

REFLECTIONS ENGLISH TEXTBOOK

ANSWERS

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Do you think the restaurant keeper was over reacting when the narrator could not pay the bill? Explanation: Ans: Yes, the restaurant keeper was over- reacting when the narrator could not pay the bill. He gives the narrator no way by any means. Maybe every one of the individuals who professed to have lost their handbag was liars.

What were Maria's beliefs about the medicinal creeper? Mara believed that the plant had been cursed by a sage because in Mara's opinion, no one would find it when they most needed it. On the other hand, the author thought that the medicinal creeper was a seasonal plant that only appeared after rains, produced flowers and fruit and rapidly withered away.

What did Mara do when they found the creeper? When they discovered the creeper, what did Mara do? Answer: When they discovered the creeper, Mara tied it to a nearby tree.

How did the two boys struggle in Verona to earn and save money? Answer: The boys were truly 'gentlemen', very refined and sensitive in character. They were devoted to their sister, and in order to earn money for her treatment undertook all kinds of jobs available in Verona. They sold fruit, shined shoes, ran errands and hawked newspapers and worked hard throughout the day.

Why did the restaurant owner humiliate the narrator? The owner was inconsiderate and failed to understand the narrators situation. He asked the narrator to strip down his clothes in front of everyone and was not given a chance to explain himself. He was forced to remove his clothes and was also asked to remove his

trousers.

What mistakes did the narrator make and why? Answer: Explanation: The speaker made the mistake of asking the girl about how the outside looked from the train compartment. It was the narrator's mistake because the narrator was trying to hide his blindness from his co-passenger, the young girl by pretending that he could see.

How did Mara and narrator think differently about trying the medicinal creeper? Answer: mara believed that the plant would not be seen when any one needed it urgently because it had been cursed by a sage. Explanation: on the contrary, the author believe that the medical creeper was a seasonal plant which appeared only after the rain, put forth flowers and fruits and died quickly.

How did Mara lose his teeth only on the right side of his mouth? He started brushing with a piece of plant growing nearby. He felt sour taste in his mouth. So he took water from the stream put it into his mouth churned it around in his mouth and spat out. To his surprise all his teeth which had been touched by that plant fell down.

What was the curse of the sage on the medicinal creeper? Answer: The curse on the plant by a sage is that when someone needs the plant, he will not find it. It was this curse which led to the practice of tying the creeper to a nearby tree so that people would find it when they needed it. ... They chewed the leaf of the medicinal plant if they were bitten by a snake.

How does Malayali sadhu cure Krishna's illness in around the medicinal creeper? Since the description matched the features of the miracle creeper, the author took him to the creeper which Appanna had tied to a tree and Krishna drank the ground tuber of the creeper with milk. He was cured completely in five days.

What happened when Mara cut his hand in around a medicinal creeper? In the chapter 'Around a Medicinal Creeper,' Mara went to the forest to get some Bamboo shoots and accidentally cut his hand. The wound was bleeding profusely and someone pressed a leaf against the wound and bandaged it with some cloth.

Why was the white man ready to give his entire plantation to Mara? The white man initially thought that Mara was trying to fool him. But when Mara showed him the

blood on his clothes and body, the white man believed him. The white man was surprised at the magical power of the leaf and offered his entire plantation if Mara could show him the plant.

Why didn't Luigi the driver approve of the two boys? Luigi judged the two boys by their appearance. He did not approve of the two boys because they were shabbily dressed and he thought that they might sell bad fruit.

What kind of odd jobs do the two brothers do? what kind of odd jobs do the two brothers do? ANS : The two boys Nicola and Jacopo did many sort of odd jobs . They sold wild strawberries on the outskirts, sell newspapers, acted as a tourist guides and workEd as shoe shine boy's .

Why did the narrator feel that he was not really a part of the group? The narrator felt that he was not really a part of the group because he was an outsider, both culturally and linguistically. He struggled to understand and communicate in the local language, which created a barrier between him and the other members of the group.

Why was the author surprised to see Nicola and Jacob working as Shoe Shine Boys? the author was surprised to see nicola and jacopo working as shoe-shine boys because the author thought that they had a living only by selling wild strawberries but he saw them doing shoe shining as well.

How did Nicola and Jacopo prove to be of great help to the writer? Nicola and Jacopo helped the narrator in every way they could. They showed him and his friend various places of tourist interest in Verona. Whenever the narrator needed a guide, Nicola and Jacopo were at his service. So, they proved themselves to be extremely beneficial for the narrator.

How did the Boys prove useful for the narrator and his companion? The boys did everything the narrator and his companion asked them to do: they showed them around the city, bought tickets for the opera for them, told them about good restaurants and ran all their errands.

How was the wounded man received and treated at the Hermit Cottage? The wounded man was received with sympathy at the hermit's cottage, He was nursed

with great care by the Tsar who was assisted by the hermit, The Tsar did his best to stop the blood flow by washing and bandaging the wound again and again. Finally blood ceased flowing and the man's life was saved.

What was the horrible idea that the narrator had? What “horrible idea” occurred to Jerome a little later? Ans: Whether he had packed his toothbrush or not was the “horrible idea” that occurred to Jerome a little later. It was his tendency while travelling to never remember if he had packed his toothbrush.

