

A English Language

Modern Essays

Short Stories and One Act Plays

Poems

The Old Man and the Sea

AND

Paper B

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Pakistan and the Modern World

Liaquat Ali Khan

Liaquat Ali Khan was the First Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was the right hand of the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

This essay named Pakistan and the Modern World is an Extract from his speech delivered at the University of Kansas in America when he was being bestowed on an honorary degree. There he advocated the case of Pakistan very successfully. Liaquat Ali Khan was an eloquent. He threw light on the reason which brought about the creation of Pakistan. He also discussed the problems faced by this new born state.

Liaquat Ali Khan told the Americans that the creation of Pakistan was a very wise step and it had removed the tensions in Asia. Creation of Pakistan was going to play a very important role in stabilizing Asia. He also invited the role of the USA and that of the west to share their stock of experience and knowledge for the progress and well being of Pakistan. He told that Pakistan passed through the same experience through which America had passed two centuries ago.

He suggested that they should defy aggression everywhere. They must realize their responsibility of the world peace. They should arrange a constructive outlook. The Americans should particularly assist the people of Pakistan to preserve their liberty. They should also help the people of Pakistan to preserve their living standards, so that they may really enjoy the fruit of their independence.

This speech of Liaquat Ali Khan proved that he really wanted to establish good relations with America.

What were the reasons or circumstances which led to the creation of Pakistan, as per Liaquat Ali Khan, the first PM of Pakistan?

Liaquat Ali Khan Delivered a very successful speech over there. He very successfully pleaded the case of Pakistan just like a successful lawyer. He convinced the Americans about the creation of Pakistan. He told one by one all the reasons that why the creation of Pakistan was inevitable.

First of all he told that in the united India, there lived two nations who were the followers of two different religions. The Muslims believed in the oneness of God and his last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). Contrary to that, the Hindus believed in many Gods and Goddesses and there was no concept of prophet (PBUH) at all. So, it was very difficult to live both the nations and followers of two different religions under one democratic rule and the creation of Pakistan became inevitable,

Secondly, in the united India, Muslims were in minority whereas Hindus were in majority. It meant, If the Muslims got freedom from the British rule, it would not be called a true freedom. It would mean only the change of the masters as Hindus replaced the British. So, Muslims demanded for a separate homeland for themselves.

The economic outlooks of the two nations were quite different the Muslims had their own laws of inheritance. The Muslims believed in the circulation of the wealth. The economic set up of the Hindus promoted the systems of unearned accumulation of wealth. They gathered the wealth and gave it to others on high interest rate. The wealth was curtailed only to a few people.

The sub-continent was too large to manage less than one unit. If it was done so, it might have created many problems politically and administratively. So, it became inevitable to divide the subcontinent into two sovereign states.

Hindus believed in the caste-system whereas the Muslim believed in the equality of all human beings. Hindus thought it a sin to talk to person of lower caste; they even

avoided the shadow of person who was of low caste. The people belonging to a lower caste were not been allowed to hear the recitation of their sacred book.

So, these are the reasons which forced the Muslims to demand for a separate homeland to live there according to the teaching of Islam.

The Eclipse

Virgina woolf

Virgina Woolf was a famous English novelist, critic and essayist. She was the daughter of a prominent Victorian critic, Sir Leslie Stephen. This Essay, the eclipse reveals her vivid observation and artistic descriptions of details. This is her one of representative essays which shows her qualities and attitudes as a writer. The essay in hand describes the scene of solar eclipse that lasted for twenty four seconds. It also projects the excitement of the people of England who were very eager to see the solar eclipse. It was a night in the month of June, when large number of people were traveling to the north. All of them wanted to reach Yorkshire by the early morning so that they could see this solar eclipse clearly. People had reached at the Euston Railway station from the different parts of the country. Everybody was up at that night. There was no fixity, no sleep in England at that night. They felt themselves related to the whole worlds. The crowd went on increasing as the people on the way joining them.

Finally they reached the meeting place on a high fell. The ground was soft moorland. They set down on the ground and some of them started eating while others were moving about they looked like statues standing prominent at the ridge of the world. None of them had good appearance. Gradually the sun started rising and threw its golden rays on the ground. The sky was cloudy somewhat. Soon the sun started shining in full glory. And the snow begins to melt. But in no time

the clouds covered the sun. A game of hide and seek began between the sun and the clouds and it created suspense among the viewers. It appeared that the clouds tried to obstruct the part of the sun whereas the sun dashed forward to reach its goal.

The sun appeared again. No the scared for 24 seconds of eclipse had started. The sun had disappeared behind the moon and only hollow sun was seen until the sun completely blotted out. There was then extreme chill and darkness everywhere. It seemed to be the end of the world. The horrified the viewers.

Soon, however, the eclipse was over and the sun reappeared again filling the world with life and color. This observation gave the people a feeling that all the colors and beauty on the earth is owing to the sun. Without the existence of the sun, there would be no color, no activity and no life on the earth.

What is the message of the essay, the eclipse?

It is a beautiful descriptive essay written by world famous writer, Virginia Woolf. The message of the essay is quite simple and straightforward. The sun is the pivot of the solar system. Without the existence of the sun, all the colors of the world vanish and world looks like a withered leaf. The world is dead without the sun.

This is proved by the people of England who are going to Yorkshire, in the foot of a hill, to see the solar eclipse that would be of twenty four seconds only. There was great thrill and excitement over England.

Everybody was up that night and the people were travelling to the north. They had reached at the Euston railway station; from there they would reach their final destination.

At last they reached the appointed place by the morning. Their appearance was not good. They waited impatiently for the rise of the sun. The sky was cloudy.

This created suspense among them. At last, the sun rose, it threw its golden rays on the earth, a game of hide and seek began between the sun the clouds. Before the eclipse the world was looking very beautiful. The colors of the world were visible.

Now the sacred twenty four seconds began. The sun started disappearing behind the moon; only a hollow sun was looking. All the faces lost pleasures. The color of the world disappeared. Darkness prevailed everywhere. The cold grew. The life lost its meaning. The world looked like a dead leaf.

But then the sun regained its brightness and world was again full of colors and vigor.

Whistling of Birds

D.H Lawrence

D.H Lawrence is a famous English Poet, novelist and critic. He is known for his love for nature. He was also a great moralist.

In whistling of birds, he expresses his natural feeling as well as his fascination for nature. The essay is a vivid description of the change from winter to spring. The writer describes first the cold and dull winter. Winter is a dull season as it kills the beauty of nature. It is the season of death and destruction and is also the season of inactivity. Everything's turns yellow and brown in the harsh winter. The birds start dying in this season. It stops the whistling of birds. Death rules everywhere.

The transformation from winter into spring had hardly started to occur. The birds were also responding to this change instinctively. They had started singing and their songs were itself giving a message of the approach of the spring. Although the torn remains of the birds could be seen scattered everywhere yet the whistling birds had forgotten the past and they were inclined only to herald spring season which was now setting in. The death is unable to stop the onrush of life as winter was unable to stop the onrush of spring.

The writer is of the View that this change is a natural phenomenon and it is beyond our control. We can neither prolong winter nor hold back the spring. In the presence of winter, spring is absent as in the presence of life death flies away. They

cannot exist. The same is the case with human life. We are also either happy or sad but we cannot be happy and sad together

“Whistling of Birds” shows writers’ love for nature-discuss?

Lawrence very successfully describes the change of nature in this essay. Change of seasons is phenomenon of nature. Nature goes on completing its life cycle round the year. Winter and spring are totally incompatible to each other. When there is winter, there is no sign of the spring season and when there is spring, there is no sign of winter. This journey of nature is going on parallel but in the two directions. Winter gives forth spring and spring gives forth winter.

This essay is highly symbolic one. Winter symbolizes death and destruction whereas spring symbolizes life and merry making. Winter is the season of inactivity while spring is the season of activity. In the winter, the leaves, grass, trees withered away whereas in spring all the objects of nature renew themselves. The objects of nature are at full bloom in the spring season although they were lashed badly by the harsh weather some months ago.

When there is harsh weather i.e. winter the birds start dying. They stop whistling and merry making. Their dead bodies are lying on the white snow as if they were eaten away by any wild beast. There is not even a single chirp on the side of the birds. Death is dancing everywhere. Death is ruling supreme. But suddenly warm winds start blowing from the sea. The weather start changing. It is the arrival of the spring season. The trees give forth new leaves. The land is covered with green tide of grass. The birds start chirping. The whole area is filled with their songs and sounds. Now it is the rule of the life. The birds have totally forgotten their harsh past. They are responding to the change of nature. They are singing, dancing, and merry making and are enjoying the happy season.

Same is the case with humans' life. We cannot be happy or sad at the same time.

We are either happy or sad one. We cannot enjoy both the feelings at the same

moment. So, we are quite right to say that the easy in hand shows writer's deep love for nature.

TAKE THE PLUNGE

Gloria Emerson

Gloria Emerson was a famous journalist. She worked as a foreign correspondent for the New York Times from 1965 to 1972. But besides being a journalist, she was the writer of the first water. It remained her strong desire throughout her life to do something extraordinary.

The essay, "Take the Plunge", is a beautiful description of her personal experience of sky diving. The focuses on the view point that the youngsters should overcome their shyness to go ahead with great deeds. Now it has been proved scientifically that men and women are equal in all respects.

The writer was the least suitable person for the sky diving as she was weak physically. She was not bold enough to do it at all. She had bad back, uncertain ankles. In Spite of all this, she was dominant by the idea of doing something bold and thrilling and she decided upon sky diving.

The first U.S sports parachuting center was opened at Orange, Massachusetts seventy miles from Boston by an ex-marine Jacques Istel. He organized the first U.S jumping team in' 1956. The writer was taken to this center on a May morning. This was a sky diving training center. The writer put on her kit and boarded a Cessna-180 plane with her companion who was also to jump. The writer companion jumped first. Then it was her turn. She was horrified. She was tied up to an automatic opening device. Her instructor took her through the doorway and ordered her to jump out. Her parachute opened at once and she found she herself moving downwards to the earth with per feet ease and comfort. There was

complete silence, no noise of the plane. Now she was feeling very happy. She looked down and saw the colorful earth. Parachute became a toy in her hands. She was fascinated and she wanted to remain in the air for a long time. But she landed at a sandpit with a bump.

The same day she was taken to see James Gavin. Everybody was happy as well as surprised because she was the first lady who had jumped from the plane with the help of parachute.

What were Emerson's feelings throughout the essay, did those feelings change?

Take the Plunge is beautiful essay written by a world famous authoress, Gloria Emerson. She was basically journalist. But she wanted to do something extraordinary in her life. At last she decided to jump through a plane with the help of a parachute.

She joined a training center and got necessary training. After that she wore the kit and boarded Cessna -180 plane with her companion who also was to jump with her. When the plane reached the height of 20,000 thousand feet, they were asked to jump. Her companion jumped first, but when her turn came she get nervous. She clung to the iron road of the plane. She wanted to go to the washroom. Her heart started throbbing rapidly. She wanted to remove the heavy kit. Her instructor yelled and said, Go". At last she jumped the Plane. First she heard the loud noise of the plane and the fast moving gusts of wind. Her nose and eyes were discharging water. She was totally terrified.

But all of a sudden, her parachute opened with a jerk. The noise of the plane and air vanished. Parachute became a toy in her hands. The blue sky was looking very beautiful. There was utter peace and comfort. The earth looked beautiful and colorful to her. Now, she wanted to stay in the air for a long time. But she was getting nearer and nearer to her destination. At last, she landed on a sandpit. At the

same time she was taking to see James Gavin. Now everybody was happy and surprised at her bold act.

It is proved that women are equal to men in all respects. Emerson was the least suitable person for a parachute jumping. But she did that and made everyone surprise. She was a bold lady and a courageous woman. No doubt that during all her venture, she could not focus on her feelings but over all she enjoyed it.

NAGASAKI AUGUST 9th 1945

Michaïto ichimaru

The essay, "Nagasaki August 9, 1945", gives a graphic description of the horrible disaster which was caused by the atomic blast. America dropped two atom bombs on the two Cities of Japan to force them to surrender. It was an extreme step by the Americans which caused unlimited death, destruction and misery for the Japanese. The author was a student of medicine at the Nagasaki University of medicine. He was one the survivors of the atomic explosion. As an eye witness to the atomic explosion, he gives us description of the horrible destruction caused by the explosion. He is of the View that man should give up the use of his deadly weapon in future if; they want to save the world.

It was the beautiful and bright morning of August 9, 1945, when the writer departed for medical college. But he came to know that his tram car and derailed, so he decided to go back to his hostel.

This became the reason of his survival. At 11 Am, a B-29 bomber plane passed over head and dropped the atom bombs. The air flashed a brilliant yellow and there was a huge blast of wind. In no time, the sky turned black and black rain started to fall. The writer ran downstairs to seek shelter in the toilet. After a while, when he came to his senses, He came out. He wanted to go to his medical college but could not go there as there was blast of fire everywhere. Many people were coming from

Urakami. They were seriously injured and were in miserable plight with impression less eyes.

The next day, he was able to reach the targeted place, where his medical college was located. He found that everything had destroyed. Only the skeletons of the buildings were left. There were dead bodies everywhere. He saw a large numbers of burnt bodies. Most of his classmates had died. Some of them were still alive but they were unable to move their bodies. Their clothes were in rages, bloody and dirty. The writer took them to their houses but all of them died in the following days. The casualties were so large in number that it was very difficult to dispose them all. So, those were gathered in a huge pile and were burnt to ashes.

Discuss in details the large scale destruction caused by the atomic blast and what lesson the writer gives to the humanity?

The essay, "Nagasaki August 9th, 1945", gives a graphic description of the horrible disaster. Which was caused by the atomic blast? America dropped to atom bombs on the two cities of Japan to force them to surrender. It was an extreme step by the Americans which caused unlimited death, destruction and misery for the Japanese. The author was a student of medicine at the Nagasaki University of Medicine. He was one of the survivors of the atomic explosion. As an eye Witness to the atomic explosion, he gives us description of the horrible destruction caused by the explosion.

It was the beautiful and bright morning of August 9th 1945, when the writer departed for his medical college. But he came to know that his tram car had derailed, so he decided to go back to his hostel. This became the reason of his survival. At 11 Am, a B-29 bomber plane passed overhead and dropped the atom bombs. The air flashed a brilliant yellow and there was a huge blast of wind. In no time, the sky turned into black and black rain started to fall. The writer ran

downstairs to seek shelter in the toilet. After a while, when he came to his sense's he came out. He wanted to go to his medical college but could not go there as there were blasts of fire everywhere. Many people were coming from Urakami.

The next day, he was able to reach the targeted place. Where his medical college was located. He found that everything had destroyed. Only the skeletons of the buildings were left. There were dead bodies everywhere. He saw a large numbers of burnt bodies: Most of his classmates had died. Some of them were still alive but they were unable to move their bodies. Their clothes were in rages, bloody and dirty. The writer took them to their houses but all of them died in the following days. The casualties were so large in number that it was very difficult to dispose them all. So those were gathered in a huge pile and were burnt to ashes. Not even single leave was left at the mountain behind the college.

At the end of the essay, the writer draws a conclusion that we should ban the use of this deadly weapon in future. This is a beautiful world; we should try to save it for our upcoming generations.

WALKING ON THE MOON

David R. Scott

To land on the surface of the Moon was Americans' political plan. They wanted to outdo The R.S.S.R in the mission to land first on the Moon. The Americans sent nine expeditions on the moon between 1969 and 1972. In the last expedition, two astronauts David R. Scott and James Irwin landed on the moon in the L.M. Falcon while their third companion Major Alfred Warden circled overhead in the spaceship, Endeavour.

The essay, "walking on the Moon", has been written by David R. Scott and it projects his experiences on the moon.

There they explored the mountains by driving the Rover, a better operated jeep. They collected the different samples of rocks and soil of the moon weighing some 78.6 Kg. To describe the experience on the moon to the mankind was difficult for them, so they referred them to the experiences with which we are quite familiar on the Earth. They say that to drive the rover over the surface of the Moon was just like to steer a small boat on the surface of the rough sea.

To fall on the surface of the Moon was just like a child falls on the Earth, hurtles. Walking and stopping on the surface was quite difficult. They felt as if they were walking on the trampoline. When they descended on the Moon, they felt themselves free. There their weight was reduced to one sixth of the Earth. As they moved forward they saw beautiful colors. There was perfect stillness on the Moon because of the absence of wind and sound. They made three visits on the surface of the Moon from the LM and each of their expedition lasted for about seven hours. They did many experiments on the Moon. They dug and drilled its surface. The view of the Earth from the moon was splendid.

After completing their mission, they returned. They were filled with great pride. As a token of their expedition they left certain objects on the moon. For example, there they left a plate of aluminum bearing the name of spacecraft, the date of their mission and a list of crew. They also left a falcon feather, a clever, and a statue of a man in the space suit, a metal plate bearing the names of those who laid down their lives for space mission and the Bible. David says that even today, looking at the moon arouses a feeling of nostalgia in him.

Describe David R. Scott experiences on the Moon?

Physically sensation is quite different than that of imagined one. To experience something new on the moon was a strange experience for the astronauts-and to tell

the same to the people was even more difficult. So, both the astronauts took the help from the same experience's with which the earth's man was quite familiar.

No doubt, some of the experiences quite resembled that of experiences being done on the earth. To drive the rover over the surface of the Moon was just like to steer a small boat the surface of the rough sea.

To fall on the surface of the Moon was just like a child falls on the Earth, hurtles. Walking and stopping on the surface was quite difficult. They felt as if they were walking on the trampoline. When they descended on the Moon, they felt themselves free. There their weight was reduced to one sixth of the Earth. As they moved forward they saw beautiful colors. There was perfect stillness on the Moon because of the absence of wind and sound. They made three visits on the surface of the Moon from the L.M and each of their expedition lasted for about seven hours. They did many experiments on the Moon. They dug and drilled its surface. The View of the Earth from the moon was splendid.

The Moon dust was like talcum powder, it was sticking. Its smell was like that of gun powder. When their space ship landed on the Moon, the storm of the Moon-dust raised high and it took much time to settle down. Their footprints remained permanent as there was no rain and wind over there. They left certain objects on the surface of the moon I.e. a plate of aluminum bearing the name of spacecraft, the date of their mission and a list of crew. They also left a falcon feather, a clover, a statue of a man in the space suit, a metal plate bearing the names of those who laid down their lives for space mission and the Bible. David says that even today, looking at the moon arises a feeling of nostalgia in him.

My Grand Father

W.B Yeats

The writer recollects numerous incidents of his childhood. He remembers sitting upon his grandfather's knee and looking out of the window. He often remained sad in his childhood and it was due to his loneliness and fear of his grandfather. Though his grandfather had never been harsh and cruel to him yet it was a tradition to be afraid of him and to respect him. The writer often thought that he was wicked and prayed for his death but when he thought that he might die, he prayed for life.

The grandfather belonged to an old Cornish family and his father was in army who became the owner of some ships after his retirement. His mother was a Vexford woman. The writer grandfather was the only son of his parents; therefore, he had no relations. He was very strong fellow and had great physical strength. He had a reputation of never ordering any one to do anything which he himself could not do. Once there was a problem in the rudder of the ship. He asked the crew to go down to remove the problem but no one was ready to go into the water as it was very cold. The grandfather himself dived into the water and removed the problem. He was a man of hot temperament. He always had a hatchet with him in case of any thief or burglar. Instead of going to law, he would knock a man down. The Bible and Falcon's Shipwreck were his favorite books.

On the other hands, the writer's grandmother was gentle and patient. She did many charities among the poor women. She was much fond of gardening. She was also very hardworking. The writer was greatly impressed by her delicate work. The grandmother was kind to the writer and once she gives him something to eat between two meals.

Write down the character of the writer's grandfather and grandmother?

W.B Yeats is a famous playwright. He was awarded with Nobel Prize in 1923. This essay is an extract from Yeat's autobiography, "Reveries over Childhood and Youth". In the essay, he describes the character of his grandfather, William

Pollexfen and also his grandmother's. His grandmother was very polite a kind natured woman as compared to his grandfather, as he was a very strict fellow.

The writer often remained sad in his childhood due to the fear of his grandfather and his loneliness. He remembered how often he sat on the knee of his grandfather and looked out of the window. The grandfather belonged to an old Cornish family and his father was in army who became the owner of some ships after his retirement. His mother was a wexford woman. The writer grandfather was the only son of his parents; therefore, he had no relations. He was very strong fellow and had great physical strength. He had a reputation of never ordering any one to do anything which he himself could not do. Once there was a problem in the rudder of the ship. He asked the crew to go down remove the problem but no one was ready to go into the water as it was very cold. The grandfather himself dived into the water and removed the problem. He was a man of hot temperament. He always had a hatchet with him in case of any thief or burglar. Instead of going to law, he would knock a man down. The Bible and Falcon's Shipwreck were his favorite books.

