

Easy Study Material on
Rhymes and Sketches

(A Text Book Prescribed for **Compulsory English, B.A. Part II Third Semester**)

by

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The Lottery Ticket

Anton Chekhov

Summary

The Lottery Ticket by Anton Chekhov is a story about a middle class couple Ivan Dmitritch and Masha. At the beginning of the story Ivan Dmitritch is shown as a well satisfied man sitting on the sofa reading a newspaper. He has just finished his supper and Masha is clearing the dishes. Masha owns a lottery ticket with series 9499 and number 26. She asks her husband to check the lottery ticket number in the newspaper. Ivan finds the series of the ticket 9499 and in excitement without confirming the number of the ticket tells Masha that he is quite hopeful that she will win the lottery. Both husband and wife, in extreme joy, start daydreaming and envision life after getting 75,000 as lottery money. Ivan dreams of spending 25,000 on a new state, 10,000 on new furnishing, travelling, paying debts, to meet immediate expenses etc, the other forty thousand he would deposit in the bank to get interest on it. He then gets enraged to think that after getting the money his wife would start controlling him showing her superiority over him. He does not like that his wife should have all that money. Furthermore, his wife thinks that Ivan is greedy for her money and she does not want Ivan to spend all her money. Their dreams end and they feel their feet on the ground when they come to know that the winning number is 46 not 26. The anger and abhorrence which they had for each other and the hope for winning the lottery suddenly vanished when their expectations met the reality. They accepted their fate and resumed their usual way of living. The story conveys the message that it is money that makes one over ambitious and spoils good relationship. Hence, one should always remain contented with what one has and live happily showing gratitude to God.

Attempt the following questions in short

1. Was Ivan Dmitritch a regular lottery player? Why did he take such an interest in the results of this particular lottery?

Ivan Dmitritch, a middle class man with an income of twelve hundred a year, lived happily with his family. He was very well satisfied with what he had. He was neither a regular lottery player nor did he believe in lottery luck. His wife Masha used to buy lottery tickets with an expectation of winning it someday. She owned one lottery ticket with series 9499 and number 26. When she saw her husband reading the newspaper, she asked him to check the list of winning numbers. Ivan had no faith in lottery luck and would have refused her to check the lottery ticket number but as he had no other work to do and the newspaper was in his hand, he

checked it and found the series 9499 which was the series of his wife's lottery ticket. This triggered his interest in the result of this particular lottery.

2. What were some of the things that Ivan Dmitritch would have liked to do had his wife won the lottery?

Ivan was quite excited to see the series of his wife's lottery ticket in the newspaper. In excitement, he did not proceed to check the number of the ticket rather drops the newspaper and got lost in thoughts of winning the lottery money of seventy five thousand. Ivan thinks if his wife wins, their life will be transformed. He dreams that out of seventy five thousand he would spend twenty five to buy an estate somewhere in the Tula or Oryol provinces. Ten thousand he would spend on immediate expenses, new furnishing, travelling, for paying debts etc. The remaining forty thousand he would put in the bank so that he can get interest on it. He dreams of enjoying the autumn season with his family. He would take longer walks about the garden and beside the river to get thoroughly chilled, then he would drink a big glass of Vodka and eat a salted mushroom or a soused cucumber. He also wants to go abroad somewhere to the South of France, to Italy or to India.

3. What thoughts about his wife and her relations began to trouble Ivan Dmitritch?

Ivan Dmitritch thought if his wife won the lottery money she would come his way and he would not be able to live life of his choice. She would start controlling him and he would have to live under her mercy. Like a regular woman she would not share her money with him rather she would prefer to lock it up. She would take care of her relations ignoring him. He called her relatives 'Wretched, detestable people' and says if her Wretched brothers and sisters and aunts and uncles hear of winning lottery ticket, they would come whiningly like beggars with their hypocritical smiles and would ask for their share in the prize money as they were very greedy.

4. Why did Ivan Dmitritch read out the final number triumphantly? How did the evening end for the couple?

Ivan thought that his wife was so stingy that even if she won the lottery she would not give him the entire money. She would give him just hundred rouble and the rest she would put away under lock and key. He could read her face which expressed that he had an eye on her money. Her maligned look created hatred in his heart for her. In order to annoy her, he had a glance at the newspaper and to spite her read out triumphantly "Series 9499, number 46 not 26". When they came to know that they had not won the lottery, hatred and anger that they had nurtured

for each other vanished. They could see the stark realities of the life they were leading. The evening, they spent with this realization, was long and wearisome.

5. Contrast the last two paragraphs with the first paragraph of the story?

The last two paragraphs as compared to the first are full of desperation, dissatisfaction and lamentation. Both Ivan and Masha lament their sorry lot at the end of the story. Even Ivan shows his dissatisfaction with the way his wife is managing his home. He is so frustrated that he doesn't even want to stay there and wants to end his life by hanging himself. He says, "Damnation take my soul entirely! I shall go and hang myself on the first aspen-tree!" Whereas, in the first paragraph he is shown as very well satisfied with his lot. The lottery money changed his mind set and he became greedy. He thinks selfishly and try to control his wife by accusing her of not maintaining his home properly. Aspirations, happiness, satisfaction in the first paragraph turned into depression frustration and dissatisfaction only due to the lottery money they believed to win.

6. There is the fine irregularity of love and hate in the relationship between Ivan and Masha that is explained by Chekhov in telling the story. Elaborate on this with the examples from the story.

Ivan Dmitritch lived happily with his wife and children before he got to know about the lottery ticket. The lottery money 75,000 which they expected to win spoiled their lovely relationship and they started accusing each other. At the beginning, they are very much excited to see the series of the lottery ticket. They could have bright future together with this money but they started dreaming their individual dreams. Ivan wants to travel alone as he thinks that his wife would not allow him to enjoy life. He starts hating her and thinks "She would only be in my way. I should be dependent upon her, I can fancy how, like a regular woman, she will lock the money up as soon as she gets it.....She will hide it from me She will look after her relations and grudge me every farthing." When they faced the reality that they had not won the lottery "hatred and hope both disappeared at once" and they resumed their normal life.

7. How is Chekhov's story a satirical comment on human thoughts and aspirations?

Chekhov through this story expresses the fact that our thoughts and aspirations shape our life. Mind continuously thinks of making life better. Our desire to get the best in life sometimes becomes the cause of our doom. Ivan and Masha were living life happily but the lottery money

which they expected to win rose their aspirations. They dreamt of having a very luxurious life. They then started thinking selfishly. Their thoughts for each other turned malignant. High aspirations ultimately destroy good relationship and this is what happened in the relationship between Ivan and Masha. They turned selfish and nurtured their individual dreams which ultimately ended in abhorrence for each other. Two birds of very high aspiration that were flying high with their golden wings ultimately dashed to the ground with the realization that their aspirations can never be fulfilled.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did Ivan Dmitritch want to do with the lottery money?
 - a. to spend on real property
 - b. to pay his debts
 - c. to meet his immediate expenses
 - d. all of the above
2. At the beginning of the story Ivan Dmitritch is shown as -----.
 - a. Complaining about his lot
 - b. Very well satisfied with his lot
 - c. Cursing God for his sorry lot
 - d. Cursing himself for his sorry lot
3. Anton Chekhov, the author of 'The Lottery Ticket' is-----
 - a. an American author
 - b. an Indian author
 - c. a Russian author
 - d. a Chinese author
4. Who owned the lottery ticket?
 - a. Ivan Dmitritch
 - b. Masha
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. Neither a nor b
5. What was Ivan doing at the beginning of the story?
 - a. reading newspaper
 - b. watering plants in his garden
 - c. cooking a dish for Masha
 - d. playing chess

6. Masha's lottery ticket number 26 was under which of the following series?
- 9999
 - 9399
 - 9499
 - 9699
7. The income of Ivan Dmitritch was-----.
- Twelve hundred a year
 - Twelve hundred a month
 - Eleven hundred a year
 - Fourteen hundred a year
8. The prize money, Ivan and Masha were expected to win, was-----.
- Fifty five thousand
 - Seventy five thousand
 - Thirty five thousand
 - Ninety five thousand
9. :And if we have won," he said- "why, it will be a new life, it will be a -----!
- transformation
 - change
 - alteration
 - revolution
10. What did Ivan want to do with the other forty thousand of the prize money?
- He wanted to buy an estate with the money.
 - He wanted to pay debts with the money.
 - He wanted to travel abroad.
 - He would put the money in the bank and get interest on it.
11. Which of these places did Ivan Dmitritch want to travel?
- India
 - Italy
 - Both a & b
 - America
12. By the end of the story, the primary emotion they both feel towards each other is -----
- Love
 - Hate
 - Anger
 - Empathy

13. Which of these statements about Ivan Dmitritch is true?

- a. He is not satisfied with his lot.
- b. He owns the lottery ticket.
- c. He wants to go abroad.
- d. He likes his wife's relatives.

14. "They are such reptiles" he thought. Whom does Ivan address reptiles in this sentence?

- a. to his relatives
- b. to Masha's relatives
- c. to his friends
- d. None of the above

15. "She would **begrudge** me every penny," he thought, with a glance at his wife. What does begrudge mean here?

- a. to give willingly
- b. to give reluctantly
- c. to give eagerly
- d. to give hesitatingly

16. Where did Ivan find the figure 9,499 in the newspaper?

- a. In the first line from the top
- b. In the second line from the top
- c. In the fifth line from the top
- d. At the top

17. Why did Ivan Dmitritch consent to look at the lists of winning numbers despite having no faith in lottery luck?

- a. Because he had nothing else to do
- b. Because the newspaper was before his eyes
- c. Both a & b
- d. Neither a nor b

18. What is the theme of the story 'The Lottery Ticket'?

- a. Money can corrupt the soul
- b. Money brings happiness in life
- c. Money makes our life secure
- d. All of the above

19. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a. The lottery ticket number that came out in the newspaper was 46.
- b. Masha won the lottery.
- c. Ivan wanted to spend twenty five thousand on real property.

d. Ivan did not like his wife's relatives.

20. What was the reaction of Masha when she heard the series number 9499?

a. she was astonished

b. she was sorrowful

c. she felt dejected

d. she felt miserable

Answer Key

Ques	Correct Option		Ques	Correct Option		Ques	Correct Option		Ques	Correct Option		Ques	Correct Option
01	d		05	a		09	a		13	c		17	c
02	b		06	c		10	d		14	b		18	a
03	b		07	a		11	c		15	b		19	b
04	b		08	b		12	d		16	b		20	a

The Three Questions

Leo Tolstoy

Summary

Once there was a king who thought that to be a successful ruler he must know the answer of three questions. The first question was- What is the right time to begin something? The second one was- Which people should he listen to? And the third question was- What is the most important thing for him to do? The king sent messengers in all directions to find people who could answer these questions. He proclaimed that he would give a great reward to the person who can answer his three questions. Many wise men came, but their answers were all different. For the first question some of them felt that the king should follow a timetable, while there were others who felt that it is not possible to decide the right time for doing something in advance.

Similarly, for the second question, some wise men said that the king should follow his councillors while others thought it was the priest whom the king should listen to. Then there were those who felt that it was the doctor the king should obey while there were many in favour of soldiers. For the third question some wise men said science should be of highest priority for the king while others said religion. The king was not satisfied with these answers as they were so different from each other. He didn't give any reward to anyone and thought to seek consultation of a wise hermit who lived in the jungle. The hermit will see only ordinary people so the king dressed up like a normal man, leaving behind his horse and bodyguards and went to the hermit's hut. The hermit was an old man and was busy digging the ground in front of his house. The king told the hermit that he has come in search of answers for his three questions and repeated them.

The hermit didn't respond and continued digging the ground. Sometime passed and the king seeing the hermit to be tired offered his help. The king continued digging the ground till evening. In the evening the king again requested the hermit to answer his questions, but at that moment someone came running towards the hermit's hut. The king then went to look for the hermit who was sowing seeds in the beds that they have dug the day before. He requested the hermit for the last time to answer his questions. To this the hermit replied that the king has already found the answers. If he would not have pitied hermit's condition the day before then the man would have attacked him on his way and he might have lost his life. So, the most important time was when he was digging the bed and the hermit was the most important man.

A bearded man came running towards them with a hand on his wounded stomach. The king cleaned the wound and dressed the wound controlling the flow of blood. The man felt better and asked for some water. Hermit and the king took the man inside the house. The man was lying quiet inside the house and the tired king too fell asleep on the ground. In the morning when the king opened his eyes he saw the wounded man asking for forgiveness. The man told the king that he had come to take revenge from him because the king had killed his brother and

had taken away all his property. He wanted to kill the king while returning from the hermit's place

But the king's bodyguards found him and wounded him. He would have died if the king would not have helped him. He regretted his thoughts of killing the king and promised to be his faithful servant. The king was pleased to turn his enemy into a friend. He forgave him and returned all his property. When the wounded man arrived, the most important time was when he was caring for him else he would have died of his wounds without the two of them reconciling for their acts. So at that moment, the wounded man was the most important man and nursing him was the most important business. The hermit said to the man that the most important time is now because it is the only time when we have the power to act. The most important person at a particular moment is we ourselves because future is unknown to all of us and there is always an uncertainty about meeting anyone else. The most important job is to do good to others because we have been sent to this world for this noble cause.

