

FLAMINGO: Long answer Questions

THE LAST LESSON

What happens when the Prussian authorities orders the abolishing the teaching of French and German instead in Alsace and Lorraine? Or How was the news received? Or What effect does the order from Berlin have on the local people? Or How do the people of Alsace and Lorraine react to the passing of Alsace and Lorraine into Prussian hands?

*Alsace and Lorraine, two French districts controlled by Prussian forces.

*Order from Berlin; abolishing French and teaching German instead-people shocked and sad

*M.Hamel, the school master leaving the school-villagers come to see him

*An emotional mood –delivers his last lesson-asks people to guard French language

* Unusual silence in class-children attentive

*Franz casual in class so far-shocked, realizes his negligence and regrets-undergoes a dramatic change- begins loving M. Hamel and books (language).-class ends on an emotional note.

What impression do you form of M.Hamel? /Character.

-A strict teacher-Franz afraid for not learning the rules of participles

-Respected among the people-villagers come to meet him on the last day

-Pride and feelings of patriotism- a true patriot but helpless because of the order from Berlin

-Straightforward-scolds for showing negligence to language, admits he too was sometimes careless -

-His love for language-advises to hold fast to language, a key to prison

-A good and devoted teacher-wants to give every thing to his students in his last lesson

-A man of emotions-can't speak when begins addressing the class

LOST SPRING

What does the title Lost Spring signify? Or Justify the title.

-Lost spring-the spring that is no more-here used metaphorically-the happiness that is no more

-Childhood happiest phase of life-poverty steals the joy of this phase

-Saheb and Mukesh-victims of poverty-unable to experience the spring of their life-

-Saheb a rag picker from Seemapuri, Mukesh a child from bangle-making family of Ferozabad

-Support their families financially- can't even afford to go to school

-Title apt and appropriate-conveys/focuses on the developments of the piece (lesson)

DEEP WATER

What was the misadventure? What role did the instructor play in building a swimmer out of Douglas?/How did he remove the fear?

*Has an aversion to (fear of) water since childhood

*Tries to learn swimming in Y M C A pool-not perfect-thrown into pool by a boy-fatal experience-has a narrow escape

*Incident deepens hydrophobia (fear of water)-avoids water

*Grows up but the fear continues to grip him- no fun in life-can't enjoy water sports and fishing

*Decides to overcome fear-takes the help of a swimming coach- learns swimming

*A bit of fear still there-practices on his own-gains confidence-challenges fear.

Lesson for life: any battle can be won if we have strong will power

THE RATTRAP

Justify the title 'The Rattrap'.

- Title apt and appropriate-all the happenings/developments in the story are centered around it.
- Rattrap-a device to trap rats-used metaphorically here-similarity between the rattrap and the world
- World like rattrap offers baits and tempts people to do wrong-once somebody trapped, left to regret

- Peddler, a spoilt man supports himself selling rattraps and doing small thefts-hates the world
- Attracted to a bait-steals 30 kronor of the crofter and escapes into jungle
- Loses his way-realizes he has been caught in the rattrap- goes to ironmaster house-badly trapped-
- But Edla, ironmaster's daughter helps him escape from the rattrap- changes his ways

How does the story suggest that a gesture of kindness and love from others can help one change (turn over a new leaf) leaving the evil ways? /theme of the story.

- People choose wrong path out of circumstances- we should give them a chance
- Peddler, a spoilt man supports himself selling rattraps and doing small thefts-hates the world
- Steals 30 kronor of the crofter and escapes into jungle-loses his way-finds shelter in an iron mill
- Iron mill owner mistakes him to be his old friend-goes home-Christmas eve-treated well
- Reality exposed next day -to be thrown out of home-Edla Willmanson shows sympathy & concern- allows him to stay
- Peddler amazed, impressed-undergoes a change-returns 30 kronor and leaves a note and gift for her
- Edla becomes the cause for the change -Hate the sin, not the sinner-be kind to them-they will change