The writer's grandfather had a Railway pass but he never allowed his misuse. The breakfast and lunch was served at the appointed times, nothing was allowed to eat between the meals.

On the other hands, the writer's grandmother a very kind lady. She once gave the writer something to eat between the meals. She was much fond of gardening. She was also vet hardworking. The writer was greatly impressed by her delicate work.

MY TAILOR

Stephen Leacock

Leacock is humorous writer. He was born in Hampshire, England in 1869. No doubt that he has written some serious works, like, Elements of political Science but he is best known for his humorous writing.

My Tailor is taken from a recollection of humorous pieces called "Further Foolishness". But in this essay he blends humor with pathos. In this essay, the writer projects the character sketch of his tailor in a very funny way. He knows his tailor for the last thirty years. Whenever the writer went to him he always found him standing at the back of his shop weaving the measuring tape around his neck. He always welcomed the writer with a smiling face. He had only two kinds of cloth at his shop. Tweed and Serge and the writer had to choose either one of them. He had a peculiar style to show the cloth to the writer. He used to show it standing on one leg and with one leg lifted and bending it. It was a good way to get his cloth to be appreciated by the customers. He took the measurements of the writer long ago after that he only measured the chest and added half an inch in it every time just to flatter the writer. He started his discussion with weather. He never permitted the writer to talk about the bill. This issue was always settled through correspondence. He asked the writer for the payment of the bill only when there arrived large consignments from Europe.

One day when the writer went to his shop, he was surprised to see that the tailor was not standing there at his usual place. He was told that he had died. It shocked the writer that he could not imagine to die. He thought that he was not the object of death as he always thought him as a machine. The writer was informed that his business was not going well for the past many years. And it caused his death. The writer never had spoken to him about his personal life. The writer did not even know that he had a wife and a daughter. He was told that he was a sideman of church and also played the flute. The writer left the shop with a heart. His picture appeared in his imagination and his voice sounded in his ears.

What is the message of the Modern essay story?

The story has a moral message. In this story the writer draws out the character sketch of tailor. The tailor is a normal human being. He is just like the other men in this world. He runs a shop in order to meet his basic necessities of life. He is professional. In any case, he wants to keep his customers happy. He always welcomes his customers with a smiling face. He talks about weather. He has a nice style to get his cloth appreciated by the customers.

The writer knows him for the past thirty years. May be, he visits him twice a week. But he is unable to know the real problems faced by the taller. His relations with the tailor are based on materialism only. He never knows that he has a wife and a daughter. And also that he is a sideman of the church. He does not know that his tailor is lover of music and he plays flute very well.

So, when he is told that the tailor has died, he is not ready to believe in this news. He thinks that his tailor is immortal. He is not an object of death. The message of the story is that materialism destroys the relations. This is a materialistic world and we only know others only to the extent of our needs.

Leacock, in this essay, blends humor with pathos, discusses?

Basically this is humorous essay but Leacock blends humor with pathos. The essay consists of two parts. First part tells the character of the tailor in a very funny way while in the second part; the author gives some sad details of the character of the Tailor. The first part of the essay makes us smile but the second one makes the reader weep.

Whenever the writer goes to his shop, he welcomes the writer with a smiling face. He has only two kinds of the cloth at his shop. The writer has to choose either one of them. Usually he talks about weather. The way of his showing the cloth to the customers is humorous. He never asks the Writer for the payment of the bill. This problem is tackled through correspondence. Whenever the writer goes to his shop,

he finds him standing at a peculiar place with his measuring tape weaving around his neck. He takes the writer's measurements only from the chest and add half an inch every time just to flatter the writer.

But one day he is not found standing at his shop. The writer is told that he has died. He is also told that for the past some few years, his business has not been going well and it causes his death. The writer is informed that he had a wife and a daughter. He was a side's man of the church. He was a lover of music and played the flute very well.

THE BEAUTY INDUSTRY

Aldous Huxley

Aldous Huxley was a famous English novelist, poet and short story writer. He was a prolific writer and experienced with all forms of literature and provided a vast variety of material: novel, poetry, drama, travel books, short stories and biographies.

The Beauty industry' is a satirical essay by Huxley. He satirizes in a light way the most cherished habit of women, that of decorating themselves by using different beauty products. In the essay the writer very masterly tells the difference between a real beauty and artificial beauty. The artificial beauty is that which the women get by using the beauty products. It is only skin deep beauty. There is no attraction in this type of beauty. The writer gives a rough estimation that the American women spend one hundred and fifty six millions dollar a year on their faces and bodies.

The women have become freer and more socialist than the past; therefore they try to decorate their body in order to look beautiful. In America, the old women have become very rare. The writer also gives an example to explain it. These women are

just like china porcelain which looks very beautiful outwardly but is full of slime, dead leaves, spiders and flies from inside.

Huxley is of the view that real beauty is the beauty of character. The beauty of character is not I need of any type of beauty products. If a woman has spiritual beauty, it reflects from the face and this beauty attracts others. He gives the example of two girls who fulfilled all the requirements but they could not impress the writer as they lacked the spiritual beauty the beauty of Character. The writer focuses on having good health. A healthy body has a healthy look. Women of poor health can never be looked beautiful though she even uses different beauty products.

According to Huxley, what is real beauty?

The Beauty industry' is a satirical essay by Aldous Huxley. In this essay he makes fun of the Women who decorate and paint their body in order to look beautiful. It is said that in the worldwide economic slump of 1930, all the industries of the world stopped except out industry that went on working and that was the industry of producing beauty products.

As compared to past, the women of present times have become more social. This is why they paint their faces to join public meetings. But Huxley is of the view that beauty got by the artificial ways is not real beauty. The beauty got by this way is without attraction. Huxley tells that he met two women who were fulfilling all the requirements of beauty, yet there was no attraction in them. The artificial beauty is like the beauty of China porcelain that looks very beautiful outwardly but gives stinking smell inwardly.

According to Huxley, real beauty is the beauty of character and soul. If a woman is beautiful in this sense, she can be called real beautiful woman otherwise not at all. It is said that the face is the index of the heart. Spiritual beauty glimpses on the face and it creates attraction and this attraction attracts others.

A healthy life style and a healthy body are the sources of becoming beautiful if there is a social justice in the society, the people living that society are really beautiful. Huxley' is in favor of the beauty of character and the beauty of soul. So, one must focus on this type of beauty if one wants to be real beautiful.

ARE DOCTORS MEN OF SCIENCE?

George Bernard Shaw

G.B Shaw, a famous Irish novelist, writer, reformer and critic, was born in Dublin. He was called as a modern writer. He was awarded with Nobel Prize in literature in 1925. He was also a famous journalist and had written many books-reviews and critical essays including long prefaces of his own plays.

'Are Doctors Men of Science?' is an extract from Shaw's preface to the "Doctor Dilemma". In this essay Shaw is of the view that some men have God like powers over others. He satirizes the doctors and laughs at the false pretensions of the medical profession it is a famous saying that the doctors are the men of science, but Shaw denies it.

Shaw proves logically that doctors are not the men of science. Doctors only cure the diseases and nothing more. The business of the scientists is quite different that of the doctors. The scientists invent and discover the things they also invent some new theories while the doctors are quite impotent in this regards. He furthers his point of view by saying that just as every captain of the ship is not Galileo; every draftsman is not Shakespeare and every locomotive is not a miracle and its driver is not Stephenson, in the same way every doctor is not scientist.

Doctoring is an art and not a science and it is not even the art of keeping the people healthy. It is simply the art of curing diseases. In this regard their knowledge about science is no more than that of a lay man. The doctors practice their

profession only to earn money and they never make any contribution to science. The work of a scientist is creative one whereas a doctor only follows the direction. The writer justifies his point of view that even the quack and herbalists are doing the same thing and they are making more money than a qualified doctor. Shaw says that the only difference between a quack and a qualified one is that the doctor has the authority to sign the death certificate of the patient while a quack has no authority to do so. A doctor tells the patient about what to eat and what not to eat. This same job is being done by the grandmothers who also tell their sons about what to eat and what not to eat.

What is the difference between a quack and a qualified one?

Shaw in this essay criticizes the false pretensions of the medical field – discuss?

Write paragraph No. 3, 4 and 5 of the summary in the answer.

The Killers by Ernest Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway is a modern American writer. He is the most popular and the most widely read of all the American writers. His simple literary style is very impressive. His technique of writing a short story is very unique. In his typical style he creates an atmosphere where isolated and nearly anonymous characters are put to illustrate and perception. This famous story The Killers represents the same technique of the author. In the short story, Hemingway with the help of a very simple and direct language is successful to create a very powerful impact of death. His style to keeps the reader hooked till the end of the story.

In the Story, Hemingway introduces two professional killers, Al and Max, who visit a restaurant to kill a person named Ole Anderson, a heavy weight boxing champion. The Killers just want to kill him to oblige their friend. But luckily he does not come to that restaurant in that evening. They leave the place but also have behind them a looming shadow of death under which a leaden experience horror. In the story Ole Anderson is an isolated character who because of some certain

reasons has given up the struggle to escape from the killers. He is not a coward person he is fed up of running from death. A Solomon acquisition to death ennoble his mind and he develops a spiritual readiness to accept an eventuality. The restlessness is projected not only in the mind of the character but that of the reader.

Al and Max the two professional killers entered a restaurant and placed some order after a long discussion with the waiter. They were dressed in black overcoats, silk mufflers, derby hats and gloves; they were in fact dressed like twins. Their order of ham and egg and bacon and egg was served. After they had finished eating they asked George, the waiter to call the cook, the Sam. Al took the cook and another boy Nick Adams to the kitchen and tied them back to back there at the gun point. Max sat at the counter. George asked him what all was about. He told George that they wanted to kill Ole Anderson when he came for supper in the restaurant. When George asked for the reason, Max told him that it was just to oblige a friend. They waited for a few minutes more and then both of them went away.

When they left the restaurant, George rushed to the kitchen and untied the both. They were very anxious about Ole Anderson's life. George sent Nick to Anderson's place to inform about the danger. A woman led him to Anderson's room. He was lying in his bed with all his clothes on. Nick told him that two men have come to restaurant to kill him when he came for supper. But Anderson did not show any sign of anxiety. He seemed to know the background of the whole matter. He kept on looking at the wall and said nothing. He thanked Nick Adams for coming there. Nick offered him help to save his life but Anderson told him that there was not anything to be done. He was tired of running from death. He was now ready to accept it.

Questions on "The Killers"

Bring out the elements of horror in the short story, “The Killers”

Ernst Hemingway is a modern American writer. He enjoys a worldwide fame as a writer. His simple literary style is very impressive. His technique of writing a short story is unique. Hemingway in his typical style creates an atmosphere wherein isolated and nearly anonymous characters are put to illustrate understanding and perception. The Killers also represents the same technique of the writer. In a very simple and direct language he creates a very powerful impact of death.

The horror and suspense is created in the story by the strange behavior of two men. Their names were Al and Max. They came to the restaurant and sat at the counter. It was evening time. They placed their order for ham and egg and bacon and egg after a long discussion with George, the waiter. They were dressed in black overcoats, silk mufflers, derby hats and gloves on hands. They were, in fact, dressed like twins. Their orders were served. After they had finished eating they asked George to call the cook. Al took the cook and another bright boy, Nick Adams to the kitchen and tied them back to back at the gun point. Max sat at the counter. George asked them what was that all about. He told George that they wanted to kill oil Anderson just to oblige a friend. They continued waiting for the arrival of Anderson but luckily he did not come at that particular evening. After their long time waiting they left the restaurant but they also left behind them a looming shadow of death. A reader while going through the story feels the same horror felt by the character of the story.

Give a short description of the Henry lunch room?

Henry's lunch room had been made over from a saloon into a lunch counter. There was a big mirror behind the counter. It was not a very big restaurant and was just a place where common people come for lunch and supper. There was a door behind the counter which led into the kitchen. There are also two slits opening onto the kitchen from where orders were served and dirty plates were passed into the kitchen. There was a clock on the wall which was twenty minutes fast. The customers sat at the counter and ate their meals. Three persons worked in that restaurant. One was George, who was the waiter. The second was Nick Adam, who probably managed the place and the third was Sam who was the cook. The restaurant was located at a busy street.

Describe the appearance of the two men who came to the restaurant?

The two men who came to the restaurant were Al and Max. They were quite rough and rude type of persons. They were dressed in black overcoats, silk mufflers, derby hats and gloves. Their overcoats were too tight for them. They were in fact dressed like twins. Their dresses were identical but their faces were different. They sat leaning forward with their elbows on the counter. Their behavior was rude and rough. They placed their orders of ham and eggs and bacon and eggs after a long discussion with the waiter. Their style of talking was very rude and they horrified George and Adams with their typical cowboy-type behavior and by telling them that they wanted to kill Ole Anderson just to oblige a friend. They ate their meals with their gloves on. After some time they left the place. George saw them going across the road. In their tight overcoats and derby hats they looked like Vaudeville team.

Describe Nick Adams, Visit to Ole Anderson?

When the killers, Al and Max left the place, George rushed to the kitchen and untied the cook and Nick. They were very anxious about the life of Ole Anderson. George sent Nick to Anderson's place to inform him about the danger. A woman took him to Anderson's room. He was lying in his bed with full clothes on. Nick told Anderson that two men had come to the restaurant to kill him when he came for the supper. But Anderson did not show any anxiety. He seemed to know the background of the whole matter. He kept on looking on the wall and said nothing. He thanked Nick for coming there to inform him about the danger. Adams offered him his help to save his life but Anderson told him that there was nothing to be done now. He was tired of running from death. He was now ready to accept the death. Nick Adams came back but he was greatly anxious about Anderson's life.

Rappaccini's Daughter

Nathaniel Hawthorne

Nathaniel Hawthorne is an American writer and novelist. He is regarded as one of the American's representative novelists. "Rappaccini's Daughter" is one of his famous short stories. This story is a fantasy in which we come across a scientist who cares more for science than for mankind. He is ready to sacrifice everything for the sake of adding his scientific knowledge. He is so much possessed by the scientific studies that he is devoid of his humanity. Such a selfish attitude has put all his scientific research to a wrong direction.

Rappaccini is a famous scientist. He develops a scientific formula by which certain poisons are infiltrated in his daughter's system which makes her immune to all sorts of poison but at the same time they make her deadly poisonous whose very touch kills the touched. Unaware of this fact a student Giovanni falls in love with her and is doomed.

Dr. Rappaccini has a garden poisonous of plants. It was said that he made medicines from those plants which were as powerful as magic. Giovanni saw this garden from the window of his room. He saw much strange type of plants growing there. There was also a pool in the middle of the garden and many storage plants with large leaves grew around the pool. There was a bush with purple flowers set in a stone jar in the middle of the pool. Its flowers were as beautiful as jewels. Soon he saw a tall, sickly looking man taking care of the plants. He was dressed in black. He examined each plant with great care but he did not touch any of them. It looked as if he were working among poisonous creatures. He even avoids the direct breathing of their smells. He went near the bush with purple flowers but was afraid to go too near. He called his daughter, Beatrice and asked her to take care of the plant. She embraced the plant and breathed its smell without any fear which surprised Giovanni.

During the day, Giovanni went to see Prof. Baglioni who was a friend of his father. He talked of the garden to Prof. Baglioni who told him that Rappaccini was a very dangerous scientist. He grew poisonous plants in his garden. It was said to have produced new kind of poisons, more dangerous than those found in Nature. When he returned to his room, Giovanni went straight to his window. He saw Beatrice in the garden. She was caressing the plants. She picked up a flower from the plant and as she was about to put the flower near her breast a drop or two of water fell from the flower on the head of a small animal who happened to be near

her. The animal died at once. Giovanni did not know whether to call her beautiful or terrible. On one occasion he threw a bunch of flowers to her from the window but to Giovanni's surprise, the flower began to die in her grasp.

One day Giovanni happened to go the garden and met Beatrice. Then their meeting became a matter of routine. He knew that Beatrice possessed terrible qualities.

Baglioni tried to save him from Beatrice but failed. He believed that Giovanni had been selected as a subject of some new experiments, the result of which was death. He wanted to save him as well as his beloved Beatrice. He gave him a medicine which could make them normal.

The regular meeting with Beatrice made Giovanni Poisonous. He noticed that his breath killed an insect in no time. He now realized that the love for Beatrice had made him a hateful creature. He cursed the deadly science of Rappaccini and its horrible effects on Beatrice. She requested him not to hate her because she was not responsible for all that. She told him that she loved him from the core of her heart. Giovanni gave her the medicine. She took the medicine and died in no time saying.

“I would rather have been loved, not feared”.

Is Rappaccini responsible for his daughter's death?

Rappaccini's Daughter” is a fantasy in which we come across a scientist who cares more for science than for anything else. He is ready to sacrifice anything for the sake of adding to his scientific knowledge. He is so much dominated by his scientific studies that he is devoid of humanity. Such an attitude has put all his scientific research to a wrong direction.

Unaware of this fact, a young student Giovanni fell in love with his daughter Beatrice who was an incarnate of beauty and innocence. Both of them started meeting each other. Their regular meeting made Giovanni poisonous. He noticed that his breath killed an insect in no time. He now realized that his love for Beatrice had made him a hateful creature. He cursed the deadly science of Rappaccini. Beatrice told Giovanni that she loved him from the core of her heart. Giovanni gave her the medicine that was given to him by Prof. Baglioni saying that

it would remove the dangerous effects of poison and that it would make Beatrice normal. She took the medicine and died in not time saying this to her father:

“Why did you bring this terrible fate upon your child”?

Thus we see the last words of Beatrice themselves prove that she considered her father responsible for her death as well as for her horrible life.

Give descriptions of Rappaccini's garden?

Rappaccini was a famous doctor who was ready to sacrifice everything for the sake of adding to his scientific knowledge. According to Prof. Baglioni, Rappaccini was a very dangerous scientist. He grew poisonous plants in his garden. He was said to have produced new kind of poisons, more dangerous than those found in nature.

Dr. Rappaccini had a garden of plants. It was said that he made medicines from these plants which were as powerful a magic. Giovanni saw the garden for first time from the window of his room. He saw much strange type of plants growing there. He looked at rather plants more closely when he went to the garden to meet Beatrice. The garden was full of poisonous plants which bore signs of grate care. There was also a pool in the garden and many strange plants with huge leaves grew around the pool. There was a bush with purple flowers set in a stone jar in the middle of the pool. Its flowers were as beautiful as jewels. Giovanni saw a tall and sickly looking man taking care of the plants but did not touch any of them. It appears as if he was working among poisonous creatures. He even avoided the direct breathing of their smells. He went near the bush with purple flowers but was afraid of getting too near. He called his daughter and asked her to take care of the plant. She embraced the plants and breathed its smell without fear.

Describe the first meeting of Giovanni with Beatrice?

Giovanni had fallen in love with Beatrice on the first sight but he did not know whether to call her pretty or poisonous. He had seen with his own eyes that she embraced the poisonous bush without any fear which her father had carefully avoided. He had also seen the poisonous effects of her breath which killed the insect and drops of water falling from the purple flower of the bush killing an animal but causing no damage to her. Still he could not resist. One day he threw

some flowers for her from his window which she thankfully accepted. He wanted to meet her, to talk to her and to see her closely.

One day the old lady Lisabetta, rather knowing his secret, told him that there was a private entrance into Rappaccini's garden. He was greatly excited to hear that. He gave the old lady a coin and she took him to a door which opened into the garden.

She unlocked the garden and Giovanni found himself in the garden of strange plants. He started looking at the plants when Beatrice came there. She was also very excited to see him there. She told him about the plants. The conversation was mainly about the plants. While she spoke, there was a smell the air in which the young man scarcely dared to breathe. Beatrice was very happy and fully enjoyed the conversation with the youth. She was like the maiden of a lonely island talking to a voyager. They took many turns among the garden paths. When they reached near the bush with purple flowers, Giovanni wanted to pick one flower but she caught his hand and pulled it back with all her strength. She told him not to touch the bush because it was poisonous. Then hiding her face, she ran away into the house.

The New Constitution

Sadat Hassan Manto

A nation may be weak or backward but national liberty is very sacred to it. Foreign rule is always condemned and hated. Foreign rulers should, therefore, never expect love from the ruled.

Once the English were very fond of ruling over the world. At those times, India was one of their colonies. The English rulers in India were quite callous and cruel to the natives. In turn the natives also hated them from the cores of their hearts.

The New Constitution; by Manto also exposes the same. It was being expected that Government India act, 1935, would bring about great political and social changes for the Indians. This story was written in 1938, and by then it was fully realized that the new Act of 1935 had brought nothing to change. The story proved that Manto joined anti-imperialist struggle by establishing the fact that the

British were hated in the United India because of their unjust racialism, bigotry and highhandedness.