Answer the following questions short

1. What are the three questions that the king seeks answers for?

According to the king, a successful ruler must know the answer of three questions. The first question was- What is the right time to begin something, the second one was- Which people should he listen to and the third question was- What is the most important thing for him to do. The king does not get the appropriate answers and therefore he decides to go to the hermit who lives in the jungle.

2. Why does the king dress up as a common man? What does this show about the character of the person the king is asking advice from?

When the answers of the wise men don't satisfy the king, he decides to go to the hermit who lives in the jungle. The king has also heard about the hermit that he meets only to common people. So, the king dresses up as a common man to hide his identity from the hermit. This shows the greatness of the hermit who is too far from the worldly materialism. He wants to serve for the common people and does not have any desire for wealth and possessions.

3. How does the story emphasis the importance of compassion?

The story begins with the three questions of the king. The king does not get the appropriate answers and therefore he decides to go to the hermit who lives in the jungle. The hermit does not meet to the high profile people. He only meets to the common men; hence the king wears simple clothes to attend the hermit. He asks his three questions to the hermit but he does not answer them immediately. The king shows his compassion towards the hermit and starts digging the beds, as the hermit gets exhausted. When the wounded man comes to the king with a deep injury, the king dresses him and shows his kindness towards the wounded man though he was his enemy. The hermit himself is a man of compassion. His every action reflects the kindness and love for others. Thus, the entire story emphasizes the importance of compassion.

4. Actions speak louder than the words, how does this story support the truth?

We all have heard this saying and we have seen people who only talk but never seem to take the action needed to accomplish what they are talking about. Talking and not taking any action can be like wishing or hoping something to happen. The story tells us the same thing as the king announces his three questions in his kingdom and waits for the answers of them from the wise and learned men. But he does not get the appropriate answers and decides to go the hermit for his answers. The hermit does not give him answers immediately. The hermit digs the bed and gets exhausted. To see the tired hermit the king starts doing his work of digging the beds. When the wounded man comes to the king with a deep injury, the king dresses him and shows his kindness towards the wounded man though he was his enemy. These actions are very important for the king and he finds the answers of the three questions with the help of the hermit in these actions themselves.

5. Discuss Tolstoy's style of writing as revealed in this short story.

Tolstoy's 'Three Questions' is story of moral philosophy. It is based on fairy tales or religious legends, written in a simple but expressive style. It is intended to convey his idea of ethical Christianity and expanded Buddhism. Tolstoy himself tried to abide by his new beliefs, simplifying his life, living on his own labor and giving up material possessions. The three questions of the king give us the fundamental reality of life and he wants to know the answers of these questions to become successful in every corner of his life. When he comes to the hut of the hermit in simple attire, he leaves all his wealth and power in his kingdom. He works for the hermit and saves the life of the wounded man. These two actions bring love and compassion to him and compel him to leave all his egos and possessions aside.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following was not part of the king's questions in his proclamation?

- a. What was the right time for every action?
- b. What was the greatest virtue in the world?
- c. Who were the most necessary people?
- d. How he might know what was the important things to do?

2. The learned men who came to the king were -----

- a. unanimous in their answers
- b. could not answer two of the questions
- c. could not answer any of the questions
- d. answered his questions differently

3. After hearing the different answers the king -----

- a. rewarded all the learned men
- b. asked more questions
- c. rewarded no one
- d. chose the right answer

4. Why did the bearded man want to take revenge on the king?
- a. because the king was unkind to his soldiers
 - b. because the king's guards had harmed him
 - c. because the king had executed his brother and seized his property
 - d. none of the above
5. Which of the following is not a novel written by Tolstoy?
- a. War and Peace
 - b. Brothers Karamazov
 - c. Anna Kareinina
 - d. The Death of Ivan Ilyich
6. Where did the hermit live?
- a. in village
 - b. in town
 - c. in city
 - d. in jungle
7. What was the reply of the learned men to the first question of the king?
- a. to prepare timetable
 - b. to avoid foolish pleasures
 - c. to form a council of wise men
 - d. all of the above
8. The king went to see the hermit in -----
- a. simple clothes
 - b. his cave
 - c. a hurry
 - d. none of the above
9. The king started digging the beds -----
- a. because he loved gardening
 - b. to help the hermit
 - c. to pass the time
 - d. to show his power
10. The king dressed the wounds of -----
- a. the hermit
 - b. his guard
 - c. his horse
 - d. the bearded man

11. Why did the king send his messengers throughout the kingdom?

- a. to find anyone to answer to his three questions
- b. to promise to pay a large sum of money
- c. to find the hermit
- d. to enjoy vacations

12. The hermit replied to the king's questions

- a. immediately
- b. after the digging work
- c. after the bearded man befriended him
- d. never

13. Why did the king want the answers of the three questions?

- a. because he was very knowledgeable
- b. because he wanted to be powerful
- c. because he wanted to win the bet
- d. because he wanted to be successful in all his endeavors.

14. Who injured the bearded man in the jungle?

- a. king
- b. his guards
- c. hermit
- d. wild animals

15. What do the three questions of the king reveal?

- a. fundamental reality of life
- b. his scholarship
- c. both a and b
- d. none of the above

16. Which is the most important time the story suggests?

- a. then
- b. now
- c. never
- d. sometimes

17. What is the most important business, according to the hermit?

- a. making money
- b. chair the meeting
- c. to do charity
- d. to do good

18. Why did the bearded man ask for the king's forgiveness?

- a. he knew that he was defeated
- b. he was afraid of the king's power
- c. In spite of the enmity, the king saved his life
- d. none of the above

19. Who was the bearded man?

- a. king's enemy
- b. king's prime minister
- c. king's brother
- d. hermit

20. "Let me take the spade and work" what does this sentence show?

- a. king's cruelty
- b. his compassion
- c. his anger
- d. his power

Answer Key

Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option
01	b	05	b	09	b	13	d	17	d
02	d	06	d	10	d	14	b	18	c
03	c	07	d	11	a	15	a	19	a
04	c	08	a	12	c	16	b	20	b

Water: The Elixir of Life

C. V. Raman

Summary

C.V. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 for his work on ‘light scattering’ and the discovery of the Raman Effect. He was the first to study the harmonic nature of Indian drum sounds like the tabla and the mridangam. Raman is appointed head of the newly founded Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore in 1934. The new government of independent India named him as the country's first National Professor in 1947.

C. V. Raman in his essay ‘Water: The Elixir of Life’ emphasises the significance of water, which is the life-giving energy for humanity. Humanity has long looked for an illusory elixir of life, the celestial amrita, in vain. This elixir was supposed to grant immortality to anyone who drank it. However, Raman believes that water is the actual elixir of life. This single liquid has the power to transform the entire scene of the earth. He recalls standing on the border that divides the Libyan Desert from Egypt's Nile Valley. On one side, there was a wide expanse of sand with not a shred of green or a single live creature in sight. On the opposite side lay one of the vastest, fertile, and highly inhabited regions on the planet. It was bursting at the seams with life and greenery. Water was the only thing that made a difference. It was the Nile River's water. According to geologists, the whole soil of the Nile River was created by the river itself. The Nile's life-giving water shaped and nourished its ancient civilisation.

In everyday life, we take this common substance for granted. However, we often overlook the fact that water is the most powerful and beautiful substance on the planet. It has had a significant impact on the evolution of the planet's history. It continues to play a pivotal part in the drama of human life.

Water can enhance the beauty of the landscape in ways that nothing else can. Rain-fed tanks are particularly prevalent in south India. They are shallow, but owing to silt-laden water, the bottom of the tank is not visible. In south Indian agriculture, these tanks are quite important. Under them, a lot of rice is cultivated. Water's ability to transport silt in suspension is one of its most amazing properties. The various colours of water in a rain-fed tank are due to this suspension. Large and heavy particles can be carried by swiftly moving water. The tiniest particles cling to the surface of the water and are transported a long distance. When silt-laden water meets the saltwater of the sea, the suspended stuff precipitates quickly. The colour of the water gradually changes from murky red or brown due to sediment, to various colours of yellow and green, and ultimately to the blue deep-sea. As a result of the silt being deposited, a huge

land is produced. This type of land is extremely fruitful. Water flow is important in this process, but sometimes it may be disastrous.

The issue of soil erosion is extremely important. It takes place in stages. Agriculture will become impossible when the earth is torn up and washed away. The main cause of soil erosion is a rapid burst of very heavy rain that results in a big flow of surplus water. Agriculture is threatened by soil erosion. There are certain steps that may be performed to prevent soil erosion. Terracing the soil, building bunds to control water flow, practising contour farming, and planting suitable plants are all examples.

All life is built on water. Water is found in the bodies of all animals and plants. Without water, no action is possible. Water is essential for animal survival. Plants and trees require moisture in the soil in order to flourish. As a result, water conservation and usage are crucial for human welfare. The ultimate source of water is rain or snowfall.

Agriculture in India is completely dependent on rainfall. The issues of soil erosion and inconsistency in rainfall are intimately connected. We can preserve water and keep it where it belongs by minimising soil erosion. As a result, rainwater collection and usage are critical. Much of the water travels down streams and rivers, resulting in significant water loss.

By taking brave and well-planned action, a huge amount of land might be transformed into a fertile and flourishing country. India urgently needs the systematic planting of appropriate trees. Such a plantation would be a source of revenue for the government both directly and indirectly. They would prevent soil erosion and conserve the country's rainfall. Water is the most common liquid, yet it is also the most peculiar, with incredible characteristics. These characteristics are responsible for its one-of-a-kind ability to keep animal and plant life alive. The study of the nature and characteristics of water is thus of the utmost scientific importance.

Answer the following questions in short

1. Why is water one of the most potent and wonderful things on the face of the earth?

Water is the most common liquid, yet it is also vital with remarkable properties. It is the root of all lives. It has the power to transform the entire scene on the earth. It has had a significant impact on the evolution of the planet's history. It enhances the beauty of the landscape. Its ability to transport silt in suspension is one of its most amazing properties. Land formed by silt deposition is usually fertile. Its flow plays a great part in geological processes. It minimises soil erosion. Its conservation and usage are crucial for human welfare. These characteristics are responsible for its one-of-a-kind ability to keep animal and plant life alive. Its study of the nature and characteristics is of the utmost scientific importance. That is why water one of the most potent and wonderful things on the face of the earth.

2. Why do you think we take this common substance called water for granted in our everydaylife?

Water is the actual elixir of life. It has the power to transform the entire scene of the earth. It is the most powerful and beautiful substance on the planet. It has had a significant impact on the evolution of the planet's history. It continues to play a pivotal part in the drama of human life. It can enhance the beauty of the landscape in ways that nothing else can. It is found in the bodies of all animals and plants. Without water, no action is possible. Water is essential for the survival of all living animals. All life is built on water. It continues to play a pivotal part in the drama of human life. It is the most common substance, yet it is also the most peculiar, with incredible characteristics.

3. What happens when silt-laden water mixes with the salt water of the sea?

Water's ability to transport silt in suspension is one of its most amazing properties. Large and heavy particles can be carried by swiftly moving water. When silt-laden water mixes with the saltwater of the sea, the suspended stuff precipitates quickly. The colour of the water gradually changes from murky red or brown due to sediment, to various colours of yellow and green, and ultimately to the blue deep-sea. As a result of the silt being deposited, a huge land is produced. This type of land is extremely fruitful. Water flow is important in this process, but sometimes it may be disastrous.

4. What are some of the remarkable facts about water in its movement?

Water's ability to transport silt in suspension is one of its most amazing properties. The various colours of water in a rain-fed tank are due to this suspension. Large and heavy particles can be carried by swiftly moving water. The tiniest particles cling to the surface of the water and are transported a long distance. When silt-laden water meets the saltwater of the sea, the suspended stuff precipitates quickly. Its flow plays a great part in geological processes. Water flow is important in this process, but sometimes it may be disastrous. Much of the water travels down streams and rivers, resulting in significant water loss. The main cause of soil erosion is a rapid burst of very heavy rain that results in a big flow of surplus water.

5. Apart from water in the ground, what is the main source of water?

The ultimate source of water is rain or snowfall. Rain-fed tanks are particularly prevalent in south India. They are shallow, but owing to silt-laden water, the bottom of the tank is not visible. In south Indian agriculture, these tanks are quite important. Agriculture in India is completely dependent on rainfall. Rainwater flows down into the streams and the rivers and ultimately finds its way to the sea. Winter snowfall is temporarily stored in the form of snow. The water fills rivers and lakes once it melts, which might take days, weeks, or months. It also refills groundwater supplies, which are essential for agricultural and drinking water supply.