What impression do you form of the peddler?/Character

- A victim of circumstances-nobody concerned to him
- Has no interest in world and its people
- A spoilt man- supports himself selling rattraps and doing small thefts
- His philosophy of world being a rattrap
- Despite a nice treatment cheats the crofter- steals 30 kronor and escapes
- Goodness buried under evil ways – meets Edla -her treatment and concern touch his heart
- Changes his ways-turns over a new leaf- returns 30 kronor and leaves a note and gift

INDIGO

Gandhiji had the qualities of a good leader. Discuss. Or How did Gandhiji help the peasants of Champaran?

- Champaran-Gandhiji's first assignment in Indian politics -Sharecroppers in Champaran exploited by the landlords- forced to pay the compensation to be freed from 15 percent agreement
- Visits Muzaffarpur to collect case details-meets lawyers-Stays in Champaran to get the facts
- Authorities order him to leave-refuses-arrested-Released without bail-case dropped later
- Government on back foot-appoints a panel to look into the grievances of sharecroppers
- Government surrenders- A refund of 25 percent-Gandhiji agrees-battle of Champaran won
- A leader of practical problems-a follower of non-violence

GOING PLACES

“Going Places deals with the pain one experiences when their dreams are shattered and hopes are dashed.” Discuss. Or Going Places lets readers peep into fantasies of youth and their ideals, along with the pain of promises that are never met and the dreams that are never materialized. Support the with relevant examples from the story./THEME

*Story deals with adolescent fantasy and idolizing (hero worship)

*Teenage life-full of unrealistic dreams and huge, impractical hopes/promises to oneself.

*Crashing of dreams and not meeting of promises result in pain and disappointment.

*Sophie from humble (Poor) background -spends time fantasizing-big and unrealistic dreams; opening a boutique, becoming an actor, fashion designer

*Adores Danny Casey, an Irish footballer-feels in love with him-fabricates (creates a false story) a story meeting him.

*Goes to meet him-waits-broken as no one comes-realizes the hollowness of fantasy.

*Hopes dashed and dreams shattered – pained and sad.

“Though almost same age and classmates, Sophie and Jansie are different.” Bring out the contrast between the two friends citing relevant instances from the story.

-Sophie and Jansie-school mates and same age girls

-Humble backgrounds-To work in biscuit factory after they leave school

-Their Crush for Danny Casey-Jansie too has craze for him but is sensible.

-Sophie- has big and unrealistic dreams-becoming an actor and opening a boutique, fashion designer

-Spends time fantasizing, fabricates stories-unaware of the practical world and hard realities of life

-Deeply in love with Danny Casey but helpless –is broken on realizing the hollowness of fantasy

-Loves brother Geoff-shares her secrets with him-jealous of his silence-dreams to be in his world

-Jansie-stands in sharp contrast with Sophie, her friend

-A practical and realistic girl-aware of the stark realities of world

-Warns Sophie against dreaming big- *“Takes money, Soaf, something like that.”*

-A good friend

FLAMINGO: Short answer Questions The Last Lesson

What tempts Franz to stay away from the School that morning?

-The beautiful sunny morning with the birds chirruping and Prussian soldiers drilling

-He resists his feelings and goes to school, though late

What was Franz counting on to enter the class unnoticed? Was he successful?

-Counting on the commotion (noise) to secretly enter the class-fails as today class is silent because of the order from Berlin-caught/seen by M Hamel himself.

How does Hamel react when Franz fails to recite the rules of participles?

-Amazingly, M Hamel does not scold him-makes Franz realize his negligence towards the class so far-also blames himself for sending him to water his plants and giving holidays unnecessarily

Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons?” What does this remark of Franz signify?

-Shows his anger on the order from Berlin-makes a satire on the way Prussian authorities are forcing the people of Alsace and Lorraine to learn German

-How does M.Hamel describe the French language in his last lesson? Or Why does M.Hamel caution the French people to always be attached with their language?