Ustad Mangu whose imputation as a knowledgeable man was well established among his fellow tongawalas waited anxiously for the promulgation of the Act to celebrate his freedom from the British. He thought that his rights as a human being as well as a citizen of India would be recognized and accepted.

Ustad Mangu was a completely illiterate person, still he was considered to be the wisest person among his fellows. It was because that he was always able to satisfy them about what was happening in the world. He hated the British because he believed that they were ruling the country against the will of the Indians. The gora soldiers of the cantonment area were responsible for his poor opinion of the British. They treated him worse than animals. He hated them very much. Once he had a bitter quarrel with a gora soldier, He remained depressed for many days. He could not bear even sight of them.

One day, he picked up two fares from the district courts. He gathered from their conversation that there was going be a new Act for India which would be enforced from the first of April.

At last first April came. He was very excited. He prepared his Tonga and went out on the roads of Lahore. He wanted to see the changes with his own eyes. Ustad Mangu was a person who could not afford to wait. He just could not wait for things to take shapes. He was busy in tanking about when he saw a gora soldier standing beside the lamp post. Ustad Mangu thought that it was the same gora who abused him last year. He wanted to take the revenge. He looked at the gora with great hatred. They exchanged a few unpleasant words but then Ustad Mangu raised his hand suddenly and gave him a terrible thrash. The gora could not believe that it was really happening. A crowd had gathered there. Two policemen also arrived there and they rescued the gora. Ustad Mangu was taken to the police station. All the time he was crying, "New Constitution, New Constitution".

"What rubbish are you talking? What new constitution? It is the same old constitution, you fool", he was told. Then they locked him up.

What was the new constitution? What changes it would bring if promulgated?

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Ustad Mangu was a completely illiterate person, still he was considered to be the wisest person among his fellows. He hated the British soldiers too much. The gora soldiers of the cantonment area were responsible for his poor opinion of the British. They untreated then worse than animals. Once he had a bitter quarrel with a gora soldier, he remained depressed for many days. He could not bear even sight of them.

At last first April came. He was very excited. He prepared his tonga and went out on the roads of Lahore. He wanted to see the changes with his own eyes.

He was still busy in thinking about the changes which the new act would bring when he saw a gora soldier standing beside the lamp post. Ustad Mangu thought that it was the same gora who abused him last year. He wanted to take the revenge. He looked at the gora with great hatred. They exchanged a few unpleasant words but then Ustad Mangu raised his hand suddenly and gave him a terrible thrash. The gora could not believe that it was really happening. A crowd had gathered there. Two policemen also arrived there and they rescued the gora. Ustad Mangu was taken to the police station. All the time he was crying, "New Constitution, New Constitution".

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Describe the encounter between Ustad Mangu and the gora Soldier Fight with the gora soldier is the climax of the story, discuss?

Ustad Mangu is type character. He is the representative of the common Indians. Like the commoners, he was very happy, when he heard about the new constitution. He thought that new constitution would bring a lot of changes in the whole of India. So he waited impatiently for the 1st April.

At last the 1st April came. On that particular day, Mangu rose earlier, set his tonga and went out on the roads of Lahore. He wanted to see the changes with his own eyes. He had a fare to be dropped in the cantonement. There he saw a gora soldier, standing beside the lamp post. Ustad Mangu recognized that it was the same gora who had insulted Ustad Mangu publically. Now he thought that it was the best time to take revenge. He went near to him and exchanged some hot words with him. Suddenly, Ustad Mangu raised his hand and gave him a terrible thrash. The gora could not believe that it was really happening. In a state of helplessness, the gora started screaming. A crowd had gathered there. Two policemen also arrived there and they rescued the gora. Ustad Mangu was taken to the police station. All the time he was crying, “New Constitution, New Constitution”.

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Give the character sketch of Ustad Mangu (Reproduce the summary)

Breakfast

Breakfast is a simple short story by John Steinbeck in which purity of living is described. The story is about a poor family willing to work happily for a little better living. The family has no complaints against anyone else on account of poverty. They are contented with whatever they earn. They had twelve days of work and even with that little income they have got new clothes. The old man chewed and swallowed the breakfast and thanked God Almighty. They are enjoying each morsel of food. The Youngman told the writer, “We have been eating well for the twelve days”. The beauty and simplicity of the poor God – fearing

people living upon cotton picking, a seasonal labour, has made this story interesting.

The writer once happened to go to a valley. It was a cold morning and he walked along a country road. He saw a tent. The writer went nearer and saw a young woman sitting beside a stove with a child in her lap. She was busy in making breakfast. The writer could feel the smell of frying bacon and baking bread. Soon two men came out of the tent. One of them was young and other was old. The faces were wet. They came near the stove and started warming their hands on the fire emitting from the stove. The water was slowly drying from their faces. They welcomed the writer. They sat around a packing case. The girl served the breakfast on the packing case. The old man invited the writer to have breakfast. The writer accepted their offer readily and sat beside the packing case. Then they started talking and telling the writer that they were cotton pickers and they were working there for the last twelve days. They also told the writer that even with their little wages, they had bought new clothes. They were passing a very satisfied life and enjoying good food for the last twelve days. Soon they stood up and were ready to go to their work. They offered the writer to accompany them. The writer begged their pardon. They went together to their work and the writer walked towards the country road.

The writer could never forget the meeting. The reader is also passionately involved in the story. The writer has portrayed their acute poverty, making the reader fully conscious of the human's feelings. He has a dream of self-sufficiency of the individual man which he very successfully illustrates in the story. The ending remarks of the story are very impressive, "That's all, and I know, of course, some of the reasons why it was pleasant. But there were some elements of great beauty that makes a rush of warmth when think of it".

Breakfast is a story pin-pointing the problems of seasonal labourer. Do you agree?

Breakfast is a simple story by John Steinbeck in which he has definitely pointed out the problems of the poor seasonal labourers who do not have a regular job and they are very happy and thankful to God when they have a job and when they are earning something. The story is about a poor family willing to work happily for a little better living. The family has no complaints against any one on account of their poverty. They are contented with whatever they earn. They had twelve days of work and they were very happy because they even got new clothes and they had been eating well for many days.

The beauty and simplicity of the poor God-fearing people living upon cotton-picking seasonal labour has made this story interesting. Non-availability of the means of living is a very serious problem of the poor workers particularly in the rural areas.

The writer could never forget the meeting. The reader is also passionately involved in the story. The writer has portrayed their acute poverty making the reader fully conscious of the human feelings. He has a dream of self-sufficiency of the individual man, which he very successfully illustrates in the story. The last remarks in the story are very impressive, "That's all, I know, of course, some of the reasons, why it was pleasant. But there were some elements of great beauty that makes a rush of warmth when I think of it".

Describe the writer's meeting with the poor family of laborers?

The writer once happened to go to a valley. It was a cold morning and he walked along a country road. He saw a tent. The writer went nearer and saw a young woman sitting beside a stove with a child in her lap. She was busy in making breakfast. The writer could feel the smell of frying bacon and baking bread. Soon two men came out of the tent. One of them was young and other was old. Their faces were wet. They came near the stove and started warming their hands on the fire emitting from the stove. The water was slowly drying from their faces. They welcomed the writer. They sat around a packing case. The girl served the breakfast on the packing case. The old man invited the writer to have breakfast. The writer's cackled offer readily and sat beside the packing case. Then they started talking and telling the writer that they were cotton pickers and they were working there for the last twelve days. They also told the writer that even with their little

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Take Pity by Bernard Malamud

Barnard Malamud is alive to the modern sensibility and writes about the social, cultural and economic problems of the 20th century. The world-wide depression of 1930 is a mile stone in American history and much literature has been produced in the background. The depression made people eat crunches of the bread from the garbage and kill each other for a paltry amount of money.

Take Pity has also been written in the same background and exposes the same conditions of the life. In this story we read an undaunted struggle of a woman who after the death of her husband refuses every offer made to her in the form of charity. In spite of every effort he made to help her. Rosen's attitude toward Eva is debased. Even his proposal is not based on true love. Eva is a representative character who takes a strong stance against the every effort made to her in the form of charity. She is an egoistic woman who wants to live using her own limited sources.

The story describes a gallant woman by the name of Eva who remains brave and optimistic till end and does not permit anyone to offer her out of pity. Eva is the widow of Axel Kalish. Axel makes some investment in his store in a desolated area which results in loss and Axel dies in debt. After his death, his widow Eva wants to run the store with his insurance money. Axel's friend Rosen advises her to leave the place and find some job. He tells her that she is still young and charming

and she should start a new life by making a new marriage. But Eva refuses because she thinks that nobody will accept her with her two daughters. She starts running the store with insurance money. She tries to reorganize the store with great labor but unfortunately she is not successful and she does not come out of misery and poverty. In this situation Rosen tries to win over her. He offers her to leave the place and occupy his house where she can live comfortably with her daughters. He even tells her that there is a woman who will look after her daughters in her absence and she can easily do some job. But Eva turns down all the offers. She has an unflinching faith in her struggle. She is hopeful that slowly her store will start giving her profit.

Rosen proposes her and tells her that after his death, they will share all his property. But Eva rejects her proposal as she knows that it is not based on true love. Her business continues to decline and her daughters become weak and pitiful. But she is not ready to accept charity from Rosen. He finally makes a will according to which all his property will go to Eva and her two daughters. But Eva rejects offer as well because she is not ready to accept anything in the form of charity. In the end it is proved that Eva is right and that Rosen does not have any true love for her. We find her standing defiantly before the window to raise her arms to Rosen who in turn shakes his fist toward her and abuses her badly.

Take Pity describes an undaunted struggle of a brave woman, do you agree?

The world-wide depression of 1930 is a mile stone in American history and much literature has been produced in the background. The depression made people eat crunches of the bread from the garbage and kill each other for a paltry amount of money. Take Pity has also been written in the same background and exposes the same conditions of the life.

In the story, we read an undaunted struggle of a woman, Eva. She is a gallant woman who remains brave and optimistic till the end and does not permit to anyone to offer her help out of pity. Eva is the widow of Axel Kalish. Axel makes some investment in his store in a desolated area which results in loss and Axel dies in debt. After his death his widow Eva wants to run the store with his insurance money. Axel's friend Rosen advises her to leave the place and find some job. He tells her that she is still young and charming and she should start a new life by

making a new marriage. But Eva refuses because she thinks that nobody will accept her with her two daughters. She starts running the store with insurance money. She tries to reorganize the store with great labour but unfortunately she is not successful and she does not come out of misery and poverty. In this situation Rosen tries to win over her. He offers her to leave the place and occupy his house where she can live comfortably with her daughters. He even tells her that there is a woman who will look after her daughters in her absence and she can easily do some job. But Eva turns down all the offers.

She has an unflinching faith in her struggle. She is hopeful that slowly her store will start giving her profit. She remains persistent. She rejects all the charming offers made to her by Rosen and continues her struggle with the hope of better time.

Why did Eva reject Rosen's offers? Do you think she was justified in doing so?

In the story the famous writer Bernard Malamud very successfully projects the undaunted struggle of a brave woman. Eva is a widow of Axle Kalish. After her husband's death, she determines to continue running the store, despite her all efforts her business is running in loss. But she does not lose heart and is hopeful that the store would start giving profit. Roseen an ex-coffee sales man exploits the situation and tries to help her and her two daughters. He adopts different ways to help her. But this brave woman does not accept his offers. She knows that all the offers made by Rosen are not based on true love.

In the end of the story we see that she is standing outside his window raising her arms to him. But he, in response, abuses her severely and closes the window with a bang. Here it is proved that all offers made by him were not based on true love. Eva was quite justified in her stance.

The Happy Prince

By Oscar Wilde

Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin. He was the son of Sir William Wilde, a doctor of distinguished reputation. Oscar was recognized as a fine classical scholar even during his school life he won a number of distinctions a very prominent writer of the 19th century.

“The Happy Prince” is one of his representative stories. It has a fairy tale mode of expression. It creates a world which is ideal and non-imitative. But this fairy tale is not separated from the surroundings realities of the Victorian Age. It rather discusses all the problems of Victorian Age such as poverty, hypocrisy and exploitation.

Modern cities have expressed their opinion on the dark psychological motives of these stories. Their story is about the statue of a prince standing very high in the middle of the city. It was very beautiful. It was all covered with thin foils of gold. Its eyes were made of glowing sapphires and its sword was bearing a precious ruby.

The story is about a prince who was very happy when he was alive before and after death because he enjoyed all the luxuries of life and he could not see the sufferings of the human beings. When he was dead his statue was fixed on a high pillar in the middle of the city he could look the human difficulties and miseries, he could now see with his own eyes poverty, disease and hunger of the poor and the needy. The story describes the unnatural distance between the people and the rulers as a result of which the problems and difficulties of the common people remain hidden from the view of the princes and the kings. And when they come to know about the problems, some of them like the happy prince try to solve them but it is usually too late by then.

Being fixed on a high Column in the middle of the city, he was able to see all the sorrows of the humans. But he was unable to do anything for them. One day a little swallow comes to him. The prince requests the swallow to tear the foils of gold and ruby from its body and distribute them to the poor and the needy. The little swallow does the same? Gradually the prince becomes ugly outwardly. He even becomes blind. The corporation authorities of the outer ugliness give spiritual beauty.

City think that it has become very ugly and they tear down the statue. It is melted in the foundry but the leaden or of the statue would not melt. They workers throw it way and it falls beside the body of swallow. The angles from the heaven pick both of them to the heaven. Both of the them acquire permanent pleasure.

What is the role of the little swallow the story?

The happy prince is not a living prince. He is a statue of the prince fixed on a tall column in the middle of the city. It is the statue of the dead prince with the soul of the prince in it. He is decorated with gold leaves and precious stones. There is a smile on his lips. People call him the happy prince because of this smile. He is a supernatural character, because he can see, hear and speak. Standing on the top of the tall column, he can see the miseries of the people of his city. And at his heart, he is greatly moved. He wanted to help the poor and the needy people but he could not he was fixed at a place. A swallow passed by him and stayed for a night at the feet of the happy prince. The prince requested the little swallow to be his messenger.

The little swallow became the friend of the prince. On the command of the prince, he distributed his gold and precious stones among the poor and the needy. Through his messenger, he gave away all his wealth. The prince lost his outer beauty, but got the inner beauty, i.e. the beauty of soul. They little swallow died as the weather became more harsh. Heart of the prince was picked by the angel of the heaven. God Almighty appreciated the right choice of the angel.

Discuss the happy prince as a fantasy?

Fantasy is a fairy tale far away from the realistic approach of life. In a fantasy every impossible work becomes possible. But wiled has blended the fantasy with the bitter.

Realities of Victorian Age. They Victorian age was a critical era of the human history. This year was full of problems such as poverty, hypocrisy and exploitation.

In this context They Happy Prince fulfills all the requirements of the fantasy. In a fantasy the statues can weep, the swallows can help the poor and the needy.

There was a prince who was labeled as happy prince by his friends and followers as he, all the time, remained busy in dancing, singing and in drinking. When he was alive he did not know what the miseries of the life were. He thought that always was right with the world. He had never seen beyond the walls of his comfortable palace. When he died he was converted into a statue and was fixed in the middle of the city on a high column. Being high he could see the miseries of the common people. He was so disturbed, that he started weeping.

A swallow came there and attached with the happy prince. The prince requested to give away gold leaves and precious stone fixed on his body, to the poor and the needy. The little swallow obeyed the prince. Gradually the people became happier, but the stature became uglier outwardly. But at the same time he got inner beauty the beauty of soul.

The purpose of his fairy tale or fantasy is to criticize the Victorian age. So to speak the story is a satire on the Victorian age.

1. The story is full of mundane issues.
2. A satire on Victorian Age.
3. A fantasy.
4. Life of prince after and before death.
5. Story full of ironic remarks and situation.
6. Oscar blends fantasy with realities.
7. Nothing is permanent in this world.

Araby

James Joyce

James Joyce is a famous Irish Novelist and short story writer his story “Araby” describes a conflict between the objective world and the subjective world of a hardly young boy and it ends up with a passionate resolution of the defeat of the central character at the hands of the world. In this story the writer makes a psychological observation of the human problems in the modern life. The story depicts a conflict between the world of reality and the world of dreams. It tells us as to how a boy who is hardly young, falls prey to the beauty of a girl and his love for her gives him nothing but disappointment. It is only one sided love and the girl even does not know of his feeling.

There was a young boy who lived in a lonely street. He used to play in the street with other boys. One of these boys was Managen who also lived in the same street. Mangan's sister usually came out on her door to call her brother. The young boy looked at her and was greatly impressed by her beauty. He started loving her in his heart. He used to wait for her to go school. As soon as she came out of her house, the young boy followed her and when they reached at a point at which their ways diverged, he quickened his pace and passed her. This happened morning after morning. He did not have the courage to express his love to her. It was rather because he was too young for that. He used strange methods to express his love. Sometimes he would repeat her name again and again. He would even weep when he was unable to see her.

At last he happened to talk to her one day. She asked him if he was going to Araby. He was so confused that he did not remember whether he said yes or no. She further said that it was a splendid bazaar and that she would love to go there. He promised that if he went there he would bring her something.

Now the idea of going to Araby, dominated him and he wanted to go there as soon as possible. His aunt permitted him to go there on Saturday evening. On Saturday, he waited anxiously for the evening because his uncle was to come in the evening to give him money for the bazaar. But unfortunately, his uncle came very late because he had forgotten. He did not even give him any money and the boy went out for Araby only with a small coin in his pocket. At last, he reached Araby. Nearly all the bazaar had been closed but a few stalls were still opened. He liked a vase for the girl but it was very expensive and he did not have enough money in his pocket to buy it.

Thus he returned home without purchasing anything for her. Gazing up into the darkness he saw himself as a creature driven and derided by vanity and his eyes burned with anguish and anger.

The Tell-Tale Heart

Edgar Allan Poe

Edgar Allan Poe is perhaps the most complex American writer. He can create an atmosphere of horror, strange fantasies and psychological abnormalities. While describing the normal episodes, he often catches reader unaware into some kind of nightmare which does not let the reader to go thereafter. A reader then experiences the world of horror specter with him. Amains an atist who takes art for its purity and neatness and deliberately chooses him themes to create an effect which he intends to create at will.

The story “Tell Tale Heart” is also a story with horror and suspense. In the very beginning of the story the writer surprises the reader by declaring that he wished to kill the old man only because he did not like one of his eyes. The reader does not expect it so fast, not so early in the story thus he haunts the reader throughout the story. They story also tells us how a murderer who could have saved himself easily and everything was going his way but he could not face the prick of his conscious in the form of his loud heart beat and confess his crime before the police.

The murderer tells his story in detail. Tells us that he is not mad the planned everything very carefully. They murderer had a friend. He was an old man and the murderer did not like one of his eyes because it was like the eye of a vulture. The murderer loved the old man but his eye was repulsive to him. He could not just bear it. Thus he decided to kill him in order to get rid of his eye. He made proper planning for this. He continued trying to kill the old man for seven nights. He would open the door of his room very carefully every night just at midnight but he could not kill him because he always found his eye closed. It was that because he did not dislike the old man but his evil eye. He wanted to enter the room but his thumb slipped on the fastening of the lantern and the old man sprang up in his bed, crying out “who is there? The murderer kept himself still for about an hour. Then he heard the sound of his groaning. His own heart was beating very loudly he threw a ray of light from the lantern on him. It fell on the evil eye. It was open. This infuriated him. He fell on him at once, dragged him on the floor and pulled the heavy bed on him. The old man was dead because of the suffocation. He cut the corpse into pieces, took up three planks from the floor and deposited the pieces of the dead body there. He made everything just normal so that no one could doubt anything wrong.

When he had finished his work, three policemen arrived. A shriek had been heard by a neighbor and they had come to check. The murderer, however, satisfied them that the shriek had been uttered by him in a dream and the old man had gone to the village. The policemen were satisfied and sat down just for a chat. In the meantime the heart of the murderer started beating so loudly that it became intolerable for him. He was, in fact, in the grip of his conscience and had no way out except to confess his crime before the police.

Is the killer in the story a mad man?

It is a story full of horror and suspense. The killer tells the story how he went to the old man's room at mid night. He opened the door very carefully but his thumb slipped from the fastening of the lantern and the noise awakened the old man. He sat up his bed peering into the darkness. The killer waited for about an hour but the old man did not lie down to sleep. It seemed he was alarmed. The killer could not bear the suspense. He darted a thin gleam of light on the old man's face. It caught the vulture eye. The killer flew into a fury. He pulled the old man down and suffocated him under the heavy bed. Then he chopped the body into pieces and concealed the pieces under the wooden planks of the floor. He did all this dirty job very quietly and neatly. The work done by him cannot be done by any insane person. So the killer cannot be regarded as a mad man. But the reason for which he kills the old man is not sound enough for the murder. A normal man cannot commit murder for such flimsy reason. Nobody in his senses can kill a man just for his ugly appearance. Therefore the killer is not a normal man in full possession of his senses. The reason for which the killer confesses the murder is again inadequate. It is impossible for human heart to go on beating after death. But the killer in the story says he clearly heard the dead old man's heart beating under the floor.

