

ENGLISH

MADE EASY -1

18K1E1

UNIT – I
THE CURB IN THE SKY

A) ESSAY

The curb in the sky to focus on the conflicts between the men who want to be adventurous and the women who hold them back. Since her young age, Dorothy had accustomed to finish sentences before the speakers complete them. Sometimes she finished them wrongly and sometimes she finished them correctly. Her parents did not consider her mannerism a nuisance. They thought that it was cute or even bright. When Dorothy grew up she became quite pretty. Gentlemen became attracted to her. Emotionally she stirred them, but mentally she soon began to wear them down. Even in her late teens she began to correct their English. Most of her admirers tolerated his habit, because of their interest in her lovely personality. But as time went on they drifted away to the less captious girls.

Deshler married Dorothy without caring the warnings of his friends. He really did not know anything about Dorothy, except that she was pretty and bright eyed and desirable. Charlie was a great story teller. She took to correcting his stories. She suggested a change here and there. Mostly she kept quiet. At the end of the second year of their marriage Charlie began to narrate an extremely unusual story about a dream he had. His intention was that Dorothy could not correct him on his own dreams. Charlie began to live entirely in shadow. He was sent to an asylum. In the asylum, he began to narrate the same old dream when he said, "I pulled over to the curb Dorothy interfered and said that there were no curbs in the sky. She said that he always got that story wrong.

B) COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

Passage 1

Charlie Deshler, however, was an impetuous man, of the sweep-than-of their-feet persuasion. and he became engaged to Dorothy so quickly and married her in so short a time that, being deaf to the warnings of his friends, whose concern he regarded as mere jealousy, he really didn't know anything about Dorothy except that she was pretty and bright-eyed and (to him) desirable. Dorothy as a wife came, of course, into her great flowering: she took to correcting Charlie's stories. He had traveled widely and experienced greatly and was a truly excellent raconteur. Dorothy was, during their courtship, genuinely interested in him and his stories, and since she had never shared any

of the adventures he told about, she could not know when he made mistakes in time or in place or in identities. Beyond suggesting a change here and there in the number of a verb, she more or less let him alone. Charlie spoke rather good English, anyway he knew when to say "were" and when to say "was" after "if- - and this was another reason he didn't find Dorothy out.

Questions:

1. Who is Charlie?
2. Who is the heroine of the play'.'.?
3. What interested Charlie to marry Dorothy?.
4. Write the profession of Charlie.
5. How did Charlie took his friend's comment about Dorothy?.

Answers:

1. Charlie is the hero of the play 'the curb in the sky'.
2. Dorothy is the heroine.
3. Dorothy seems to be pretty and bright eyed for Charlie.
4. By profession, Charlie is a writer.
5. Charlie felt that his friends were feeling jealousy about his marriage with Dorothy.

Passage 2

At the end of the second year of their marriage, when you visited the Deshlers, Charlie would begin some outlandish story about a dream he had had, knowing that Dorothy could not correct him on his own dreams. They became the only life that he had that was his own. "I thought I was running an airplane," he would say, "made out of telephone wires and pieces of old leather. I was trying to make it fly to the moon, taking off from my bedroom. About halfway up to the moon. however, a man who looked like Santa Claus, only he was dressed in the uniform of a customs officer, waved at me to stop - he was in a plan made of telephone wires too. So I pulled over to a cloud. "'Here,' he said to me, 'you can't go to the moon, if you are the man who invented these wedding cookies.' Then he showed me a cookie in the shape of a man and woman being married, made of dough and fastened firmly to a round, crisp cookie base." So he would go on. Any psychiatrist will tell you that at the end of the way Charlie was going lies madness in the form of monomania.

Questions:

1. What is the nature of Dorothy?
2. After two years of married life, what is the condition of Charlie?
3. Write about the dream of Charlie.
4. Write about Charlie's Aeroplane.
5. Why did Charlie went to his dream and tells a story?.

Answers:

1. Dorothy won't allow others to complete their statements. It is she, who finishes their's.
2. Charlie is totally fededup by the peculiar nature of Dorothy.
3. Charlie, in his dream is driving and aeroplane flying towards moon made of telephone wires, Santa Claus came in the form of a custom officer.
4. Charlie's aeroplane is made out of telephone wires.
5. He comes out with a dream story, so that he will be safe from Dorothy's interference.

Passage 3

"Of course," concluded Joe, "he's finally got away from that woman." It was a couple of weeks later that I drove up to the asylum to see Charlie. He was lying on a cot on a big screened in porch, looking wan and thin. Dorothy was sitting on a chair beside his bed, bright-eyed and eager. I was somehow surprised to see her there, having figured that Charlie had, at least, won sanctuary from his wife. He looked quite mad. He began at once to tell me the story of his trip to the moon. He got to the part where the man who looked like Santa Clause waved at him to stop. "He was in a plane made of telephone wires too," said Charlie. "So I pulled over to the curb -"

"No. You pulled over to a cloud," said Dorothy. "There aren't any curbs in the sky. There couldn't be. You pulled over to a cloud." Charlie sighed and turned slightly in his bed and looked at me. Dorothy looked to me too with her pretty smile "I lc always gets that story wrong," she said. The End.

Questions:

1. Who is Jow?.
2. What made Charlie to go to asylum?
3. Did Charlie came out with new stories in asylum?.

4. Write about the final twist in that story.
5. "He always gets that story wrong". Who is the speaker?.

Answers:

1. Joe is Charlie's friend and he is the one who gave a caution about Dorothy, before marriage.
2. Dorothy's nature of finishing the statements of Charlie's stories forced him to go to asylum.
3. No, he didn't He repeatedly told the sane story of aeroplane.
4. Even at such a pathetic situation, Dorothy didn't give up her nature of correcting Charlie's story. This is the final twist.
5. Obviously, the speaker is 'Dorothy'

Multiple Choice Questions :-

1. Charlie Deshler was going to marry

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----|
| (a). Arthy | (b). Dorothy | |
| (c). Charlie | (d). Early | (b) |

2. Dorothy Awhen she began to finish sentences for the people (Fill in the dash)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| (a). Annoyed the people | (b). Thrashed the people | |
| (c). Kicked the people | (d). Kissed the people | (a) |