-French language the most beautiful, the clearest and most logical- Should protect the language as it is a key to prison

Why was M Hamel leaving the school? What was the order from Berlin?

-Alsace and Lorraine captured by Prussia-order from Berlin to abolish French and teach German in schools-M Hamel, a teacher has to leave.

How does the last French lesson prove to be an eye-opener to Franz?

-Casual (Careless) in the class so far-shocked at the order from Berlin-realizes his negligence and regrets-undergoes a dramatic change- begins loving M. Hamel and books (language).

LOST SPRING

What is ironical about the name of Saheb-E-Alam?

-The name Saheb-E-Alam means the lord of universe-But Saheb-E-Alam is a rag-picker-his life stands in sharp contrast with the meaning of his name-can't even afford the basic amenities of life, forget the comfort

What is ironical about Seemapuri being on the periphery of Delhi?

-Seemapuri being near Delhi should be well developed but is a symbol of poverty

How can we say that Saheb is no longer his own master? Or Was he happy working at the tea stall?

Now, he is no more a rag picker and has lost the carefree life-has joined tea stall and has to carry orders of his master, the tea stall owner-he is unhappy

How does the dream of Mukesh loom like a mirage?

The author compares the dream of Mukesh to a mirage to show that his dream to become a motor mechanic is impractical as he belongs to a family of bangle makers. Circumstances may not allow him to realize his dream.

How is it daring/challenging/different for Mukesh to be a motor mechanic?

Mukesh belongs to a family of bangle makers- has to stick to the family lineage and make bangles like his forefathers-to think of becoming a motor mechanic is something like committing a sin.

What forces conspire to keep the works in the bangle-industry at Firozabad in poverty? Or What are the two distinct worlds the author sees in Firozabad? Or What is the vicious circle?

One world is the family, caught in the web of poverty, burdened by the stigma of caste in which they are born

Another world is the vicious circle of the sahlukars, the middlemen, the keepers of law, the bureaucrats and the politicians.

DEEP WATER

How did the misadventure at Y.M.C.A. pool rob Douglas of fun and joy of life? Or Why was he keen to overcome his fear of water?

See point 3 & 4 of long answer

What message does the story 'Deep Water' convey?

All we have to fear is fear itself-there is nothing as fear-it's only the state of mind

Face a problem head-on instead of running away from it

With strong will power, everything is possible.

"The handicap stayed with me as the years rolled by." What handicap/disability does Douglas talk about? How does he deal with/overcome it? Or What mishap in his childhood left him gripped with fear of water that he could only overcome when he grew up?

In childhood learning swimming-not perfect-thrown into pool by a boy-an ordeal-has a narrow escape-develops a fear of water (handicap)-avoids water.

See last three points of long answer for second part of this question.

"The instructor was finished but I was not finished." What does the writer wish to convey?

Hired an instructor to overcome his fear of water - learnt swimming; had enough extensive practice - instructor finished his lessons (coaching)-but a bit of fear still there.

How does the narrator overcome his fear of water?

See last two points of long answer

INDIGO

Why did Gandhiji chide(scold) the lawyers who represented the sharecroppers?

Charging high fees from the poor peasants-not concerned about their problems

Why did Gandhiji agree to a settlement of 25 percent refund to the farmers?

Gandhiji demanded 50 percent refund but agreed to 25percent-considered it a victory of peasants over English Government-money didn't matter- what mattered was that Britishers gave in (surrendered) to the demands of sharecroppers and accepted their defeat.

How was Gandhiji treated at Rajendra Prasad's house?

Visited his house with Raj Kumar Shukla-mistaken as a peasant-made to sit on the ground

Treated as untouchable-not allowed to draw water from the well lest the well be polluted

What was the agreement that existed between sharecroppers and landlords? What problem occurred later?