On the basis of these two pieces of the killer's reasoning, we can say that he is not a normal human being. There is something seriously abnormal and dangerous in him.

What happens after the murder?

By 4 o'clock, the killer had disposed of the old man's dead body. Just then there came a knock on the door. He opened the door. Three police men entered the

room. They told him that some of the neighbors had reported a cry during sleep. He told that the old man was not in the room.

The police men searched the room but found nothing to rouse the suspicion. The killer felt so safe that he began to chat with them. Suddenly he started hearing the heart beat of the old man's heart coming from the dead body. He tried to keep cool but the noise became louder and louder. He thought that the policemen were also hearing that noise. He got so nervous that he confessed the crime and handed himself over the police.

This part of the story reveals the effect of fear on the emotions of a weak man after committing a crime. Some people cannot bear the prick of the conscious. Forced by the prick of their conscious they reveal the inner feelings. So, same happens to the killer. He is unable to bear the prick of his conscious, so he confesses his crime to the policemen.



The Necklace

G.D Maupassant

G.D Maupassant was a French novelist and short story writer. In “The Necklace” he displays all the qualities which distinguish him as a master artist of short story writing.

This story shows the perfection of his writing skills. The story exposes that in human life, chance sometimes, is more powerful than human resolution. It is man’s destiny.

Mrs. Loisel was imaginative types of woman. She was strikingly beautiful and lady – like but she belonged to a poor family and therefore she had no opportunity of being rich or wealthy one in her life. As a result she was married to a poor clerk. This depressed her and she would often think about rich houses, beautiful dresses, ornaments and the luxuries of an aristocratic life. She thought that she was born for all this with the result that she did not lead a happy life and in the house she lived appeared to her dull and boring. She had a rich friend, Mrs. Frostier but she did not go to see her because of her poverty.

One day her husband brought an invitation for a ball at the minister’s house. He was very excited because he was among a few lucky employees who had been able to get the card. He thought that his wife would be also happy to get it. But she threw the card spitefully on the table and told her husband that she would not be able to go because she did not have any dress to put. She was very sad and started weeping. Her husband consoled her and asked her how much she need for a good dress. She said that it would cost her at least four hundred francs. Her husband gave her the money he had kept himself to by a gun. However the dress was prepared but she was again sad. Her husband was surprised to see her behaving strangely. On asking she told that she did not have any jewel to put on with the dress. First the husband suggested that she should wear some fresh flowers but on her refusal, he suggested that she should borrow some jewel from her friend, Mrs. Frostier. She went to her friend and borrowed a diamond necklace and she was very happy to get it.

The day of the party arrived. Mrs. Loisel was a great success. She was the prettiest of all. All the men looked at her, asked her name and wanted to be presented. All the members of the cabinet wanted to dance with her. She danced

with enthusiasm, with passion, intoxicated with pleasure thinking of nothing in the triumph of her beauty.

She went home towards four of clock in the morning. She went in front of the mirror to have a final view of her beady but she suddenly uttered a cry. Her necklace was not around her neck. Her husband searched it everywhere but all in vain. They decided to replace the necklace. After a week's struggle, they were able to find a necklace exactly identical to the one which was lost. Its price was thirty six thousand francs. Loisel possessed eighteen thousand France. They rest they had to borrow. They borrowed it from whosoever they could. They bought the necklace and returned it to Mrs. Frostier.

After this their life was most miserable. They shifted to a cheaper house to save money. Now she had to do all the house work by herself. Loisel did part time job to earn more money. Their life and become more miserable. They looked quite old. It took them ten years to repay the money but at last they cleared it all. Mrs. Loisel often thought how life would have been different for them if the necklace had not been 1st. The story touches the peak when one day Mrs. Loisel came across Mrs. Frostier and knew from her that the necklace which was lost and or for which they had suffered so long was fake one costing no more than five hundred frano.

Write the character sketch of Matilda

Matilda is a young and beautiful wife of Mr. Loisel a clerking the board of education. She is proud of her elegant beauty. She is unhappy with her poor lot. She thinks that she is the victim of the social injustice and irony of fate. She is unhappy with her husband's small income, house and old furniture. She feels she has been deprived of the comforts of life which she might have enjoyed by marrying a rich man. In short she is she is sick and ashamed of her present miserable life. But all this does not mean that she does not love her husband. Of course, she loves him deeply though much of the credit for this goes to the husband. He does his best to make him as happy as he can afford. He puts up with her foolish demands and yields to all her stupid dreams. The loss of the nicklace proves a turning point in the development of her character. It makes her a responsible woman. Her grumbling over the poor lot of her husband gives watt to respect and gratitude for his tolerance.

Matilda thus plays two different roles in the story. Before the loss of the necklace, she is a thoughtless, ungrateful, proud beauty unhappy with the poverty of her husband. After the loss, she becomes a mature, humble and grateful wife who can gladly sacrifice every pleasure to get her husband out of his financial misery. This change in her character makes her a loveable character in spite of all her faults and follies.

Write the character sketch Mr. Loisel?

Mr. Loisel is a clerk in the board of Education. His role in the story is the role of noble hero. His love and sacrifice for a proud and ungrateful wife makes him a lovable character. He knows that his wife does not respect him. Still he loves and obeys her. He does his best to make her life comfortable. He never rebukes her for her insulting attitude. He does not reproach her for the loss of the necklace. His behavior after the loss is the behavior of an ideal partner a really great man. He does not grumble instead he manfully faces the misfortune. He almost sells himself away to pay for the loss. He works day and night to repay the heavy loan. He goes through the worst for his ungrateful wife. And yet he never complains, never blames her for his misery. In short he is an ideal life partner. He is surely a character to be loved and remembered.

Loisel is one of the few lovers who remain lovers even after marriage. Usually a love marriage soon leads to disillusionment resulting in dissolution. Matilda is lucky to have Mr. Loisel as her husband. He loves her so much that more than none of her foolish pranks annoys him. He gladly faces the bitter consequences of his foolish wife's acts of folly. He is a character to be admired and loved.

The Duchess and the Jeweler

Virginia Woolf was famous English novelist, critic and essayist. She was the daughter of an eminent Victorian critic, Sir Leslie Stephen. This story, from the beginning to the end is bedecked with beautiful and evocative words, phrases and sentences, that it looks like an effort to realize the adequacy of prose.

"The Duchess and the Jeweler" is one of those stories which are set in the sensibility and historicity of their own days of England: the high ups are coming down. The nobility is suffering from the moral decadence and the commoners have taken the lead in spite of their psychological fixation. The writer also points out that the English are ignoring the fact that they are ebbing away from the moral values.

"The Duchess and the Jeweler" describes only an single incident in the life of Oliver Bacon his meeting with the Duchess but it has been portrayed in such a way that it illuminates the entire background of the main character of the story through his mental recollections and flash backs.

Oliver Bacon started his life in filthy little alley. He was poor and used to sell stolen dogs to rich ladies. He was caught and his mother scolded him out of it. After that he went behind a counter and started selling cheap watches. Then he took some precious stones to Amsterdam. This was a big opportunity and he made a great fortune, gradually, he continued going up in his business and eventually became a very successful jeweler famous in Europe and America. He had become very rich yet he was not satisfied. He still missed something. He went to his shop in the morning and sat in his private office at the back of the shop.

One day, when he reached his office, the Duchess of Lambourne comes to see him. She was asked to wait for ten minutes. Then she was shown in. She was dressed in the height of the fashion. She was a very clever woman and she had come to sell ten pearls to him for twenty thousand pounds. These pearls, in fact, false but she did not allow him to check the pearls as she very cleverly involved him in the thoughts of her daughter, Diana. Whom he loved, she invited him to come and have chat with Diana at the coming week-end. The jeweler overpowered with love, wrote out a cheque for twenty thousand and signed it. The Duchess took the cheque and went away. After her departure when he examined the pearls, he

came to now that they were false. The Duchess had cheated him very cleverly but he was happy with the idea that he would have long week-end with Diana.

One Act Plays

The Bear

Anton Chekhov

Anton Chekhov is a Great Russian Writer but today he is very famous out of Russia. A very important feature of the Anton Chekhov's plays is that there is no action in his plays but there is an emotional accompaniment of the action. His famous play, "The Bear" is a farce full of fun, noise and laughter.

There are two characters in the play who act in a strange way with each other. Their contrasted attitude produces laughter. The writer, in this play, makes fun of both the sexes, male and female. Both the character wants to prove their superiority and consistency in love over each other but in the end both of them go against their words. When we start reading the play, we come across Popova who is weeping for her dead husband since the last seven months. She says that she would never marry again in her life and she would not go outside to see others.

Then comes Smirnov, a retired military officer and a feudal, who demands his money back from her. This money was taken as loan by her husband in his life. But Popova is in deep mourning and she is not ready to pay attention in money matters. She asks him that she would not give him any money today but the day after tomorrow as her steward was not there. But Smirnov wants his money just now as he has to pay the interest by tomorrow. On this issue, there goes a hot discussion between the both. He says that he will take his money today but she says that she would pay the money the day after tomorrow. Both of them abuse each other very severely. She says that men are inconstant in love and women are constant in love. She even abuses her dead husband for not being loyal to her. She shower slime over the men. In response, Smirnov, curses the women for not being loyal to her. She Shower slime over the men. In response, Smirnov, curses the women for not being sincere in love. He furthers his point of view by saying that even sparrows can be more loyal than to women.

At last it is decided to fight a duel to settle the issue down. Luka the maid servant is terrified to the marrow of his bone. He rushes outside to call the other servants to save the pair from destruction. She asks Smirnov to teach her how to fire. He starts teaching her. In the meantime both of them fall in love with each other and are ready to marry.

Note: The above mentioned details may be the answer to the following questions:

1. Discuss the play as a farce?
2. The play is full of humor and laughter _ discuss?

Character sketch of Popova

Popova is the central character of the heroin of the play. She is a contrasted character; there is a difference what she says and what she acts. In the beginning pages of the play, we find her as the most virtuous lady of the world. She is an incarnate of loyalty in love. Since the seven months of her husband's death, she is weeping and shows intention that she will go on weeping throughout her life. Her servant Luka tries to make her understand that she is still young and can restart her life by marrying again. But she refuses strictly by saying that life has lost its meanings for her after the death of her husband. She says that she will meet no one and will never see the light.

In the mean time, there comes Smirnov, feudal and retired military officers. He demands his twelve hundred Robles which he had given her dead husband. But she says that she will pay the money the day after tomorrow as her steward is on the leave. She even abuses her dead husband for not being sincere in love, even before a person who just visits for one day at her house. She says that all the men of the world are insincere in love. Only women are sincere in love. But one is taken aback, when one sees her embracing Smirnov in the end of the play. She is even ready to marry him.

Character sketch of Smirnov

The one act play, "The Bear" is a farce in which characters have been drawn as caricatures. Smirnov is also a comet character. He is a retired military officer and a land lord. He stands for a bear just because of his bear like attitude and

bullish nature. He is rightly called as a bear by Popova. The title of the play also signifies the same.

He is made and rough in behavior. He does not even know how to behave before the ladies. He even uses bad words for women. He says that women are liars, backbiters, inconstant in love. He also describes his own follies made by him in the youth. He wasted much money and time on the tender feelings of love.

He decides to fight a duel with Popova in order to settle the matter down. He becomes his instructor and tries to teach her how to fire. In the mean time his feelings about women change and he falls in love with Popva with whom he was very angry at the beginning of the play. He even forgets his loan and is ready to marry her. This sudden transformation in the behavior of the main character is the real charm of the play. Outwardly he is rough and rude but the is not bad at hear.

The Boy Comes Home

A.A. Milne

Alan Alexander Milne was a famous comedy writer. The Boy Comes Home' was written by him at the end of the 1st world war.

The play in question is light comedy which tells us about the generation's gaps. There are two main characters in the play; one is uncle James who represents the old generation, the other is Philip who represents the young generation. Uncle James is a bullying and rigid type of man while Philip is a young boy with revolutionary ideas. The old generation thinks that they are right all the time and they have the authority to impose their will on the younger generation. But the younger generation with the revolutionary ideas is not ready to bead by the nose by the old generation. This contrast projects laughter in the course of the play and the reader is forced to smile while going through the play.

Philip is the ward of Uncle James because his father has died, Uncle James who is a very so called strict fellow wants to impose his so-called rules and regulation on Philip, as he knows that Philip is forced to comply with him. Uncle James boasts that he has the purse string as regard to Philip. According to the will, he cannot use his money until he reaches the age of 22 years.

Philip is unable to follow these strict rules and regulations of his uncle and he wants to live of life of his own. He wants to take the breakfast, lunch dinner whenever he wants. He wants to smoke cigarettes. He does not want to go the business of his uncle. One day in the morning, uncle James makes up his mind to make Philip understand to follow him if he wants to live in this house.

How to Write Reference to the Context?

It is question No. 1 in English paper A and is of 20 marks. Total five references are given 3 from poems and 2 from one Act plays. So, it means if students prepare the poetry well, they will be able to attempt Q.1 of English paper A. Here is given the right method of attempting this question.

For example you are asked to explain these lines with reference to the context.

What is this if full of care

We have no time to stand and stare.

Reference:

These lines have been taken from the poem, "Leisure", composed by a famous poet William Davies.

Context:

In the poem, the poet says that this life is full of sorrows and miseries. The reason is that the modern man is passing a very busy life. He has no some spare time to enjoy the beauties of nature. From early in the morning till late at night, he is running after money. He is making pots of money. He is passing a materialistic life. He is gone much away from the objects of nature. As a result, he is passing a very dull and boring life which is full of sorrows and difficulties.

Explanation:

In the given lines, the poet is questioning to himself as well as to the readers that if the life we are passing is full of sorrows and difficulties, it is not livable. He is lamenting over the busy life of the man living in this modern age. The modern man is passing a materialistic life mush away from the beautiful objects of nature. The nature they nature ha the qualities to sooth us in the state of our pain and

miseries. Materialism destroys the peace of heart and peace of mind. Actually, the poet is inviting the modern man to have some spare time to enjoy the beauties of nature.

Some famous lines over the poetry

No time to turn at Beauty's glance

And watch her feet how can they dance?

No time to wait till her moth can

Enrich that smile her eyes began

Leisure by William Davies

If I were lord of Tartary

I'd wear a robe of beads,

White and gold, and green they would be

And clustered thick as seeds

Tartary by Walter De la Mare

Will lie on nights

In the bony arms

Of Reality and be comforted.

New Year Resolutions by Elizabeth Sewell

It is very good that we have rebels

You may not find it very good to be one.

The Rebel by D.J. Enright

The air broke into a mist with bells

The old walls rocked with the crowd and cries

Had I said, Good folk, mere noise repels
But give me your sun from yonder skies?
They had answered: And afterward, what else?

Patriot into Traitor by Robert Browning

The guards said, Kneel down,
They killed him with sward and spear,
Then the skull opened its moth:
'Huntsman' how did you come here?
And the dead man answered
'Talking brought me here.

The Huntsman by Edward lowbuy

The music in my heart I bore
Long after it was heard no more.

The Solitary reaper by William Wordsworth

And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste and sans everything.

All the world's A stage by William Shakespeare.

And it grew both day and night,
Till it bore an apple bright;
And my foe beheld it shine;

And he knew that it was mine

A Poison Tree by William Blake

Since then-ties Centuries and yet

Feels shorter than the day,

I first surmised the Horses' heads

Were towards Eternity

Because I could not stop for Death by Emily Dickinson.

Here love ends

Despair, ambition ends;

All pleasures, all troubles

Although most sweet or bitter,

Lights Out by Edward Thomas

Essence of winter sleep is on the night

The scent of apples: I am drowsing off

I cannot rub the strangeness from my sight.

After Apple picking by Robert Frost

..... eaten away,

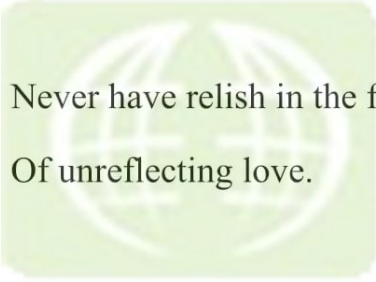
By long erosion of the green tide

Of grass creeping perpetually nearer.

The vanishing Village by R.S. Thomas

And when I feel, fair creature of an hour

That I shall never look upon thee more



Never have relish in the fairy power
Of unreflecting love.

When I have Fears by John Keats

A damsel with a dulcimer
In a vision once I saw:

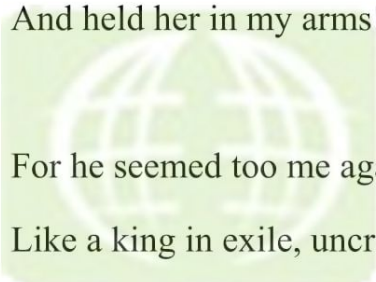
Weave a circle round him thrice
And close your eyes with holy dread,
For he on the honey dew hath fed,
And drunk the milk of Paradise.

Kubla Khan by S.T. Coleridge

My feet are locked upon the rough bark.
It took the whole of creation
To produce my foot, my each feather;
Now I hold Creation in my foot.

Hawk's Monologue by Ted Hughes

But O that I were young again
And held her in my arms!



Politics by W.B. Yeats

For he seemed too me again like a king,
Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the underworld,
Now due to be crowned again.

Snake by D.H. Lawrence



And roundabout were the wistful stars
With white faces like town children.

Images and Impressions (Autumn) by T.E. Hulme.

LEISURE

William Davies

Leisure is a beautiful poem by William Davies. As the title of the poem suggests, it is about the availability of time for taste various delights of life. The poet is lamenting over the rushed and hurried manners of the modern man. The modern man has no free times to enjoy the delights of nature. The poet feels that the life must be relished at any cost.

The poem is a revolt against the hurried manners of the modern man. The modern man is passing life full of material pursuits. He is all the time running after the material pursuits. He is only making profit of money. He is so busy that he has totally ignored the beauties of nature all around him. He has never seen the squirrels hiding their nuts in the grass. The streams full of stars at the day time like sky in which stars twinkly at the night.

The modern man is so busy that he never observes the smiling face of beautiful objects of nature. The objects of nature are smiling and dancing with full enthusiasm.

Away from nature, the modern man's life has become a swirl of sorrows and tension. He is passing a difficult and full of sorrows life. If he wants to have peace and comforts in his life, he must have some spare time to enjoy the beauties of nature. Nature is the only thing which can give comforts to his life.



TARTARY

Walter De La Mare

Walter De La Mare is known for his dream verses. He enjoys creating imaginary atmosphere. Tartary is dream poem in which the poet gives us a beautiful description of an imaginary land.

The poem is a journey into the realm of imagination. The poet imagines himself to be the lord of Tartary. There is a rich variety of exotic colors in the poem. The poet wants to be the sole ruler of the imaginative land Tartary. He wishes to have the bed made of elephant teeth. His throne would be of beaten gold and peacocks would be moving beautifully in his royal court. His forests would be full of tigers and his pools would be full of fishes of rare kind. Being the lord of that imaginative land, he would like to enjoy the music of his own choice and his palace would always be ringing with sweet music. Being the lord of Tartary, he would wear a robe which would be beautifully decorated with beads of different colours. His car would be drawn by seven zebras.

Being the absolute sovereign of Tartary, he would be the sole owner of everything there. He would enjoy the beauty of her rivers, hills, valleys, forests and thickets. He would enjoy the freshness of scented breeze. Her lakes and seas would give him great pleasure. Her birds would give him delights with their sweet melodies.



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NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

Elizabeth Sewell

This is a short sweet poem which tells us about the promises of the poetess made by her at the arrival of New Year. Generally the New Year arrival is a time of merry making, dancing, drinking etc. It is also a time of self-examination and for the preparation of the next year in a better way. In the poem the poetess is determined to celebrate the New Year away from traditional manners.

At the arrival of the New Year she makes three promises to herself. This poem also tells us that the poetess had been a talkative lady and this habit of talking had contaminated her soul. She had totally forgotten of her origin that was why she had become somewhat proudly. In the past years, she had no courage to face the bitter realities of life.

Now, at the arrival of the New Year, she makes three promises to herself. Her first promise to herself is that she would remain quiet most of the time and motive behind this promise is that she wants to purify her dead soul. May be she has learnt, that Silence is gold. "Her second promise is that she would know of her life origin two times a day. By doing so, she would escape the vanity of life.