3. Dorothy's parents did not seem to be conscious that her mannerism was a

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----|
| (a). blessing | (b). hindrance | |
| (c). nuisance | (d). Pleasure | (c) |

4. Dorothy's mother telephoned to her husband at the office and told him about

- | | | |
|--|--|-----|
| (a). Dorothy's boldness in finishing sentences | (b)Dorothy's dullness in finishing sentences | |
| (c). Dorothy's inability to finish sentences | | |
| (d). Dorothy's wit to finish to finish sentences | | (d) |

5. When Dorothy grew up she became quite pretty and even more a
- (a). Nuisance (b). loveable (c). timid (d). menace (d)
6. Emotionally Dorothy Stirred people, but mentally she soon began to wear them
- (a). off (b). up (c). down (d). out (a)
7. Dorothy would insist to put the English word 'were' for
- (a). was (b). is (c). Where (d). go (a)
8. When Dorothy's habit remained more instructive people
- (a). crowed out (b). drifted away (c). Came forward (d) went mad (b)
9. When Dorothy was young htr admires tolerated habit because of their interest in her .
- (a). attractive man (b). impetuous man
- (c). humorous man (d). emotional man (c)
10. What type of man was Charlie Deshler
- (a). attractive man (b). impetuous man
- (c). humorous man (d) emotional being (b)
11. Charlie Deshler married Dorothy being deaf to the warning of his
- (a). parents (b). friends (c). neighbours (d). followers (b)
12. Charlie Deshler renew nothing about Dorothy except that she was
- (a). Pretty (b). brave c). Talk alive (d). grit (a)
13. Charlie Deshler was an excellent
- (a). actor (b). speaker (d). grit (d). Reader (c)
14. James t hatter was well known for his
- (a). Comedies (b). Tragedies (c). humor (d). Cartoons (d)

15. What is the name of the prize established in honor of James Thurber.

- (a). Thurber prize for American Humor (b). Thurber prize for American Literature
(c). Thurber prize for American Comedies (d). Thurber prize for American Tragedies. (a)

16. What is the distance mentioned by Dorothy to Fair view

- (a). 100 miles (b). 150 miles (c). 180 miles (d). 200 miles (c)

17.1 am the second year of his marriage, Charlie would begin some story about his own dreams

fill in the dash

- (a). Short (b). outlandish (c). Famous (d). horrible (b)

18. Charlie was running an airplane made out of

- (a). Telephone wires and pieces of old leather (b). Cable wires and pieces of old leather
(c). Electric wires and pieces of old leather
(d). Aluminium wires and pieces of old leather (a)

19. On the way to the moon Charlie met a man who looked like

- (a). angel (b). devil (c). clown (d). Santa Claus (d)

20. Which is likely to lead in the end to lead to the reiteration?

- (a). Monomania (b). Mythomania (c). Metromania (d). Melomania (a)

21. Charlie finally had to be sent to ,

- (a). a cave (b). a girl (c). a grave (d). an asylum (d)

22.Charlie began to live entirely in

- (a). dark ness (b). Shadow (c). milky way (d). moon light (b)

23. Even at his death bed Charlie-began to tell stories of his trip to

- (a). London (b). moon (c). milky way (d). U.S. (b)

24. The man who accompanied Charlie to asylum is
 (a). Joe Fultz (b). Joe Felix (c). Joe Henry (d). Joe Welty (a)
25. The last statement uttered by Dorothy is
 (a) He always get that story right (b) lie always get that story wrong
 (c) He never get that story right (d) He ever get that story right (b)

Fill the Blanks:

1. announced that he was going to marry
2. Charlie married
3. was guest of Dorothy's family
4. Charlie was an man
5. Charlie was going lies
6. Madness was in the form of
7. Charlie was sent to an
8. AfterCharlie was Leg an asylum
9.went with Charlie
10. Charlie had developed Look
11. James visit Charlie after of weeks.
12. Charlie was lying on a big
13. Charlie was looking
14. The man in the sky looked
15. The airplane was made of
16. The cookie was in the shape of
17. Charlie pulled over to
18. Dorothy was
19. Dorothy's mannerism was
20. Charlie was a
21. Charlie told about a at dinner.
22. Charlie drovemiles to Fair view

23. Dorothy said, "we drove a miles.
24. Dorothy often interrupted
25. Charlie would say some story.

Answers:

1. Charlie Deshler
2. Dorothy
3. William Howard a wild hunter
4. Impetuous,
5. madness
6. monomania
7. asylum,
8. month or two
9. Joe Fultz
10. A wild hunter
11. A couple
12. screened-in porch
13. wan and thin
14. Santa Claus
15. telephone wires
16. a man and woman being married
17. cloud
18. pretty and bright-eyed
19. a nuisance
20. story teller
21. motor-trip
22. two hundred
23. hundred and eighty
24. Charlie
25. outlandish, , ,)

MATCH THE FOLLOWING

I

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Heed less | a) captious |
| 2. Real | b) Inducing |
| 3. Fault finding | c) actual |
| 4. Sedative | d) amiable |
| 5. Cordial | e) Careless |

Answer: 1.e, 2.c, 3.a, 4.b, 5.d

II

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Irritant | a) Chance |
| 2. Mania | b) informations |
| 3. Risk | c) annoyance |
| 4. Trait | d) Distinguishing quality |
| 5. Revealing | e) Lunatic |

Answers: 1.c, 2.e, 3.a, 4.d, 5.b

III

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Relater | a) Predicted |
| 2. Fore seeable | b) Quickly |
| 3. Swiftly | c) Concerned with |
| 4. Moral pressure | d) Narrator |
| 5. Freakish | e) Unexpected |

Answers: 1.d, 2.a, 3.b, 4.c, 5.e

IV

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Contradict | a) sentimental |
| 2. Get down | b) Marina |
| 3. Solidity | c) Denial |
| 4. Nostalgic | d) Depress |
| 5. Harbour | e) Strength of unit |

Answers: 1.c, 2.d, 3.e, 4.a, 5.b

V

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Amiable` | `a) visit |
| 2. Anaesthetic | b) critical |
| 3. Asylum | c) pain killer |
| 4. Call on | d) friendly |
| 5. Captious | e) mental hospital |

Answers: 1.d, 2.c, 3.e, 4.a, 5.b

THE OPEN WINDOW

BY SAKI

Introduction:

Open window is a beautiful story written by saki. The story is set entirely in one room of an English country home belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Sappleton. The theme of this store is escaping from reality. Saki may have gotten his inspiration for "The Open Window" from "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

Mr.Framlon Nuttle and Vera:

Framton Nuttel, an eccentric hypochondriac, has moved to the country on his doctor's advice to effect a cure for a nervous condition from which he suffers. His sister has lived in the area he visits and has given him letters of introduction to his new neighbors. The story concerns his visit to the home of one of these neighbors, a Mrs. Sappleton.