6. What is soil erosion?

Removal of the natural protective coat of vegetation is called soil erosion. It takes place in stages. Agriculture will become impossible when the earth is torn up and washed away. The main cause of soil erosion is a rapid burst of very heavy rain that results in a big flow of surplus water. Agriculture is threatened by soil erosion. There are certain steps that may be performed to prevent soil erosion. Terracing the soil, building bunds to control water flow, practising

contour farming, and planting suitable plants are all examples. The issues of soil erosion and inconsistency in rainfall are intimately connected. Soil erosion helps to preserve water and keep it where it belongs.

7. How will planting of suitable trees help in providing a source of wealth to the country?

The vast area can be turned into fertile and prosperous country by courageous and well-planned action of plantation. The systematic planting of suitable trees in every possible place is the most urgent need of India. A fertile soil has the ability to supply essential plant nutrients and water in adequate amounts and proportions for plant growth and reproduction. It will prevent soil erosion and conserve the rainfall of the country from flowing away to waste. The plants provide shades by which water evaporates slowly from low vegetation. Such a plantation would be a source of revenue for the government both directly and indirectly.

8. What are the usual measures used to check soil erosion?

Soil erosion takes place in stages. The main cause of soil erosion is a rapid burst of very heavy rain that results in a big flow of surplus water. The slope of the land, removal of the natural protective coat of vegetation, the existence of ruts along which the water can flow with rapidly gathering momentum and the absence of any checks of such flow cause soil erosion. Agriculture is threatened by soil erosion. There are certain measures used to check soil erosion like terracing the soil, building bunds to control water flow, practising contour farming, and planting suitable plants.

9. What is C. V. Raman's suggestion regarding controlling the movement of water in order to harness it for useful purpose?

Water's ability to transport silt in suspension is one of its most amazing properties. The various colours of water in a rain-fed tank are due to this suspension. Rain-fed tanks are particularly prevalent in south India. They are shallow, but owing to silt-laden water, the bottom of the tank is not visible. In south Indian agriculture, these tanks are quite important. Under them, a lot of rice is cultivated. Large and heavy particles can be carried by swiftly moving water. The tiniest particles cling to the surface of the water and are transported a long distance. When silt-laden water meets the saltwater of the sea, the suspended stuff precipitates quickly. As a result of the silt being deposited, a huge land is produced. This type of land is extremely fruitful. The systematic planting of appropriate trees would conserve the country's rainfall. C. V. Raman suggests these steps regarding controlling the movement of water in order to harness it for useful purpose.

10. Why is the study of the nature and properties of water of the highest scientific interest?

Water is the most powerful and beautiful substance on the planet. It has had a significant impact on the evolution of the planet's history. It continues to play a pivotal part in the drama of human life. It is found in the bodies of all animals and plants. It is essential for animal survival. Plants and trees require moisture in the soil in order to flourish. As a result, water conservation and usage are crucial for human welfare. All life is built on water. Without water, no life is possible on the earth. This single liquid has the power to transform the entire scene of the earth. It is the most common liquid, yet it is also the most peculiar, with incredible characteristics. These

characteristics are responsible for its one-of-a-kind ability to keep animal and plant life alive. That is why the study of the nature and properties of water are of the highest scientific interest.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is referred to as 'the most potent and the most wonderful thing on the face of our earth'?
 - a. The Nile River
 - b. the ancient civilization of Egypt
 - c. Forests
 - d. water
2. One of the most remarkable facts about water is its power to carry _____ in suspension.
 - a. silt
 - b. oxygen
 - c. microorganism
 - d. none of the above
3. Land formed by silt deposition is usually _____.
 - a. shallow
 - b. fertile
 - c. barren
 - d. none of the above
4. Which of the following is not an effective measure in preventing soil erosion?
 - a. Terracing of the land
 - b. Construction of bunds
 - c. Contour cultivation
 - d. Draining wetlands
5. According to C. V. Raman _____ will prove a source of untold wealth to the country.
 - a. Planned development of industries
 - b. Systematic planting of suitable trees in every possible place
 - c. Aqua life
 - d. Making agricultural practices more scientific
6. Elixir means _____.
 - a. a hypothetical substance capable of changing base metal into gold
 - b. a sweet liquid used in medicines
 - c. a substance believed to cure all ills
 - d. All of the above
7. The rain-fed tanks are very common in _____ India.
 - a. East
 - b. South
 - c. North
 - d. West

8. Soil erosion, if not tackled in time can make the land unfit for_____.
- a. habitation
 - b. cultivation
 - c. psychological
 - d. barren
9. One of the most remarkable facts about _____ is its power to carry silt or finely divided soil in suspension.
- a. Soil
 - b. Energy
 - c. Water
 - d. Gas
10. The water of the river _____ flows down to the Mediterranean, a couple of thousands of miles.
- a. Nile
 - b. Ganga
 - c. Thames
 - d. Jamuna
11. C.V. Raman suggests some _____ ways for the conservation of water.
- a. Modern
 - b. Traditional
 - c. Traditional and Modern
 - d. None of the above
12. Geologists tells us that the entire soil of the _____ valley is the creation of the river itself.
- a. Nile
 - b. Ganga
 - c. Jamuna
 - d. Bhagirathi
13. The land where silt is deposited is usually_____.
- a. very fertile
 - b. barren
 - c. marshy
 - d. unproductive
14. The amazing properties of water make it a _____ resource.
- a. ordinary
 - b. common
 - c. unique
 - d. Mortise
15. 'Amrita' was thought to _____ confer
- a. blessings
 - b. life
 - c. death
 - d. immortality

16. The conservation and utilization of water is thus fundamental for_____.
a. cultivation
b. agriculture
c. human welfare
d. survival
17. Soil erosion occurs in successive_____.
a. steps
b. ways
c. methods
d. means
18. There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty of the countryside as _____.
a. stream
b. life
c. water
d. rain
19. The most advantageous result of the availability of electric power is that:
a. It allows villages and small towns to be lighted up
b. It helps the small farmer to increase the production
c. It helps the underground water to be tapped to a greater extent than present
d. None of the above
20. Much of Indian agriculture depends on.....
a) seasonal rainfall
b) modern techniques
c) rivers
d) canals
21. Plants and trees require _____ in the soil in order to flourish.
a. water
b. moisture
c. fertilizers
d. sunlight
22. Agriculture is threatened by _____.
a. rainfall
b. flood
c. gas
d. soil erosion
23. _____ would prevent soil erosion and conserve the country's rainfall.
a. Water
b. rainwater
c. ultraviolet rays
d. Plantation

24. _____ plays a great part in geological processes.

- a. The flow of water
- b. Rain-fed tanks
- c. Muddy red silt
- d. Saltwater of the sea

25. _____ is the basis of all life.

- a. Earth
- b. Sunlight
- c. Water
- d. Oxygen

26. _____ is fundamental for human welfare.

- a. Soil erosion
- b. The conservation and utilisation of water
- c. The terracing of the land
- d. Plantation

27. Silt laden water mixes with the _____.

- a. saltwater of the sea
- b. river water
- c. lake water
- d. rain-fed tanks

Answer Key

Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option
01	d	07	b	13	a	19	c	25	c
02	a	08	c	14	c	20	a	26	b
03	b	09	c	15	d	21	b	27	a
04	d	10	a	16	c	22	d		
05	c	11	c	17	a	23	d		
06	c	12	a	18	c	24	a		

With the Photographer

Stephen Leacock

Summary

"With the photographer " is one of the amusing lessons written by Stephen leacock. It is an account of the author's encounter with a photographer. It reflects the author's minute observations of the day-to-day events to generate humour and irony through ordinary experiences. The author has gone to get his photograph clicked but his experience has not been the worst kind.

Once Stephen Leacock went to a photographer to get his photograph clicked. The photographer was a thin man in a grey suit, with dim eyes of a natural scientist. The photographer had asked the author to wait for an hour. In the meantime, the author had gone through magazines placed before him. The photographer had called the author and asked him to sit down.

According to the photographer, the face of the author was quite wrong. The photographer had never listened to the author's words. The author thought, as the photographer came over to take his hands, to kiss him but the author was wrong. The photographer twisted the author's face as he didn't like it. The photographer asked the author to open his mouth a little and directed to close it quickly. The photographer continued this procedure with other parts of the body due to which the author got irritated. He was on the verge of leaving the place but the photographer had captured his photograph by pulling the string.

The photographer had asked the author to come on Saturday as it would take time to develop the negative. On Saturday, the author went to collect his photograph. He was depressed, dejected and never looked satisfied with his photograph. The photographer had retouched the eyes, removed the eyebrows by putting a new one, adjusted the mouth a little and removed the ears entirely. The author was frustrated with the work of the photographer. He wanted the photograph to be kept by his friends as a memory after his death. The author was deeply disheartened with the whole process had done by the photographer. He was angry with him and returned the photograph to the photographer and asked him to do what he would like to do with it. He left the place with his eyes full of tears.

Answer the following question in short

1. What did the photographer do after he called the author through the inner door?

The narrator, Stephen Leacock, has described one of the amusing caricatures in his lesson 'With the Photographer'. He went to a photographer to get his photograph clicked. The photographer called the narrator inside after an hour. The narrator sat down. The photographer rolled the machine into the middle of the room and crawled back from behind. He came towards the author for a second and went back again. The narrator thought that the photographer was praying for the narrator to be still. The photographer asked the narrator to do various steps to get the perfect & animated photograph. The author was very much annoyed with it but with the last attempt it was over and out.

2. What various actions the photographer asks the author to perform as he take a photograph?

'With the photographer' is one of the classical pieces of writing by Stephen Leacock. The narrator portrayed the happenings of the incident in his photograph to get clicked. As he went to the photographer, he was asked to wait. After an hour, he was called to sit and be steady. The photographer tried to twist the author's head sideways. He asked the author to open his mouth a little and instantly asked him to close. After that, he asked to roll the eyes under the eyelids. Again, he asked to put his hands on his knees. Again, he ordered to expand the lungs, to bend the neck, to contract the face and to turn the face just a little upwards. All such actions were performed by the author as instructed by the photographer to get the photograph clicked.

3. What did the author think of his own face?

The extract 'With the Photographer' is taken from 'behind the beyond' written by Stephen Leacock. It illustrates the author's experience about a photograph getting clicked. Once the author went to the photographer to get his photograph clicked. The photographer made the remark that the author's face was quite wrong. It was accepted gleefully by the author. The narrator continued to state that the photographer used to see many faces which might be narrow or limited but he got them three quarters full as they became wide, large and almost boundless. The photographer was in his zone not listening to the author's words. As the photographer came close to the author, he thought that he would kiss him but the author misunderstood it completely.

4. Describe the photograph and the modifications made by the photographer?

Stephen Leacock has produced a humorous account of his own experience in the lesson 'With the Photographer'. He went to the studio to get his photograph clicked. He was asked to collect the photograph on Saturday. On the said day, the author went to collect the photograph but found many dissimilarities in it. He couldn't recognize himself in the photograph. The photographer had altered various parts of the photograph. He justified all the changes by stating to make the photograph beautiful. He removed the eyebrows, adjusted the mouth a little and the ears were in the same mode. With all these changes, the author was angry with the photographer but he couldn't do anything.

5. What is the writer's reaction to the suggestions of the photographer?

The lesson 'With the Photographer' is penned by Stephen Leacock with his typical humorous style of writing. The author went to the photographer's studio to get his photograph clicked. Finally, with all ups and downs, the photograph was done and dusted. On Saturday, the author went to collect his photograph in the studio. He found that the photographer had made several changes with his photograph. Even he wasn't able to find any sort of similarity with his own photograph. With a depressed heart, the author told the photographer that the photo which he wanted to be photographed wasn't not done properly. It was altered all the way. The author had thrown the negative towards the photographer by stating that he should keep it with him. It had no value to him. It had become a worthless trifle to him.