She would lie in the bony arms of reality and would get comfort out of it. Reality is just like bitter pill, difficult to swallow but provide comfort in the long run.

The poem is short but message is deep one.



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WOMAN WORK

Maya Angelou

The Poem, “Woman Work” describes the dull and dismal experience of a common woman who is always busy in the household activities. The woman gives vent to her disgust for the dull drab life of doing domestic chores like cooking, cleaning, washing etc.

She has to attend the children. She has to clean the floors and she also has to buy food from the market. She has to cook the food for the members of her family. She has to look after her little babies. She has to keep the house tidy and to keep everything in order. She has also to look after her garden. She thinks as if she were not a normal human being but a machine. She has lost her identity. She wants reassurance.

She knows that nature can re-assure her and help her return to the normal life. This is why she requests to the elements of nature to help her. She wants to take refuge in the lap of the nature. She requests the sunshine to shine on her, rain to rain on her, snowflakes to fall gently on her. She becomes somewhat possessive about the objects of nature. She wants peace and comfort and nature is the only thing which can give her peace and comfort.



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THE REBEL

D.J. Enright

The Rebel is a satirical poem by D.J. Enright. It is a poem full of ironic remarks and situations. It is semi humorous. The poem projects the contrasts in the personality of a rebel. This rebel goes against the norms and regulations of the society in order to be looked different the poem bears a moral message that we should not behave stupidly to others like him.

When there is a trend of having short hair in the society, the rebel lets his hair grow long. When the people are having long hair, the rebel grows his hair short. When wearing uniform clothes is the order of the day, the rebel wears colorful clothes or vice versa.

When there is complete silence in the class, the rebel creates a disturbance. When students start questioning to the lecturer, the rebel does not say even a single word. In the company of dog lovers, he gives preference to the cats and in the company of cat's lovers he puts good words for dogs. In the cold weather, when the people are greeting for sunshine, he prays for the rain and when the people great for rain, he regrets the absence of the sun. When people like to go out to attend a meeting, he stays at the home and reads some book of vice versa. When people ask for more, he says no thanks and when people say no thanks, he asks for more.

The poet very beautifully presents these contrasts in the personality of rebel. These contrasts produce humour for the reader.

Than irony of situation Tooke place. There was a dramatic turn in this famous monologue. The very politician, when came to power, misused his power. He did nepotism. He did not fulfill his promises. People turned against him. He was arrested and being prosecuted under treason charges. Now he was going to be housed. There was not much crowd only few people were there to observe this pathetic scene. The politician was hopeful the God night for give him as he had get punishment of his evil deeds in the world.

PATRIOT INTO TRAITER

Robert Browning

This poem tells us the nothing is permanent in the world of politics. People may like some politicians now but may turn against him in the next moment. The poem is a beautiful dramatic monologue of Browning. The poem also furthers the idea that if a politician does nepotism, uses unfair means and misuses his power, he is washed away in the list of top ranking.

The patriot turned into traitor is telling his story that how one year ago he was welcomed by the people when he came into the world of politics. People were ready to die for him. They were throwing flowers over him madly. They wanted to see even a glimpse of their favorite hero. Banners and flags were pasted to welcome him. The people were ready to lay down their lives even on a slight signal given to them by the hero. They were ready to do impossible tasks for him. Patriot into traitor – reaming answer at page- 63.

THE HUNTSMAN

Edward Lowbury

Edward Lowbury is a man of versatile personality. He usually writes the poems bearing some moral lessons. He remained in Kenya for two years. Basically, this poem is based on Kenyan folktale but with a moral message. They irony and suspense in the poem create a shocking impact.

Kagwa was a hunter who used to hunt lions in the forest. One day, in the forest, he saw a skull of a man which talked to him. He asked the skull, “How did you come here?” The skull replied, “Talking brought me here”. Kagwa was a fool. He did not understand the message of the skull. He went to king palace and told the king about the talking skull. The king was a wise person. He said that he had never heard or seen a skull which could speak. He sent his two guards with kagwa to the forest to search the skull with that quality. He ordered the guards that they must kill Kagwa if they found no talking skull.

They went to the forest for days and night, they found nothing. At last they saw the skull lying under a tree. Kagwa implored the skull how it had come in the situation. They skull was mum. As per the orders of the king the guard killed

Kaggwa with a sword when they departed, the skull opened its mouth and said, "Huntsman, how did you come here?" They dead Kagwa answered, "Talking brought me here". The hunter becomes hunted at the end of the peon.

ONE ART

Elizabeth Bishop

The tone and attitude of the poetess in the poem is mocking not serious but the underlying message is serious. The true art of losing help us inculcate a spirit of acceptance and resignation. The loss of door keys and the loss of an empire should be faced with a smiling face and a stout heart. In this way a defeat or disaster loses its bitterness and gives us hope and strength to look ahead.

Life is fusion of success and failure, joy and sorrows, gain and loss etc. During the short span of life, one has to face some unexpected and sudden turns. Sometimes these turns add to our joy and sometimes to our sorrows. Failure and losses in life are numerous and consequently, sorrows dominate. Yet one has to hope for a better time.

The poem is about the art of becoming expert of losing things. The poetess says that it is not at all difficult to become an expert of losing things. To be the master of losing things, we should lose something every day without feeling disturbed at the loss. The poetess lost herself her mother's watch and three loved houses where she had lived she also forgot two cities, some states, rivers and a continent. The loss of all this did not cause disturbance for her. She is not even bothered about the loss of love, dear voices and the gestures of love. She has mastered the art of losing and is, therefore, comfortable and does not feel any disturbance at losing anything.

THE SOLITARY REAPER

William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth is a famous poet of nature. He mostly writes about the Mother Nature. He seeks double pleasure in the objects of nature; first he observes nature physically, secondly by flashing back the memories of his experience.

“The Solitary Reaper”, is a delightful poem by Wordsworth. During his visit to Scotland, he came across a lovely maiden who was working all alone in the fields. She was singing a sweet song in her native language. The poet was unable to understand the meanings of the song. But he was much impressed by the symphony of the song. The poet compared the voice of the girl to that of cuckoo bird, cooing at the islands of Hebrides, that of the chanting of nightingale, that of desert singer but he concluded that her voice was sweeter than all voice.

The poet had a strong desire to know about the theme of the song. He tried to guess the theme of the song as it was being sung in a local dialect. The poet was much impressed by the song of the girl. The poet then went way and crossed into another valley. He could not hear the music physically but he was enjoying it in his imagination. He felt that his heart was full of the music of her song.

Thus the poet suggests that nature gives him double pleasure. He enjoys it at the time when he is physically in contact with objects of nature and he enjoys them again when he recollects them in his imagination. The beauty is stored in his imagination for ever which is a permanent source of joy for him.

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare is the greatest dramatist and the poet. He usually writes dramatize tragedies. But every off and on, he writes poem. He himself was a good actor. So, in this poem, we find this touch. He has compared the world to a stage and men and women its actors and actresses. He divides the life span of a man into seven acts. A man comes on the stage of world and after performing his assigned roles he leaves the stage dies.

First of all he plays the role of an infant who is weeping and vomiting out milk in his nurse's arms. After that, he becomes a school going child, who is going to school unwillingly with his bag. Then he becomes a lover who is sighing like a furnace and singing sad songs which he had composed in the praise of his beloved's eye-brows. At the fourth stage, he becomes a soldier, a practical man who's quick in quarrel and is ready to die for the sake of bubble reputation. His fifth role is like that of a wise person with a fair round belly who quotes modern instances and proverbs in his talks. The sixth stage turns him into a lean and skippered pantaloon old man having spectacles on his nose. His voice trembles when he speaks. At the seventh and last stage, he becomes too much old man. He develops a habit of forgetting things. He is without teeth, without eye-sight and sans taste. Now he is ready to leave the stage of the world.

A POISON TREE

William Blake

The poem, "A Poison Tree" is built up on several contrasts: friend, foe, love, hate, trust, deceit etc. The language of the poem is simple yet the message of the poem is deep one.

The poet talks about the nourishment of hatred. Hatred is the outcome of mistrust, friends can forget and forgive but enemies nurse their grudges.

The poet gives a moral lesson by describing imaginary events. The poet was angry with his friend. He expressed his wrath to him and ultimately his angriness vanished. But once he was angry with his foe, he did not tell him about his angriness and as a result his angriness multiplied. The poet nursed this plant of hatred. He sunned it with fake smiles and watered it by his fears. The poet's hatred became a tree. At last it bore an apple on it.

The foe thought that it was his friend's apple. So, one night he entered secretly into his garden and ate the apple which was full of poison. The poison worked and the foe died at once. In the next morning, the poet was very happy to see him lying dead under the apple tree. So, the feelings of hatred took the life of a person.

BECAUSE I COULD NOT STOP FOR DEATH

Emily Dickinson

It is a mystic poem written by a mystic poetess Emily Dickinson. Her mostly poems bears the theme of death. Death is a gateway to the next world. Everyone believes that, Death conquers all. It is a reality which cannot be denied. Death is definite; there is no escape from it. We may or may not remember but it comes definitely at its appointed time. We should not be afraid of it because it is not the end. It is the beginning of new life.

The poem, "Because I could Not Stop for Death" also describes the same fact about death. The poetess talks about death and its gentle nature of its approach. Death is seen not an end but as the beginning of immortality. This poem also gives symbolic meanings. The children playing in the ground symbolizes childhood. The field of gazing grain symbolizes the youth and the setting sun presents the symbol of old age. Ultimately, her imagined funeral journey reached the grave. It seems as swelling of the ground. It is like a home whose roof is scarcely visible. It is the place where the poetess is to be buried. After death in the next world, the concept of time and space vanishes. Many centuries elapse but to the poetess it feels shorter than a day. Now she has guessed that her journey of life is not towards death but it was a journey towards eternity. Throughout the poem the poetess treatment to death is very polite. The poem elaborates the theme of death.

LIGHTS OUT

Edward Thomas

Lights out is a poem that views sleep from a very interesting angle. Sleep has a paramount power over all man's passionate interests and activities, his joys and sorrows. No one can withstand its lure. All day, from early morning men pursue various activities, good or bad but as night falls they completely relinquish the conscious hold upon life. They find themselves suddenly submerged by the oblivion of sleep.

The dominance of sleep equalizes all men both who tread the straight path and those who tread the crooked path of life. After reading the poem, a sense of gratitude is around for the blessing of sleep.

Life is a ceaseless struggle. Man works from dawn to dusk and keeps himself busy in the various activities of life. He is at times, successful, but miserably fails at the various occasions. He is usually exhausted by the day long struggle. The tensions of life work heavily on him. He is completely tired and worn out.

At night, he abandons his work. When asleep, he is forgetful of everything, good or bad, happy or unhappy. Sleep works as tonic effect on him. In the morning, he is fresh, ready to share the activities of life once again.

The poet pleads that the sleep is a great gift of God, a blessing on human beings. Sleep soothes and comforts us by making us forget everything for the time being. Same is the case of death. It saves us from all mad activities of life and its worries.

The poem dwells on the power of sleep. Our routine activities, our desires and ambitions must give way to the hold that sleep has over us. Things that are most dearly cherished, as a favorite book or a loved face are willingly relinquished as we find ourselves slipping gently into the blessed world of sleep. It has the equalizing effect. All are subject to its spell bound power, the rich, the poor, the virtuous or the vicious.

THE VANISHING VILLAGE

R.S. Thomas

Thomas is a Welsh poet who was born in Wales in 1903. He got his early education at a local school and later on joined a seminary for becoming a priest.

In the poem, “The vanishing village”, the poet laments over the rapid decline of the villages. It is said that the world is turning fast into a Global Village without villages. The unchecked, unabated large scale migration towards cities goes on worldwide. The poet does not like it. He believes in the theory of Plato that the village is the basic unit of the world.

In the poem the poet has projected a gloomy picture of a village that is on its way to destruction. There are a few houses in the village. It has only one street that is leading nowhere and is eaten away by the tide of green grass. It means that the village is disconnected from the rest of the world. The village contains the population equal to none, so there is little activity in it. There is only one shop and one inn in the village. A black clog that is sitting in the hot sun and cracking its fleas is the only history.

The concept of time and space is being vanished in the village. The girl moving from one door to another is a ray of hope.

The poem is based on the Plato’s theory that the village is the basic unit of this world. If one wants to save the world, one must save the village. Large scale immigration to the cities must be checked.

WHEN I HAVE FEARS

John Keats

John Keats was born in 1795 and died in 1821. He is one of the greatest English romantic poets. His early poem including “Endymion” had to face severe criticism. His second volume appeared in 1820 and this contains his best works including the great ode.

The sonnet, “When I have Fears”, is of great significance when we bear in mind the fact that Keats died at a very young age of twenty-six. The theme of the sonnet is the fears of the poet that he would die in a young age before the fulfillment of his poetic potential. His first fear is that he may die soon as the poet

was suffering from T.B and at that time it was a very fatal disease. So, his fear came true when he died at the ripe age of twenty six.

His second fear was that he would not become a famous poet in his life. The reality is totally in favour of this fear in the mind of the poet. When he started poetry, he had to face a severe criticism, so he was not able to get the expected fame.

In case of his love he remained unsuccessful. He was in love with a beautiful woman but his love was one sided and unreflecting as that woman was in love with another fellow. Keats was a great lover of beauty. He was of the view; "A thing of beauty is a joy forever". But in his life span Keats did not relish the taste of beauty. Rejected from every sphere of life, he is standing alone on the shore of the world and is thinking that love and fame are nothing in this world.

KUBLA KHAN

S.T. Coleridge

Coleridge is a world famous poet. Just as Keats shows his identity in beauty, Coleridge shows his identity in supernaturalism. His world famous poems, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and "Christabel" are the best examples of Coleridge's supernaturalism.

In this poem, he speaks of the grandeur of Kubla Khan's palace. The poet takes the flight in his imagination and tries to build the palace as a rare device. The poem has been written under the influence of opium. Under the effect of this medicine he dreamed of the place of Kubla Khan Mongol emperors.

In the poem the poet is not discussing about Kubla Khan but of his palace. Kubla Khan ordered to build a palace in Xanadu where the sacred river Alph flowed. It was a site of superb beauty. It was a place as enchanted as a place that is haunted by a woman waiting for her demon lover. There was a romantic chasm which went obliquely down to the slope of green hill covered with covered trees. Out of this chasm, there gushed out a great fountain vaulting out stones with water. The river passed through the enchanted land for five miles before falling into the sea. The palace was built in the fertile ground of ten miles area. The reflection of the domes of the domes of the place floated in the mid of the sacred river.

Once the poet saw a maiden who was singing of mount Abora. She was an Abyssinian girl. The poet was much impressed by the symphony of her song. The poet desires to revive the song of that girl as with the help of that song he wants to rebuild the palace of Kubla Khan in his imagination. In the end, the poet has labeled Kubla Khan as a supernatural character who forces the seers to close their eyes with holy dread as he has been fed with heavenly food.

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

Major Characters of the Novel

Santiago

He is the central figure of the novel. He is the severe victim of the loneliness. He lives in a small cottage near the shore. He goes without fishing for the last 84 days but he does not lose heart. On 84 day, he catches a big fish, Marlin but at the end is deprived of the fruit of his life by the cruel attacks of the sharks.

Manoline

He is a young boy who is the only pupil and friend of the old man at the sea. First forty days he accompanies the old man but after forty days, his parents shift him to another boat saying that the old man is a Salado. But he still loves and respects the old man and helps him. He is very attached to the old man. He brings food for him, has gossip with him and encourages the old man.

Marlin, the Fish

It is a very huge fish caught by the old man. It gives very tough time to the old man. It pulls the old man along with his skiff for three day and nights. It is 18 feet long and has purple strips on the body. At the end it is eaten away by the sharks.

Sharks

In the novel, sharks represent the hostile forces of the nature. They attack the fish one by one first and in the packs later on. They deprive the old man of the fruit

of his long efforts. Old Man kills some of them but as they were large in numbers, so they defeated the old man outwardly.

Perico

This is the boy who provided newspapers to this old man.

Sea

Sea plays a very important role in the progress of the novel. Hemingway has treated the sea as a living being. It is very kind and provides subsistence to the humans. But sometimes, it becomes very cruel and harsh. The importance of its role cannot be denied.

Describe the themes of the novel, “The old man and the sea”?

“The Old Man and the Sea” is a very interesting novel by Ernest Hemingway. In its main outline the story is quite simple. Some of us may think that the story is nothing because it ends at the failure of the old man. But this is not the correct approach to the novel. The story leaves an ever lasting impression on the readers. The struggle of the old man from the beginning till the end is the real charm of the novel.

The story may be interpreted in different ways but three themes seem to be outstanding. The first is that success and failure are two important aspects of human's life. Second theme projects man's dependence on other fellow beings. Third one tells that ceaseless efforts are the essence of the life.

First of all the novel tells that success and failure are the two important aspects human life. They always go side by side throughout the life. One may not always be successful yet one should always work for it. Santiago, the old man goes on for fishing without any success but he does not lose heart. After forty days of his struggle, he is even deprived of his only companion, Manolin whose parents shifted him to another boat saying that the old man is an unlucky. The old man, however, was not disappointed he continued to work all alone. On the eighty fifth day, he went far out in the sea and was able to hook an Mrlin. The Marlin continued pulling his boat for three days. Eventually, he was able to kill the fish but his success was transformed into failure by the attack of the sharks and he had

to return to the shore only with the skeleton of the fish. But this did not disappoint him and he was again ready to make a new effort.

The second theme is that human beings always depend on others. A lonely man can hardly make any achievement in his life. Man needs company and without the help of others, no success is possible. Santiago also realizes this. We find him missing the young boys always and feeling that his company would have made his work easier. The third theme of the novel projects the idea that to achieve something is not real success but the real success is the continued struggle in the life. If one gives up the struggle, he is a loser. The old man is a character who projects this Hemingway philosophy from the beginning of the novel till the last word of the novel. In the novel, the old man is struggling hard throughout the story. He never gives up the struggle.

Discuss the most exciting incident of the novel, *The Old man and the sea*”.

The novel, “*The Old Man and the Sea*” is full of thrill and excitement but there can be no second opinion about the fact that the brave fight of the old man with the great fish marlin for three days and his eventual struggle to kill the fish is the most exciting incident of the novel. It was very important for the old man to kill the fish and to take it to the shore as the symbol of his success because he has been going for fishing for the last eighty for days without any success.

He was able to hook the marlin on the eighty-fifth day. But it proved to be an unusually strong fish. After taking the bait, the marlin started pulling the skiff and created untold miseries for the old man. He had never come across such type of fish. The fish continued swimming in deep water in the North, pulling the skiff with it for three days.

The old man had been holding the line all the time. His hands had been injured and cramped by the fast movements of the line. He made the line pass across his back to support his hands. He had been in this miserable condition for three days and the fish still continued pulling the boat. It appeared as if the fish would never tire but the old man was as determined as before in spite of the fact that he was extremely tired and black spots appeared before his eyes.

However on the third day, the marlin eventually started circling. It indicated a sign of good luck for the old man. Suddenly the fish started jumping. The old man feared that it might throw out the hook any time. Then the marlin started hitting the wire leader of the line and the old man was afraid that the line might be damaged.

The old man continued hauling the fish for a long time till at last it came on the surface only thirty yards away from the boat. Its huge body with purple strips was quite visible now. The old man pulled the line but the fish was still beyond his reach. He tried to bring it alongside the skiff so that he could kill it with the harpoon but each time the fish escaped cleverly. At last the fish came so close to the skiff that the old man hit it with his harpoon. He drove the harpoon forcefully into the marlin's heart. The marlin jumped high in the air vertically exposing the whole of his body. It remained in the air for a moment and then it fell into the water. It was floating dead in water.

The old man's struggle was over but a lot of slave work was still to be done. He tied up the fish alongside the boat and set off towards the land. He had made a great achievement but he did not know what to come thereafter.

Describe the brave adventure of the old man against the sharks?

The old man was eventually successful to hook a marlin on the eighty fifth day of his struggle. He was very happy over his success. But the marlin gave him a very tough time. After being hooked it started moving toward the deep sea along with the skiff. The old man continued holding the line across his back for three days in order to control the fish and to stop it from moving ahead. At last on the third day the fish started moving in the large circles. It was after very long and hard struggle that the old man was able to bring the marlin close to his skiff and was successful in killing the marlin with his harpoon. He then fished the fish to the skiff from the tail, from the head and in the middle and started his homeward voyage.

He was extremely tired. He had nothing to eat. He ate a few shrimps and drank some water to revive himself. He was happy because he hoped that the fish would fetch him a good income. The fish continued moving for some time when a shark appeared suddenly. The old man knew that it would happen. The shark had been attracted by the marlin's blood spreading in the water. It was very large shark

with long teeth and the old man identified that it was Mako. The shark approached the fish just near the tail. At the same time the old man hit it at its head with his harpoon and killed it. But it had already taken a big piece of flesh with it. The shark had also taken away his harpoon along with the line. The old man prepared a new weapon by lashing his knife to the butt of oar. After killing the shark the old man absorbed in philosophical thoughts.