Mr. Nuttel is first met by Mrs. Sappleton's niece Vera, who entertains him until her aunt is available. Vera, apparently bored with her guest, is graced with an overactive imagination and a sense of mischief. Once she determines that Mr. Nuttel knows nothing about the family and is a very literal-minded fellow, Vera spins a gothic yam involving her aunt, whom she characterizes as a mentally disturbed widow.

Three years ago, Mr. Sappleton and his two younger brothers-in-law went hunting, leaving the house through a French window, which was left open until their return. However, all three of them were lost in a bog that day, Vera asserts, and their bodies were never recovered. The aunt, driven to distraction by her grief and loss, left the window open thereafter, anticipating that "they will come back some day" with "the little brown spaniel that was lost with them, and walk in that window just as they used to do." When Mrs. Sappleton finally appears, she explains why the window is open, apparently confirming Vera's story. Mr. Nuttel then tells Mrs. Sappleton about his nervous disorder and his need to avoid any "mental excitement." Mrs. Sappleton is clearly bored, but at that very moment she sees her husband and brothers returning from their hunt. Vera appears to be horrified by the sight of them. The nervous Mr. Nuttel is therefore terrified and beats a hasty retreat from the house.

Conclusion:

Finally, the issue is clarified. The men had only that day gone hunting, and Vera's yarn was purely imaginary. Mr. Nuttel has obviously been duped by Vera's story, but Vera, a habitual liar, does not explain his odd behavior to the others. Instead, Vera invents another story that suggests Mr. Nuttel had once been frightened by "a pack of pariah dogs" in a cemetery "on the banks of the Ganges" and apparently had bolted at the sight of the spaniel accompanying the hunters. Thus, Mr. Nuttel is perfectly victimized by the young girl's imagination.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

Passage 1

"My aunt will be down presently, Mr. Mind." said a very self-possessed voting lady of fifteen; "in the meantime you must try and pm up with me.

" Framton Nutlet endeavoured to say the correct something which should dub, flatter the niccc of the moment without unduly discounting the aunt that was to come. Privately he doubted more than ever whether these formal visits on a succession of total strangers would do much towards helping the nerve cure which he was supposed to be undergoing.

"I know how it will be," his sister had said when he was preparing to migrate to this rural retreat; "you will bury yourself down there and not speak to a living soul, and your nerves will be

worse than ever from moping. I shall just give you letters of introduction to all the people I know there. Some of them, as far as I can remember, were quite nice.

"Framton wondered whether Mrs. Sappleton, the lady to whom he was presenting one of the letters of introduction came into the nice division

Questions:

1. Who is the speaker of the first sentence in this story?
2. Who is Framton Nettle?
3. Who is Vera?
4. Who is Mrs. Sappleton?
5. Why did Mr. Framton visit Mrs. Sappleton house?

Answers:

1. Vera is the speaker of the first sentence in the given story
2. Framton slunk is a nervous man, arrives in a new town seeking relaxation in order to alleviate an unspecified nervous disorder.
3. Vera is a 15-year-old girl who greets Framton and informs him of her aunt's "great tragedy".
4. Mrs. Sappleton is Framton's host and Vera's aunt.
5. Mr. Framton visit Mrs. Sappleton house to relax himself and to alleviate an unspecified nervous disorder.

Passage 2

"Do you know many of the people round here?" asked the niece, when she judged that they had had sufficient silent communion.

"Hardly a soul," said Framton. "My sister was staying here, at the rectory, you know, some four years ago, and she gave me letters of introduction to some of the people here." lie made the last statement in a tone of distinct regret.

"Then you know practically nothing about my aunt?" pursued the self-possessed young lady.

"Only her name and address," admitted the caller. lie was wondering whether Mrs. Sappleton was in the married or widowed state. An undefinable something about the room seemed to suggest masculine habitation.

"Her great tragedy happened just three years ago," said the child; "that would be since your sister's time."

"Her tragedy?" asked Framton; somehow in this restful country spot tragedies seemed out of place.

Questions:

- 1 .why did Vera asked Mr. Nuttle, "Do you know many of the people round here?"
- 2.what is the reply given by Mr. Framton Nuttle?
- 3.what made Vera to tell the ghost story to Mr. Framton?
- 4.what counts Mr. Framton to believe the story told by Vera?
5. who is the speaker of the sentence, "Her great tragedy happened just three years ago,"

Answers:

1. Vera wants to confirm whether Mr. Nuttic knows any details about her aunt's family, and it will be easy for her to unfold a story to the guest.
2. "Hardly a soul: said Framton Nuttle.
3. Vera's overactive imagination and a sense of mischief made her to tell the ghost story to Mr. Framton
4. Mr. Framton's nervous disorder forced him to believe the story told by Vera.
5. Vera is the speaker of the sentence, "Her great tragedy happened just three years ago," .

Passage 3

"You may wonder why we keep that window wide open on an October afternoon," said the niece. indicating a large french window that opened on to a lawn.

"It is quite warm for the time of the year," said Framton; but has that window got anything to do with the tragedy?"