Planting 3/20(three-twentieth) or 15 percent of their land with indigo and surrendering the entire harvest as tax.

Germany producing synthetic indigo-Indian indigo not needed so the contract automatically stood null and void (ineffective)-but landlords demanded compensation money to release them from the contract.

What 'conflict of duties' did Gandhiji face?

Didn't want to break the law and defy the Government –but at the same time was committed to voice against the injustice to peasants, a humanitarian and national service

The Invisible Man: Summary

Chapter 1 to 7: The stranger (Griffin) arrives in Iping and rents a room in Coaches and Horses, an inn whose owners are Mrs and Mr Hall. He is wrapped in bandages. He has surprisingly unusual luggage that contains six trunks, big and fat books, crates and countless bottles. He becomes a subject of interest and people are curious to know about him. Mr Cuss, a doctor by profession, too is eager to meet him. On pretext of arranging funds for a cause, he visits him. However, his meeting with Griffin turns out to be a horrible experience. When he shares this experience with Mr Bunting, the Vicar, he calls it the most remarkable story.

Mrs Hall is unable to put up (adjust) with the behavior of the guest and asks him to clear his bills. Griffin, as he has no money, commits a burglary at the house of Vicar (Vicarage) on Whit Monday. Finding the room of stranger open, Mrs and Mr Hall come to inspect it. The stranger is nowhere but all of a sudden his bed clothes and the furniture begin flying in the air. The Halls are pushed outside the room. Mrs Hall thinks the stranger has put sprits in their furniture. Suddenly, he appears out of nowhere. When Mr Hall tries to talk to him, he shouts asking to be left alone.

Upset by the incident, Mrs. Hall stops serving him food. By now everyone thinks that Griffin was behind the burglary. When he offers to pay her, she asks him the source of the money, and what he has done to her furniture. This results in a confrontation. He becomes headless, removes his clothes and becomes invisible. Mr Jaffers, the constable comes to arrest him. Griffin because of his invisibility makes it tough for them to arrest him and escapes. Now everybody has come to know about his invisibility.

Chapter 9 to 12: Griffin forces Marvel to be his aid (companion/sidekick). He uses him to get his three diaries which are still in Coaches and Horses. When they reach the Griffin's room, they find Mr Cuss and Mr Bunting examining the diaries and trying to make out what is written in these. Griffin is angry and hits both of them. Marvel runs with the diaries but is chased by Mr Huxter. Griffin helps Marvel in escape, hurts everybody who comes in his way and creates havoc in Coaches and Horses breaking every single window. He leaves Iping and never returns again.

Chapter 13 to 16: Realising that being with Griffin is full of risks, Marvel expresses his wish to free him but Griffin forces him to continue to be with him. From Iping they reach the town of Port Stowe. By now the invisible man and his actions have become news. Marvel meets a mariner (sailor) who is reading the news story of invisible man. Marvel begins telling him about the invisible man but is stopped by Griffin. Hit by Griffin, Marvel is forced to say that it is a hoax. Mariner finds this U turn very strange. Later, Marvel with his books tries to escape and is chased by Griffin. Marvel takes shelter in Jolly Cricketers, an inn where people come to his help. In the struggle, Griffin is shot and wounded.

Chapter 17 to 24: Griffin takes shelter in the house of Dr Kemp. He (the voice) tells Dr Kemp that he is his old acquaintance who is now invisible. Dr Kemp finds it hard to believe. Dr Kemp wants to know more but since Griffin needs rest, he sleeps. He threatens him to not let his secret out. When he is asleep, Kemp scans newspapers and verifies the facts about Griffin. He informs Colonel Adye about Griffin.