After about two hours, the old man saw two sharks, moving towards the skiff. They were Galano's and the old man hated them. One of them went under the boat and started eating the lower part of the marlin's body while the other hit the marlin where he had already been hit. He killed it with the blows of his knife. Then he made the other shark come out and killed it as well but it broke his knife and the old man was left unarmed. However, he armed himself with a short club and was again ready to face the further attacks of the sharks.

At sunset, two more sharks attack the fish. They were both Galano's and the old man injured both of them with his club but he knew that half of his fish had been destroyed by them by now; he was almost fainting with tiredness. At midnight, the fish was attacked again by a pack of sharks. The old man did his best to fight against them in the darkness. He even lost his club and by the time he hit the last of the sharks, they had eaten all of the marlin's flesh and there was only the skeleton left. There was nothing more for them to eat.

The old man was utterly beaten. He was past everything now. He put the skiff on its path and was anxious to reach home as soon as possible.

But a man is not made for defeat a man can be destroyed but not defeated.

“Discuss these lines of the novel, The Old Man and the Sea”

After having killed the Marlin and lashing it to the side of the skiff, the old man was extremely tired. He had nothing to eat. He ate a few shrimps and drank some sea water to recover him. He was happy because he hoped that the fish would fetch him a good income. The skiff continued swimming for some time when a shark appears suddenly. The old man knew that it would happen. The sharks had been attracted by the marlin's blood spreading in the water. It was a very large shark with long teeth and the old man identified it as Marko. The shark approached the fish and fixed its long teeth in the marlin's body just near the tail. At the same

time the old man hit it at its head with his harpoon and killed it. But it had already taken a big piece of the marlin's flesh with it. The shark had also taken away his harpoon with the line.

The loss of the harpoon and the mutilated condition of the marlin disappointed the old man. When the fish had been hit, it was as though he himself was hit. He remained absorbed in deep thoughts for some time but soon he recovered himself saying, but man is not made for defeat. A man can be destroyed but not defeated. This gave him a new courage and a new determination which enabled him to face the subsequent attacks of the sharks badly. We find him fighting against the sharks even after losing his harpoon. His determination led him to prepare a new weapon like a knife lashed to the butt of an oar. Even when his knife was broken, he was not disappointed and started fighting against the sharks with the club.

When the fish was attacked by a pack of sharks, the old man continued fighting against them bravely. He even hit the last of the sharks. Although the old man was utterly beaten yet he was not at all disappointed. He wanted to go for fishing again with a new determination because he believed that man is not born for defeat.

The sentence, "But man is not made for defeat" reflects his great determination and it is not only a verbal or emotional declaration by the old man but his entire behavior in the sea is a practical expression of this belief.

Discuss the novel, "The Old Man and the Sea" as a tragedy?

"The old man and the Sea" is a tragedy because it describes the sufferings of the old man at the sea and tragic end of his great struggle. The novel describes the heroism and bravery of a Cuban fisherman, Santiago who ventures alone in the deep sea for a long time to hook some fish. After a long and hard struggle, he is able to hook a marlin but in the end, he is left with nothing because all his hopes are shattered when the marlin is eaten up by the sharks and it is very depressing to see the old man completely helpless against the sharks in spite of all his daring efforts.

A tragedy is usually a story describing the great struggle of the hero and ends either the death of the hero or in the absolute failure of his great struggle. In spite of the great qualities of bravery, courage and patience shown by the hero, he comes across a failure. The failure is caused because of bad luck, society, nature of chance. If we look at the novel, "The Old man and the Sea" in this context, we find it a perfect tragedy.

When the novel begins, we find the old man exposing superb qualities of bravery, courage and patience. He was not an ordinary fisherman. He possessed exceptional skills of fishing and was greatly expert in his profession although he was old yet he acted as a young man and faced all odds boldly. He looked very impressive as a fisherman. He showed great patience when the marlin pulled his boat for three days. He was not ready to accept defeat. He would prefer death to defeat. He had great determination and he even triumphed over his inner conflict with his strong determination.

After having lashed the marlin to his boat, he wanted to reach home as soon as possible. The tragedy started when the sharks attacked the marlin. He did his best and fought boldly against the sharks but he became quite helpless when the sharks attacked in a pack and reduced the marlin to a skeleton. All his great struggle had failed because of his bad luck but Santiago considered himself responsible for his failure. He thought that he should not have gone too far in the sea. It was eighty fifth day of his struggle that he had been able to hook a marlin and it was very great tragedy for him to have been deprived of the fruit of his great struggle.

Describe the relationship between Santiago and Manolin?

The relationship between Santiago and Manolin was very deep one. The young boy Manolin was the pupil of the old man and the old man had taught him the art of fishing. In spite of great difference in their ages, the two were always very happy to be together. Manolin had great affection for the old man. He was always ready to serve him in one way or the other. The old man also loved him like his own son.

The old man had been going for fishing for the last eighty four days without any success. For the first forty days Manolin had been with him but then his parents sent him to some other boat because they thought that the old man was an unlucky person. Manolin did not like it and he still continued his relationship with the old man and served him as usual. When the old man came each day empty handed, the young boy helped him and encouraged him. He still wanted to work with the old man but he could not disobey his parents also. When Santiago went to sea for fishing, the boy always saw him off as usual. When the old man returned after many days, he went to his shack and made all the arrangements so that the old man should recover as soon as possible. He always encouraged him. He was not disappointed of his failure. He told him that once he had caught a fish after eighty seven days of failure. He also told Santiago that if the world was against him, he was with him.

Santiago also loved him deeply. He had shaped up his personality and character. Manolin was now very responsible and careful young man. Although he wanted Manolin to be with him yet the old man allowed him to go away to obey his parents' command. We find him missing the young boy many a time during his struggle in the sea. It is pathetic to find him saying, "No one should be alone in the old age". The boy was his only company and he always missed him when he was away. He was living without wife, children, brothers, sisters and friends. Manolin was everything for him in the whole world and he was always in high spirits in his company.

What were the major interests of the fisherman Santiago?

Santiago was a fisherman and fishing was his profession which was his major interest. He was not an ordinary fisherman. He was exceptionally skilled in

his profession and knew the art of fishing more than anyone else. His company with Manolin was also a great charm for him. Manolin came to him in his childhood and the old man had taught him the art of fishing. Now he was a young boy. He respected and served the old man in every way. They had been going together for fishing for forty days but could not catch any fish. At this Manolin's parents shifted him to another boat saying that the old man was unlucky fellow. But the young man did not think so. He still kept his company with the old man on the shore. Santiago's mind always occupied with his ideas and he constantly thought about Manolin. To be in his company and to enjoy talking to him was a great interest for the old man.

Another interest of the old man was baseball. He always talked to Manolin about baseball matches. He knew all the teams and had a perfect understanding of their performance in the game. He read the news about the baseball matches in the papers and liked to listen to commentary on the radio. Even at the sea while struggling against the marlin, he thought about the baseball and was anxious to know about the result of the baseball matches. DiMaggio was his favorite baseball player. He believed that he was the greatest champion of the game and that his team would always win. He even wanted to be as great an expert in his profession as DiMaggio was in baseball. He had great respect in his heart for DiMaggio because he believed that he was the greatest champion of baseball.

To dream about lions was another interest of the old man. Santiago had once travelled to Africa by ship in his early youth. He had seen lions moving on the shore. He had seen the lions playing like cats on the shore in the evening. In his old age, he often dreamed of these lions. They dominated his mind. He always loved talking about them. He did not think about big fish, big cities, women or his wife in his old age. He only thought about lions. He loved them as he loved Manolin.

Give the Character Sketch of Santiago?

Santiago, the old fisherman is the hero of the novel, "The Old Man and the Sea". He is rather the only character of the novel because the other character Manolin appears in the novel only in the beginning and at the end. We find only the old man dominating the whole novel. The Old man was thin and gaunt with wrinkles in the back of his neck and brown blotches on his cheeks which went

down the side of his neck and brown blotches on his cheeks which went down the side of his face. His hands had deep creased scars by handling heavy fish on the cords. These scars were old and had recovered. Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same colour as the sea and were cheerful and full of determination.

Santiago was considered to be an unlucky person by the local fishermen and they made fun of him when he returned with empty skiff every day but he was not disappointed. He continued making effort and believed that one day he would catch a big fish. He was an expert fisherman and knew all the techniques of fishing.

The old man was a man of strong determination. He was never disappointed. Without sleep and without food, the old man struggled all alone against the marlin. He remained in the most difficult situation for two days and two nights but he was still full of determination and was eventually successful in catching a big fish.

Santiago was highly imaginative person. Being all alone in the sea he often lost in his imagination and usually talked to himself. He often thought about the young boy Manolin and wanted him to be with him. Sometimes, he thought about the baseball matches and of the great player DiMaggio who was his favorite. He also remembered his hand wrestling contest with the Negro. He dreamed about the lions moving on the sea shore at Africa.

Santiago was a great philosopher also. He first considered the killing of the marlin as a sin but then he justified it as a professional act. In the same way, he justified the killing of the sharks in self-defense.

Discuss sea as a living being?

In "The Old man and the Sea" the ocean plays its role as a living being. It has its own relations with other characters of the novel. It has its own tastes, voices, atmosphere and colours. Still it treats old man rather cruelly when the sharks come out to eat up the huge marlin. But we cannot ignore its gentle role as well. It gives Santiago continuous supply of food in the form of tunas, shrimps, dolphins and flying fish.

The sea is a great source of livelihood for the fishermen. It teaches the sailors and the fishermen how to lead their lives. It also teaches the spiritual lessons to the fishermen when they need. Santiago is not a religious man but he learns his religious lessons by the oceans. He prays to God first to let the fish be baited and then release him to sufferings as well as physical pains.

The ocean has its own rules and regulations like the characteristics of a man. Its world is full of weeds, fishes, turtles, gulls and clouds. It is a different universe where large creature eats up the small one. Still man rules supreme there. It is oblivious that the old man is not defeated by the ocean but by his own fault that he went too far out in the sea.

IDIOMATIC PHRASES

1	Above board	Ali is an honest trader; he is above board in his business.
2	A bluestocking	As a player, he will not marry a bluestocking.
3	Add insult to injury	You do not return my money, and then talk against me; you clearly add insult to injury.
4	All ears	While listening to the lecture, the students were all ears.
5	Apple of discord	This property is an apple of discord between these two brothers.
6	Apple-pie-order	Everything in the room was lying in apple – pie – order.
7	At a snail's pace	The child was going to school but at a snail's pace.
8	At the first blush	He fell in love with her at the first blush.
9	At sixes and sevens	He is all at sixes and sevens as he has to arrange his marriage in poverty.
10	At the eleventh hour	The aid reached the calamity stricken people but at the eleventh hour.
11	Bad blood	There is not any bad blood between these two friends.
12	Bark up the wrong tree	Be careful in talking as it is your habit to bark up the wrong tree.
13	Beat about the bus	Do not beat about the bush and come to the point at

		once
14	Better Half	His better half is always seen with him in parties.
15	Bigwig	There are many bigwigs in our country
16	Black sheep	The police department should try to reform all the black sheep in the department.
17	Blow one's own trumpet	Here ever he sits; he blows his owns trumpet.
18	Blue eyed boy	He is a blue eyed boy in this office.
19	Bolt from the blue	The news of his loss in the business came as a bolt from the blue for him.
20	Bone of contention	Kashmir Problem is a bone of contention between Pakistan and India.
21	Break the ice	Everyone in the room was sitting silently; he entered and broke the ice.
22	Bridge over	With a lot of courage, you can bridge over your all problems.
23	Broken reed	No one trusts on him as he is a broken reed.
24	Build castles in the air	He is in the habit of building castles in the air.
25	Burn the candle at the both ends	Usually students burn the candle at the both ends near their examinations.
26	Bury the hatchet	Let us bury the hatchet and be a good friend.
27	By leaps and bounds	Pakistan is making progress by leaps and bounds.
28	Call as spade a spade	He is an honest man; he always calls a spade a spade.
29	Call names	To call other names, is a very bad habit.
30	Carry the day	Baber carried the day in the battle of Panipat.
31	Cast pearls before swine	Giving books to an illiterate person is just like to cast pearls before a swine.
32	Catch at a straw	The drowning man catches at a saw.
33	Cope with	With a strong determination, you can cope with your all difficulties.
34	Crocodile tears	The step mother is only shedding crocodile tears on her step son's death.
35	Cut a sorry figure	He cut a sorry figure at his office and lost his job.
36	Cut a fine figure	He cut a fine figure at the work place and became favorite with his boss.
37	Cut in	You should not cut in my personal affairs.
38	Dark horse	By getting first position, he proved himself a dark

		horse.
39	Damocles sword	He can be dismissed from his office any time; this dismissal is like a Damocles sword for him.
40	Die in harness	Our great leader Quaid-Azam, worked hard and died in harness.
41	Egg on	The politician egged the people on the protest against the government policies.
42	Every inch	He is a good Muslim every inch.
43	Eye wash	The lover said theta he would marry her but it was an eye wash.
44	Face the music	Due to its wrong policies the government has to face the music.
45	Fair weather friend	No one likes the fair weather friend.
46	Feather in one's cap	To this degree is like a feather in his cap.
47	Few and far between	He visits his close friends few and far between
48	Fishy deal	It is a fishy deal, don't be a party to it.
49	Flash in the pan	His success only proved a flash in the pan.
50	For rainy days	Save something for your rainy days.
51	For good	She left the country for good and went abroad.
52	Freudian slip	She spoke by chance that she liked to marry Mr. X which was a Freudian slip.
53	From hand to mouth	The poor are living from hand to mouth in their low income.
54	From pillar to post	After his fall, the Shah of Iran moved from pillar to post.
55	Get wind of	How did he get wind of your secret plans?
56	Gift of the gab	He is a very successful lawyer, as he has the gift of the gab
57	Go back on	Honest people never go back on their promise.
58	Hard and fast	There are no hard and fast rules in this office.
59	Harp on the same string	He always harps on the same string and bores others.
60	Head and shoulder above	Iqbal is head and shoulders above several Eastern poets.
61	Hold water	She makes reports to me which cannot hold water.
62	House of cards	His plans proved only a house of cards as they are not applicable.
63	In a fix	She is in a fix what subjects she should take up in

		M.A.
64	In black and white	She tendered the resignation in black and white.
65	Ins and outs of something	He knows quite well the ins and outs of this business.
66	In line with	Their plans are in lines with ours.
67	Keep up appearance	It is better to be simple than to keep up appearance.
68	Kick the bucket	His neighbor kicked the bucket last night.
69	Lame duck	The government cannot give loan to a lame duck.
70	Laughing stock	He has become a laughing stock in the class due to his foolishness.
71	Leap in the dark	This businessman took a leap in the dark and his business collapsed.
72	A fish out of water	At his new job, he is like a fish out of water.
73	Maiden speech	He was somewhat nervous at his maiden speech.
74	Make amends	You have insulted him in public, now you will have to make amends.
75	Make both ends meet	In a small income, the poor hardly make both ends meet.
76	Make off with	The thief made off with the ornaments.
77	Man in the street	If the man in the street is happy, the country is in good condition.
78	Man of letters	Allama Iqbal was a man of letters.
79	Move heaven and earth	He will move heaven and earth to marry the girl of his choice.
80	Neck or nothing	He will fight against his enemy neck or nothing.
81	Nip in the bud	The government should nip the corruption in the bud.
82	Pandora's box	If you discuss their broken marriage, you will open a Pandora's box.
83	Pocket an insult	She abused me before all; I cannot pocket this insult easily.
84	Read between the lines	I can read between the lines, and say that he is not sincere to me.
85	Red rag to a bull	These bitter remarks against the politician proved a red rag to a bull
86	Rule out	The U.N ruled out the settle of this dispute by force.
87	Sit on the fence	In this matter, he sits on the fence
88	Smell a rat	The police man smelt a rat and stopped the biker.

89	Split hair	You should not split hair of his failure in the exams.
90	Stir up	Some politicians try to stir up trouble in the country but fail.
91	At a stone's throw	Our college is located at a stone's throw.
92	Strom in the tea cup	This hot discussion only proved a storm in the tea cup
93	French leave	He is in the habit of enjoying French leave.
94	Take the bull by the horns	Let us take the bull by the harms, ask them directly to return our land.
95	take the time by the forelock	Being newly employed in this office, you should take the time by the fore lock.
96	Take to heart	He took his failure to his heart.
97	Talk shop	It is not good talk shop at parties.
98	Through thick and thin	I would help you through thick and thin.
99	Thumbnail sketch	Here is a thumbnail sketch of our future plans.
100	Tower of strength	Our great leader, the Quaid-e-Azam was a tower of strength.
101	Turn a deaf ear to	You should not turn a deaf ear to your teacher's advice.
102	Turn the tables on	Today the enemy is defeating them; tomorrow they may turn the tables on them.
103	Turn turtle	The bus turned turtle on the way but all the passengers remained safe.
104	Pour oil on troubled water	When his friend began fighting, he tried to pour oil on the troubled water.
105	A jail bird	Being a jail bird, he often remains in the jail.
106	At home in	She is at home in cooking.
107	A red letter day	14 th August is a red letter day in the history of Pakistan.
108	As busy as bee	At his new job, he is as busy as bee.
109	A bosom friend	He is my bosom friend.
110	A hard nut to crack	To pass the B.A. examination is not a hard nut to crack.

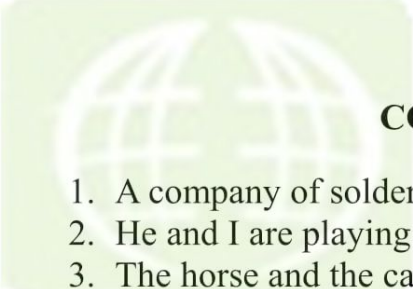
111	At arm's length	Keep the selfish friend at an arm's length.
112	A hen pecked husband	He is a hen pecked husband.
113	All and sundry	All and sundry came to the meeting.
114	An oily tongue	A person with an oily tongue often makes his way through life.
115	A cock and bull story	It is foolish to believe in a cock and bull story.
116	Bag and baggage	He left the room bag and baggage.
117	By dint of	He got success by dint of hard work.
118	Cry for the moon	The child is crying for the moon.
119	A close fist	He is a close fist.
120	Day in and day out	To achieve success in life, he worked day in and day out.
121	Double faced	Ghandi was a double faced politician.
122	A far cry	Science is a far cry from Arts.
123	Go through fire and water	I am ready to go through fire and water to achieve my goal.
124	Hand in glove	Both the friends are hand in glove with each other.
125	Hue and cry	The students were raising hue and cry in the absence of teacher.
126	In no time	You should leave this place in no time.
127	Nip in the bud	The government should nip the corruption in the bud.
128	In lieu of	We would get a holiday in lieu of Sunday.
129	In full bloom	When I reached the party was in full bloom.
130	In a nut shell	In a nut shell the poet has expressed his views about youth and old age.
131	The lion's share	He got a lion's share in the property of his father.
132	Leave in lurch	Usually the selfish friends leave in lurch.
133	Learn by heart	He learnt the poem by heart.