6. Why does the author wish to be photographed? Is the purpose served?

'With the Photographer' is one of the humorous and typical lessons authored by Stephen Leacock. The author went to the studio to get his photograph clicked. The reason behind this was to keep it with his friends as his memory after his death. With all the drama in the studio for the photograph to be taken, the author was frustrated & dejected. Finally, he was asked to collect the photograph on Saturday. After observing the photograph on the very day, he was deeply disheartened with it. The purpose and wish of the author were no more served by the photographer. The photograph that was clicked to be developed from the negative wasn't what the authors wished. The author left the photographer's studio with tears in his eyes.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The narrator waits outside the photographer's studio for
 - a. less than an hour
 - b. an hour
 - c. more than two hours
 - d. two hours
2. When the narrator says "I knew that he was praying and I was kept still" he is being.....
 - a. Serious
 - b. Ironic
 - c. Sarcastic
 - d. Humorous
3. The phrase 'three quarters full' refers to
 - a. the size of the frame
 - b. the size of the face
 - c. plumpness of the author
 - d. the lack of flesh
4. After the photograph was taken the narrator could only see the picture if the photographer
 - a. worked in his studio
 - b. developed the negative film
 - c. transformed the photograph
 - d. took another photograph
5. The narrator calls the photograph a 'worthless trifle' because
 - a. It has been gilded
 - b. It is washed out
 - c. It no longer resembles him
 - d. It looks like his friends
6. Where has the lesson 'With the Photographer' been taken from?
 - a. Behind the Beyond
 - b. Literary Lapses
 - c. Nonsense Novels
 - d. Frenzied Fiction

7. Which of the following magazines did the author read in the photographer's studio?
- a. Ladies Companion for 1912
 - b. The Girls Magazines for 1902
 - c. The Infants' Journal for 1888
 - d. All of the Above
8. When did the photographer call the narrator to collect his photograph?
- a. Monday
 - b. Saturday
 - c. Friday
 - d. Tuesday
9. What did the photographer remove from the photograph of the author?
- a. Eyebrows
 - b. Lips
 - c. Cheeks
 - d. Nose
10. What does the word 'frantic' mean?
- a. Happy
 - b. Joyful
 - c. Disturbed and Panicky
 - d. None of the Above
11. Which colour of suit did the photographer wear?
- a. White
 - b. Black
 - c. Gray
 - d. Yellow
12. Which kind of kind eyes did the photographer has?
- a. Red
 - b. Dim eyes of a natural scientist
 - c. Brown
 - d. None of the Above
13. Where did the sunlight filter through inside the studio?
- a. A sheet of factory cotton hung against a frosted window
 - b. Through the door
 - c. From the back side
 - d. None of the above
14. What did the Photographer remark about Leacock's face?
- a. Quite right
 - b. Quite left
 - c. Quite center
 - d. Quite wrong

15. Why did the narrator close his eyes?
- As he thought the photographer would kiss him
 - As he thought the photographer would hit him
 - As he thought the photographer would bite him
 - None of the Above
16. Who had pulled the string to take the photograph?
- Narrator
 - Assistant of the photographer
 - Stephen Leacock
 - The Photographer
17. When was the writer called to collect the photograph ?
- on Monday
 - on Sunday
 - on Saturday
 - on Friday
18. What did the photographer did with the eyebrows?
- Painted
 - Removed
 - Enlarged
 - Delarged
19. Which part of the face was the photographer going to fix?
- Ear
 - Cheeks
 - Nose
 - Lips
20. How did Leacock leave the photographer's studio?
- in happy mood
 - with tears flowing from the eyes
 - by collecting the photograph
 - after making the payment

Answer key

Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option
01	b	05	c	09	a	13	a	17	c
02	d	06	a	10	c	14	d	18	b
03	b	07	d	11	c	15	a	19	a
04	b	08	b	12	b	16	d	20	b

MALLIKA SRINIVASAN

Summary

Mallika Srinivasan was born on 19th November 1959, in the state of Tamil Nadu. She is an Indian Industrialist and chief executive officer of tractors and farm equipment (TAFE). She was honoured with First business Woman of the year Award by *Economic Times* which she received from BBC in the field of manufacturing, from Ernst and young. She is the recipient of Leadership award in 2012. She was honoured by media as ‘tractor queen’ for her immense success and popularity in tractor industry. Mallika Srinivasan pursued her MA in Economics from Madras University, MBA from Wharton School Pennsylvania University. Her mother's help allowed her to complete her MBA. She married Venu Srinivasan, Chairman of motorcycle manufacturer TVS Motor Company.

Mallika joined the family business of TAFE in 1986. Her father was not ready to take her into business. Initially, she faced difficulties in business. Her father discouraged that her studies in Wharton would not impress him or his employees. But Mallika Srinivasan worked hard with sheer determination for the growth of the Company. She learnt several tricks of trades from her seniors and experienced colleagues. Her consistent hard work resulted to make billion-dollar target for her company. She took her father's strong words positively. With more the responsibilities of the company increased, the more her father showed trust in her abilities. Soon TAFE became number of choice for farmers.

In 1960, when TAFE was founded, the company's target was 700 tractors a year. The same targets were observed in 2012 that has the potential to complete in fifteen days. When she joined the TAFE in 1985, the turnover had raised to Rs. 86 crores which drastically increased to Rs. 5800 Crores by 2010. Mallika's commitment towards the work, securing deals and making critical decisions with big payoffs was the result of achieving great targets. In 2005, the acquisition of Eicher Motors was one among such deals which made TAFE to count in the second position in the country.

Despite the economic downturn, Srinivasan made careful decisions that benefited the company. During the fall of sales, she took smart initiative to prioritise research and development in order launch new models to challenge their competitor's products. Soon, TAFE products were in great demand in export business due to its quality, durability and services. To create global market and customers, Mallika set up manufacturing plant in countries like Turkey and Africa. TAFE also strengthened its tie-up with Agco Corp, a Georgia based farm equipment maker, for distribution in the US.

Mallika Srinivasan's life was filled with grief after her father's death in 2000s, her sister's death after few months and then her mothers' death in 2008. During that time, she felt lack of motivation. Despite the inevitable sorrows, Mallika was able to steer the company professionally, without letting her personal grief overwhelm her profession responsibilities. Her dedication and determination towards the company became a source of inspiration for many of her employees.

Answer the following questions in short:

1. Describe Mallika Srinivasan's initial experience at TAFE.

In 1960, when TAFE was founded, the company's target was 700 tractors a year. The same targets were observed in 2012 that has the potential to complete in fifteen days. When she joined the TAFE in 1985, the turnover had raised to Rs. 86 crores which drastically increased to Rs. 5800 Crores by 2010. Mallika's commitment towards the work, securing deals and making critical decisions with big payoffs was the result of achieving great targets. In 2005, the acquisition of Eicher Motors was one among such deals which made TAFE to count in the second position in the country.

2. How did her mother help her during her time in the USA?

Mallika Srinivasan had a great passion towards business as economics as she grew up listening to her father's discussing business with the family. This passion prompted her to make her carrier as an industrialist. Moreover, by achieving M.A. degree in Economics from Chennai University, Mallika was not content with an idle life. She decided to study abroad to further enhance her skills. Mallika decided to do her MBA at Wharton School, in the University of Pennsylvania. It was a significant decision, considering she had an infant daughter to take care of. Her mother supported her decision- accompanying her to America, so that she could baby sit Srinivasan's daughter while Srinivasan attended classes. Her mother's help allowed her to complete her MBA. She returned with high hope of helping the handling of family business.

3. Describe the education Mallika received.

In school, she performed well, showing a keen understanding of Business and economic principles. Her father had suggested that she should study literature, but she disregarded His advice. She earned her degree in Mathematics from the Women's Christian College. She was a gold medallist in MA in Economics from Madras University. However, Mallika was not content with an idle life. She decided to study abroad to further enhance her skills. Mallika completed her MBA from the University of Pennsylvania, United States, and was ranked as one of its top 125 most successful alumni. Her mother's help allowed her to complete her MBA as she supported her to baby sit Srinivasan during her MBA course.

4. Describe TAFE's approach to exports.

Mallika Srinivasan's consistent hard work resulted to make billion- dollar target for her company. Soon TAFE became number of choice for farmers. In India, TAFE Company almost reached at every corner of India. Therefore, Srinivasan realised that to make TAFE global acclaimed company, she needs global market and customers. With this new strategy, Mallika set up a manufacturing plant in Turkey in 2010 to increase TAFE's market and customers. She also began to make plans to supply to TAFE products to Africa as well, thus taking the company onto the global platform. She also saw to it that TAFE strengthened its tie-up with Agco Crop, a Georgia based farm equipment maker, for distribution in the US.

5. What were Mallika Srinivasan's sources of motivation and inspiration?

She learned lessons from more senior and more experienced colleagues, and she picked up several tricks of the trade. The colleagues did not pussyfoot around her because they had known her since she was a little girl. The sincerity and honesty with which they treated her and talked to her allowed her to recognize mistakes she was making, and to appreciate the position she was in. She began to put her knowledge to good use and as the company began to grow, she settled on a billion-dollar target. She did not resent her father for his strong words. Rather, she used them as a source of inspiration, egging her on to outstrip her father's wildest expectations.

6. Describe Mallika Srinivasan's relationship with her father.

Mallika's father's attitude to business taught Srinivasan a lot, shaping her into the Industrialist. Mallika joined the family business of TAFE in 1986. Her consistent hard work resulted to make billion-dollar target for her company. Initially, her father discouraged that her studies in Wharton would not impress him or his employees. She took her father's strong words positively. With more the responsibilities of the company increased, the more her father showed trust in her abilities. Soon TAFE became number of choices for farmers. With the passage of time, Mallika's father realised that she is a gem in business Industry. Her father had been her anchor and her rock, nudging her in the right direction and always available to bestow advice and constructive criticism. Indeed, it was his words that had always motivated her to push TAFE to become a major player in the tractor industry.

7. What were the major setbacks that she faced during her time at TAFE?

When Srinivasan joined TAFE Company, her father made it clear that she would have to earn her place. Mallika was disappointed when she discovered that the office her father had set aside for her was a partitioned-off end of a corridor. But her focus towards her business did not shake her determination to continue in the company. Rather, she took up her setback very positively and took her fathers' strong words as a source of inspiration. She learned lessons from more senior and more experienced colleagues, and she picked up several tricks of the trade. Even during times of economic downturn, when sales began falling, she insisted the company prioritise research and development, so that when the market recovered, new models could roll out and challenge their competitors' products.

8. How did Mallika Srinivasan deal with the setbacks she faced?

Mallika was disappointed when she discovered that the office her father had set aside for her was a partitioned-off end of a corridor. But her focus towards her business did not shake her determination to continue in the company. Rather, she took up her setback very positively. Mallika faced major setback during her business career when there was times of economic downturn, Srinivasan made decisions that were beneficial to the company. When sales began falling, she insisted the company prioritize research and development, so that when the market recovered, new models could roll out and challenge their competitors' products. Despite the inevitable sorrows due to the death of her family members, Mallika was able to steer the company professionally, without letting her personal grief overwhelm her profession responsibilities.

9. Describe three of the initiatives that Mallika put forward to help TAFE rise to the number two spot.

The three of the initiatives that Mallika put forward to help TAFE rise to the number two spot as follows: 1. The deal of Mallika's acquisition of Eicher Motors in 2005 put forward to help TAFE rise to the number two spot. 2. In the year 2010, Mallika Srinivasan set up a manufacturing plant in Turkey to increase TAFE's market and customers and plans to supply TAFE products to Africa to take the company onto the global platform. 3. Mallika strengthened Tie-up of TAFE with Agco Crop, a Georgia based farm equipment maker, for distribution in the US. It was not surprise that in 2012 she won a leadership award for designing and developing farm equipment relevant to Indian farmers, and for taking TAFE all the way to the top.

10. Compare TAFE when it was first set up, with TAFE in the 2000s.

In 1960, when TAFE was founded, the company's quota was 700 tractors a year. In 2012, the company was capable of making that same amount in fifteen days. TAFE's turnover, when she joined in 1985, was Rs. 86 crores. By 2010, the turnover had raised to Rs. 5800 Crores. No doubt, Mallika was responsible for major percentage of that amount, securing deals and making critical decisions with big payoffs. Srinivasan set up a manufacturing plant in Turkey in 2010 to increase TAFE's market and customers. Srinivasan began making plans to supply in Africa as well, thus taking the company onto the global platform.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who honoured Mallika Srinivasan with award of Business women of the Year?
 - a. The Economic Times
 - b. The Times of India
 - c. The Hitavada
 - d. The Hindustan Times
2. In which field Mallika Srinivasan was interested in?
 - a. Literature
 - b. Science
 - c. Business and Economics
 - d. Mathematics
3. In which University Mallika Srinivasan pursued her MA in Economics?
 - a. Delhi University
 - b. Madras University
 - c. Osmania University
 - d. Allahabad University
4. In which manufacturing company, Mallika Srinivasan's husband was the Chairman?
 - a. TVS Motor Company.
 - b. Hero Honda Company
 - c. Suzuki Company
 - d. Bajaj Company

5. In which year Mallika Srinivasan returned to India and joined the family business?
- a. 1986
 - b. 1990
 - c. 2000
 - d. 1975
6. TAFE, a modern technology-oriented company manufacture products is related to whom?
- a. Engineers
 - b. Farmers
 - c. Doctors
 - d. Industrialist
7. In which year TAFE was founded?
- a. 1989
 - b. 1977
 - c. 1965
 - d. 1960
8. In how many days did TAFE succeeded to complete the target in 2012?
- a. 15 days
 - b. 20 days
 - c. 30 days
 - d. 10 days
9. What was the turnover of TAFE when Mallika Srinivasan joined the company in 1985?
- a. 80 crores
 - b. 86 crores
 - c. 90 crores
 - d. 98 crores
10. In the year 2005, which deal made TAFE number two spot in the country?
- a. Eicher Motors.
 - b. Zaika Motors
 - c. TVS Motors
 - d. Maruti Motors
11. Which option did Mallika Srinivasan prefer to curtail falling of sales of the company?
- a. Reduce manpower to curtail loss
 - b. Offer sale at low price
 - c. Research and Development
 - d. Sale the company at high rate
12. Which company did TAFE strengthened its tie-up for distribution of equipment with the US?
- a. TVS
 - b. Agco Corp.
 - c. Honda Motors
 - d. Eicher Motors

13. In which country Mallika Srinivasan choose to set up a manufacturing plant to increase TAFE's market and customers?

- a. France
- b. Italy
- c. Israel
- d. Turkey

14. In which year Mallika Srinivasan's father expired?

- a. 1986
- b. 1999
- c. 2000
- d. 2006

15. Which award was received by Mallika Srinivasan in the year 2012 for designing and developing arm equipment?

- a. Leadership Award
- b. Excellence Award
- c. Businessmen Award
- d. Women of the Year

Answer key

Ques	Correct Option		Ques	Correct Option		Ques	Correct Option		Ques	Correct Option		Ques	Correct Option
01	a		04	a		07	d		10	a		13	d
02	c		05	a		08	a		11	c		14	c
03	b		06	b		09	b		12	b		15	a

G. D. Naidu

Summary

Gopalswamy Doraiswamy Naidu was born on 23rd March, 1893 in Kalangal, India. He is popularly known as the 'Edison of India' for his remarkable contribution to the fields of technology, industry and development. He was an Indian engineer and inventor who built the first electric motor in India. In his childhood, despite having inquisitive and sharp mind, Naidu was never interested in studies. So, he used to cut school frequently and was punished for his habit of hurling sand at teachers during class. Over time, he eventually realized and learnt to appreciate the importance of proper and comprehensive education.

