

1 Spoken English and Broken English

G.B.Shaw

Language is a means of communication. English language is spoken or written all over the world. Everyone desires to speak fluent, understandable English. Some think one gets job by speaking the “correct English”. But Shaw says there is nothing like ‘correct English’. No two British subjects speak English alike. There is no perfect model of English for the pronunciation all over the world. There is the Irish, British, Canadian, American and Australian English. When all speak differently, there is no question of correctness. Shaw’s advice to the students is to speak English without bothering about the element of ‘correctness’.

English speakers use the commonest words ‘yes’ and ‘no’. But these are not pronounced alike by the two speakers of English. One needs to speak intelligible English.

Today the communicative aspect is primary in language learning and its usage. The grammatical aspect is secondary or subsidiary. Any good presentable English is enough for the English speakers. Many students hesitate to speak English fearing the grammatical errors.

Shaw says if one is able to communicate his thoughts or ideas, it is enough. One can begin with the broken English i.e. English without grammar. Simply learning the rules of language will not guarantee its effective usage.

There is nothing like a ‘model of English’ across the world. Even in England there is not any perfect model of spoken English. Different variations are seen there too. Many times the context decides the usage of the language. In public speaking one needs to be distinct, clear, loud and intelligible. But one simply whispers while talking to one’s wife, children or friends. One simply mumbles and tends to be careless. There is missing of the eye contact too.

In privacy we speak differently. In presence of somebody we speak differently. We follow the company manners, office manners and home manners in our speech.

Shaw says the best English is one which the receiver, the listeners understands. It is ideally correct English. The differences in speech are common all over the world.

Even in England one need not speak grammatically correct English. If we try this, no one understands us there. People will start suspecting us. Presentable English is good English. Many people in England speak bad English badly. The better you speak, the harder it becomes to understand.

Variations in stressing, pitch of assertion or denial, refusal, consent, etc are quite common all over the world. We need not use polite and elaborate grammatical phrases in England. One needs to use short pointed expressions.

Shaw says even in private intercourse you need not speak too well. It is a pedantic affectation. In a foreign country it is even worst. It is an insult to the native if he fails to understand the well spoken English.

2 *Dream Children*

Charles Lamb was an essayist, critic and a poet of great reputation. He remained unmarried due to his sister. He became her guardian due to her illness. He greatly loved Alice Winterton for seven years. But he failed to marry her. His famous works are 'Essays of Elia' and 'Tales from Shakespeare'.

The present essay is about his great grandmother Mrs. Field, his brother John and the old Norfolk House. It also throws light on his unrequited love for Alice Winterton. There is something about the child psychology. One day he falls into a reverie. He sees his imaginary children in his reverie. These children, Alice and John show their interest in listening to stories. These two children creep in and ask their father to tell stories. They wish to listen to stories about their great grandamma Mrs. Field.

Lamb tells them that **Mrs. Field** was a good and religious woman. She was tall, upright and graceful person. In her youth she was the best dancer. She was loved and respected by everybody. She lived in a big house. She was not the mistress of the house. She was only in charge of the house. But she kept up the dignity of the great house. She used to sleep alone in the big house. She believed an apparition of two infants was seen at midnight. The infants glided up and down the staircase.

She was very good to all her children. She took them to the great house in the holidays. She loved all her grand children. But she had special love for Uncle John. She knew all the psalteries by heart. She knew great part of the Testament too. A cruel disease called cancer bowed her with pain. But it could never bend her spirits. It killed her. When she died, a concourse of people attended her funeral. It was to show their respect for her memory. Thus Mrs. Field was a very kind and much admired lady.

Uncle John was very handsome and spirited youth. He was like a king to the rest of the company. He was older than Charles. He mounted the most mettlesome horse. It carried him all over the country. In the morning he joined the hunters. He loved the great house and the gardens. He never liked to be within the boundaries of the estate. Mrs. Field admired his great qualities. When Charles became lame footed, John carried him on his back for many miles. He could not walk for the pain. But when John became lame footed, Charles could not carry him on his back. His death haunted and haunted Charles. He missed his kindness and crossness. Sometimes they quarreled with each other. Charles wished him to be living.

