
9. I'm so sorry to see you in this state.
10. Oh, that's unfortunate! I'm sorry.
11. Our heartful sympathy.
12. What an awful situation for you!
13. I sympathize with your condition.
14. I hope things get better soon.
15. I hope you feel better soon.
16. I can't tell you how sorry I am.

17. I know how it feels.
18. Be patient, it would be better soon.
19. We are very saddened to hear of your loss. With deepest sympathies.

Responding

1. It is very kind of you.
2. Thank you very much.
3. It would be OK, thanks.
4. Thanks for your sympathy.
5. Thanks for your support.

Practise the following dialogues:

1.

Lazar : Hello, Benjamin. How are you? You look depressed. Has anything gone wrong?

Benjamin : Yes, Lazar, I have a terrible misfortune.

Lazar : What happened?

Benjamin : I had deposited all money I had in a private banking company. Now the bank has been liquidated.

Lazar : How terrible! Isn't there anyway you can get your money back?

Benjamin : I'm trying. But I'm not very hopeful.

Lazar : You must be terribly upset. But don't lose hope.

2.

Princy : Why do you look upset?

Johncy : You know, I have lost my wallet somewhere this morning.

Princy : Oh, I'm very sorry to hear that. How much did you have in it?

Johncy : I had Rs. 50,000/- in it.

Princy : Which places did you visit from the morning?

Johncy : I went to the restaurant for breakfast and then.....

Princy : Why don't you speak to the person in the cash counter?

Johncy : Yes, let me try.

Princy : I hope you will get it back.