Later, Griffin begins telling him how he worked on an experiment of invisibility. He robbed his father to fund his research. He tried the formula on a cat and other things. When his landlady grew suspicious, he took his three books & cheque book and set the house on fire. He tells that being invisible, it was very tough for him to survive in cold and tells his experiences in **Oxford street, in the emporium and in Drury Lane**. He also tells his

experience in Iping. Now the world has come to know about his invisibility. He tells that after meeting Kemp, he has changed his mind and now he wants to take revenge from those who have troubled him. He invites Kemp to be his partner (accomplice) and with him desires to establish a reign of terror. When they are talking, Colonel Adye arrives. Griffin senses the situation. He calls Dr Kemp a traitor and becomes defensive. They try to get hold of Griffin but he taking advantage of his invisibility escapes.

Chapter 24 to 28: Dr Kemp tells Col Adye about the plans of Griffin. They together try to corner him. People are asked to keep indoors. Griffin kills Col Adye. Finally he is also killed.

Epilogue: Marvel has opened an inn named 'The Invisible Man' with Griffin's money. He has Griffin's books but denies having them. He tries to decode what is written in them and has a desire to become invisible like Griffin. He makes money by telling stories about Griffin after his death.

Questions on Incidents and Characters

Griffin's Arrival In Iping

- Stranger arrives in Iping-early Feb, winter season, a snowfall
- His entire body except the tip of the nose is wrapped (Covered) in bandages
- Enters Coaches and Horses, an inn owned by Mrs and Mr Hall-Asks for fire and a room

- Mrs Hall is happy to get a customer at this slack (slow) time-tries to be a nice host to him
- Arranges fire and lunch-stranger does not remove his coat
- She thinks that he has met an accident or has had an operation- which left him disfigured

- Stranger asks Mrs Hall to arrange bringing his luggage from Bramblehurst railway station
- Finding this opportunity, Mrs Halls tries to talk to him (about accidents)
- He seems uninterested and asks her to bring some match sticks
- She does not like it and finds it rude but for the sake of 2 sovereigns (money), she keeps quiet.

The Furniture Going Mad

- Early Hours of Whit Monday-Finding Griffin's room open, Mr Halls enters and finds it empty
- Garments, bandages and hat scattered on bed & chair
- Mr Hall also joins her
- Front door opens and shuts but nobody is there-a sneeze-both confuse it to be one another'

- Most extraordinary thing happens in Griffin's room:
 - Bed clothes leap up as somebody has thrown them aside
 - The chair throws his coat and trousers aside, strikes (hits) Mrs Hall and again pushes both of them out
 - The door is shut violently and locked- there is stillness all around.

- Mrs Hall nervous-feels that Griffin has put spirits in the furniture
- Mr Sadndy Wadgers, the blacksmith is called -he calls it a case of black magic
- When the discussion is on, Griffin appears
- Mr. Halls wants to talk to him but he shouts and demands to be left alone

Mr Cuss and Mr Bunting Examining Griffin's Three Diaries in His Room (Pre Board 1 Question)

- Mr Cuss and Mr Bunting were in the invisible man's room at Coaches and Horses
- Mrs Hall had given them permission to examine his things
- Found the three diaries (books), hoped to get some clues-unable to comprehend (understand) anything
- Invisible man entered with the help of Marvel
- Furious (Angry) for their action
- Held (Caught) them by their neck and knocked their head on the table
- Threatened them to murder
- Demanded his diaries back-Marvel took them away.

Character of Marvel (Pre Board 1 Question)

- A local tramp-short, fat, shabby
- Casual approach-homeless life style, lazy guy
- Becomes Griffin's sidekick-though considers himself stupid
- Later becomes his accomplices (Companion) but cheats him
- Opportunistic person-manages to run away with Griffin's money and the three dairies (books)
- Clever-gets himself arrested to keep away from Griffin
- Keeps the books himself in hope of decoding what is written in them
- Makes money by telling stories about Griffin after his death
- Opens an inn named 'The Invisible Man' with Griffin's money
- Has a desire to become invisible like Griffin

VISTAS: Short answer Questions

THE TIGER KING

What was the prediction by the astrologer?

