

Compulsory English (semester-II)

SYMPATHY

by

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR

1. Who is the poet of the poem 'SYMPATHY'?

ANS- Paul Laurence Dunbar.

2. Which season is spoken of in the first verse of the poem?

ANS- Spring.

3. What is stolen from the chalice?

ANS- The 'faint perfume' of flower is stolen from the chalice.

4. According to the speaker in 'SYMPATHY' how does the caged bird feel?

ANS- According to the speaker in 'SYMPATHY' the caged bird feels constrained, oppressed and imprisoned.

5. The poet compares the caged bird's song to a _____ ?

ANS- prayer.

6. Complete the following sentences:

a) The bird's song is not a _____ of joy or glee.

ANS- Carol

b) The wings of the birds are _____ and its bosom is _____.

ANS- bruised , sore

7. Write the antonyms of the following words: a) caged , b) faint

ANS- a) free , b) strong

8. Write the synonyms of the following words:

a) chalice , b) faint

ANS- a) large cup or goblet , b) gladly

9. Give the noun form of the following words: a) sing , b) free

ANS- a) song , b) freedom

10. Find another word in the poem which means *throb* .

ANS- beat .

Compulsory English

(Semester-II)

A Cup of Tea

By

Katherine Mansfield

1. Who was Rosemary Fell?

ANS- Rosemary Fell, the protagonist of the story 'A Cup of Tea', was indeed not beautiful but she had everything she had ever wanted in life. She was rich and dressed elegantly. Rather than being satisfied Rosemary Fell was featured as a selfish, jealous and complex woman although she indulged herself in charity and kindness.

2. Which particular shop did Rosemary love to visit?

ANS- Rosemary loved to visit the antique Shop in Curzon Street.

3. What was the item that the shopkeeper had saved for Rosemary?

ANS- The shopkeeper had saved for Rosemary "an exquisite little enamel box with a glaze so fine it looked as though it had been baked in cream".

4. What was the price of the item saved by the antique shopkeeper?

ANS- The price of the item was twenty-eight guineas.

5. What was the name of the beggar?

ANS- The name of the beggar was Miss Smith.

6. How much money did Rosemary give Miss Smith?

ANS- Rosemary gave three pound notes to Miss Smith.

7. Write the noun form of the word 'marvellous'.

ANS- marvel

8. Write the synonyms of the following words:

a) cherub, b) quaint

ANS- a) angel, b) attractively old-fashioned

9. Write the antonyms of the following words:

a) vague, b) extreme

ANS- a) specific/distinct, b) moderate

10. The poor woman asked Rosemary _____.

ANS- to give her the price of a cup of tea.

Important themes of *GULLIVER'S TRAVELS*

Perspective and Relativity

In *Gulliver's Travels* the reader comes to realize that much in the world really is relative. Gulliver's first journey lands him in Lilliput where he is called the Mountain Man, because the people there are only five to six inches tall. On the other hand, in Brobdingnag, Gulliver is tiny compared to the enormous creatures that find him and keep him as a pet.

Gulliver spends a great deal of time pondering this situation when he arrives in Brobdingnag. He writes, "In this terrible Agitation of Mind I could not forbear thinking of Lilliput, whose Inhabitants looked upon me as the greatest Prodigy that ever appeared in the World: where I was able to draw an Imperial Fleet in my Hand I reflected what a Mortification it must prove to me to appear as inconsiderable in this Nation as one single Lilliputian would be among us." Gulliver adds, "Undoubtedly Philosophers are in the right when they tell us, that nothing is great or little otherwise than by Comparison."

Perspective and relativity do not only apply to size, however, in *Gulliver's Travels*. After spending time with the Houyhnhnms, Gulliver considers them above humanity in nearly every way. Returning to England, Gulliver is repulsed by the humans he formerly loved and instead chooses to spend his time in the barn with his horses. The question remains about what in the world is not relative after all; size is relative, but what about space itself? Is time relative in the novel as well? A careful reader will find many universals in the midst of so much cultural relativity.

Travel

The novel is set in the traditional mode of satirical travel literature. Many other classic works use the same device, such as Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* and Homer's *Odyssey*. Travel in the case of *Gulliver's Travels* gives Swift the opportunity to compare the ways of humanity, more specifically those of the English, with several other ways of living. Travel also keeps the story entertaining. It is not often that a person finds a book with four sailing journeys each interrupted by torrential storms, although one should remember that the Age of Exploration in Europe provided many stories of travels and discoveries of new lands and new peoples.

Truth and Deception

Truth and deception are prominent themes in *Gulliver's Travels*. For one thing, the reader is constantly questioning whether or not Gulliver is a reliable narrator—simply because what he is conveying is so fantastic. Most critics and readers determine that Gulliver is reliable, however.

One sign of his honesty is established within the first few pages, when he tells the reader about where he came from.

Our comfort with Gulliver's reliability is challenged in the last chapter of the novel, though, when Gulliver tells his readers he cannot tell a lie and swears this oath: "Nec si miserum Fortuna Sinonem Finxit, vanum etiam, mendacemque improba finget," which in English means, "Nor if Fortune had molded Sinon for misery, would she also in spite mold him as false and lying."

Lying does appear within Gulliver's journeys. In Lilliput he learns that for the Lilliputians lying is a capital punishment and is considered worse than stealing. In the country of the Houyhnhnms, Gulliver is surprised to learn that the Houyhnhnms have no concept of what it means to lie. Their complete honesty is part of what makes Gulliver decide that they are the noblest creatures on Earth.

COMPULSORY ENGLISH(Sem-2)

THE LOTTERY TICKET

By

ANTON CHEKHOV

1. which class did Ivan Dmitritch belong to?

Ans-Middle-Class.

2.What was the annual income of Ivan Dmitritch?

Ans.Twelve hundred.

3.What was the name of Ivan Dmitritch's wife?

Ans-Masha.

4.What was the number of the series and the number of the lottery ticket?

Ans-Series-9,499, number-26.

5. What was the prize money of the lottery ticket?

Ans-Seventy-five thousand.

6.What was the plan of Ivan Dmitritch after winning the lottery ticket?

Ans- to spend twenty-five thousand on real property, ten thousand on immediate expense, new furnishing...paying debts...travelling and so on.

7."Damnation take my soul entirely"-who said this?

Ans-Ivan Dmitritch.

8. Write the Synonyms of the words- "faith", "luck", "astonished", "slumber".

Ans-"belief", "fortune", "surprised", "sleep".

9. Write the antonyms of the words-"possible", "careless", "annoy", "Damnation".

Ans-"impossible", "careful", "please", "salvation".

THE SEASIDE

ques: Give any two features of Robert Lynd as an essayist.

please note that only the major points are discussed below. students must elaborate on the points to produce a complete answer.

Ans: Robert Lynd is one of the greatest essayists of the 20th century. As an essayist he followed the footsteps of Goldsmith, Charles Lamb and R. L. Stevenson.

Robert Lynd is a personal and autobiographical essayist. His essays reveal his personality, his humour, his lightheartedness, his philosophical and retrospective moods. In his essays he recalls his early memories. He gave personal touch to his essays every time, whatever be the subject.

Humour, irony and satire are some important features of his essays. According to him, humour is one of the saving graces of life. It is the

support and sustenance of life. He is ranked as a gentle satirist. He beautifully exposes the frailties and foibles of mankind.