What hurt the narrator? The narrator was really hurt when Lutkins and his mother were laughing at him as if he were a bright boy of seven.

What did the narrator decide to do if he found he could not pay the bill? Answer. He would be obliged to borrow it from his guest. However he couldn't get himself to do that. So he would pretend that his wallet had got picked.

Why was the narrator sorry to have paid attention to the food steps? The narrator's mother ended up throwing a shoe through their neighbor's window and his grandfather shot a policeman. This makes narrator feel sorry about paying attention to the footsteps.

What was given an account of the embarrassing experience of the narrator at the restaurant? The narrator realised someone had picked his wallet — reported to the owner of the restaurant — laughed and caught him by the lapel — warned to gouge his eyes out if failed to settle the bill — told him to take off his shirt shoes and trousers — narrator pleaded he had nothing on underneath — shuddered to think of ...

Why did the narrator agree to treat the woman at a restaurant that was beyond his means? Answer: Answer: The narrator agreed to treat the woman at a restaurant that was beyond his means because he was flattered and was too young to have learned to say no to a woman.

The Great Explorers

1. Who were the great explorers?

The great explorers were individuals who made significant journeys and discoveries, expanding our knowledge of the world and its geography. They hailed from various countries and historical periods, driven by an insatiable curiosity, a thirst for adventure, and a desire to explore the unknown.

2. Why were they driven to explore?

The motivations of the great explorers were complex and varied. Some were driven by a pure desire for knowledge and understanding of the world. Others sought wealth, glory, or new trade routes. Cultural curiosity, religious fervor, and geopolitical ambitions also played a role in fueling their journeys.

3. What were some of their greatest achievements?

The great explorers made numerous groundbreaking discoveries that forever changed our understanding of the world. Christopher Columbus's expedition in 1492 resulted in the discovery of the Americas. Vasco da Gama's voyage around the Cape of Good Hope in 1498 opened up a sea route to India. Ferdinand Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe in 1519-1522 proved that the Earth was round.

4. What challenges did they face on their journeys?

The great explorers faced immense challenges on their arduous journeys. They encountered treacherous weather, unknown and hostile terrains, and dangerous encounters with indigenous peoples. Disease, starvation, and mutiny were also constant threats. Despite these challenges, they persevered, driven by their indomitable spirit and unwavering determination.

5. How have their explorations shaped our world today?

The explorations of the great explorers had a profound impact on the course of human history. Their discoveries led to the establishment of new trade routes, the expansion of empires, and the spread of knowledge. They also shaped our understanding of geography, astronomy, and navigation. The legacy of the great explorers continues to inspire generations of adventurers and explorers today.

Oxford Handbook of Sociolinguistics

What is the Oxford Handbook of Sociolinguistics?

The Oxford Handbook of Sociolinguistics is a comprehensive and authoritative guide to the field of sociolinguistics. Published by Oxford University Press, it is an essential resource for scholars and students alike.

What topics does the Handbook cover?

The Handbook covers a wide range of topics in sociolinguistics, including:

- Language and society
- Language variation
- Code-switching
- Language attitudes
- Language contact
- Language planning
- Language and technology

Who are the authors of the Handbook?

The Handbook is edited by eminent sociolinguists Nikolas Coupland and Anneli Heino. The contributors are leading scholars from around the world who are experts in their respective subfields of sociolinguistics.

Why is the Handbook considered an authoritative source?

The Handbook is considered an authoritative source on sociolinguistics for several reasons:

- It is written by leading scholars who are experts in their fields.
- It provides a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of the field.
- It is published by Oxford University Press, which is known for its high standards of academic publishing.

How can I access the Handbook?

The Oxford Handbook of Sociolinguistics is available in both print and electronic formats. It can be purchased from the Oxford University Press website or through your local library.

Totalitarian Art in the Soviet Union, the Third Reich, Fascist Italy, and the People's Republic of China

Paragraph 1:

What is Totalitarian Art?

Totalitarian art is a form of artistic expression that is strictly controlled by the state. It serves to promote the ideology of the ruling party and suppress dissent.

Paragraph 2:

Totalitarian Art in the Soviet Union

In the Soviet Union under Stalin, art was used as a tool of propaganda. Socialist realism was the dominant style, depicting idealized workers and peasants engaged in heroic activities. Censors suppressed abstract or avant-garde works that deviated from the party line.

Paragraph 3:

Totalitarian Art in the Third Reich

Nazi Germany's art was heavily influenced by fascist ideology. Glorified depictions of the Aryan race and heroic soldiers were common. Modernist and abstract art, deemed "degenerate," was banned.

Paragraph 4:

Totalitarian Art in Fascist Italy

Under Mussolini's dictatorship in Italy, art played a key role in shaping public opinion. Futurists and other avant-garde artists were suppressed in favor of works that celebrated the grandeur of the fascist regime.

Paragraph 5:

Totalitarian Art in the People's Republic of China

During Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution in China, art was weaponized to promote revolutionary values. Socialist realism was strictly enforced, while traditional art forms were purged as "counter-revolutionary."

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