"Out through that window, three years ago to a day, her husband and her two young brothers went off for their day's shooting. They never came back. In crossing the moor to their favourite snipe-shooting ground they were all three engulfed in a treacherous piece of bog. It had been that dreadful wet summer, you know, and places that were safe in other years gave way suddenly without warning. Their bodies were never recovered. That was the dreadful part of it." Here the child's voice lost its self-possessed note and became falteringly human. "Poor aunt always thinks that they will come back someday, they and the little brown spaniel that was lost with them, and walk in at that window just as they used to do. That is why the window is kept

open every evening till it is quite dusk. Poor dear aunt, she has often told me how they went out, her husband with his white waterproof coat over his arm, and Ronnie, her youngest brother, singing Berrie, why do you bound?' as he always did to tease her, because she said it got on her nerves. Do you know, sometimes on still, quiet evenings like this, I almost get a creepy feeling that they will all walk in through that window –

" She broke off with a little shudder. It was a relief to Framton when the aunt bustled into the room with a whirl of apologies for being late in making her appearance.

Questions:

1. Name the month, mentioned in the passage.
2. What did Vera tell Framton about the open window?.
3. What story did Vera tell to Mr. Framton?.
4. Who is Ronnie?.
5. What song did Ronnie use to sing? and why?.

Answers:

1. October is the month, mentioned in the passage.
2. Vera told Framton, that her aunt, driven to distraction by her grief and loss, left the window open, hoping that her family members will come back some day.
3. Vera tells that, three years ago, Mr. Sappleton and his two younger brothers-in-law went hunting, leaving the house through that French window, which was left open until their return. However, all three of them were lost in a bog and their bodies were never recovered. The aunt, driven to distraction by her grief and loss, left the window open thereafter, anticipating that "they will come back some day".
4. Ronnie is Mrs. Sappleton's youngest brother and member of the hunting party. He often teases her by singing a short song.
5. Ronnie use to sing, 'Berrie, why do you boundt. Just to teases her he often sings that song .

Passage 4

"I hope Vera has been amusing you?"

" she said. "She has been very interesting," said Framton.

"I hope you don't mind the open window," said Mrs. Sappleton briskly; "my husband and brothers will be home directly from shooting, and they always come in this way. They've been out for snipe in the marshes today, so they'll make a fine mess over my poor carpets. So like you

menfolk, isn't it?" She rattled on cheerfully about the shooting and the scarcity of birds, and the prospects for duck in the winter. To Framton it was all purely horrible. He made a desperate but only partially successful effort to turn the talk on to a less ghastly topic, he was conscious that his hostess was giving him only a fragment of her attention, and her eyes were constantly straying past him to the open window and the lawn beyond. It was certainly an unfortunate coincidence that he should have paid his visit on this tragic anniversary.

Questions:

1. Who is that "I" in the first sentence?.
2. Who went out for shooting?.
3. What is the mental state of Mr. Framton?
4. How was the situation in Mrs. Sappleton's house?
5. Is the situation tragic?. If yes, for whom?.

Answers:

1. The first sentence refers to Mrs. Sappleton.
2. Mr. Sappleton and his two brothers went out for shooting.
3. Mr. Framton is horrified by the story of Vera.
4. The situation is totally horrible for Mr. Framton. But for the readers, it is really amusing.
5. Yes. The situation is tragic for Mr. Framton.

Passage - 5

"Here they are at last!" she cried. "Just in time for tea, and don't they look as if they were muddy up to the eyes!"

Framton shivered slightly and turned towards the niece with a look intended to convey sympathetic comprehension. The child was staring out through the open window with a dazed horror in her eyes. In a chill shock of nameless fear Framton swung round in his seat and looked in the same direction.

In the deepening twilight three figures were walking across the lawn towards the window, they all carried guns under their arms, and one of them was additionally burdened with a white coat hung over his shoulders. A tired brown spaniel kept close at their heels. Noiselessly they neared the house, and then a hoarse young voice chanted out of the dusk: "I said, Bate, why do you bound?"

Framton grabbed wildly at his stick and hat; the hall door, the gravel drive, and the front gate were dimly noted stages in his headlong retreat. A cyclist coming along the road had to run into the hedge to avoid imminent collision.

Questions:

1. What did Mr. Framton see through the open window?.
2. What is the expression of the vera?.
3. Who came from shooting?.
4. Who is Spaniel?.
5. What was the reaction of Mr. Framton?.

Answers:

1. Mr. Framton, in the deepening twilight, saw three figures walking across the lawn towards the window. They all carried guns under their arms, and one of them was additionally burdened with a white coat hung over his shoulders.
2. Vera was staring out through the open window with a dazed horror in her eyes.
3. Mr. Sappleton and his two brothers came from shooting.
4. Spaniel is a brown dog, which went out for hunting with Mrs. Sappleton's family members.
5. Grabbing wildly at his stick and hat, Mr. Framton ran out of Mrs. Sappleton's house.

Passage 6

"Here we are, my dear," said the bearer of the white mackintosh, coming in through the window, "fairly muddy, but most of it's dry. Who was that who bolted out as we came up?"

"A most extraordinary man, a Mr. Nuttel," said Mrs. Sappleton; "could only talk about his illnesses, and dashed off without a word of good by or apology when you arrived. One would think he had seen a ghost."

"I expect it was the spaniel," said the niece calmly; "he told me he had a horror of dogs. He was once hunted into a cemetery somewhere on the banks of the Ganges by a pack of pariah dogs, and had to spend the night in a newly dug grave with the creatures snarling and grinning and foaming just above him. Enough to make anyone lose their nerve." Romance at short notice was her speciality.

Questions:

1. Who is the bearer of the white mackintosh?.
2. What is a mackintosh?.
3. What comment did vera gave on Mr. Framton's behavior?
4. What was the speciality of vera?.
5. Which character interests you the most, and why?.

Answers:

- 1 .Mr.Sapplet on is the bearer of the white mackintosh.
2. Mackintosh is a over coal.
3. Vera once again came out with a story that Mr. Framton is afraid of dogs especially pariah dogs, as he had a bitter experience.
4. Romance at short notice was Vera's speciality.
5. Vera's character is an interesting one, as it is greatly amusing till the end.