See first point of first long question for first part.

How was the Tiger King brought up?

See second long answer-Luxurious living.....

What brought his mission to a standstill? How does he deal with it?

The extinction of tigers in his own kingdom brought his mission to a halt/standstill.

He negotiates (deals with) this crisis/problem by marrying a princess of the state where he can find enough tigers to reach his tally.

Why was Maharaja happy despite losing three lac?

He puts himself in danger of losing his kingdom when he refuses the permission to a British officer to hunt tigers (even he denies him photographing with the carcass of the tiger!). However, he very cleverly tackles the crisis (saves his kingdom) by pleasing the officer with a humble present of diamond rings to his wife.

How was the hundredth tiger arranged?

Dewan on the verge of losing his job- arranges a tiger from a People's park in Madras and hides it in his house- carries it to the place where king is hunting in the dead of night.

How did the hundredth tiger take its final revenge upon the tiger king? Or What is ironical about the death of the tiger king? How does the tiger king meet his death?

(He kills the hundredth tiger (actually killed by his men when he has left) and is overjoyed at his success. But he could not change the destiny.)

(Ironically, a wooden tiger that he had brought and gifted his son on his (son's) birthday became the means/cause of his death.) While playing with the tiger, one of the slivers pierced in his hand which resulted in infection. It developed into a suppurating sore spreading all over the arm. Despite a successful operation by the expert doctors, he couldn't be saved!

What problems did the Tiger King face? How did he deal with them?

See Point 3 of first long question

THE ENEMY

What made Sadao shelter and help/save the man despite a threat to his life and an open defiance from his servants?

-Is moved by the pathetic condition of the soldier-Rises above the narrow boundaries

-Humanity and call of duty as a doctor move him-endangers his life(puts his life in danger).

How did Sadao's servants respond/react when they came to know that their master was sheltering an American?

Hate Americans-Warn their master not to save the man. When they see he doesn't change his mind, they give up their jobs in protest. (Yummy even refuses to wash the man.)

Why did Sadao help him escape though earlier he had intimated the General about him? Or How did he get rid of the man?

General fails to keep his promise to get the soldier killed. Sadao, unable to bear the anxiety and insecurity anymore, arranges an easy escape for the soldier supplying his boat with all the basic necessities.

SHOULD WIZARD HIT MOMMY?

Who is Jo? How does she respond to her father's story telling? How does he react to Joe's interruption in the story?

Jack's 4-year daughter- Raises questions during the course of the story-shows logical and reasoning ability-predicts the ending-bored with almost same story everyday.

Jack is annoyed. Becomes authoritative and asks her to accept the story the way he is narrating.

What does the story ‘Should Wizard Hit Mommy’ tell about the attitude of adults?

*suppose themselves to be always correct without considering the perspective of the children.

* don’t like the children to question them.

* are sometimes unaware of the growing logical and reasoning ability of their children.

* fail to respond to the inquisitiveness/queries of children.

Why has the story telling become a monotonous drill? /What is the usual content in Jack’s stories?

Same stuff every day. The stories are developed on the same plot and have same characters with slight changes in their names like Roger Skunk, Roger Fish, Roger Squirrel and Roger Chipmunk. The endings are always predictable.

How did Joe want the story told by her father to end and why?

Ending: Wizard changes Roger into smell of roses. The mother doesn’t like it and hits on the head of wizard with an umbrella. Consequently, the wizard gets him his previous smell.

The girl doesn’t like this ending and wants the wizard to hit mummy instead. She find the hitting by Roger’s mother illogical.

How and why did all other animals tease Roger Skunk? How does the wizard help him? How does his mother react to it?

Roger Skunk smells bad. They do not play with him.

Embarrassed at his bad smell, he goes to wizard who, on his request, changes him into smell of roses.

She doesn’t like it. Upset, she goes back and hits on the head of wizard with an umbrella. Consequently, the wizard gets him his previous smell. The mother is all happy.