The defining moment of Naidu's life came when he was a youngster. One day he saw a foreigner riding a motorcycle through his village. The children chased after the motorcycle and tried to catch it. Majority of the villagers just ignored the foreigner but Naidu got inspired by the sight of motorcycle. He wanted to ride and learn the operations of the motorcycle and was desperate to see it again but the foreigner did not return. In frustration, he abandoned his home and family for his new found passion and left behind his village in search of technology and modern achievements.

Naidu came to Coimbatore and took a job of waiter in a hotel with the intention of saving sufficient money in order to buy a motorcycle that he had seen in his village. He saved Rs. 400 by working hard in the hotel. Meanwhile, he started travelling by train in the city and searched for the foreigner who was a British Surveyor and had passed through his village. Naidu went to see the Surveyor and explained his history and passion and kept the saved money at his feet. The surveyor was so touched by the young man's determination that he later gifted him his motorcycle.

Naidu was extremely happy to own the motorcycle he had yearned for so long. In his free time, he would ride the motorcycle as far as possible in order to understand its mechanism. Later he started to dismantle all the parts of bike and assemble them again. He then became familiar with how the engine and breaks operated over the time and procured a job of a mechanic. He would spend most of his time tackling the gadgets, electronics and vehicles.

In 1920 Naidu set up his own transport business. He also tried his hand in the cotton business and started earning good income from it. He then purchased an automobile coach and took to driving it through the cities of Tamil Nadu. It was time saving, quick and convenient mode of transport. Over time, his transport business grew and his Universal Motor Service owned nearly six hundred buses. Naidu's passion for technology extended to camera and film. He filmed the funeral of King George in London in 1935. He then tried his hand at politics, but lost the 1936 Provincial General Election.

In 1937 Naidu joined hands with Dr. Balasundaram to create India's first indigenous motor which was a huge success in India. He did not stop here and kept on inventing an electric motor, a tamper-proof note-recording machine, and a kerosene-run fan. He also focused on camera equipment and created a distance adjuster for film cameras. His interest was not

restricted to technology alone. He spent considerable time in researching and identifying new varieties of cotton, maize and papaya. The Nobel Prize winning Indian physicist Sir C. V. Raman visited Naidu's farm several times as he was impressed by his work and dedication and passion for invention.

After the retirement from his automobile company, he began setting up several Charitable and Philanthropic foundations that helped deprived sections of society and encouraged the youth to develop their interest in research and development. Though he was disinterested in studies in his childhood, he firmly believed in the importance of education and set up the first Polytechnic in India called Hope College in Coimbatore. Over the years it grew and expanded and renamed again as Government College of Technology. Naidu was made the Principal of the college for his passion for education in 1945. He tried to implement his own ideas with regard to course curriculum and syllabus but British Government rejected his proposal and he resigned from his position shortly thereafter. He died on 4th January, 1974.

Answer the following questions in short

1. Describe Naidu as a school child?

Naidu was the son of a farmer. His childhood years were spent getting in trouble at school. He disliked attending lessons and was frequently punished for his habit of hurling sand at teachers during class. Many of the classes took place on dry, muddy fields. His mischievous nature often expressed itself at home as well, where he would ignore his chores and responsibilities. He had an inquisitive mind. He once lit a stack of hay on fire, simply to see what would happen. It was a phase he would eventually grow out of. He finally dropped out of school in the third standard. Over time, Naidu would come to appreciate the importance and value of a proper and comprehensive education.

2. What fields of study were Naidu interested in?

G. D Naidu was interested in science and technology. He had a great passion for technology and developed his interest in camera and films. He also started manufacturing razors in collaboration with a German company. His interest was not restricted to technology alone. His time in the cotton business had piqued his interest in Agriculture, and he spent considerable time researching and identifying new forms and varieties of cotton, maize and papaya. The farm he lived on prospered and was a source of curiosity for many, as he apparently had the entire building built within eight hours. Sir C. V. Raman, the Nobel prize-winning Indian physicist and Mokshagundam Visvesvaraiya, the Diwan of Mysore visited Naidu's farm several times and were impressed by his work and his dedication and passion for invention.

3. According to the essay, what was the defining moment of Naidu's life?

The defining moment of Naidu's life came when he was still a youngster. A foreigner had ridden through the village of Kalangal on a motorcycle. Many children of the village had chased after the motorcycle and had laughed and joked and tried to catch it. Majority of the people in the village ignored the foreigner. But for Naidu, the sight of this motorcycle, cutting the silence of the village with the roar of its engine and churning dust in its wake, was inspiring. He wanted

to ride the motorcycle, and more importantly, he wanted to understand how it operated. Following the foreigner's departure, Naidu kept an eye, out at all times, desperate for another glimpse of the vehicle. But the foreigner did not return. Naidu had found his newfound passion and hence in frustration, he abandoned his home and family in search for technology and modern achievements.

4. Describe Naidu's travels and experiences while travelling.

During his stay in Coimbatore, Naidu started his first job as a waiter at a hotel. He worked diligently and saved money. Meanwhile, he picked up the habit of travelling by train from city to city. He relished the ability to travel so quickly, conveniently and the escape such technology offered. He was fascinated by this new invention and set up his own transport business. He purchased an automobile coach and took to driving it in the cities of Tamil Nadu. He realized that it was a more popular form of transport than by cart, and far more efficient. Over time his transport company Universal Motor Service expanded and owned the most efficient fleet of public transport vehicles in the country. The number of buses he owned at one time was nearly 600. It was an astonishing amount for a boy who had run away from a village to pursue a motorcycle.

5. Describe G. D. Naidu's attitude towards education as he grew up.

Despite his dislike for attending lessons in his childhood, Naidu firmly believed in the importance of education, and made it his mission to set up the first polytechnic in India. It was called Hope College later it was renamed as the Government College of Technology. He was so passionate about education and hence he was made the principal of the college in 1945. He began implementing his own ideas with regards to course curriculum and syllabuses. Unfortunately, his opinions clashed with the British Government's so they rejected his proposals. He was so dejected that he resigned from his position shortly thereafter.

6. Why was Naidu called the Edison of India?

Gopalswamy Doraiswamy Naidu was born on 23rd March, 1893 in Kalangal, India. He is popularly known as the 'Edison of India' for his remarkable contribution to the fields of technology, industry and development. He was an Indian engineer and inventor who built the first electric motor in India. In 1937 Naidu joined hands with Dr. Balasundaram to create India's first indigenous motor which was a huge success in India. He did not stop here and kept on inventing and creating an electric motor, a tamper-proof note-recording machine, and a kerosene-run fan. He also focused on camera equipment and created a distance adjuster for film cameras. He also set up his own transport company named Universal Motor Service which owned nearly six hundred buses. He has a great passion for technology so he used to spend most of his time tackling the gadgets, electronics and vehicles.

7. What did Naidu do with the motorcycle after the British Surveyor gifted it to him?

Naidu had seen a foreigner who was passing through his village on his motorcycle one day. He wanted to ride the motorcycle and also wanted to understand how it operated. He waited for the foreigner for so long as he wanted to see the motorcycle again but he never returned. So in desperation, he abandoned his home and family and went to Coimbatore where he started to

work in a hotel and saved Rs. 400. Meanwhile he searched for the foreigner who was a British Surveyor. Naidu went to see him and explained his history and passion and kept the saved money at his feet. The surveyor was touched by the young man's determination hence gifted him his motorcycle. Naidu was extremely happy to own the motorcycle he had yearned for so long. In his free time, he would ride the motorcycle as far as possible in order to understand its mechanism. Later he started to dismantle all the parts of bike and assemble them again. over the time, he became familiar with how the engine and breaks operated.

8. What was Naidu doing between the 1920s and the 1930s?

In 1920 Naidu set up his own transport business under the name Universal Motor Service. He also tried his hand in the cotton business and started earning good income from it. He then purchased an automobile coach and took to driving it through the cities of Tamil Nadu and realized that it was time saving and convenient mode of transport. Over time, his transport business grew and owned nearly six hundred buses. Naidu's passion for technology extended to camera and film. He filmed the funeral of King George in London in 1935. He then tried his hand at politics, but lost the 1936 Provincial General Election. In 1937 Naidu joined hands with Dr. Balasundaram to create India's first indigenous motor which was a huge success in India. He then invented and created an electric motor, a tamper-proof note-recording machine, and a kerosene-run fan. He also focused on camera equipment and created a distance adjuster for film cameras.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where was Naidu born?
 - a. Mysore
 - b. Kalangal
 - c. Madras
 - d. Coimbatore
2. What was Naidu's first job?
 - a. a waiter at a restaurant
 - b. an assistant engineer
 - c. a school teacher
 - d. None of the above
3. When did Naidu become principal of the polytechnic he founded?
 - a. 1935
 - b. 1945
 - c. 1947
 - d. 1972
4. Which among the following is not an invention Naidu created or helped to create?
 - a. First indigenous motor
 - b. An electric razor
 - c. Tamper-proof note-recording machine
 - d. Wind-powered turbine

5. Who described Naidu as ‘a great educator, an entrepreneur, in many fields of engineering and industry, a warm-hearted man...?’

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
- b. Gandhiji
- c. C. V. Raman
- d. Vikram Sarabhai

6. Naidu is known as the of India.

- a. Edison
- b. Aryabhatta
- c. Ramanujan
- d. Newton

7. Where did Naidu go after he left his family and home?

- a. Madras
- b. Kalangal
- c. Bangalore
- d. Coimbatore

8. How much money did Naidu save while working in the restaurant?

- a. 400 rupees
- b. 500 rupees
- c. 100 rupees
- d. 200 rupees

9. Who was the foreigner who drove bike across the village?

- a. Engineer
- b. Doctor
- c. British surveyor
- d. Scientist

10. What was the name of Naidu’s transport company?

- a. Fudge Motors Ltd.
- b. Nissan Automobiles
- c. National Electric Works
- d. Universal Motor Service

11. How long did it take to build the farm where Naidu lived?

- a. 8 hours
- b. 10 hours
- c. 10 days
- d. 18 days

12. Who was impressed by the work of Naidu and visited the farm frequently?

- a. Aryabhata
- b. British Surveyor
- c. Sir C. V. Raman
- d. Ramanujan

13. Who was Mokshagundam Visvesvaraiyah?

- a. The Diwan of Mysore
- b. British surveyor
- c. Attorney General
- d. Employee in Naidu's Company

14. What is the present name of the polytechnic college founded by Naidu?

- a. Hope College
- b. Ferguson College
- c. Government College of Technology
- d. Tata Memorial

15. When did Naidu pass away?

- a. 1974
- b. 1971
- c. 1975
- d. 1976

Answer key

Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option
01	b	04	d	07	d	10	d	13	a
02	a	05	c	08	a	11	a	14	c
03	b	06	a	09	c	12	c	15	a

Akio Morita

Summary

Akio Morita is a famous Japanese business tycoon and entrepreneur who brought a revolution in the world of personal consumer electronic products. So, he was given the title ‘Gadget Guru’ by *Time Magazine* and *The Economist*. He was a co-founder of Sony Industry. He was born on 26th January 1921 in the village of Kosugaya-Japan. He came from a business family, traditionally engaged in *sake* brewing and producing *miso* and *soya* sauce since 1665. Morita’s childhood was filled with studies and learning the nitty-gritty of his family business with his father. He excelled in Mathematics and Physics at school and completed his graduation in Physics from Osaka Imperial University. Meanwhile he became well acquainted with his family business. After completing his graduation in 1944; Morita joined the Navy where he was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Navy. While working in the Navy’s Wartime Research Committee, he came across Masara Ibuka.