The dream children ask their father to tell story about their mother - Alice Winterton. Lamb says she had bright hair. He courted her for seven long years. It was sometimes in hope and sometimes in despair. She was very coy lady. It was very difficult to understand her mind and her nature.

The great house was a huge mansion. It had busts of the twelve Caesars. These were the emperors of Rome. It had many vast empty rooms. There were many worn out hangings, fluttering and tapestry and

carved oaken panels. It had precious old fashioned gardens. The nectarines and peaches hung upon the walls. They were the forbidden fruits. There were Yew and Fir trees. There were also red berries and fir apples. There was fresh grass and fine garden smell around them. It was nice to bask in the orangery. The fishes moved to and fro in the pond.

3 Lochinvar

Sir Walter Scott

Walter Scott was writer of great reputation. He is best known for his ballads. The ballad is a popular verse form telling stories of love and adventures. The young Lochinvar came from the West. He had a broad sword. It was the only weapon he had. He rode all alone. He was faithful in love and fearless in war. He rode non-stop. He crossed over many hurdles. He swam the deep Eske River crossing all the hurdles. He reached the Netherby gate. His bride had consented for the marriage with another man. The man was laggard in love and dastard in war. He was to marry the fair Ellen.

Lochinvar boldly entered the hall. There were Ellen's men, kinsmen brothers and all. He greeted Ellen's father. The father spoke his hand on his sword. The cowardly bridegroom never spoke a word. The father asked whether Lochinvar was there to fight or on peace mission or to dance at the bridal. Lochinvar misleads fair Ellen's father. He tells he long back wooed his daughter, Ellen. But now he no longer loves her. He says love swells like Solway and ebbs like its tide. He was there to lead one measure and drink a cup of wine. He further says there are maidens lovelier that would gladly be ready to marry him. The bride kisses the goblet, the knight takes it up and quaffs of the wine. He throws down the cup. The lady looks down to blush and then looks up to sigh. There we see a smile on her face and a tear in her eyes. The knight takes her hand and asks for a measure to tread. There was his stately form and her lovely face. The Netherby Hall had never the grace of such a galliard. The mother of Ellen did fret and the father did fume. The bridegroom did stand dangling his bonnet and plume. The bridesmaids whisper and approve of the match. They say it was a perfect match of Ellen with Lochinvar. One touch to her hand and one word in her ear, they reach the hall door. The charger stood there waiting. Lochinvar swings the fair lady to the croup and he sits before her. He says she was won and they were going. They ride over the bush, bank and scaur. Ellen's father and his relatives chase them. There is racing and chasing on Cannonbie Lee. But the lost bride of the Netherby is never found. So daring in love and dauntless in war was the young Lochinvar.

4 Mending Wall

Robert Frost.

Robert Frost was born in California. He lived in England. He was called the 'farmer poet'. He turned the living speech of men and women into poetry. He had the rare gift of summing up the situation or mood in the fittest words.

The poem 'On Mending Wall' is about the mending of a wall between the two neighbours. There are two opposite views expressed in the poem. One is the conservative and the other is the progressive view. The poet's stands for the progressive view while his neighbour for the conservative view.

The poet says there is something in him that does not love a wall. That something is a mysterious power, the nature. The walls symbolize some kind of barriers, aloofness between persons and countries. The frozen ground swells in rainy season and the upper boulders spill. It makes big gaps in the wall. Two people can pass abreast through the gaps. The hunters too turn out the boulders in search of the rabbits. The yelping dogs are pleased to see the rabbits caught.

Spring is the time to mend the wall. The poet and his neighbor come together to mend the wall. They draw the line. The fallen boulders are set right again. Some boulders are of loaf size, some are of a cricket ball size. They use the spell to balance them perfectly. Their fingers are roughened with handling them. One on a side, it is another kind of game for them. They again set the wall between them. They tell the stones to stay their till their backs are turned.

The poet's neighbour is all pine. The poet has an apple orchard. His apples trees do not cross over his border. They do not eat his neighbour's cones under the pine. The poet tries to convince his neighbour. He tells him there is no need of wall between them. The poet fails to know how 'good fences could make good neighbors'. The poet says if there are cows or other animals, then protective wall is necessary. They may cross over the border and damage things. The poet says what one needs to know is what to wall in and wall out. The poet wishes to remove the wall. But every spring he sees his neighbor getting ready for mending the wall. The poet feels it difficult to convince his neighbor. He seems to be rigid, uncivilized, conservative and savage person. The poet's progressive thinking does not move him. He seems to be moving in darkness [innocence]. His father had told him to maintain the wall.