On The Face Of It

What has caused Derry to feel low in life?

Some acid accidentally fell on one side of his face leaving it disfigured and ugly. He feels people notice his face with a sort of disgust. This psychological development has caused in him a sense of inferiority and led him to feel low.

Why does Lamb advise him to lock himself up in a room?

Derry has a very low opinion about himself. Lamb’s advice comes when he says he wants to keep himself cut off from people as they feel afraid of him and so don’t wish to see him because of his disfigured face. Or sometimes they give him staring looks.

What does the ‘Bees instance’ suggest him about the outlook of Lamb?

Lamb remarks that to some people the noise made by bees in his garden could be **buzzing** but to him it is **humming**.

His remark reveals his positive outlook to life. He doesn’t whine(complain) about the uncertainties of life and lives the life as it comes to him.

On seeing Derry, what does the woman in the street speak to other woman?

She says Derry has got a face that only a mother would love. This comment only deepens his belief that people are not interested in him.

Why does Lamb remark that there are plenty of other things to stare at?

Derry is very much concerned with people looks at him and has come to believe that they look at him only to notice his disfigured face. Lamb in a tone of reasoning tells him that they have got certain other jobs to do than staring at his face.

Why doesn't Derry like to be kissed by her mother?

Being deprived of due consideration and care in life, he feels that there is no one bothered about him because of his disfigured face. Even his mother also doesn't like him and just does a formality when she kisses on another side of his face.

Though almost common in handicap, how are both Lamb and Derry different?

(Both of them are handicapped, as one has got a disfigured face and another a tin leg.) But despite their almost a common handicap they have a great difference in their approaches to life. To Derry life is hard and dull whereas Lamb sees beauty in everything and believes in living every moment of life.

What change is noticed in Derry by the end of the story? What causes this change?

In the beginning of the play he is seen uninterested in life. But by the end, he emerges as a new being bursting with confidence, full of life, entirely transformed (changed) from his earlier self.

He identified himself (realized that Lamb too has a problem) with Lamb. Lamb's reasoning attitude and his way of looking at life brought this radical change in him.

EVANS TRIES AN O-LEVEL

What does the title mean?

Evans Tries an O Level means that Evans is trying to learn German and pass an ordinary level (O' level) exam. However, he does it to escape from the jail.

Why was he called 'Evans the Break'? Why was he shifted to Oxford jail?

Notorious for escaping-Has already escaped from prison three times-shifted to Oxford jail.

Why do people doubt Evan's sincerity towards taking the 'O' level exam? Or Do you think Evans really wants to take the O level exam and upgrade his qualification?

See first point of the first short question-They feel it might be an excuse to escape again.

He isn't interested to upgrade himself-he is just looking for a chance to escape.

How does Evan's remark 'I may surprise everybody' come true?

Everybody thinks that he means he will surprise every one by scoring well in the O-level exam for German. But he means something else. This comes true when he surprises everybody by successfully escaping from the prison in spite of strict vigilance and precautions.

What precautions were taken for the smooth conduct of the examination?

Cell (Examination room) scanned of everything that Evans may use to injure the invigilator or him-Cell securely locked-Jackson and Stephen detailed (appointed) for strict vigilance-Governor can hear all the conversation in the cell-frisking (searching) of the invigilator.

How is Governor able to track Evans after he escapes from the prison?

With the help of correction slip/correction that is made via first phone call during the exam. His attention to it is drawn by McLeery-Translated into English.

How does Evan outwit/befool the Governor once again?

Governor traces/tracks (finds) Evans in the hotel after the escape-he escapes once again in the police van that actually does not belong to police.

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD

THE CUTTING OF MY LONG HAIR -Zitkala Sa

1.The author ‘was securely tied within a bedlam and her spirit tore itself in struggle’.

How was she tied? What was the struggle for?

She found herself in a strange environment. The language there was new to her and whatever was spoken there seemed like chaos.