When the Second World War ended, Morita was at the Tokyo Institute of Technology. He learnt about the plan of Ibuka opening the research Lab. He approached him and they discussed and eventually co-founded Tokyo Telecommunications Engineering Corporation in 1946. It was a shock for Morita’s family because his family because of he being the eldest child, had expected him to join the family business. In spite of that his family invested ¥1,90,000 in their business and became the largest stakeholders of the company. They started their business with a capital of \$350 and 20 employees. Ibuka was a brilliant engineer so he focused on the engineering aspect and Morita- on the business aspects. They wanted to make the Japanese believe in the indigenous products. Magnetic recording tape was their first product which achieved a little success in 1949. This encouraged them to make the first Japanese tape recorder called type G. The product was not consumer-friendly because of its size and shape. The company received a lot of complaints about the product. One of complainer was Norio Ohga. He was later employed in the company.

Morita’s trip to the US in the early 1950s brought a revolutionary change in his outlook towards business. He found that the American businessmen were opportunistic and always looked for a chance to expand their career. On the other hand, the Japanese were dedicated and loyal to those companies that had first hired them. The big breakthrough came in 1957 when the company first developed a pocket-size fully transistorized radio for the American market. It was a bold move and brought immense success for the company. The TR 63 became Japan’s first commercially successful transistor radio and it made their company a global competitor.

Then they decided to change the name of the company because it was a very long and difficult name so they came up with Sony that was the combination of two words ‘sonus’ which was Latin for sound and ‘*sony boys*’ - the Japanese slang for ‘whiz kids. Sony radio became a household name in America and in 1960 he founded the Sony Corporation of America.

In 1963 Morita decided to settle in America in order to understand the American local markets and consumers to achieve global success. He met the elite, businessmen and leaders and drew the conclusion that the Americans were fond of music. He convinced his company to produce a personal consumer electronic product to provide music to the Americans. Sony created the

first portable music player called the Sony Walkman launched in 1979 and it got astounding success. Sony notched up a top brand name in America in 1988 leaving behind Marlboro, Coca-Cola and other American multinational companies.

Sony expanded its business from Japan to America, Europe and the other parts of Asia. Sony became the first Japanese company to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Morita had remarkable foresight and emphasized that the future of Sony lay in media. Therefore Sony bought CBS records which included (Columbia Records and Epic Records) and Columbia Pictures Entertainment. In 1994 he had to step down as the chairman of Sony because he suffered a brain haemorrhage. He was succeeded by Norio Ohga. He still lived a very life active till the end of his life although he was confined to a wheelchair. He was a member of the Japan -US Economic Relations Group and also the third Japanese chairman of the Trilateral Commission to foster close ties between Japan, America and Europe.

Morita passed away due to pneumonia at the age of 78. He was bestowed upon the Albert medal in 1982 by the United Kingdom's Royal Society of Arts. He was also the recipient of an honorary British Knighthood. In 1984 he was awarded the National Order of the Legion of Honor to strengthen the relation between Japan and America. Posthumously, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun was conferred upon him in 1999 for promoting Japanese culture.

Answer the following questions in short

1. Describe Morita's childhood responsibilities.

Morita came from a traditional business family engaged in sake brewing, producing miso and soya sauce. His childhood was filled with studies and the lessons with his father where he learnt about the nitty-gritty of his family business and the basic economic concepts. He was good at Mathematics and Physics at school and completed his graduation from high school. He maintained a fine balance between his studies and his family business. While pursuing his studies he had understood his family business and became an expert at it. Being the eldest child of the family it was expected that Morita would take over the family business but it did not happen. However whatever he learnt from his family business later helped him to become a successful entrepreneur.

2. Why did Morita move to America?

In 1963, Morita moved to America along with his family though he belonged to the insular society of Japan. He was of the view that global success could only be achieved by thoroughly understanding the local markets of America. During his stay in America, he spent a considerable amount of time interacting with the elite and wealthy and established a lasting relationship that would prove handy in the future. He understood the local American markets and the psyche of the American consumers. He drew the conclusion that America was obsessed with music culture and Sony should make the personal consumer electronic products to provide music for the Americans.

3. What did he learn from his experiences in America?

In early 1950, Morita travelled to America. It was a trip that greatly influenced his outlook on the business market. He found the attitude of the American businessmen was altogether different from the Japanese businessmen. The American businessmen were quite opportunistic and always looked for a better opportunity. They even did not hesitate to switch to new

opportunities when they got. That was something completely new to Morita who was used to the Japanese model where businessmen exhibited their loyalty and dedication to those companies that had first hired them. He returned to Japan and began making changes within the company by hiring middle-aged yet experienced and versatile managers to strengthen the core of the company.

4. Explain the meaning behind the name ‘Sony’.

After the immense success of Japan’s first commercial transistor radio TR-63, Morita and Ibuka’s company became the global competitor. They thought that it was the best time to change the name of the company from Tokyo Telecommunications Engineering Corporation. They found the name to be too difficult and long –winded. They spent hours consulting dictionaries and debating over the pros and cons of the various names before settling to Sony. It was a blend of two words: *sonus* which was a Latin word for ‘sound’ and *sonny boys* that was a Japanese slang for ‘whiz kids’.

5. Describe Akio Morita’s character and values. Use evidence from the text to back up your description.

Morita was very hardworking, sincere, intelligent and studious since his childhood. He helped his father in his family business and managed his studies well. He knew that he could change the perception of the Japanese and made them believe in the product made in Japan. He was highly innovative, ingenious, experimental and optimistic therefore he created one electronic product after another. He did not deter from criticism and took it in a positive way and he employed Norio Ohga one of the complainants about the tape recorder. He was a keen observer, lifelong learner, visionary and believed in establishing lasting relations with the people of other countries and cultures in spite of being born in an insular society of Japan. He fostered close ties between Japan, America and Europe. He had remarkable foresight and predicted very well that the film industry, the music industry and the internet were interconnected. He was quite courageous and hence he lived a very active life till the end of his life in spite of cerebral haemorrhage that confined him to a wheelchair.

6. What were the awards Morita received and why was he awarded them?

Morita was the recipient of several awards. The United Kingdom’s Royal Society of Arts awarded him the Albert medal in 1982. He was the first Japanese person to receive such an honour. He also received an honorary British Knighthood. In 1984 he received the National Order of the Legion of Honour, for his work in strengthening ties between America and Japan and making Japan a formidable presence in the global market. He was posthumously awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun in 1999 for promoting Japanese culture.

7. Describe Sony’s relation with music and media.

Sony enjoys a great relationship with music and media. It made its first portable music player that was launched in 1979. It was called the Sony Walkman. The Walkman was the world’s first ever portable music player. It has made a record of over 250 million units sold since its debut in 1979. Even after the grand success of Sony in the electronic world, Morita predicted that the future of Sony lay in media because he firmly believed that technology involved a sense of convergence. He was sure that the film industry, the music industry and the internet – representing the digital age would all inevitably converge and be interconnected. Therefore Sony bought CBS records group (which consisted of the major music labels Columbia Records and Epic Records) and Columbia Pictures Entertainment.

8. How did Morita defy family and Japanese society's expectations?

Morita came from a traditional business family engaged in sake brewing, producing miso and soya sauce. Since his childhood he helped his father in his family business and learnt a great deal about his family business. When he co-founded the Tokyo Telecommunications Engineering Corporation in 1946 along with Ibuka it was a surprise to his family who anticipated that he was going to take over his family business being the eldest son. In 1963, he moved to America along with his family. It was a bold and unexpected decision for the Japanese society because Japan was primarily an insular society. But he firmly believed that global success could only be achieved by thoroughly understanding the local markets of America.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did Time Magazine and The Economist label Morita as?
 - a. Greatest inventor of the Twentieth century
 - b. Gadget Guru
 - c. Guru of Inventors
 - d. Great Statesman
2. At school, Morita excelled in
 - a. Physics and Chemistry
 - b. Physics and Biology
 - c. Physics and Philosophy
 - d. Physics and Mathematics
3. Where did Morita meet Ibuka?
 - a. In the village of Kosugaya
 - b. During his stint as Osaka Imperial University
 - c. In Tokyo
 - d. During his stint in the Imperial Japanese Navy
4. Morita completed his graduation in.....from Osaka Imperial University.
 - a. Mathematics
 - b. Physics
 - c. Chemistry.
 - d. Biology
5. Morita and Ibuka cofounded..... in 1946.
 - a. Tokyo Telecommunications Engineering Corporation
 - b. Tokyo Telecommunications Electrical Corporation
 - c. Tokyo Telecommunications Electronic Corporation
 - d. Tokyo Telecommunications Electricity Corporation
- 6.....was their first product which they made in 1949.
 - a. Tape recorder
 - b. Magnetic tape recorder
 - c. Recording tape
 - d. Magnetic recording tape

7. The..... became Japan's first commercially successful transistor radio.
- a. TR 61
 - b. TR 62
 - c. TR 63
 - d. TR 64
8. The name Sony is the combination of the two words.
- a. *sonata* and *sonny boys*
 - b. *sonus* and *sonny boys*
 - c. *sonata* and *boys*
 - d. *sonus* and *boys*
9. Morita observed that the Americans were fond of
- a. dance
 - b. food
 - c. music
 - d. movies
- 10..... was the world's first ever portable music player.
- a. Sony music
 - b. The Walkman
 - c. Sony Tunes
 - d. None of the above
11. Morita was convinced that Sony's fortune lay in.....
- a. music
 - b. movie
 - c. multimedia
 - d. media
12. Who succeeded Morita when he stepped down as the chairman of Sony?
- a. Masara Ibuka
 - b. Norio Ohga
 - c. Ken Kutaragi
 - d. Kaz Hirai
13. In 1984 Morita was awarded the National Order of the Legion of Honor to strengthen the relation between.....
- a. Japan and Europe
 - b. Japan and China
 - c. Japan and Korea
 - d. Japan and America
14. Morita was bestowed upon themedal in 1982 by the United Kingdom's Royal Society of Arts.
- a. Alfred
 - b. Albert
 - c. Noble
 - d. Royal

15. Morita came from the family

- a. educated
- b. industrial
- c. business
- d. rich

16. When Ibuka and Morita started the company, the largest stakeholders of the company were

- a. Ibuka' s family members
- b. Ibuka's friends
- c. Morita's family members
- d. Morita's friends

17. Morita and Ibuka started their business with a capital of ----- and -----employees.

- a.300\$ and 25
- b.350\$ and 20
- c.400\$ and 20
- d.350\$ and 25

18. When did Morita and his family move from Japan to America?

- a. 1945
- b. 1970
- c. 1963
- d. 1990

19. When did Morita step down as Sony chairman?

- a. 1994
- b. 1956
- c. 1990
- d. 1963

20. Morita passed away at the age of

- a.78
- b.79
- c.80
- d.81

Answer key

Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option	Ques	Correct Option
01	b	05	a	09	c	13	d	17	b
02	d	06	d	10	b	14	b	18	c
03	d	07	c	11	d	15	c	19	a
04	b	08	b	12	b	16	c	20	a

Youssuf

By James Russel Lowell

Summary

Youssuf is a short story written in the form of poem. It is an interesting poem spreading life values like kindness and forgiveness. Once a stranger who was banished from his society came to the Yussouf's tent. Yussouf was a sheikh. Stranger came to Yussouf and sought shelter and food. Stranger was being pursued by his enemies who wanted to kill him. Stranger was in fear and had no place to lay his head; he had no power to run more. He prayed Yussouf for his help. Yussouf warmly welcomed the stranger and tells him that more than him, the tent belongs to God. He expresses that God is everyone's father we all are his children, whatever owned by Yussouf is all owned by the Stranger. He permits stranger to eat and drink from his entire storage. This stanza shows the kind nature of Yussouf. He never refused help to anyone the stranger was no exception. No one heard "nay" in the Yussouf's tent. Yussouf saved stranger from starvation.

The Third stanza showed the nature of humanity. Humanity is virtue every human being should develop. Yussouf woke stranger in 'ere day' - before sunrise. He gave stranger some gold coins to survive in the deserts and his basic needs. Yussouf granted him his 'swiftest' horse to run away from prying eyes of the people chasing him, and save his life. The service given by Yussouf to the stranger enlightened his inner light. He bowed to Yussouf sobbing, Stranger self-conquered himself to Yussouf and accepted his crime for killing Yussouf's son. Stranger bowed to Yussouf and requested him to take his revenge and give him a chance to repay for his deeds.