The poem has many symbols and images to convey the deep thoughts. Nobody likes the walls between the two persons, families, states and nations. Walls lead for creation of distance and loneliness.

5 True Education

Swami Vivekananda

Swami Vivekananda says true education is the manifestation of the perfect in man. Knowledge is inherent in man. He said no knowledge comes from outside. Knowing something is discovering or unveiling something in oneself. Man's soul is the infinite mine of knowledge. Newton discovered gravitation. It was in his mind. It needed the right time to display it. All knowledge that we speak of comes from the mind. Our mind is the infinite library of the universe. The external word ignites us to study our own mind. The falling of an apple ignited the mind of Newton. There he rearranged and linked his previous knowledge and experience. And thus the law of gravitation was discovered. It was not in apple.

All knowledge secular or spiritual is in the human mind. All knowledge, all powers, the secrets of nature and force are within us. Like the fire in the flint it lies hidden. It needs friction to come out. In many

cases it remains dead or covered. The man who unveils this cover becomes wise and omniscient. The man on whom it lies uncovered remains ignorant.

Vivekananda says no one is ever taught by another. Each of us has to learn by himself\herself. The external teacher awakens our senses to respond to the situations. Our power of perception is awakened to cope up with challenges and changes.. We begin to realize the hidden treasure, source within us. The whole of the banyan tree which covers acres of ground was initially in a small seed. All the mass of energy lay confined there. The gigantic intellect lies coiled in the protoplasmic cell. One simply needs to come out of the protoplasmic cell. We need to be conscious of the gifted infinite power lying within us.

Education is not the amount of information that is stored in our brain. We must have life building, man making and character building education. Simply by-hearting the whole library is not education. Education is not simply accumulation of information. If so, the libraries would have been the great sages and the Encyclopedias the Rishis. Our education needs to equip us for the struggle of life, build strength of character, a spiritual philanthropy and courage of a lion.

Education is not by hearting thoughts of others in a foreign language and getting some university degree. The goal of education is not to be a clerk or lawyer or a magistrate. Education should help in character forming, strengthening our mind, expanding our intellect. It should also help us to stand on our feet. Our study needs to be independent. We need to study different branches of knowledge. English language, Western science and technical education are leading to industrial development. It should help us to earn enough for ourselves.

The end of our all education and training should be man making. It must enable us to know the current and control our will of expression. Our country needs muscles of iron and nerves of steel, gigantic will to penetrate into the mysteries and secrets of the universe. We need man making religion, theories and education.

Vivekananda's education idea was gurugriha—vasa. One needs to be with one's guru from the very boyhood. The imparting of knowledge is done by the men of renunciation. The charge of imparting knowledge needs to fall on the shoulders of Tyagis.

The necessary conditions in the teachers and the taught are; a student should have purity, real thirst after knowledge and perseverance. Purity in thought, speech and act is very essential. We get what we want but we need to fix our heart upon it. There must be continuous struggle, constant fight till we achieve the victory.

Our relation with our teacher needs to be like the relation between an ancestor and his descendent. We need to have faith, humility, humbleness, submission and veneration for our teachers. If not the teacher expects his salary and the students expect the brains to be filled with the teacher's words. Each goes his own way after this much is done.

The teacher must throw his whole force into the tendency of the taught. There needs to be real sympathy. One need not try to disturb the faith of any man. Give him something better without

disturbing what one has. A true teacher needs to convert himself into a thousand persons at a moment's notice. He needs to come down to the level of his students. Transfer his soul to students' soul. See through and understand his mind. Only such a teacher can teach and none else.

6 Civilization and Justice

S. Radhakrishnan saw the future very dark. He was in favor of international harmony. He said science has given us enormous power. But it is placed in the hands of political guardians of different states. Every country is taking pride on stronger military power. The world now looks like a heap of dry grass. A single match-stick is enough to set it ablaze. There is potent danger due to prevailing forms of injustice.