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. The story `The open window' was written by
a). O. Henry (b) Sarojini Naidu (c) Said (d) R.K. Narayan. (c)
2. Whom did Mr. Nuttel first meet.
a). Mrs. Sappleton's niece (b) Mrs. Sappleton's aunt
(c) Mrs. Sappleton's Uncle (d) Mrs. Sappleton's nephew' (a)
3. How old was Mrs. Sappleton's niece?
a). 14 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 17 (b)
4. Who gave a letter of introduction to Nuttel?
a). His aunt (b) His mother (c) His father (d) His sister (b)
5. Where was Mr. Nuttel's sister staying when she came to Mrs. Sappleton's place?
a). at the rectory (b) at restaurant (c) at the club (d) at the market place (a)
6. How many years ago did Mr. Nutters sister come to Mrs. Sappleton's area?
a). Two years (b) Three years (c) four years (d) five years (c)
7. How many years ago did a great Tragedy happen?
a). Five years (b) Four years (c) Three years (d) Five years (c)

8. "We keep that window wide open on an said the niece", When did they keep saw window wide open?
- a). October after noon (b) October night (c) October morning (d) October evening (a)
9. A large window was opened on to a
- a). Lake (b) Lamm . (c) Church (d) Mountain (b)
10. With whom did Mrs. Sappleton's husband go for shooting?
- a). her elder brothers (b) her old uncle (c) her husband's brother (d) her two young brothers (d)
11. What happened to the people who went for snipe shooting?
- a). engulfed in a treacherous bog b). were attacked by a tiger c). were attacked by a lion
d). engulfed in a treacherous well (a)
12. "Here the Childs voice lost its self possesled note" The child referred to here is
- a). Nuttel's daughter (b) Nuttels sister
c). Mrs. Sappleton's niece (d). Mrs. Sappleton's daughter (d)
13. Who is 'Ronnie in the story "The open window"?
- a). Mrs. Sappleton's father (b). Mrs. Sappleton's youngest brother
c). Mrs. Sappleton's uncle (d). Mrs. Sappleton's elder brother (b)
14. "I hope Vera has been amusing you" Whose statement is this
- a). Mrs. Sappleton 's (b). Mrs. Sappleton's niece
c). Mrs. Sappleton's (d). Mrs. Sappleton's husband (a)
15. At what season ducks will not be available for shooting?
- a). Summer (b). Autumn (c). Spring (d). Winter (d)
16. Who was ordering Framton to take complete rest?
- a). His parents (b). His brothers (c). The doctors (d) The neightours. (c)
17. 'Here we are, my dear, "said the bearer of the white mackintosh — where did the bear put the white mackintosh?
- a). On his head (b). Over his shoulders
c) round his waist (d). over his arms (d)
18. "A most extraordinary man" said Mrs. Sappleton's" Who is the person mentioned here by Mrs. Sappleton's
- a). Her elder brother (b). Her younger brother
c). Her sorr (d). Mr. Nuttel (d)

19. In the deepening twilight how many figures were walking across the lawn towards the window?
 a). Three b). four c). five d). six (a)
20. What did the men who returned from hunting carry in their arms
 a) birds b). fish c). guns d). bags (c)
21. Who came along the road when the frightened Framton nan out of the house?
 a). An old man b). an old lady
 c). A School boy d). A Cyclist (d)
22. "Who bolted out when we came up?" — Who said this?
 a). The bearer of black mackintosh b). the bearer of white mackintosh
 c). the bearer of blue mackintosh d). the bearer of red mackintosh (b)
23. "I expect it was the spaniel' what is the meaning of 'Spaniel' here?
 a). dog b). mouse c). donkey d). horse (a)
24. The Opinion of Mrs. Sappleton about Mr. Nattel is
 a). a bold man b) a nice man c). a humourous man d). a most extraordinary man (d)
25. The final sentence in the story `The Open Window' refers to
 a). The niece b). Mr. Nattel
 c). Ronnie d). Mrs. Sappleton (a)

Fill in the Blanks :

1. gave Mr. Framton Nuttel the letter of introduction.
2. Mr. Framton Nuttel was suffering from
3. While visiting Mrs. Sappleton, Mr. Framton Nuttel carried
4. The girl Vera talked to Mr. Framton Nuttel about
5. The hunting party went through
6. Mrs. Sappleton told the visitor that the men folk had gone out for
7. Vera, on seeing the men folk approachi the window looked
8. The figure who came in carried a
9. On seeing them Mr. Nuttle took his hat and walking stick and rushed out of the
10. Vera said that the visitor might have been terrified on seeing the
- 11..... at short notice was Vera's specialty.

12. Framton Nuttel was hunted by a pack of dogs on the banks of

Answers:

1. His Sister
2. nervous problem
3. a letter of introduction
4. the French window
5. the French window
6. shooting
7. dazed honor,
8. gun, spaniel
9. house,
10. ghost
11. Romance
12. Ganges

MATCH THE FOLLOWING

I)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Perfect | a) falsifier |
| 2. Victimized | b) constant |
| 3. Accompany | c) complete |
| 4. Habitual | d) exploit |
| 5. Liar | e) go with |

Answers: 1.c, 2,d, 3.e, 4.b, 5.a

II)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Teerified | a) export |
| 2. Anticipate | b) sorrow |
| 3. Grief- | c) teerify |
| 4. Horrified | d) unreal |
| 5. Imaginary | e) panic – stricken |

Answers: 1. C, 2.a, 3.b, 4.e, 5.d

III)

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Horror | a) error |
| 2. Mistake | b) whole |
| 3. Entire | c) terror |
| 4. Escape | d) outshot |
| 5. Effect | e) abscond |

Answers: 1.c, 2.a, 3.b, 4. E, 5. d

UNIT - II

HAPPY PEOPLE

William Ralph Inge

In Happy people William Inge explores the question & what makes people happy and who are considered to be happy people. William Ralph Inge is a clergyman who has strong belief in God. He says that we have no answer for the question that who really the happiest people are. He says that he can separate the years when he was unhappy. He contradicts the opinion that young people are happier than the old. In his opinion young people are often very unhappy, torn by conflicting elements in their characters.

In his opinion marriage is the happiest state. He feels that the happiest people have no particular cause for being happy except the fact that they are so. He says he has noticed that the biographies of great men reveal that they were subject to frequent and severe depression. He says that the Sermon on the Mount ranks worry as one of the deadly sins. So he prefers happiness to worry or depression. He opines that religion is a great source of happiness because it gives us right standard of values and enables us to regard our troubles as light for a moment.