There was no one who could be a solace to her. She felt suffocated in that environment and wanted to free herself from the mental torture she was subjected to.

2.How did the author react when she came to know that they were going to cut her hair?

She was shocked at the news as to her the hair was a thing that she would never wish to part away from. She decided to protest it, not submitting to the authorities.

3.What plan did she devise to escape the cutting of her hair? Did it work?

Unnoticed, she slipped into a big hall that was quite dark and hid herself under one of the beds there. But she couldn't escape them for long and was soon exposed. They dragged her out and cut the hair despite her resistance.

4.Why did she consider herself to be an animal?

The things were very much mechanical there. They had a certain code of conduct that was to be followed.The cutting of author's hair against her wish was such a case. They even didn't bother about her emotions and treated her brutally tying her in a chair.

WE TOO ARE HUMAN BEINGS -Bama

1.Why would the author take so much time while her way back home?

There was a lot to watch in the market. It was always a fun to see the ‘novelties and oddities’(new things) there and the author could not resist the temptation(stop seeing) to enjoy watching them.

2.What was her initial reaction when she saw the man carrying the vadais? Did her reaction change later?

The man was holding out the packet that contained vadais by its string lest he should touch it. She took it to be funny.

Later, when she related the entire episode to her brother, she came to know the real side of the story. This infuriated her and she right then wanted to touch those ‘wretched vadais’ to show her protest against the injustice.

3.What experience did Annan have when he went to the library in the neighbouring village?

Seeing an unfamiliar face, one of the landlord's men asked Annan his name. The other man wanted to know the street where he lived. He enquired it so that with the help of his answer he could establish (come to know) which caste he belonged to. This was an instance of discrimination that they were often subjected to.

4.What did her brother advise her to live a life of dignity and hour?

Her brother told her that they had a stigma of being born into a low community attached to them. The humiliations they received at others' hands could only be overcome if they study and make progress in life. This would enable them to come at par with others(equal) and get into the mainstream.

VISTAS: Long answer Questions

THE TIGER KING

Write a note on the element of irony in the story 'The Tiger King'. Or

“Man proposes, God disposes.” How is this remark true in the case of Tiger king?

-Astrologers predict a tiger would be the cause of his death - but killing 100 tigers can save him.
-Bows(takes a pledge) to kill hundred tigers to keep his death away.

-Smartly deals with the obstacles(problems) on his way; tigers extinct in his area - marries for enough tigers; refuses permission to British officer to hunt-gifts his wife diamond rings worth 3 lac to please(make happy) him and saves his kingdom.

-Successfully kills 99 tigers - unaware that the hundredth tiger is actually killed by his men! – Celebrates.

-But couldn't change his fate-ironically, a wooden tiger which he presents to his son as a birthday gift ultimately becomes the cause of his death.

Impression of the Tiger king on the basis of your reading of the story/Character.

-Misuses his position as a king- self centered, does whatever possible to meet his target
-Insensitive to pain of wild animals-kills 99 tigers indiscriminately just to keep his death away.
-Shrewd (Clever) - marries to reach tally(figure) of 100 tigers-gifts diamond rings worth 3 lac to save his kingdom

-Arrogant-doesn't listen to any one- suspends officers-increases taxes

-Luxurious living-brought up in luxury, seen English films, had English tutor etc.

-Determined-pledges to see state business/state matters only after achieving the target.

THE ENEMY

“I wonder why I could not kill the man.”, says Sadao at the end. Discuss the significance of the remark in light of the happenings/developments of the story.

-Rising above the narrow boundaries, Sadao shelters the American soldier despite a threat to his life.
-Humanity and call of duty as a doctor move him - operates on the soldier successfully.

-Helps him escape when General fails to live his promise.

-Recalls his life in America and age-old hatred for the Americans grips him.

-A dramatic turn - regrets saving the man and feels he should have killed him instead.