Nations should worry about the general welfare. Efforts need to be made for the removal of poverty and fulfilling of human wants. Many powerful nations believe that power is the aim of national life. The greatest nations are making the vain show of their toys (lethal arms). It is the show of their wealth and material power. No efforts are made to understand the problems of weaker and smaller nations. National prosperity and national greatness are the only ideals pursued by the powerful nations. Each nation is trying to lead isolated life, posing dangers to others.

The primitive habit of thinking in terms of race, caste, creed and class need to be changed. There is need for fostering harmony and good will among the nations. Modern civilization has all the defects leading to its destruction. There is the international injustice and the greed. There is the narrow nationalism and perverted patriotism. Every nation is following the path of aggression. The Western civilization will crumble down like the house of cards. They need to change their philosophy of life. They need to control their passions of greed and pride. International hatred needs to be replaced by international goodwill.

The western nations have understood the defects in their philosophy. They are now slowly turning towards the East for the inspiration and guidance. Our civilization may not be powerful in terms of material advancement. But its antiquity and stability can be exemplary to the world. The Indian culture and the outlook of life are worth emulating for the peaceful co-existence.

The great merits of Indian civilization are tolerance, good will and peace. India has shown the high standards of spiritual and moral conduct. The desire for peace and international brotherhood is the need of the hour. The peace loving nations have become tools in the hands of unscrupulous politicians. The sympathetic understanding, attitude of goodwill, spirit of universal brotherhood can help to remove the barriers of race, class, case and creed. It is the only way to prevent the universal destruction.

7 The World is too much with us.

William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth was a great Nature poet. He loved the sights and the sounds of nature. He was tireless worshipper of nature. He said nature is the best teacher. Nature was mother, preacher and goddess to him. He felt nature nurtures us if we love nature.

The sonnet expresses Wordsworth's dissatisfaction with the growing love for material life. We are turning away from the nature. He says little we see in nature that is ours. We are busy in getting and spending the money. The blue sky, the howling winds, blossoming flowers, chirping, cooing, cawing birds do not attract us. Nature is filled with nymphs and divinities. But we have little time to see the beauteous forms of nature. Nature's beauty is seen in the rolling waters, the steep and lofty cliffs, the landscape, the rainbow, the starry sky, the plots of cottage ground, the orchard tufts, groves and copses and the wreathes of smoke.

The poet says we are wasting our blessed life. Nature has ample power to chasten us. She can lighten the heavy weight of our life. She can unburden us from the weary burden of this unintelligible world. Nature leads us from joy to joy. She has power to feed, inform, instruct and impress upon us.

The poet laments for the loss of human sensitivity. The fascinating scenes of nature do not move us. He wished to be a pagan, who sees and experiences all pleasures in nature. Religion restrains our sensibilities and constrains our desires. It keeps us engaged in the creeds outworn.

The poet shows his wish to stand on the sea shore and enjoy the beauty. The blue sea, the foamy shores and the strong waves is always a pleasing sight to the eyes. He says he wishes to have the sight of Proteus rising from the sea and listen to the Triton's horn. He says nobody should feel forlorn. The forms of nature are our constant and unfailing companions.

Thus the sonnet perfectly expresses the poet's unhappiness for the loss of love for nature. The lines rhyme abba, abba,cdc,dcd.

8 The Quality of Mercy

Shakespeare

The Quality of mercy is a persuasive speech. It is from the play 'The Merchant of Venice'. This speech is made in the court of Venice. It is a persuasion to mitigate the adamant Shylock's plea for justice. Shylock, the Jew merchant insists on having a pound of flesh. He has ill will in demanding this penalty from Antonio, the honest merchant of Venice. He wants to finish his enemy Antonio. Portia pleads for mercy. She elaborates on the quality and importance of the mercy.

Portia says the quality of mercy is not strained. It is a spontaneous act of human kindness. It comes naturally. It does not need any external force. It drops like the gentle rain from the heaven. It comes as the leaves come to a tree. It is twice blessed. It blesses him that gives and him that receives. Both the giver and receiver feel blessed by the act of mercy. An act of mercy teaches us to render the deeds of mercy.