Most of us feel that happiness is 'our being's end and aim. We are never so happy or so unhappy as we suppose ourselves to be. The successful man generally tells us that he was happy while he was struggling for his success. In the days of the commonwealth, Bulstredt white lock. Ambassador to the Hague, was tossing about through the night in anxiety about the condition of his country. An old servant, lying in the same room addressed him by saying whether he might ask him a question. The Ambassador immediately agreed. The Servant then asked the ambassador whether he could not trust Him to rule the world well while the ambassador was in the world. Then the ambassador turned on his side and fell asleep.

This episode is relevant to Inge's essay as it is not in our hands to be happy or unhappy. It is the will of the god which makes us happy. The lesson that the author wishes to communicate through this story is that faith and trust in God can enhance one's state of happiness. He feels that running away from life ought not to make people happy. In his view a life without affection and sympathy could give only a very negative kind of happiness.

Read the following comprehension passages and answer the questions below:

I COMPREHENSION PASSAGE:

The wise man who wrote the proverb of Solomon says: 'The heart knoweth its own bitterness and a stranger doth not intermeddle with its joy'. We really know very little about the people whom we meet. We see their faces, which are not much more than masks, but we cannot read their hearts. Robert Browning thanks God that the meanest of his creatures has two souls-sides, one to face the world with, one to show a woman when he loves her. It is only in the intimacy of family life, or in that rare thing, a perfect friendship, that the veil is partially drawn aside. And even then we do not lay bare our hearts entirely. Who are really the happiest people? It is odd that we have no answer ready, for with most of us happiness is 'our being's end and aim'.

Questions:

1. What does the proverb of Solomon say?
2. Can we read the heart of the people?
- 3 Who thanks God?
- 4 Why does he thank God?
- 5 What is the end and aim of one's being?

Answers:

1. It says that only the heart knows its bitterness and let a stranger not intermeddle it with its joy.
2. No. We cannot read the heart of the people
3. Robert Browning thanks God.
4. He thanks God since each of his creations has two souls-sides, One to face the world and the other to show love.
5. Happiness is the end and aim of one's being.

II Comprehension passage:

It is generally supposed that the young are happier than the old. This seems to me very doubtful. young people are often very unhappy, torn by conflicting elements in their characters, which, after a time, come to some kind of a mutual understanding .Robert Browning boldly claims that old age is 'the best of life' and some old people agree with him. The married are supposed to be happier than the single. They are certainly prone to commit suicide; but suicide is not a very good test and it has been pointed out that married people with no children are not much less suicidally inclined than bachelors and spinsters .still as a rule, marriage is probably the happiest state. It all depends on whether the pair are well matched, and very bad choices are, I think, the exception.

Questions:

- 1 .Are the young happier than the old,according to the author?
2. Why does the author say so?
3. What does Robert Browning sasy on old age?
4. Who are less prone to suicide, married or single?
5. According to the author, marriage is probably the happiest state. Do you agree or disagree?.

Answers:

1. No. The young are not happier than the old, according to the author.
2. Because the young are torn by their conflicting elements in their characters.
3. He says that old age is the best of life.
4. The married people are less prone to suicide than the single.
5. Yes, I do agree with the author.

III Comprehension passage:

Religion is a great source of happiness because it gives us the right standard of values and enables us to regard our troubles as 'alight affliction which is but for a moment'. But the religious temperament is susceptible to more grievous fits of misery than other. We hear

sometimes of the gaiety which prevails in a monastery or nunnery. I confess that this vapid spiritual hilarity rather irritates me. Running away from life ought not to make people happy. Unworldliness based on knowledge of the world is the finest thing on the earth; but unworldliness based on ignorance of the world is less admirable.

Questions:

1. Which is the great source of happiness?
2. How does it give happiness?
3. Running away from life is one of the happiest ways of life-Yes or No?
4. What is said to be the finest thing on earth?
5. Which is less admirable?

Answers:

1. Religion serves as the greatest source of Happiness.
2. Religion gives us the right standard of values. It also enables us to consider troubles, as a temporary pain.
3. No. Running away from life is not one of the happiest ways of life.
4. Unworldliness based on knowledge of the world is the finest thing on earth.
5. Unworldliness based on ignorance is less admirable

IV COSMPREHENSION PASSAGE:

Very different is the happiness enjoyed by such a saint as the Hindu mystic and Christian missionary, Sadhu Singh, whose life has just been written by Canon Streeter. It is one of the most fascinating books that I have read for along time. The Sadhu has undergone every kind of persecution, including two days at the bottom of a well in Tibet, where he found himself among the decaying corpses of former victims. He lives the life of St Francis of Assisi, and is as happy as that of most Christ-like of saints. An English parlourmaid announced him to her mistress as follows: 'There's someone come to see you ma'am. I can't make nothing of his name, but he looks as if he might be Jesus Christ.' I urge my readers to read the Sadhu. It will make them feel better- or worse, which is much the same thing in this connection.

Questions:

1. Who is Sadhu singh?
2. Name the writer who wrote about Sadhu's life?
3. What kind of persecution did the Sadhu undergo?
4. What did the Sadhu experience?
5. What did the parlour maid say?

Answers:

1. Sadhu Singh was an Indian Christian missionary.
2. Canon Street is the name of the writer.
3. The Sadhu was made to remain at the bottom of the well for two days in Tibet.
4. The Sadhu felt that he was among the decaying corpses of former victims, and lived the happy life of the saints.
5. The parlour said that the Sadhu looks as if he might be Jesus Christ.

V COMPREHENSION PASSAGE:

The busy are happier than the idle, and the man who has found his work, much happier than the man who has no found it. Recognition by others is essential to all those of the strongest and proudest virtue. I think I should put it third among the gifts which I should ask from the fairy godmother above mentioned. I should wish for wisdom, like King Solomon; and by wisdom I mean a just estimate of the relative values of things. My second wish would be for domestic happiness. and my third for the approval of my fellows. Napoleon is said to have recommended 'a hard heart and a good digestion' as the chief conditions of happiness. I have nothing to say against the second: but a life without affection and sympathy could give only a negative kind of happiness.