3		
13	Over head and ears	He is good man over head and ears.
4		
13	Off and on	He comes to see me off and on.
5		
13	Poke nose into	It is not good to poke nose into other matters.
6		
13	Pros and cons	I know quite well the pros and cons of this business.
7		
13	Root and branch	Our brave army has destroyed the enemy root and branch.
8		
13	Taken aback	I was taken aback to see the juggler's tricks.
9		
14	Tooth and nail	He fought with his enemy tooth and nail.
0		
14	Come true	All his dreams came true.
1		
14	A utopian scheme	This, being a utopian scheme, is impracticable.
2		
14	A wolf in the sheep's clothing	Do not trust on him as he is a wolf in the sheep's clothing.
3		
14	A yew man's service	We should perform a yew man's service to the suffering mankind.
4		
14	Crux of the matter	
5		
14	Down to earth	
6		
14	Ebb and flow	
7		
14	All at case	
8		
14	A couch potato, a lazy person.	
9		
15	To sell like hot cakes	
0		

PHRASAL VERBS

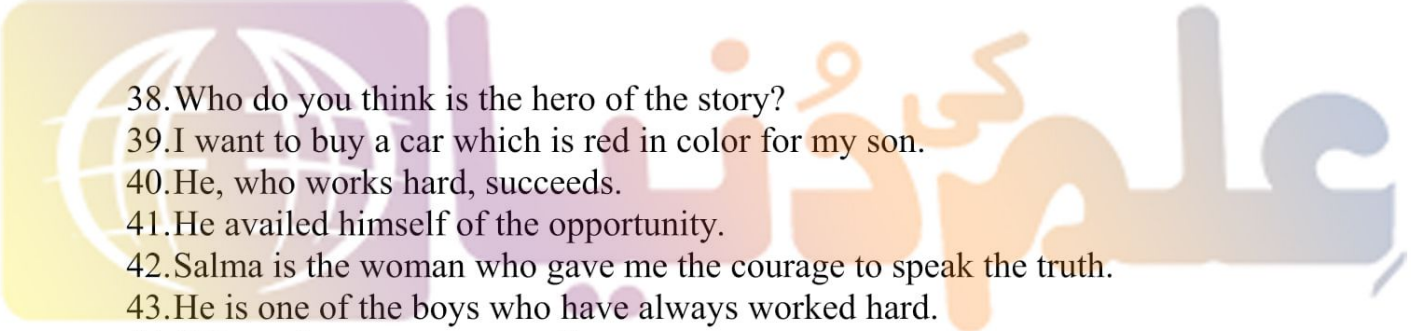
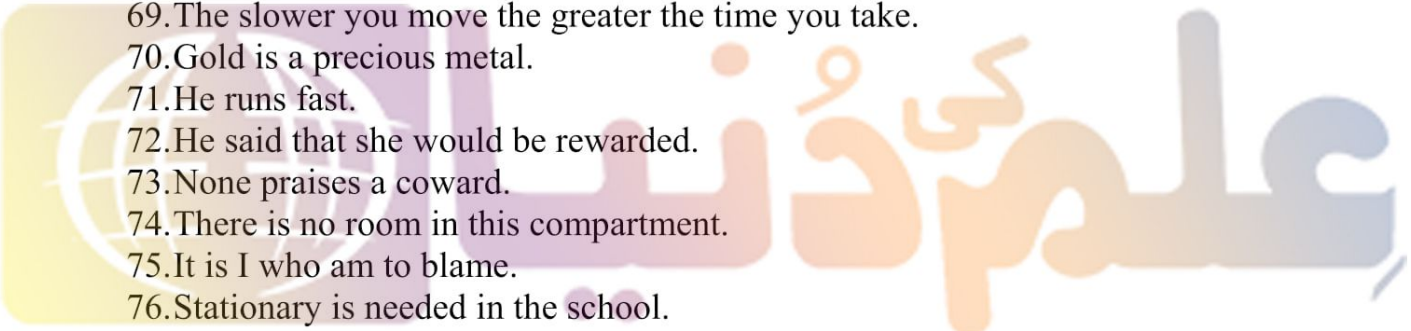
1	Bear way	He bore away the first prize in the final examination.
2	Bear out	Who will bear out the honesty of your words?
3	Bear down	He has born down his enemy with heavy hand.
4	Blow out	When you go the bed, you should blow out the candle.
5	Break down	His health broke down due to hard work.
6	Break in	He has broken in his horse.
7	Break into	The thief broke into the house and stole many precious things.
8	Bring about	His lack of hard work brought about his failure in the examination.
9	Bring down	You should not bring down your sincere friends.
10	Bring round	Many boys fainted due to heat but the doctor brought them found very soon.
11	Bring to	The matter was brought to my notice.
12	Call at	I called at his house but he was not present.
13	Call on	He called on the principal in the evening.
14	Carry out	He carried out the orders of his boss.
15	Cast down	His failure cast him down very much.
16	Come about	How did this incident come about?
17	Come down	The government should try to come down the prices.
18	Come of	He comes of a very noble family.
19	Come by	How did you come by this beautiful watch?
20	Cut off	How many men are cut off in their youth?
21	Cut in	You should not cut in my affairs.
22	Do away	How will you do away with your problems?
23	Do up	She is doing up her hair.
24	Fall back	The Indian Army fell back before our attack.
25	Fall back upon	He falls back upon the money left by his father.
26	Fall out	You should never fall out with your friends.
27	Get about	He is too weak to get about.
28	Get off	He got off with a beautiful woman.
29	Give away	The college dean gave away the prizes among the students.
30	Give in	He is not ready to give in before the hardships of life.
31	Give up	You should give up smoking.

32	Go off	The gun went off and he got scared.
33	Go out	The lamp went out at once.
34	Hold over	The judge held over his case till the next hearing.
35	Hold out	The Pakistan army held out in case of dangers.
36	Keep up	Keep up your courage in face of hardships.
37	Keep off	Please keep yourself off the grass.
38	Lay by	You must lay by something for your future.
39	Lay in	He laid in a large quantity of wheat in his house
40	Live on	The infant only lives on milk.
41	Live by	I live by hard labour.
42	Look after	He is looking after the patient.
43	Look for	He looked for his book but did not find it.
44	Make away with	The thief made away with ornaments.
45	Make out	He is making out the meaning of this lesson.
46	Make up	I have made up my deficiency in Mathematics.
47	Make at	He made at her with a knife.
48	Pass off	The pain in your heel will pass off soon.
49	Pull down	He pulled down an old building.
50	Put down	The king could not put down the enemy.
51	Put off	Do not put off your meeting.
52	Put up with	I cannot put up with my insult.
53	Set off	We shall set off for Multan next month.
54	Stand for	He stands for intelligence and honesty.
55	Take after	She takes after her mother.
56	Take in	I was taken in by her friendly manners.
57	Take to	He has taken to drinking.
58	Turn down	The principal has turned down my application for leave.
59	Turn to	Turn to God for mercy and help.
60	Turnover	He turned over the page and went on reading.
61	Who does knock at the door	
62	Who knocks at the door	



CORRECTION ASSESSMENT

1. A company of soldiers were marching to the borders.
2. He and I are playing.
3. The horse and the cart are at the door.
4. The ships with all its passengers were sunk.
5. Each of the questions is compulsory.
6. Ill news spread fast.
7. The wages of the sin are hell.
8. We bought furniture.
9. The college is closed for summer vacations.
10. The poor is protesting at the inflation.
11. He gave me many advices.
12. The people are gathering there.
13. You must start eating fruits daily.
14. He is as happy as me.
15. It is me who helped her.
16. Let you and I go to the college.
17. There are trees on every side of the road.
18. None of the two girls have committed this sin.
19. One must do his duty.
20. Where are you talking to?
21. All those who are absent will be fined.
22. Such things as you say are not true. You and he tried their best to do that task.
23. He is stronger than his brother.
24. Shakespeare is greater than any other dramatist.
25. The population of Lahore is greater than that of Multan.
26. This cloth is inferior to that.
27. This is the killer of the two.
28. The rich should not hate the poor.
29. Ali is the eldest member of the family.
30. I have not any problem with it.
31. This is the latest news.
32. The little time I spent there is unforgettable.
33. You are a coward.
34. A black and a white cow are for sale.
35. This is the camera that I bought yesterday.
36. This is the bird who sings well.
37. The boy, who was promoted, was my brother.

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38. Who do you think is the hero of the story?
39. I want to buy a car which is red in color for my son.
40. He, who works hard, succeeds.
41. He availed himself of the opportunity.
42. Salma is the woman who gave me the courage to speak the truth.
43. He is one of the boys who have always worked hard.
44. Whom do you want to see?
45. I hope you are enjoying good health.
46. You had better attend to your work.
47. He has arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday.
48. I have ordered for a cup of tea.
49. Everybody in the room was pleased.
50. I live in the bed till eight in the morning.
51. They know who to swim.
52. He reached the college in time.
53. I love my brother.
54. She will marry a rich boy.
55. She is too foolish to answer this question.
56. She is too weak to walk.
57. He was very happy to see me.
58. She is able enough to pass the examination.
59. They went directly to the airport.
60. She never comes late to class.
61. They ran directly to their college.
62. Unless we save, we cannot live happily.
63. I prefer books to money.
64. The climate of Murree is colder than that of Chitral.
65. Each boy has won the prize.
66. I said him good – bye.
67. He has been living here for ten days.
68. This water is too cold to drink.
69. The slower you move the greater the time you take.
70. Gold is a precious metal.
71. He runs fast.
72. He said that she would be rewarded.
73. None praises a coward.
74. There is no room in this compartment.
75. It is I who am to blame.
76. Stationary is needed in the school.
77. He told me that he was waiting for me.
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78. The sky is clear.
79. He will go to Murree by train.
80. He wore by God.
81. The more we get, the more we want.
82. The tortoise is wiser than the hare.
83. Shair shah suri was the wisest of Indian Kings.
84. My shirt is superior to Aslam's shirt.
85. This building is complete.
86. The computer is a unique machine.
87. The higher you go, the cooler it is.
88. It is such a question as we cannot answer.
89. Is this the same cat that you liked to catch?
90. No. sooner he heard the noise, he went out.
91. London is larger than any city in the U.K.
92. He is both gentle as well as noble.
93. She talks as if she is the landlady.
94. If he will come to me, I shall help him.
95. He is not only blind but deaf also.
96. You as well as he are late.
97. I shall have to choose between life and death. A company of soldiers were
marching near the borders.
98. He and I am playing
99. The horse and the carriage are at the door.
100. The ship with all its passengers was lost.
101. Either he or I are mistaken.
102. Each of the questions is compulsory.
103. Bad news spread fast.
104. The wages of sin are hell.
105. We bought furniture.
106. The college I closed for the summer vacations.
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122. The population of Lahore is greater than Multan.

123. This cloth is inferior than that.

124. This is the best of the two.

125. The rich should not hate poor's.

126. He is the oldest member of the family.

127. I have no any problem with it.

128. This is the last news.

129. A little time I spent there is unforgettable.

130. You are a coward person.

131. He is a miser man.

132. A black and white cow is for sale.

133. He had come yesterday.

134. Ahmad plays good.

135. She is angry on me.

136. Neither of these ten boys has failed.

137. We enjoyed at the concert.

138. I reached prior than him.

139. Such students as do not work hard fail.

140. He requested me to stay little more.

141. She is cooking the meal for thirty minutes.

142. She goes there never.

143. We all did not go.

144. One should not waste his time.

145. This is not such weather a was expected.

146. You need not to worry.

147. He is more better than I.

148. This book is superior than that.

149. We had had nice tae.

150. Either he or his brother is at fault.

151. What makes you to look so happy?

152. Both Nazia as well as Nazish are intelligent.

153. Neither Ali nor Naveed are known to me.

154. I am getting late from college.

155. You should refrain of doing evil.

156. Both Aslam as well as Akram are happy.

157. Such boy's who work hard pass.
158. He is no other but Ali.
159. Why you went there.
160. They had met us two days ago.
161. He said that he can't help me.
162. She is ill for ten days.
163. The river has over flown its banks.

SOLUTION TO COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

Comprehension.1

The rich nations have made adjustments after the 1973 oil crisis, but the poor nations, who cannot afford to continue using oil, have to look for in order to keep up the pace of their development, The sun, therefore, offers a free supply of thermo-dynamically high quality fuel sunshine- to countries that are located in The earth's soar belt. Where the sun comes out every day, keeping its radiant energy undiminished. What, however, stand in the way, series of institutional and economic barriers which must be overcome if solar energy is to have an impact on the energy scene? The solar energy plan requires new ways of thinking. It calls for a shift from centralized energy supply system to on-site decentralized distribution of energy. The term On-site derives from the limited areas within which the energy produced by a system is consumed. It rests its emphasis on the social benefits rather than the cost benefits of a system.

Questions:

- i. What is the writer's idea of teaching?
- ii. How does and individual live his life?
- iii. What do most of the people not realize?
- iv. Examples of what persons have been given by the writer?
- v. Suggest a suitable title for the passage?
- vi. Make a précis of the above passage.

COMPREHENSION.2

The man who is perpetually hesitating which of the two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter suggestions of a friend who fluctuates from opinion to opinion,

from plan to plan and varies like a weather-cock to every point of the compass, with every breath of caprice that blows-can never accomplish anything great or useful. Instead of being progressive in anything. He will be at best stationary and more probably retreat / declining in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly and then executes his purpose with inflexible perseverance undismayed by those difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit that can advance to eminence in any time. Take your course wisely, but firmly and haven taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution and the Alps and Pyrenees will sink before you. Wavering and fickleness of the mind decision promptly and then sticking to it firmly may be the quality found rarely in the selected few but average human beings are quite capable of developing the habit of thinking deeply and wisely and then executing the plans efficiently. It can be achieved through guidance, will-power and psychological treatment.

Questions

- i. What is the result of indecisiveness?
- ii. Why should a man refrain from changing his plans after taking a firm decision?
- iii. What are the conditions of successful accomplishment of a task?
- iv. What do repeated change in plans show about a man's personality?
- v. Suggest a suitable title for the passage?
- vi. Make a précis of the above passage?

COMPREHENSION 3

Teaching is not confined to parents and professional teachers. Whenever there are beginners and experts, old and young, there is some kind of learning going on, and some sort of teaching. In every business and industry there are learners and teachers. Indeed, we are pupils and are teachers. Some of it is amusement. The rest is made up of learning and of teaching. Whether you are a doctor, enlarging your knowledge of certain types of illness or a house wife planning her work more effectively, whether you are a trade union official learning about economics or a typist learning about life on minimum wages, whether you are a young audience, a bus driver covering a new route or an author writing a new book, you are learning for yourself and teaching others. Most people do not realize how much even of their private life is taken up with amateurish teaching and haphazard learning and

not many understand that most of us, as public being, either learn or teach incessantly.

QUESTIONS

- i. What are the writer's ideas of teaching?
- ii. How does an individual live his life?
- iii. Examples of what persons have been given by the writer?
- iv. What do most of the people not realize?
- v. Suggest a suitable title of the passage?
- vi. Make précis of the above passage?

Comprehension.4

The life of the man is a long march through the night surrounded by invisible foes tortured by weariness and pain towards a goal that few can hope to reach and where none may stay long. One by one, as they march our comrades vanish from our sight, seized by the silent orders of omnipotent Death. Very brief is the time in which we can help them, in which their happiness and misery is decided. Be it ours to shed sunshine on their path, to lighten their sorrows by the palm of sympathy, to give them the pure joy of never – tiring affection to strengthen failing courage, to instill faith in hours of despair. Let us remember that they are fellow sufferers in the same darkness, actors in the same tragedy with ourselves.

Questions:

- i. How does the writer define the life of a man?
- ii. What happens to our comrades during their long march of life?
- iii. How can we help our fellow beings?
- iv. Should we judge our fellow sufferers on a grading scale?
- v. Suggest a suitable title for the passage?
- vi. Make a précis of the above passage?

Comprehension: 5

Space travel is far the most expensive type of exploration ever under taken by the man. The vast expenditure of money and human efforts now being devoted to projects for putting man into space might well be applied to ends, more practically useful and more conducive to human happiness. It is a strange world in which tens of millions of pounds are spent to give a man a ride round the earth at thousands of miles an hour, while beneath him this orbit live millions for whom life is a daily struggle to win a few coins to buy their daily struggle. The money and efforts that o into the development and construction of a single type of space rocket would more than suffice to rid several countries of such scourges as malaria or typhoid fever, to name only two of diseases that medical science has conquered but which still persist in the world simply because not enough money and effort are devoted to the eradication. Why should the richer countries of the world be pouring their recourses into space when poverty and diseases on the earth are crying out of relief? One could a cynical answer it this question and assert that man's expensive adventures into space are merely the byproducts of the struggle between great powers for prestige and possible military advantage.

Questions:

- i. Why is it a strange world?
- ii. Why do malaria and typhoid still exist in the world?
- iii. Why is man pouring his recourses into space?
- iv. Suggest a suitable title for the passage?
- v. Make a précis of the above passage?
- vi. The title may, "space exploration".



علم کی دنیا

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Letters to the Editors

Multi Topics Letter to the Editor

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C.

22nd November 2018

The Editor,

The “Daily Down”,

Lahore.

Subject: the problem of _____

Sir,

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authorities towards the problem of _____. It is observed commonly that this problem is on the rise these days. I am much impressed by the clarity and boldness with which your news paper takes a strong stance. I also know that your paper is far away from yellow journalism. I am much impressed by the boldness with which you tackle the problem and give some feasible solutions also _____

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I would like to give some suggestions to minimize this problem,

- i. Government as well as the concerned authorities must pay attention to solve this increasing problem.
- ii. Media should play its role to eradicate the aforesaid problem.
- iii. People should also cooperate with the concerned authorities in solving this ongoing problem.
- iv. _____
- v. _____

I hope that by following the above mentioned suggestions, we shall be able to grapple with the problem.

Yours truly,

X.Y.Z.

1. Write a letter to the Editor about the problem of Rash driving.

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C.

December 22, 2018

The Editor,
Daily, "Dawn",
Lahore.

Subject: The Problem of Rash Driving on the Busy Roads of the City

Sir,

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned authorities towards the problems of rash driving on the busy roads of the city. If this problem goes unchecked it can cause severe accidents.

Everybody knows that the driver of the buses try to run a race on the roads in order to beat one another. In this attempt they violate the rules and regulations of the traffic. Sometimes, they, in burry, start moving the buses when the passengers are getting on or getting off. The passengers slip and get injured by the carelessness of the drivers. I would like to suggest the concerned authorities to take immediate steps to check this practice as soon as possible. My suggestions are as under:

- i. The traffic wardens should tackle severely the drivers who show herring the roads.
- ii. If any bus owner or the driver violates the traffic rules, they should be fined heavily.
- iii. The route permits should be cancelled of those drivers who are in the habit of rash driving so that they should be careful next time.
- iv. The people should refuse to travel with those drivers who drive rashly.

I hope by taking these steps, we can cope with this problem to a great extent.

Yours truly,

X.Y.Z.

2. Write a letter to the Editor about the problem of street begging.

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C.

December 22, 2018

The Editor,

Daily, "Dawn",

Lahore.

Subject: **The problem of street begging**

Sir,

I would like to request you to publish these lines in your esteemed newspaper which is the most famous paper of our country. Here I would like to discuss the most serious problem which is being faced by the public in general.

Beggary is a curse everybody knows it. But the recent years this curse is growing rapidly in our country. No public place is free from the beggars. Beggary has become a profession these days. The beggars adopt many ways to mint money by the already inflation stricken people. Professional beggars are mostly found standing outside the mosques, schools, colleges, bus stops and on the public places to pester the people. They knock at the door and demand money. If one does not give them any money, they start cursing.

Some of them are suffering from much serious type of diseases. They move freely to spread diseases among the masses. Some show their repulsive wounds in order to raise pity among the people, but children become frightened to see them.

Government should take strict actions against these professional beggars who cheat the innocent people to extract more and more money. They should be provided jobs to leave this accursed profession. Their children should be got admitted into the schools, so that they may become good citizens. The diseased beggars should be sent to hospital for treatment, so that they may not infect the general public. Strict laws should be implemented to check these curs from the society for ever.

Yours truly,

X.Y.Z

3. Write a letter to the Editor about the problem of the harms of smoking.

Examination Hall,



The Editor,

Daily, "Dawn",

Lahore.

Subject: **Harms of Smoking**

Sir,

Through the columns of your esteemed paper, I would like to enlighten the public opinion towards a very serious and common problem. Smoking at the public places has become a serious problem these days. It has also become a fashion among the college students. Everybody knows that it is a bad as well as harmful habit. It is a waste of money. Smoking is a temporary stimulant. It soothes our nerves and make us forget our cares and worries quite for some time. The nicotine in it is a poison and very dangerous for our health. It causes the cancer of the lungs.

Smoking is very harmful for the throat. A smoker is like a fish out of water when he does not smoke a cigarette for some time. It becomes very difficult for him to work for longer hours. Smokers do not enjoy a prolonged life. They suffer from many diseases. Life becomes burden for them.

Keeping in view the evil effects of smoking.

I suggest the following measures to get rid of this deadly evil habit.

- i. The government should levy heavy taxes on the import of tobacco.
- ii. Electronic and print media should play role and should start a campaign against smoking.
- iii. Smokers should not be allowed to smoker problem places.
- iv. The annual increment of the private and government servants who indulge in this bad habit should be stopped.

Yours truly,

X.Y.Z.

4. Write a letter to the Editor about the problem of Overcharging.

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C.

December 22, 2018

The Editor,

Daily, "Dawn",

Lahore.

Subject: **Overcharging of Fares in the Public Transport**

Sir,

Through the columns of your esteemed paper, I would like to enlighten the public opinion towards very serious and common problem. The population of the city is increasing rapidly. The numbers of the buses are not sufficient to cater to the requirement of the public. The public is bound to get into the buses that are already loaded heavily with the passengers. The conductors sorry to exploit the travelling people. They mint more and more money from the people. They try to fleece the public. They do not follow the fare-list fixed by the government. If any passenger tries to argue with them, they behave roughly and dishoard the passenger. The public is forced pay more than the fixed one.