The root or the basic principle of all religions is mercy or compassion. The value of mercy is immense. It cannot be measured. It is mightiest in the mightiest. A monarch's power is temporary. He is remembered as long as he is in power. But his merciful acts are remembered forever. A king's scepter shows the force of corporal power. It is an attribute to awe and majesty. There lies the dread and fear of the kings. But the power of mercy is above the sway of the scepter. A king's mercy is enthroned in his heart. It is an attribute to God himself. A merciful man is like a God on the earth. Sometimes an act of kindness is weightier, memorable than the rule of law. The merciful acts lead us to the ultimate salvation.

Portia details on the nature and features of the mercy. She asks Shylock to reconsider his demand. She says a pound of flesh would take life of Antonio. She says the act of pardoning will lead him to the salvation. But the unbending and adamant Shylock strongly asks for a pound of flesh. Ultimately his purpose is defeated. Portia asks him to take exactly a pound of flesh without shedding a drop of blood precious blood. Shylock is mocked, shocked and sent to jail. The merciful act of Portia blesses both Bassanio and Antonio. Thus Shakespeare shows the power of mercy.

9 On Sawing Wood

A. G. Gardiner

The lesson is not simply about the art of sawing wood. It provides vital mantra for success in our efforts. Many times we put efforts but they are not properly channelized. The desired success evades from us. One day the writer goes in the barn to saw some wooden logs. He was out of practice for a long time. He saw the saw going astray. The whole work was a clumsy failure. He felt he was misdirecting his energy. His energy was wasted.

He says one need to work within one's strength. We cannot do any work at one stroke. One needs to bite how much one can chew. If not, the things get at cross purposes.

The art of any business is to work easily. In sawing wood, we need to work with an easy and light hand. We need to make incision with a firm stroke. Our hand hardly needs to touch the surface. Our energy needs to be controlled and well directed. "Gently does it" needs to be our motto.

A bad workman always blames his tools. One needs to avoid too eager a spirit. Patience is the master key for any success. We need not rush at the task with all our might. We all expect things to surrender on the spot. There we lose patience and complain of our tools. We begin to speak about the perversity of things.

The writer says in bowling one should not bowl three balls at once. One must work with ease and reserve the power. We should never spend up to the hilt. Something must be left in the tank. We need to keep our head cool. We should control our passions.

Haste leads to waste. In mowing the meadow, we must work within our powers. Any success comes if we work easily and rhythmically. We need to avoid the temptation of overpowering. If not we stab the ground, miss the stroke and exhaust in futility. The nice feeling lies in beautiful leisureliness of action. Smooth run up and well directed energy always yields the desired fruits to a bowler.

ONE MARK QUESTIONS II Semester Basic English

1 Which dialect prevents someone from obtaining some job in England?

Ans: Provincial or Cockney.

2 To whom are the jobs open in England?

Ans: Those who speak so called "Correct English".

3 Who do not speak English exactly alike?

Ans: No two English subjects.

4 Who was the member of the committee established by BBC?

Ans: G B Shaw.

5 What was the committee formed for?

Ans: To decide the utterances of the speakers, for a model correct speech.

7 Who was the chairman of the BBC committee?

Ans: Poet Laureate.

8 Who was famous for acting & beautiful speaking?

Ans: Sir Johnston Forbes.

8 Why was Shaw selected on the committee?

Ans: He was writer of plays.

9 Who was public speaker of long experience?

Ans: G. B. SHAW.

10 Which are the two simplest and commonest words in English?

Ans: 'Yes' and 'No'.

11 Who were the members of the committee?

Ans: There were Irish, American, Scottish, Oxford and Welsh members.

12 What a public speaker should take care of?

Ans: Every word said is heard distinctly by all the audience.

13 What was Shaw's age when he made this speech?

Ans: Over seventy.

14 What is the short form for do not?

Ans: Don't

15 What Shaw's wife heard when he asked for the time?

Ans: ' Cloxst '

16 What warning Shaw gives to foreign students?

Ans: Do not try to speak English perfectly.

17 Which English is good English?

Ans: Presentable English is good English.

18 Who speak bad English badly?

Ans: People in London.

19 What is broken English?

Ans: English without grammar.

20 How should we speak in private intercourse?

Ans: We should not speak too well.

21 What is pedantic affectation among the English Speakers?

Ans: To speak English too well.

22 What is insult to the native speakers?

Ans: If he fails to understand the well spoken English.