Questions:

1. Who is happier, the busy or the idle?
2. What is essential to all of us?
3. What gifts does the author ask the young godmother?

4. What are the chief conditions of happiness, according to Napoleon?
5. What is the result of life without love and sympathy?

Answers:

1. The busy are happier.
2. Recognition by others is essential to all of us.
3. The author asks for wisdom, domestic happiness and approval of his fellows.
4. A hard heart and a good digestion are the requisites of happiness according to Napoleon.
5. Life without love and sympathy leads to negative kind of happiness.

VI COMPREHENSION PASSAGE:

We are not so philosophical. There must be many thousands of Englishmen who, like myself, were awake all night after the first ominous bulletin about Jutland, which seemed to hint at a great naval disaster. But all through the war, when things were looking bad, I tried to remember another scene from English history. We are told that in the days of the Commonwealth, Bulstrode Whitelocke, Ambassador to The Hague, was tossing about through the night in anxiety about the condition of his country. An old servant, lying in the same room, addressed him: ‘Sir, may I ask you a question?’ ‘Certainly’, replied the Ambassador. ‘Sir, did God govern the world well before you came into it?’ ‘Undoubtedly.’ ‘And will He rule the world well when you have gone out of it?’ ‘Undoubtedly.’ ‘Then, sir, can you not trust Him to rule the world well while you are in it?’ The tired Ambassador turned on his side and fell asleep.

Questions:

1. What made Englishmen awake all night?
2. Who is Bulstrode Whitelocke?
3. Why was Bulstrode restless?
4. What made the tired ambassador fall asleep?
5. What does the author try to say through the servant?

Answers:

1. The hint of the war made the Englishmen awake all night.
2. Bulstrode Whitelocke was the ambassador to The Hague.
3. Bulstrode was anxious about the condition of his country.
4. The query of the ambassador's servant gave a solution to his problem and hence he fell asleep.
5. He says that faith and trust in God can enhance one's state of happiness.

Multiple Choice Questions :-

1. "knoweth its own bitterness" (Fill in the blank)
(a). Mind (b). Soul (c). Heart (d). Eye (c)
2. "The Meanest of God's creatures has two soul-sides, one to face the world with," what is the other side?
(a). One to show a woman when he loves (b). One to show a woman when he hates.
(c). One to show a friend when he loves (d). One to show a man when he hates. (a)
3. "With most of us happiness is
(a). our being's beginning and aim (b). our being's end and goal
(c). our being's end and aim (d). our being's middle and goal (c)
4. The successful man generally tells us that he was happiest while he was still struggling for his.....
(a). victory (b). success
(c). down fall (d). goal (b)
5. The successful man was happiest before he discovered
(a). a successful career (b). an ambitious career
(c). a meaningful career (d). a worthless career (d)
6. 'The game of life is worth playing, but the is the prize (fill in the blank)
(a). Glory (b). victory (c). defeat (d). struggle (d)
7. Robert Browning boldly claims that old age is
(a). the best of life (b). worst (c). happiest of life (d). last days of life (a)

8. "The married are supposed to be than single" (fill in the blank)
 (a). happier (b). moody (c). more joyful (d). more dejected (a)
9. "Even if the always cheerful man is perfectly same, he is splendid spur. (Fill in the blank)
 (a). within (b). with (c). full of (d) Without (d)
10. Who is the author of `Levengro`?
 (a). George Elliot (b). George Borrow (c). George Bernard Shaw (d).George Orwell (b)
11. The biographies of great man reveal that they were subject to severe
 (a). depression (b). illness (c). anxiety (d). excitement (a)
12. Who sympathizes with the man who wrote "send me hence ten thousand miles from a face which always smiles"?.
 a) William Hazlitt b) William Wordsworth
 c) William Ralph Inge d) William Cooper (c)
13. Who agrces. "Sadness (tristitia) is never justifiable
 a) Borrow b) Boswell c) Spinoza d) Johnson (c)
14. sadness is otherwise called as
 a) tristitia b) Acedia c) Etritia d) Ageta (a)
15. What prevails in a monastery or nunnary sometimes?
 a) humility b) calmness c) gaiety d) greed (c)
16. "Unworldliness based on knowledge of the world is the thing on earth (Fill in the blank)
 a) finest b) worst c) best d) meanest (a)
17. Unworldliness based on ignorance of the world is
 a) The best admirable b) more admirable c) The most admirable d) Less admirable (d)
18. Religion is a great source of
 a) loneliness b) sadness c) happiness d) freedom (c)
19. Sadu sunder singh lives a life of
 a) St.Francis Assist b) St.Francis Xavier c) Francis Bacon d) Francis Beaumont (a)
20. Busy are happier than
 a) the ideal b) the moody c) The idle d) the needy (c)

21. What is essential to all both those of the strongest and proudest virtue
- a) Recognition by others b) Identification by other
 c) Indication by others d) Resignation by self (a)
22. What does the author mean by wisdom?
- a) a just estimate of positive value of things
 b) a just estimate of relative value of things
 c) a just estimate of relative value of happiness
 d) a just estimate of negative value of things (b)
23. Who is known for wisdom in the bible?
- a) King David b) King Solomon c) King Samuel d) King Josiah (b)
24. What are the chief condition of happiness according to Napolcon?
- a) a bad heart and a good digestion
 b) a good heart and a bad digestion
 c) a bad heart and a bad digestion
 d) a bad heart and a good digestion (a)
25. A life without affection and sympathy could give only.
- a) a positive kind of happiness
 b) a positive kind of sadness
 c) a negative kind of happiness
 d) a negative kind of sadness (c)

Fill in the blank with jumbled Options:-

1. The heart knowwth its own bitterness and a stranger doth not with its joy.
2. We see their faces, which are not much more than but we cannot read their hearts.
3. It is only in theof family life
4. The is partially drawn aside.
5. We are never either so happy or so as we suppose ourselves to be
6. The game of life is worth playing, but theis the prize.