Sheikh Yussouf was shocked and sat motionless. His mind started struggling between revenge and forgiveness. He gave thrice the gold coins and asked Ibrahim to leave. Ibrahim's guts to confess his deed decreased the feeling of revenge in Yussouf. He orders Ibrahim to go away and take the thought of revenge from him. He didn't want to be less noble by refusing to redeem him. He feels giving up the thought of revenge would only make his son sleep in peace. Thus, this poem is a celebration of the divine virtue of forgiveness. We see people in general that they are very eager to take revenge for the injustices. But Yussouf forgives the murderer of his only son. That makes Yussouf an extraordinary man who probably knows the power of forgiveness.

Answer the following questions in short

1. What message does the poem give us?

This poem gives us a very important message. It shows that the qualities of kindness, generosity and magnanimity makes a person very different from other persons. It also teaches us that we should learn to forgive even to our wrong doers. If everyone begins to think of revenge; there would be bloodshed everywhere and the humanity would vanish from his beautiful world. The poet teaches us through this poem that humanity is the only true religion of all humans.

2. Describe the stranger in the poem, Youssuf.

The stranger was an outcast. His name was Ibrahim. He was followed by his enemies. When Youssuf gave him what he needed, the stranger overwhelmed by the kindness and confessed that he had killed his son. In spite of this Youssuf helped him to escape from there by giving him his swiftest horse and the gold.

3. Why did the stranger come to Yussouf's tent?

Once a stranger who was abolished from his society came to the Yussouf's tent. Yussouf was a Sheikh. Stranger came to Yussouf and asked for shelter and food. Stranger was being chased by his enemies and if they are able to catch him, he would be killed. Stranger was in great fear and had no place to lay his head; he had no power to run more. So, he prayed Yussouf for his help.

4. What did the stranger confess to Yussouf?

One night a stranger who was being chased by his enemies arrived at the tent of Youssouf and sought protection. Youssouf provided all the help to the stranger. The selfless service given by Yussouf to the stranger enlightened his inner light. He bowed to Yussouf sobbing. Stranger self-conquest himself to Yussouf and accepted his crime for killing Yussouf's son. Stranger bows to Yussouf and requests to take his revenge and give him a chance to repay for his deeds.

5. How did Yussouf react to the confession of the stranger?

The stranger whom Yossouf had given shelter confessed of being the murderer of his son. Sheikh Yussouf was shocked and sat motionless. His mind started struggling between revenge and forgiveness. He gave thrice the gold coins and asked Ibrahim to leave. Ibrahim's guts to confess his deed decreased the feeling of revenge in Yussouf. He orders Ibrahim to go away and take the

thought of revenge from him. He didn't want to be less noble by refusing to redeem him. He feels giving up the thought of revenge would only make his son sleep in peace.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who came to Youssuf's tent one night?
 - a. a messenger of King
 - b. a stranger
 - c. a distant relative
 - d. a neighbor in distress
2. Name of the visitor to Youssuf was-
 - a. Abraham
 - b. Akbar
 - c. Ibrahim
 - d. Isaac
3. What did the stranger want from Youssuf?
 - a. gold
 - b. money
 - c. shelter
 - d. food
4. What difficult situation the stranger who visited Youssuf was facing?
 - a. he had been expelled from his community and did not have shelter or food
 - b. he was ill because of cold weather
 - c. his horse had died
 - d. the robbers had robbed all his belongings
5. Why did the stranger have to flee?
 - a. he has been excommunicated
 - b. his village was facing famine
 - c. he was accused of cheating the peasants
 - d. he had too repay lot of debt
6. Next morning Youssuf offered the stranger
 - a. medical treatment free of cost
 - b. hot breakfast of his choice
 - c. a room besides his house where the visitor can stay for a month
 - d. his gold and his swiftest horse
7. Yussouf wanted the stranger to leave before the sunrise so that he may-
 - a. reach his destination on time
 - b. escape being noticed by other members of the society
 - c. be caught by the other members of the community
 - d. get rid of the annoying stranger

8. What brought happiness on the stranger's face?
- wealth offered by Youssuf
 - kindness, generosity and magnanimity of Youssuf
 - hope to meet his son
 - news that his family was safe
9. Youssuf's son was killed by-
- robbers
 - desert storm
 - Ibrahim
 - wild animals
10. For whom did Youssuf yearn for day and night?
- for his wife
 - for his cousins
 - for the poor people
 - for his dead son.
11. Youssuf believes that everything belongs to-
- him
 - nature
 - God
 - King
12. Youssuf wanted the stranger to go away immediately because –
- that would take away thought of revenge from him
 - the stranger's enemies would have arrived any moment
 - the stranger's family was waiting for him at the outskirts of the village
 - Youssuf did not have enough food to serve the stranger

Answer key

01	b		04	a		07	b		10	d
02	c		05	a		08	b		11	c
03	c		06	d		09	c		12	a

Lord Ullin's Daughter

Summary

Lord Ullin's Daughter is a ballad, which describes the tragic love story of Lord Ullin's daughter and her lover. Her lover is the Chieftain of Ulva Isle in Scotland. But Lord Ullin, girl's father is totally against their love. So, they decide to elope. When Lord Ullin comes to know of their elopement, he orders his men to chase them. The poem begins with the arrival of the lover at the bank of Lochgyle. The weather is very stormy and not suitable for a ferry to row over the water. The Chieftain says that Lord Ullin and his men are chasing them and if they are found, they would be killed by them. The lover requests the boatman to ferry them across so that they may reach his native state of Ulva. The lover also offers to give him a silver pound for his service.

The weather is stormy and dangerous; therefore, the boatman is not ready to cross Lochgyle. Then the girl requests him and says that she would rather face the stormy and fatal weather than her angry father. Further, she says they have been moving from one place to another for three days. And if they are caught, her father would certainly kill her lover. Touched by her request and story, the boatman agrees to take them across, not for the money but for her request.

The boat leaves the shore in the stormy weather. The storm is too strong for human beings to fight against, still, the boatman row in it. Just then Lord Ullin and his men reach the shore. The boat, by that time, is caught in the fatal storm. When he sees his daughter is battling against the fury of the raging tempest, his anger disappears in the air. She has stretched one hand towards her father for help and keeps another hand around her lover. When he sees her daughter in a pitiable condition, his heart melts down. Lord Ullin cries out to her to return with a promise that he would forgive her and her lover. But it is too late to bring them back. Before his eyes, the boat capsizes and his beautiful daughter and her lover are drowned in the water. Lord Ullin stands there lamenting over the loss of his daughter.

Answer the following questions in short

1. Why does the chieftain say that his blood would stain the heather?

The poem Lord Ullin's Daughter describes how a Scottish Chieftain and his beloved flee from her angry father. Lord Ullin's Daughter falls in love with the Chieftain of Ulva Isle in Scotland. But her father is totally against their love. That is why they decide to elope. When Lord Ullin comes to know of their elopement, he orders his men to chase them. The lovers arrive at the bank of Lochgyle. The weather is very stormy and not suitable for a ferry to row over. The Chieftain says that Lord Ullin and his men are chasing and if they are found, they would be killed. The beautiful love will have a violent end and so the flower of heather symbolizing beautiful nature will be stained by blood of two lovers.

2. Describe the conversation between the chieftain and the boatman.

Lord Ullin's Daughter falls in love with the Chieftain of Ulva Isle. But her father is totally against their love. That is why they decide to elope. When they arrive at the shore of Lochgyle, the boatman is not ready to help them because the weather is dangerous. Then the Chieftain says that

Lord Ullin and his men are chasing them and if they find them, they will kill them. The lover requests the boatman to ferry them across so that they may reach his native state of Ulva. The lover also offers to give him a silver pound for his service. Then the girl requests him and says that she would rather face the stormy and fatal weather than her angry father. Further, she says they have been moving from one place to another for three days. And if they are caught, her father would certainly kill her lover. Touched by her request and story, the boatman agrees to take them across, not for the money but for her request.

3. What was the climate condition when the chieftain and his beloved tries to escape?

Lord Ullin's Daughter falls in love with the Chieftain of Ulva Isle. But her father is totally against their love. That is why they elope. When they arrive at the shore of Lochgyle, the climate is very stormy and dangerous. The weather is not suitable for a ferry to row over the water. The boat leaves the shore in the stormy weather. The storm is too strong for human beings to fight against, still, the boatman row in it. Just then Lord Ullin and his men reach the shore. The boat, by that time, is caught in the fatal storm. When he sees his daughter is battling against the fury of the raging tempest, his anger disappears in the air. She has stretched one hand towards her father for help, another around her lover. When he sees her daughter in a pitiable condition, his heart melts down.

4. What was Lord Ullin's feeling regarding his daughter before she got drowned?

Lord Ullin's Daughter is one of the most famous romantic poems of Thomas Campbell, which describes how a Scottish Chieftain and his beloved flee from her angry father. But her father is totally against their love. That is why they elope. When he sees his daughter is battling against the fury of the raging tempest, his anger disappears in the air. She has stretched one hand towards her father for help, another around her lover. When he sees her daughter in a pitiable condition, his heart melts down. Lord Ullin cries out to her to return with a promise that he would forgive her and her lover. But it is too late to bring them back. Before his eyes, the boat capsizes and his beautiful daughter and her lover are drowned in the water. Lord Ullin stands there lamenting over the loss of his daughter.

5. Explain the central idea of the poem.

Lord Ullin's Daughter falls in love with the Chieftain of Ulva Isle. But her father is totally against their love. That is why they elope. When they arrive at the shore of Lochgyle, the climate is very stormy and dangerous. Even in that dangerous climate, they try to cross the sea because they fear for their lives. Instead of facing her traditional father, they decide to face that fatal storm. They take that decision because they believe that there is a slight chance of survival even in the storm but not in the hand of her father. At last, they die in the storm. The poem depicts the generation gap. The father should have understood his daughter's feelings. He should have understood that his daughter has a right to select her life partner. Had he understood the situation, things would have been different.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did the chieftain promise the boatman for taking them across the waters?
 - a. A gold coin
 - b. A silver pound
 - c. A pot of gold
 - d. Food
2. Why did the chieftain say, 'My blood would stain the heather' if he is caught by Lord Ullin's men?
 - a. Because he is enemies with Lord Ullin
 - b. Because he has cheated Lord Ullin's men
 - c. Because he has eloped with Lord Ullin's daughter
 - d. None of the above
3. Why did Lord Ullin's wrath cheat into wailing?
 - a. Because he realized that his daughter has left him for the chief of Ulva's isle
 - b. Because he discovered that his daughter has drowned trying to flee him
 - c. Because he realized his daughter has married the chief of Ulva's isle
 - d. Because he could not find his daughter or the chief of Ulva's isle
4. Lord Ullin's daughter and her lover are trying to:
 - a. Escape the wrath of her father.
 - b. Settle in a distant land.
 - c. Challenge the storm in the lake.
 - d. Trying to prove their love for each other
5. The boatman agrees to ferry them across because:
 - a. He has fallen in love with Lord Ullin's daughter.
 - b. He wants to avenge Lord Ullin.
 - c. He has lost his love.
 - d. He is sorry for the childlike innocence of the lady.
6. The mood changes in the poem. It transforms from:
 - a. Happiness to fear.
 - b. Anxiety to grief.
 - c. Fear to happiness.
 - d. Love to pain.
7. The shore of Lochgyle has been referred to as fatal shore! ' The poetic device used here is:
 - a. Metaphor
 - b. Simile
 - c. Transferred epithet
 - d. Onomatopoeia
8. The words 'bonny bride' imply:
 - a. Skinny bride
 - b. Beautiful bride
 - c. Runaway bride
 - d. None of the above

9. What does the word 'fatal' indicate in the line: 'Lord Ullin reached that fatal shore'?

- a. Watery shore
- b. Dangerous shore
- c. Deadly shore
- d. None of the above

10. The word 'Highland chief' refers to ---

- a. Lord Ullin
- b. The chief of Ulva's isle
- c. Lord Ullin's daughter
- d. The boatman

Answer key

01	a		04	a		07	c		10	b
02	c		05	d		08	b			
03	b		06	b		09	c			

To India - My Native Land

Henry Louis Vivian Derozio

Summary

In the poem 'To India- My Native Land', Henry Derozio expresses his feelings about the glory and beauty of India in the past era. It was a time when India was regarded as most beautiful and spiritual country by native people who worshiped it like a deity or a goddess. Derozio gets surprised when he notices the glory and splendor of its past have disappeared from country. India in the past was considered as an eagle in the skies but later with the passing of time under the control of the British Empire, its wings were clipped down and it was chained to grovel in the dust. During the British era, India was being cheated and humiliated. The poet considers himself as minstrel who has no wreath to offer to its glory. Moreover, he wants to delve deep into the past and he expects he will sing about the great history which cannot be bought back for the coming generations. Derozio wishes that all Indians should take pain for bringing back the glory of its past and keep its sublimity for future.