23 What kind of manners we all have?

Ans: Company manners and home manners

1 Who love to listen to stories about their elders?

Ans: Children.

2 Where did the great grandmother live?

Ans: In the great house, in Norfolk.

3 Which ballad story was carved out in the wood?

Ans: 'Children in the Wood'.

4 Who was Mrs. Field?

Ans: Grandmother of Charles Lamb.

5 Who kept up the dignity of the great house?

Ans: Mrs. Field.

6 Who are the two dream children?

Ans: John and Alice.

7 Who attended the funeral of Mrs. Field?

Ans: A concourse of all the poor.

8 Who knew all the psalter by heart?

Ans: Mrs. Field.

9 Who was upright and graceful person?

Ans: Mrs. Field.

10 Who was esteemed the best dancer?

Ans: Mrs. Field.

11 Which cruel disease bowed down Mrs. Field?

Ans: Cancer.

12 What did Mrs. Field believe?

Ans: She believed that that an apparition of two infants was seen at midnight.

13 Who had been the emperors of Rome?

Ans: Twelve Caesars.

14 Which were forbidden fruits?

Ans: Nectarines and peaches.

15 Which are common baits of children?

Ans: Peaches, oranges, nectarines.

16 Whom did Mrs. Field love in a special manner?

Ans: Uncle John.

17 How was Uncle John?

Ans: He was handsome and spirited, a king to the rest.

18 Who carried Charles Lamb on his back when he was lame?

Ans: Uncle John.

19 For how many years Charles Lamb courted Alice Winterton?

Ans: Seven long years.

20 Name the two dream children.

Ans: Alice and John.

21 Who is Bridget in the story?

Ans: Lamb's sister Mary.

On Sawing Wood.

1 Who was out of practice and forgotten the trick?

Ans: A. G. Gardiner.

2 What leads to mess of things?

Ans: Misdirecting too much of energy.

3 What is the art of business?

Ans: It is to work easily with a light hand.

4 What should be the motto in working?

Ans: "Gently does it".

5 What do we expect all the time?

Ans: We expect the work to surrender on the spot.

6 When do we lose patience?

Ans: When the work does not surrender on the spot.

7 Who was a medium paced bowler?

Ans: Lohmann.

8 Who were the fast bowlers mentioned in the lesson?

Ans: Tom Richardson, Mold and Spofforth

9 Where does the art of mowing consist in?

Ans: It consists in working within your powers easily and rhythmically.

10 Where lies the secret of the techniques of success?

Ans: It lies in restraint, economy of effort, patience with the task, avoidance of flurry and hurry.

11 Who is the man that wins?

Ans: The man that wins is the man that keeps cool.

12 Who had the authority and finality of speech?

Ans: Viscount Grey.

13 What was the characteristic of the letter of the German officer?

Ans; Plainness and freedom from any straining after effect.

14 What is the enemy of the noun?

Ans: Adjective.

CIVILIZATION AND JUSTICE

1 What is spreading like a vast black cloud?

Ans: Hate

2 What is becoming the technique of the states?

Ans: Terror.

3 What we have the great forces for?

Ans: For increasing the general welfare, removing the evils of poverty and injustice.

4 Which belief the leading nations of the world cling to?

Ans: Power is the end and object of national life.

5 Which principles are sacrificed for the power?

Ans: Truth and freedom.

6 How is the world of nations?

Ans: The world of nations is like a nursery.

7 How do we measure the greatness of a nation?

Ans: The wealth of their possession and extent of their armaments.

8 What are the greatest impediments for the advance of civilization?

Ans: Institutions of race, caste and class.

9 Who is not the last word of creation?

Ans: Man.

10 Who was an optimist?

Ans: DR.S Radhakrishnan

11 What cannot be permanently entombed?

Ans: The spirit of man.

12 Who are anxious to live in peace?

Ans: Peoples of different countries.

13 Which are abhorrent to the free man?

Ans: Racialism and nationalism.

14 What has made the human will powerless?

Ans: Machine

True education

1 What is true education?

Ans: It is the manifestation of the perfect in the man.

2 What is inherent in man?

Ans: Knowledge.

3 Who discovered gravitation?

Ans: Newton.

4 Where is the infinite library of the universe?

Ans: In the Human mind.