Overloading is another problem faced by the public. Some time it is observed that some students and passengers are forced to travel by the buses in a very risky manner. Some passengers sit on the roof of the buses. It is very dangerous and can cause some accident.

I should like to give some suggestions to minimize this problem.

- i. Strict laws should be imposed in this regard.
- ii. The drivers, conductors and even the owners of the private companies should be warned first then but if they do the same proactive again, their driving licenses and route permit should be incised.

iii. Media should raise a voice against this dire problem.

Yours truly,

X.Y.Z

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5. Write a letter to the Editor about the Discriminating Attitude of the police.

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C.

December 22, 2018

The Editor,

Daily, "Dawn",

Lahore.

Subject: **Discriminating Attitude of the Police.**

Sir,

The attitude of the police is very discriminating towards the common people. The noble do not like to go to the police station even in order to register a genuine complaint. The commoners are behaved roughly by the police.

Contrary to that if a well to do or a wealthy person, even his reputation is not good, he is given a warm welcome by the police. He is seated and treated very politely by the police. The same case is seen on the roads. They police men generally stop the poor bikers and tease them in many ways. They exploit them and extract money from them. If anyone refuses to offer them money, they try to harass

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them. But on the other side the very policemen become very polite to the persons sitting in a car. This discriminating attitude of the police has divided the society in two groups that is not good in any way.

We are the followers of the religion Islam. In Islam all are equal. The standard of the superiority in Islam is only piety. Islam teaches good manners. The police men also follow the teachings of Islam. They should behave nicely and equally to all the people.

Yours truly,

X.Y.Z.

6. Write a letter to the Editor about Terrorism or Bomb Blast in our Country.

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C.

December 22, 2018

The Editor,

Daily, "Dawn",

Lahore.

Subject: **Terrorism or Bomb Blast in our Country**

Sir,

Terrorism means the illegal use of force for some political purposes. The history of terrorism is very old. In past some organized parties terrorized the government to get some advantages. The persons, who spread terrorism, are called terrorists. Terrorists adopt different ways to spread terrorism in a country.

They attack the mosques, schools, Colleges and public places. In these attacks government and public have to face much loss. Precious lives are lost in terrorist attack. Many government buildings rise to the ground. Economic activities are stopped. Foreign investors refuse to visit the country where terrorism has become the order of the day.

Religious extremism is increasing in our country. There are many religious sects in Pakistan. The followers of one sect attack the followers of the other sect. They do not deem it a sin as to take the life of other.

After attacks on the twin's towers in America, the world has started a war against terrorism. Pakistan played a key role in this war against terrorism. Now the world is safe but Pakistan is still facing a heavy wave of terrorism. Suicide bombing is increasing in our country. To check a suicide bomber is very difficult.

I would like to suggest some ways to cope with this problem.

- i. Our law enforcing should be vigilant; they should keep an eye on the activities of the suspected persons.
- ii. The government should register the "Madressha". They should not be allowed to teach extremism. They should teach peace and patience to the students.
- iii. Pakistan should not pay any part in the politics of other countries. In this regard they should be impartial.
- iv. Terrorists should be coped with iron hand; the law enforcing agencies should fight it back.
- v. Our religious leaders should come forward in this regard; they should teach a lesson of tolerance to the people.

Yours truly,

X.Y.Z

7. Write a letter to the Editor about Poor Sanitary Conditions of Our Locality.

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C.

December 22, 2018

The Editor,

Daily, "Dawn",

Lahore.

Subject: **Poor Sanitary Conditions of Our Locality.**

Sir,

I want to draw the attention of the concerned authorities towards the problem of poor sanitary conditions in our locality. Ours is a busy street in the whole of the locality. The condition of our street is very bad. The sewerage pipelines are broken due to which dirty water stands in the street. It has become very difficult to pass through the street. The residents of our area cannot go to the mosque to offer prayer lest their clothes should be turned impious.

The stagnant water has become a breeding place for the mosquitoes. It causes many infectious diseases. The matter has been brought to the notice of authorities but all in vain. I request the concerned authorities to look into the matter and take a prompt action to remove this problem at the earliest.

Yours truly,

X.Y.Z

8. Write a letter to the Editor about Inflation or Rise in the Prices.

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C.

December 22, 2018

The Editor,

Daily, "Dawn",

Lahore.

Subject: **Inflation or Rise in the Prices.**

Sir,

I want to enlighten the public opinion on the rising of the prices of different provisions of life in the country. The prices of the different edibles are kissing the

sky day by day. The shopkeepers are selling the futures, vegetables, rice and other commodities at very high rats. That is very difficult for the common man to provide their family members the basic necessities of life.

Everyone knows that the income of a lay man is very low. And with this small income, he is unable to buy the necessities of life. Two third population of our country is living under the line of poverty. They are leading a very difficult and miserable life. The recent rise in the price has made their lives more miserable.

I request the government to have pity on these poor people and to bring the prices down at a suit able level. The shopkeepers who earn more profit should be fined heavily.

Yours truly,

X.Y.Z

9. Write a letter to the Editor about Poor Street Light in A.B.C Locality.

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C.

December 22, 2018

The Editor,

Daily, "Dawn",

Lahore.

Subject: **The problem of Poor Street Light in A.B.C Locality.**

Sir,

Through the columns of your esteemed paper, I would enlighten the attention of the concerned authorities towards the problem of poor street lights in ABC locality. Recently the district government has installed LED street lights in our area but due to lack of proper maintenance, many of them are not working properly.

At night, the maximum area of this locality remains in complete darkness. The thief's avail this golden opportunity at the dead hours of night. They deprive the

residents of their valuables. Street crime is on the rise in this locality. The last night a biker has been deprived his valuables and cash. When the residents try to follow them, taking the advantage of darkness, they manage a good escape.

In the rainy season, water stands in the street. At night when the passersby are trying to cross the street, they slip and fall into the dirty water due to poor street light problem. I request the higher authorities to pay their kind attention to this problem. I offer some suggestions in this regard.

- i. The department should replace the broken and out of order LED lights.
- ii. They should check it time to time, if they face any problem, they should remove it at once.
- iii. The area watch man should be given instructions to look after these street lights. He should on and off the lights at a proper time.
- iv. Being good citizens, it is also are duty to pay attention to this problem and we should not harm the public property.

Yours Truly,

X.Y.Z

10. Write an Application to the Principal of a college for the post of an English Teacher.

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C.

December 22, 2018

The Editor,

Daily, "Dawn",

Lahore.

Subject: **Application for the post of English Teacher**

Respected Sir,

With reference to your advertisement published in the daily, “Juang” dated 12 June in which you invited the applications for the post of English lecturers, I would like to apply for one of those posts. My qualifications and experience match to your requirements. I am a young man of 25. I did my MA in English from the University of t Punjab as a regular student getting highly second division. I have been teaching English subject in a private college for two years. I can speak English very fluently. I will leave no stone unturned to work up to your requirements if you provide me a chance to work under your kind control.

My documents are attached herewith.

Yours sincerely,

X.Y.Z

C.V

- i. Name: ABC
- ii. Father’s Name DTF
- iii. Date of Birth: 12-12-1990
- iv. CNIC NO: 123
- v. Address: 22/A, New Town, Lahore.
- vi. Contact: 123
- vii. Experience: Have been teaching in STU College for two years.
- viii. Qualifications: a) MA English as a regular student from PU
B) PGD in English from the University of the Punjab.

Some Translated Passages

Passage.1

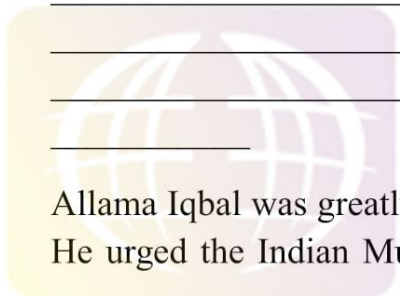


علم کونیا

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Pakistan is an Islamic Republic. She is a Muslims homeland. The Muslims live in many countries. They are the inhabitants of different countries and continents but they belong to one nation. They have faith in one God and His last prophet. They are one nation. They do not believe in the discriminations of colour and creed. In Islam a white is not superior to a black, neither a rich to a poor. All the Muslims are brethren. No one is inferior to other. In Islam, the standard of superiority is only his piety.

Passage.2



علم کونیا

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Allama Iqbal was greatly grieved at the poverty and backwardness of the Muslims. He urged the Indian Muslims to get freedom. He infused a new spirit among the

Muslims through his verses. His poetry is full of optimism. He demanded a separate home land for the Muslims of India. He was a true lover of Islam and the Prophet of Islam. He was also a great philosopher. We are proud of our national poet.

Passage.3

Allama Iqbal is our national poet. He was born in Sialkot. He got his early education from there. After that he went to Lahore. There he did MA in philosophy. He served as a professor at Government College for some time. Then he went to England. On his return, he started practicing law at Lahore. But he did not like it. He was mostly interested in poetry and national problems. When he used to think that the Muslims of world were poor illiterate and backward, he felt pain. He has described this pain in his verses.

Passage.4



علم کی دنیا

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A man was reading a book at night. He read that a person who has long beard and small head, is a fool. By chance he had long beard and small head. He searched for scissors to cut his beard but could not find it. At last, he held his beard in his hand and put it on the flame of the lamp. His all beard burnt. Now it was proved that what was written in the book was true.

Passage.5



علم کی دنیا

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The question arises when it happens thus and why democracy is not given a chance to develop. In reality, we have not at all understood democracy until now nor even have taken a step towards it. As a result of this negligence of political leaders, the whole nation is undergoing the punishment. Even the political leaders do not take a lesson nor do they make use of the little remaining wisdom with them to understand their true destination.

Passage.6

Passage.6

[illegible]

A person with unkempt hair and collar buttons opened entered a restaurant. And making the shadow of sadness on his face more prominent, he said to the bearer, he said to the bearer, I need food and two words of sympathy. The bearer returned a little later. He laid the food on the table and said “Here is your food and the two words of sympathy are that the food is stale, you had better not to eat it”.

Passage.7



علم دُنیا



During the journey, were taken to a mountain fountain. Water was flowing fast and continuously from the fountain. I was about to drink water that my guide stopped me and said. “It is salty water whosoever takes bath in it, feels a surprising change in his health. If you can take bath in it and can see the effects for you”. When I said to the guide that I had no bathing costume, he started laughing and he pointed towards some nearby bathrooms and asked me to go there. When I entered the bathroom, I felt hot steam entering my nose. After bathing, I felt as if I had got a new life.

Passage.8

In a party a talkative woman was trying to talk to Dr. Johnson. But he was not paying much heed to her. “Why doctor, in my opinion, you prefer men’s company to women’s”. He replied, “Madam, I am much found of women’s company, I like their beauty and grace”.

Passaage.9

The Muslims ruled over Spain for many hundred years. They progressed much in art and literature. They promoted the arts of warfare to a great deal. They made the administration of the country effective. Cordova, the capital of the Muslim Spain has been called the diamond of the world, because at that time it was the most developed city in Europe. The scholars, artists and the scientist from the Middle East and Eastern Europe visited it repeatedly.

Books are a unique blessing. When the clouds of grief and worries darken our life, books consol us with their sweet worlds like true friends. When our friends and relative leave us in lurch, books stay with us and boost our morale. They urge us to meet the challenges with courage and steadiness. They are the outcome of human

wisdom of over thousand years. It is true that all books are not useful. Some of them are more dangerous and poisonous than snake and scorpion. We must avoid them. We must be careful in the selection of books.

Dialogue between two friends on the choice of profession

Asad: Hello, dear, how are you?

Umer: I am fine and what about you?

Asad: Me also fine, where have you been as we have met after a long time?

Umer: I went abroad after taking the BA Exams.

Asad: very nice, do you know when the result is being announced?

Umer: I hope that by tomorrow the result will be announced.

Asad: So, what is your program after passing the BA exams?

Umer: My intention is to be lawyer after doing BA.

Asad: Very well, why do you like to be a lawyer?

Umer: I am interested in this profession and my father was also a famous layer in the city.

Asad: Very well, I am pleased to hear this that you want to be a good lawyer, but you should help the poor.

Umer: So is my aim, and please tell me that what are your future plans?

Asad: I want to be teacher as you know that teaching is my passion.

Umer: Yes, it is a very noble and respected profession.

Asad: Yes, teacher is the man who has the ability to change the fate of the world.

Umer: Yeah, you are quite right, may God give you success in your life.

Asad: Same to you, I enjoy having talked to you, thanks and Allah Hafiz.

Umer: Thanks to you and Allah Hafiz.

A Dialogue between a Doctor and a Patient

Patient: Asslam-o-Alikum, doctor.

Doctor: WailkumUssalam, How are you feeling now?

Patient: I am feeling better now than yesterday, Last night I enjoyed a sound sleep.

Doctor: Very well, what is about your fever now, keeping this thermometer in your mouth, I want to check your fever.

Patient: At night I felt some fever but now I am all right.

Doctor: (Taking out thermometer and checking it) you are still suffering from a light fever.

Patient: I am still feeling some weakness, and quivering.

Doctor: Did you take the medicine properly?

Patient: Yes, doctor, I took the medicine properly and with great care.

Doctor: What is about your constipation?

Patient: I am still constipated, though I had taken the medicine old constipation.

Doctor: What did you eat in last day breakfast?

Patient: I ate two “prathas” with a large glass of “lassi” after that I took two cups of tea.

Doctor: Very well and why did not ask a grave digger to dig your grave?

Patient: (Feeling shame and somewhat smiling), sorry doctor.

Doctor: You must take some light food and take fresh juices with proper rest.

Patient: Ok, now I will act on your advice properly.

Doctor: Ok, I am changing the medicines, but you should be careful next time while eating.

Patient: Thanks, Doctor, God bless you.

Doctor: Same to you, Allah Hafiz

Patient: Allah Hafiz.

Dialogue on Co-Education

Akbar: Hello, how are you dear?

Sarmad: Me fine, and what's about you?

Akbar: By the grace of Allah Almighty, I am also fine.

Sarmad: What are you doing these days?

Akbar: I am studying at Punjab University, Preparing for my BA exams.

Sarmad: Is there co-education in that university?

Akbar: Yes, It is known by everyone that there is co-education at the university level.

Sarmad: Do you know that in Islam co-education is prohibited.

Akbar: But you should keep it in mind, that ours is a poor country, we cannot afford separate institutions both for boys and girls.

Sarmad: Our government should try to fix this problem as you know that there is much harm in co-education system.

Akbar: But you should keep it in your mind that there are many advantages of this type of system.

Sarmad: What advantages of co-education are?

Akbar: In co-education institutions, a competition starts between boys and girls they try to beat are another in education.

Sarmad: But you should also keep it in your mind that they also misuse their liberty sometimes.

Akbar: Is it not possible in the institutions who manage separate education.

Sarmad: Not at all, because there is no chance of doing it.

Akbar: Friend, keep it in your mind that everything has some advantages and disadvantages, but we should be positive in every matter.

Sarmad: I agree with you but there should be a strong check and balance in this system of education.

Akbar: Yeah, I quite agree with you here.

A Dialogue between Two Students on Book Reading

Shahid: How are you dear?

Fahad: I am fine, nice to meet you, what is in your hand?

Shahid: A gift for you, guess it what it may be?

Fahad: I think it may be a perfume, as I love perfumes.

Shahid: Here you are wrong, take it and open it for yourself.

Fahad: (Opening) Wao, it is a nice book, thanks for your nice gift but you know that I do not take much interest in books.

Shahid: It is very bad habit; a book is a great blessing. By the way in which thing you are interested?

Fahad: I am interested in eating out at some food street.

Shahid: That's why; you are becoming fat day by day.

Fahad: Yeah, I do not have sufficient time to read a book.

Shahid: The people who give up book reading and cherish a habit of eating, they do not think by their mind but by their stomach.

Fahad: Are you joking, I am not in joking mood, change your topic.

Shahid: I am not joking but telling you the biggest reality of the world.

Fahad: The reality is that the books are at the footpaths waiting for buyers and many books shops are tuning into hotels and restaurants.

Shahid: It is true that is why we are not progressing in the world, if we want to compete with this fast progressing world, we should develop a habit of book reading.

Fahad: True very true, you have changed my point of view also.

Shahid: You might have heard that famous saying, "A house without books is like a body without a soul".

Fahad: Here I promise to you that I shall finish this book first and after that I will buy more books for reading.

Shahid: Thank God, I am very happy now.

Fahad: Thanks to you for your precious gift.

BA English Multi Dialogue

Aslam: Aslam-u-Alikum, how are you?

Akbar: Waalikum-us-salm, I am all right. What is going on these days?

Aslam: I am doing graduation nowadays/doing a job.

Akbar: Ok, very nice. How is your life getting on?

Aslam: It's going well but problems are an inevitable part of life.

Akbar: What kind of problems you face in life?

Aslam:
Pakistani.

My problems are those which are being faced by every

Nowadays I'm facing the problem of _____.

(Load shedding/inflation)

Akbar: The problem of _____ is increasing rapidly due to the negligence of government.

Aslam: Tell me about yourself, what are you doing these days?

Akbar: I am working at _____.

Aslam: _____.

Akbar: _____.

Aslam: _____.

Akbar: _____.

Aslam: _____.

Akbar: Your cell phone is ringing. It looks like that you have an urgent call.

Aslam: Oh yes, my father is calling me.

Akbar: Do you have an urgent work at home or is it an emergency?

Aslam: A little bit. O, nice to meet you.

Akbar: Ok, take care, see you again.

Aslam: God Bless you, Allah Hafiz.

Akbar: Same to you, and Allah Hafiz.

BA ENGLISH GUESS PAPERS

POEMS:

Leisure, Woman work. When I have fears, Politics, Snake, After Apple Picking.

SHORT STORIES:

Rappaccini's Daughter, Daughter, the New Constitution, Araby, The Happy Prince, The Little Willow.

ONE ACT PLAYS:

Pakistan and the Modern World, Eclipse, Whistling of Birds, Nagasaki, My Tailor, And The Vitamins.

MODERN ESSAYS:

Pakistan and the modern world, Eclipse, Whistling of Birds, Nagasaki, My Tailor, The Vitamins.

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

Character sketch of Santiago

Sea as a living thing

Hemingway's philosophy of life

Santiago's fight with sharks and Marlin

Justify the ending of the novel

BA English Multi Topics Essay

Corruption

Inflation

Over population

Terrorism

Beggary

Unemployment

Traffic Problems

poverty

Mass Illiteracy

Economic Crisis

Smuggling

Price Hike

Drugs

Sectarianism

Bribery



Self-Reliance

Tax Evasion

Favoritism

Nepotism

Dowry

Political Instability

Accountability

Economic Injustice

Provincialism

Regionalism

Pakistan is facing _____ no a days. It is not only the problem of Pakistan but all over the world, especially in the third world countries. It is symbolization of disaster and destruction. _____ is raising restlessness in the country and it is engulfing the unity and prosperity of the nation. It is a big barrier in the way of a progressing society. Its losses are limitless: Therefore, a good image of the country is easily spoiled through _____.

Distress and instability become the order of the day. It is like a white elephant which is eating fast the nations' strength and unity. The common people are heavily facing this monster. Current situation of _____ is a disturbing situation for peace and calm. Its demand is only negative for the sake of some rise-up people. If the evil of _____ is not nipped in the bud it may spread rapidly like a wild fire. It is an unending epidemic that deprives people from mental, physical, spiritual, moral, and economic health and of territorial integrity as well.

This evil of _____ is going up in its network. There is no area or community which is safe from it. Its publication is only because of public lack of awareness and knowledge. Young old and children are going to be intoxicated by it. Its network is spoiling the new generation gradually. It hypnotizes the mental approach of the people. It is enhancing a number of many other problems. The community has no proper idea to pass their routine life. It has transferred the common life into confusion and woes.

Moral and ethical values are being deteriorated. If a human being thinks and evaluates his current life, he feels that he is not secure. Abundant resources are not enough to control this permanent social evil.

The problem of _____ can be controlled through well planning, systematic strategies and the role of public along with N.G.Os. We can eradicate this problem by following the teachings of Islam. We should also cooperate with one another to finish this deadly ever-growing problem. An organized program is needed to accomplish our target. Sagacious atmosphere positive attitude are compulsory to overcome the problem of corruption.

PAPER B

ESSAY WRITING:

Energy Crisis in Pakistan, Democracy and Pakistan, Natural Calamities in Pakistan. Responsibilities of students. Pakistan's Economic Conditions

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

Problem of poor street lights, Letter to the editor about rash driving, letter to the editor about street begging, Letter to the editor about corruption in our country.

APPLICATION:

Job application for the post of a teacher, For the post of computer operator, For the post general Manager.

DIALOGUE:

Dialogue between a customer and a shopkeeper about dearness (price hike), Dialogue between two students about fashion in colleges, Dialogue between a student and a teacher about the defective.