Answer the following questions in short

1. 'Thy eagle pinion is chained down at last / and groveling in the lowly dust are thou.' – Explain the meaning of the given lines. What comparison does the poet make in these lines? Why?

In the poem, Henry Derozio opens his mind as he feels sad for the falling conditions of contemporary India at his time. The poem is presented as in the form of address and tribute to the poet's motherland – India. It creates a sense of loss and despair as poet finds everything shattered in the reign of the British Empire. The poet narrates how the country has come down to be tied by the foreign powers. 'In thy days of glory past' refers to the bygone age of Indian supremacy as a civilization rich in all resources. In the line 'eagle pinion', India has been compared with an eagle which has been chained by the British power. 'Lowly dust' refers to the pitiful condition of the country in past and its domination by Britain. Poet compares that India in the past was considered as an eagle in the skies but later in the time under the control of the British Empire, its wings were clipped down and it was chained to grovel in the dust.

2. What does the poet mean when he says he wishes to 'dive into the depths of time'? Why does he want to do this?

Derozio brings the patriotic theme at the last six lines in which he clears that the glory of can never be brought back. He attempts to bring in focus the great history of India to the present generation. The line – "Well let me dive into the depths of time" states that Derozio searches for the reasons to reform the present conditions. Poet tries to build the confidence of the native people for their own culture and history but it has its own danger of making them stay in their glorified past and it can neglect both the present and the future. Again more disturbing is the fact that Derozio claims that the 'wrecks sublime' which he will bring back from the past will no more be seen by the world. This signifies that India will never reach the glory once more. The images of India are

nothing but the representation of significant stereotypical image of India. Derozio wishes that all Indians should take pain for bringing back the glory of its past and keep its sublimity for future.

3. Would you consider this a patriotic poem? Give reasons for your answer.

Henry Derozio seems panic at the contemporary situation of India and he likes to open his mind for the depleting status of the country. This is one of the greatest patriotic poems of India where two point of views have been dealt by the poet including India which was called 'Golden Eagle' and India after the British Empire. Poet compares both the situations of India but rather feels sad that the country was plundered by different visitors in India. Derozio appeals all the countrymen to uphold its sublimity and decorum during contemporary reign of the British Empire. He has certain kind of fear for coming generations which will not remind the glory of past history of India so that he asks them to look after its heritage. The theme is in mainly patriotism mode.

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. According to the poet, how was India treated in the past?**
 - a. worshipped as a god
 - b. chained as an eagle
 - c. glorified by minstrels
 - d. none of above
- 2. Who is the poet referring to as a 'minstrel'?**
 - a. The British
 - b. India
 - c. Himself
 - d. None of above
- 3. What does the poet ask for as a reward for his labour?**
 - a. glory
 - b. kind wishes from his countrymen
 - c. praise from his countrymen
 - d. all of above
- 4. How does the poet describe the eagle in the poem?**
 - a. Eagle with a golden peak
 - b. Eagle in the conflict
 - c. Dove with eagle
 - d. Eagle is chained to dust
- 5. Where does the poet want to dive?**
 - a. in the sky
 - b. into depth of time
 - c. into the forest
 - d. in the river

- 6. Why does poet worry for coming generation?**
- They may forget the glory of past of India
 - They may behave like wayward flippant
 - They may enjoy in day dreaming
 - They could become fool
- 7. What can the poet see round the brow of the country?**
- A beautiful round circle
 - Dark circle
 - Red circle
 - A dreaming eyes
- 8. What is theme of the poem 'To India – My Native Land'?**
- Nihilism
 - Feminism
 - Patriotism
 - Classicism
- 9. What does poet appeal to the reader?**
- Forget about past days
 - Dream for future glory
 - Write about past glory of India
 - Make fake ideas among the young minds
- 10. What is the form of the poem?**
- Ode
 - Sonnet
 - Lyric
 - Epic

Answer key

01	a		04	d		07	a		10	b
02	a		05	b		08	c			
03	b		06	a		09	b			

When We Two Parted

Lord Byron

Summary

"When We Two Parted" is a poem by George Gordon Byron revealing his pain which followed a break-up with his beloved. His relationship was secret, most probably an extramarital affair. He grieved upon discovering his lover having an affair with someone else. Lord Byron wrote this poem after the break-up and upon discovering the affair of his ex-lover.

The poem talks about all three times: past, present, and future. In the first stanza, the poet tells about a past event from his life when he and his lover were breaking up. He recalls the moment when they were separating silently with heavy hearts and tearful eyes. He reveals his grief by telling that both he and his beloved will stay heartbroken for the rest of their lives. They are parting from each other and will be left in half because together they were complete. She probably had lost all her feelings for him. He compares her last kiss with those before and declares it colder. He connects the pain of that past moment with his present condition. He still feels the pain as freshly as it was at that moment.

In the second stanza, the poet links the past with the present through the pain he is carrying because of his beloved. He says that the morning dew on his forehead is predicting the coldness of emotions which he will feel due to the past incident. He is yet not done with the heartache and he grieves whenever he recalls that incident. He addresses his beloved, telling her that she broke all her promises made with him and her fame is like light spread all around the country. He continues telling her that he hears people gossiping about her and due to some reason they talk of her in shame which the poet hurtfully shares with them. He feels embarrassed as people talk about her affairs.

In the third stanza, the poet talks about the present. He says that when people gossip or talk about his lover in front of him, it reminds him of his past and his beloved which is more like his funeral bell ringing. He compares his lover's name with the heavy metal bell, rung slowly at funerals. He asks himself in a condition of extreme sorrow and pain, that why he loved her so much. Upon hearing her name, he feels the experience of near death. He explains further that the people talking about his beloved didn't know about his affair with her. He will regret for the rest of his life the relationship he had. He is suffering in such abundance that he can't express it further.

In the last stanza, he connects the present with the future. He says that their relationship was a secret and hidden one so he will grieve in silence and privately. He cannot share his sorrow with anyone else. Love, for him, is the best feeling in the world and to be with your beloved is the only beautiful time. If his lover values something else and she has forgotten him, she must be deceived. In this sorrowful state, he disappointingly talks about the future. Directly addressing his lover, he asks that when they meet after many years, how he should greet her. After all that torment, he has no better way to greet her but with silence and tears.

Attempt the following questions in short

Summarise the poem 'When We Two Parted'.

"When We Two Parted" is a poem by George Gordon Byron written in 1816. This poem is autobiographical and reveals his pain which followed a break-up with his beloved. The poet says when he and his beloved broke up, they were silent and tearful. Their hearts were broken as they tore themselves apart from each other for years to come. During the break-up, his beloved's cheek became pale and cold to the touch. Her kiss was even colder. The morning dew sunk coldly into the poet's forehead, foreshadowing the emotional coldness. He says that all her promises are broken—and people gossip about her lover. Whenever he hears someone say her name, he feels embarrassed. Hearing his lover's name is like a funeral bell ringing in his ear—it makes him shiver. People don't know how well they knew each other. In fact, he will regret it for a long time, more deeply than he feels. Their relationship was a secret, and so he grieves it secretly. He hates that she has forgotten and betrayed him. He questions that if he meets her again after years have gone by, what should I do? He says that he will greet her silently, and with tears.

Discuss the imagery used in the poem 'When We Two Parted'.

Imagery is used to give visual descriptions that appeal to the five senses. Byron uses death to emphasize the significance of the speaker's suffering. The tactile imagery used in "pale grew thy cheek and cold, / Colder thy kiss" acts as a metaphor to compare the speaker's former lover with a dead body. This shows how his lover no longer has love or warmth for the speaker and it could be implied that he is dead to her. Auditory imagery is used in "A knell in mine ear" to provide connotations of the bell used to announce a death. This contributes to the deathly atmosphere increasing the listener's impression of the speaker experiencing an absence of love.

The relationship between the poet and his lover changes.' Describe it.

The first stanza of the poem sets the scene of the whole poem. The poet sets a dark scene filled with "silence and tears" because of a breakup between the poet and his past beloved. He describes her kiss as "colder thy kiss" which shows the falling apart of their relationship. The second stanza describes how the cold morning air is like the sorrow he feels without his lover. He speaks of "thy vows are all broken" which suggests infidelity. He ends it by describing how he feels shame when he hears the name of his beloved. The third stanza begins with the speaker questioning why it is so hard to move on. He ends the stanza by saying he might not even be able to get over this heartbreak. In the final stanza, the author describes a secret meeting with his former lover. But now he is not sure of how to greet each other if they ever met again. Thus, the development of thought and emotions is clearly evident that the relationship between the poet and his lover changes.

Comment on the use of 'silence and tears' at the beginning and the end of the poem.

Throughout the poem, *When We Two Parted*, the poet's choice of words is evocative of sadness. In the first stanza, the "silence and tears" imagery describes the parting of the two lovers left the poet "half broken-hearted". In other words, the pains of separation are severe and last for years. In the last stanza of the poem, the sorrowful theme is closely repeated by the earlier theme by repeating the image of 'silence and tears.' We learn that the lovers met in secret and so the narrator must grieve alone as though he has been forgotten and betrayed by his former lover. He realizes

that if he were to meet his lover again, there would be nothing to say and nothing to do except to shed tears silently. The repetition of “silence and tears” at the beginning and end of the poem denotes the poet’s inability to leave his moment of pain behind.

Write a note on the tone of the poem and give examples to support your answer.

In the poem ‘When We Two Parted’ the tone of the poet is sad, lonely and depressed. Byron’s use of language creates a tone of despair. The tone is perpetuated by Byron’s mention of silence. The use of his words in the first lines immediately set the mood and tone of the whole poem. Byron’s word choice in these lines shows how much heartbreak that he has had over this parting from someone so dear to him. Byron also expresses that how he is in shame when he hears his lover’s name. He is also disappointed in himself as well as.. Near the end of the poem, the word choice makes it apparent that whomever he is parting from is indeed a secret lover and he is going to also grieve alone. In the last lines of the poem, the mood shows that even if years after they meet again he will still feel grieve from this separation.

How the theme of betrayal is described in the poem?

In the poem "When We Two Parted," the poet speaks often of his sorrow and pain. He recalls the tears shed when the relationship was ended with broken-hearted. His sorrow has not subsided over the years. Promises have been broken. The speaker refers to promises his lover made to him. Perhaps he refers to the fact that she has broken her own marriage vows to her husband when she had an affair with another man. His lover is the subject of gossip. When he hears her name it results in the poet's own shame. He is himself ashamed for having himself been another man she'd once had a flirtation with. The speaker is positively wounded to have been cast aside, to have his affections replaced by those of another man.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What felt like a warning?
 - a. the cold kiss
 - b. the sorrow the poet felt
 - c. the dew of the morning
 - d. the name of the lover
2. ‘Light is thy fame’ means ____
 - a. The poet thinks his lover is famous like the sun.
 - b. The poet thinks his lover’s reputation is lost.
 - c. The poet is light-hearted because his lover is no longer well-known.
 - d. The poet thinks his lover’s fame is spread like light.
3. The poet shudders because____
 - a. People do not speak of his lover
 - b. People speak about his lover’s affair
 - c. People recognise him
 - d. None of these.

4. How many stanzas are there in When We two parted?
 - a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Five
 - d. Four
5. What kind of poem is "When We Two Parted"?
 - a. Lyric
 - b. Sonnet
 - c. Ode
 - d. Elegy
6. What was the state of the speaker's and his lover's hearts when they parted?
 - a. They were half-broken
 - b. They were full of joy
 - c. They were completely broken
 - d. They were beating very hard
7. What did the pale cheeks and cold kiss of the lover foretell?
 - a. Sorrow
 - b. Detachment
 - c. Betrayal
 - d. Regret
8. What word often accompanies "silence" in this poem?
 - a. Blood
 - b. Fears
 - c. Sound
 - d. Tears
9. In the third stanza, what does the speaker say he will do for a long time?
 - a. sleep with a picture of his lover beneath his pillow
 - b. propose a different woman
 - c. rue the lover from whom he is separated
 - d. write love letters
10. What has the lover broken?
 - a. an expensive vase
 - b. vows
 - c. the glass
 - d. a picture frame

11. How is the parting described in 'When We Two Parted'?
- In silence and tears
 - In grief and loneliness
 - In silence and crying
 - In joy and splendor
12. What does 'rue' mean?
- Row
 - Forget
 - Annoy
 - Regret
13. What sort of relationship is it in When We Two Parted?
- A marriage
 - A happy one
 - A secret one
 - A friendly one
14. How does the poet want to greet his lover when they will meet again?
- with warm hug
 - with silence and tears
 - with bouquet
 - with handshake
15. When did the poem 'When We Two Parted' published by Lord Byron?
- 1813
 - 1816
 - 1815
 - 1820

Answer Key

Question No.	Correct Option		Question No.	Correct Option		Question No.	Correct Option
1	c		6	a		11	c
2	b		7	b		12	b
3	b		8	d		13	c
4	d		9	c		14	b
5	a		10	d		15	a