5 Who is more knowing man?

Ans: The man from whom the veil is lifted

6 How does knowledge exist in mind?

Ans: Like fire in a piece of flint.

7 What is obscured in most people?

Ans: The Light Divine.

8 Who was like the iron cask ?

Ans: Sri Ramkrishna.

9 What should be the end of all education and all training?

Ans: A man making.

10 What was Vivekananda's idea of education?

Ans: Gurugriha - vasa.

11 What are the conditions necessary in the student?

Ans: Purity in thought, speech and action.

12 What must the teacher do?

Ans: The teacher must throw his whole force into the tendency of the taught.

13 Who is a true teacher?

Ans: one who converts himself into a thousand persons at moment's notice.

The World is too much with us

1 how do we lay waste our powers?

Ans: Getting and spending.

2 How much do we see in nature that is ours?

Ans: Little.

3 What is a sordid boon?

Ans: We have given our hearts away.

4 What is howling at all hours?

Ans: The wind.

5 What moves us not?

Ans: The natural bounty and beauty.

6 Who is the author of The World is too much with Su?

Ans: William Wordsworth.

7 Which sight the poet wished to have?

Ans: The sight of Proteus.

8 What did the poet want to hear?

Ans: Old Triton blowing his wreathed horn.

THE QUALITY OF MERCY

1 What is not strained?

Ans: the quality of mercy.

2 What drops as the gentle rain from the heaven?

Ans: Mercy.

3 What is twice blessed?

Ans: The quality of mercy.

4 How is the quality of mercy twice blessed?

Ans: It blesses him the gives and him that takes.

5 What is mightiest in the mightiest?

Ans: The mercy.

6 What does the king's scepter show?

Ans: It shows the force of temporal power.

7 Where do we find the awe and fear of the king?

Ans: I his scepter.

8 Where is mercy enthroned?

Ans: It is enthroned in the heart of the kings.

9 What is an attribute to God Himself.?

Ans: Mercy.

10 When does earthly power show like God's

Ans: When mercy seasons justice.

11 What does the prayer for mercy teach us?

Ans: It teaches us to do the deeds of mercy.

LOCHINVAR

1 Which weapon the Lochinvar had with him?

Ans: Broad sword.

2 Who was faithful in love and dauntless in war?

Ans: Lochinvar

3 Which river Lochinvar swam?

Ans: Eske river.

4 Where did Lochivar alight?

Ans: At the Nether gate

5 Who was laggard in love and dastard in war?

Ans: The bride engaged to Ellen, Ullin's daughter.

6 How does love swell and ebb?

Ans: love swells like the Solway and ebbs like tide.

7 Whose form was stately and whose face was lovely?

Ans: Lochinvar and Ellen.

8 Where was the racing and chasing?

Ans: Cannobie Lee.

Mending Wall

1 Who would have rabbit out of hunting? Ans: Hunters

2 Which is the mending time? Ans: Spring.

3 What are the sizes of the boulders? Ans: Some of loaf size and some nearly balls.

4 What is the poet and his neighbor use to balance stones? Ans: Spell.

5 Who is all pine and who is all apple? Ans: The neighbor is all pine and the poet is all apple.

6 Who says, "Good fences make good neighbours"? Ans: The poet's neighbor.

GOOD BYE PARTY TO MISS PUSHPA T.S.

1 Where was Pushpa departing and when?

Ans: She was departing for foreign in two three days.

2 Why was the meeting organized there? Ans: To wish Miss Pushpa Bon Voyage.

3 What kind of sweetness was in Miss Pushpa? Ans: She had both external and internal sweetness.

4 Why was Miss Pushpa smiling and smiling? Ans: She was smiling and smiling for no reason.

- 5 What was Miss Pushpa's father ? Ans: A renowned advocate in Surat.
- 6 Who was most popular lady with men and women? Ans: Miss Pushpa.
- 7 What did the poet appreciate of Pushpa? Ans: The good spirit.
- 8 Why was Miss Pushpa leaving for foreign? Ans: To improve her prospects.
- 9 What was Pushpa to do at the end? Ans: Summing up

Good Bye party for Miss Pushpa T. S.

Nissim Ezekiel

Nissim Ezekiel is a great Modern Indian English poet. He won Sahitya Academy award for his great works. His famous literary works are- The Unfinished Man, Sixty Poems and Hymns in Darkness. He is well known for his self analytical and typical Indian expressions.

The poem 'Good Bye Party to Miss Pushpa T.S.' is an interesting poem. It provides glimpse of the Indian English. There is typical use of progressive tense in place of simple past\past tense. The speaker shows his intimacy with the guest. He highlights some of her good qualities too.

The style is colloquial. There is the use of the free verse. The poem begins in the form of an address. The speaker says the gathering there was to bid good bye. The speaker addresses the gathering as friends. To call somebody a 'sister' or 'mother' in the function, is a typical Indian expression. He says Miss Pushpa was going abroad for her higher studies. He says she is known for her sweetness. It is not only the external sweetness but also the internal. Miss Pushpa is known for her ever smiling nature. He says whenever she feels like smiling, she smiles.

The speaker says Miss Pushpa is from a high family. It means from rich and respectable family. Her father was renowned advocate. He practiced in Surat. The speaker now digresses the topic .He speaks about himself. He says once he had gone to Surat. There lived his uncle's old friend. His wife cooked food nicely. He says it all happened long time ago.

Now the speaker comes to the good bye party. He says Miss. Pushpa is the most popular lady. She is equally popular among men and women. She is well known for her obedience and positive nature. Whenever she is asked to do something, she readily agrees and does the work. She never says 'no'. It shows her good spirit. The speaker always appreciated her good spirit.

The speaker finally says Miss Pushpa was going abroad to improve her prospects. All had gathered to wish her bon voyage. Bon voyage is a French expression for the happy journey. Now the speaker asks others to speak on the occasion. The final summing up was to be done by Miss Pushpa. The poem sounds like running commentary. There is the Indian-ness both in the content and the expression, the matter and the manner. The expressions- 'in two three days, internal and external sweetness, comes from a high family, just now I will do it, etc. are typical Indian.

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Use the appropriate possessive adjectives

- 1 The man finished his job in time. 2 Boys and girls have their own serious problems.3 The dog lost its tail in the fight. 4 People of India have elected their leader. 5 The car driver lost his\her balance and met an accident.6 Birds build their nests in safe places.7 My sister completed her study in RCU. 8 One of the men lost his Balance.9 The house has its own beauty. 10 The dog wagged its tail.11 Every player of the team gave

his\her good performance.12 India has her own rich past. 13 Every successful candidate was garlanded for his\her success. 14 All the members of the parliament made their good contributions. 15 The father with his son got his entry into the stadium. 16 Every person has his\her own weakness. 17 He cut the cake on his birthday. 18 Mrs. Indira Gandhi tried to serve her country in a better manner. 19 The grass had its firm roots in the ground. 20 The team of the players gave its best in the competition.

Use the appropriate possessive pronouns.

1 I finished my job you finish yours 2 Teachers do their duty we need to do ours 3 My friend lost his purse and the man and woman lost theirs 4 The principal gave his notes and the teacher his\her 5 The headmaster completed his class and the headmistress hers 6 The girls completed their work and the boy his 7 This is my house that is yours. 8 We have our responsibility, they have theirs 9 An M.L.A. has his work to do and the ministers have theirs.

2 Mary told her problem and John told his 11 The poor have their problems and the rich have theirs 12 Why are you telling their problem and not yours 13 We worship our family god and they worship theirs 14 He is careful about his life and we are about ours 15 We love our country and she hers. 16 Our country has her rich history and America has its\hers 17 He is unhappy because of his problem and they theirs 18 The cricket players got their award and the hockey team its. 19 You put your money in the pocket and they will put in theirs 20 An MLA lost his case and the MPs theirs 21 He ran race for his success and they for theirs. 22 He has his problems and I have mine.

Exercise (use possessive pronouns)

1 His brother is smart but my brother is not smart. 2 His house is near but my house is not near. 3 I completed my course but he did not complete his course. 4 Is it your house or his house. 5 His brother has passed his test but he has not passed his test. 6 The girl has done her duty but his sisters have not done their duty. 7 Is that your book or my book? 8 He does his duty but they don't do their duty. 9 I went to my college but he did not go to his college. 10 I passed my examination but he did not pass his examination.