7. It is generally supposed that the young are than the old.
8. The auther first request from a godmother
9. And even if the always cheerful person is perfectly
10. George Borrow the author of
11. Sadness is never
12. The seven Deadly ns one which they called
13. The religious temperament is.....to more grievous fits of misery than any other.
14. The gaiety which prevails in a
15. Unworldliness based on..... Of the world is the finest thing on earth
16. The sadhufound himself among the decaying corpses of former
17. The busy are happier than the
18.By others is essential to all but those of the strongest and proudest virtue.
19. Will'am should wish first for like king Solomon.
20. His second wish would be forhappiness
21. His third for the approval of his
22. is said to have recommended a hard heart and a good digestion as he chief conditions of happine
23. It seems to be true that we take public much more tragically than they did in the eighteenth Century
24. Dr. Johnson delivers himself about public
25. The tired Ambassador on his side and fell asleep.

Answers:

1. intermeddle
2. masks
3. Intimacy
4. veil,
5. miserable
6. Struggle
7. Happier
8. Fairy

9. sane,
10. lavengro
11. justifiable
12. Acadia
13. Susceptible
14. Monastery
15. Knowledge
16. Domestic
17. idle
18. recognition
19. wisdom
20. Domestic
21. fellows
22. Napoleon
23. Affairs
24. Calamities.
25. turned

Match The Following

I)

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Calamity | a) to annoy |
| 2. Cant | b) a great disaster |
| 3. Sloth | c) insincere talk |
| 4. Spur | d) laziness |
| 5. Vex | e) achieve something |

Answer: 1.b, 2. c, 3.d, 4.e, 5. a

II)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Vapid | a) an insane person |
| 2. Turbulence | b) dull without life and energy |
| 3. Puny | c) state of conflict |
| 4. Nun | d) a building for nuns |
| 5. Lunatic | e) small tiny |

Answers: 1.b, 2.c, 3.e, 4.d, 5.a

III)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Prone | a) causing grief |
| 2. Spinster | b) great amusement |
| 3. Grievous | c) a gloomy state of mind |
| 4. Melancholy | d) an elderly unmarried women |
| 5. Hilarity | e) having a natural inclination |

Answers: 1.e, 2,d, 3.a, 4.c, 5.b

IV)

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Dejection | a) a feeling that something evil is going to happen soon |
| 2. Depeession | b) lowness of spirits |
| 3. Canon streeter | c) the condition of feeling sad |
| 4. Ominous | d) asked in order to produce an effect |
| 5. Rhetorical | e) a scholar and writer on theological subjects |

Answers: 1.b, 2.c, 3.e, 4.a, 5.b

V)

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Parlourmaid | a) easily influenced (or) affected |
| 2. Susceptible | b) a maid who takes care of a parlour |
| 3. Monastery | c) a man who has withdrawn the world of religious reasons |
| 4. Intermeddle | d) the residence of a religious community |
| 5. Monk | e) interfere in something which is not one's concern |

Answers: 1.b, 2.a, 3.d, 4.e, 5.c

MY LOST DOLLAR

"My Lost Dollar " is a story narrated in first person by the author Stephen Leacock. The one line summary is that he tries in many ways to get back that one dollar he lent his friend Todd for paying his taxi to go to Bermuda. It is made to be funny by using exaggeration on the amount one dollar and on friendship. There is humour made out in the efforts of the author, all efforts going in vain. The author picked a tale of two friends who are found in common place.

The author lends one dollar to Todd in the name of friendship and in kind. After Todd goes to Bermuda, he had not forgotten about it. He expected Todd to return it as soon as he could. But Todd avoids it as if he had forgotten it. After some days, Stephen gets a letter from Todd. He mentioned the temperature in Bermuda but not about the dollar.

When Todd returns to the town after three weeks and then Stephen meets Tedd at the railway station. The author does not explicitly ask for the dollar. Instead he puts in a word that they hire one taxi to go to Montreal. Stephen said that to remind Todd about one dollar he paid for taxi ride to Bermuda. Todd does not agree and then suggests that they walk. So he did not get the hint of the author.

The entire evening they spent talking about Bermuda. All that while Stephen expected Todd to remember the one dollar that he owed him. But he did not explicitly mention that. Perhaps it was the embarrassment in asking directly. It could be that in friendship one should not

explicitly ask money lent to friends and that too small amount like a dollar. .

Then he inquires about the currency in Bermuda and its value as compared to the American Dollar. He expected that Todd would remember that one dollar. Todd seemed to have forgotten about that dollar completely. At dinner later, Todd says casually that Poland does not per her debts.

Finally Stephen gives up the dollar from Tedd. He adds the name of Tedd to the list of people owing him one dollar and have forgotten about it. Also, he gets a thought that just as Todd has forgotten to return one dollar, perhaps he himself also forgotten to return money he borrowed from others. He does not remember any names. He wishes to start a Honesty Movement for paying those the odd dollars (small amounts) that he borrowed earlier. Honesty is important. The author leaves a final comment in humour that he did not want Todd to see the copy of the book with this story and read this story.

The moral of the story is that small or big, one should return the money owed to others. That amount may be important for the lender. Further, it gives a great pain to the lender, if the borrower totally forgets about money borrowed. An honest man remembers the help done by friends.

I COMPREHENSION PASSAGE:

My friend owes me a dollar. He has owed to tee for twelve months, and I fear that there is n little prospect of his ever returning it. I can realise whenever I meet bite that he has forgotten that he owes etc a dollar. He meets one in the same frank friendly way as always. My dollar has clean gone out of his mind. I sec that I shall never get it back.

Questions:

1. Who is Todd?
2. How many dollars did Todd owe the author?
3. What did the author realise?
4. How long did Todd owe the money?
5. Did Todd remember about his debts?

Answers:

1. Todd is author's friend.
2. Todd owed one dollar.
3. The author realized that Todd had forgotten about the money he owed to him.
4. He owed the money for twelve months.
5. No. Todd did not remember about his debts.

II. COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

Let me relate what happened. Todd borrowed this dollar last year on the 8th of April. (I mention the date in case this should ever meet Todd's eye), just as he was about to leave for Bermuda. He needed a Dollar in change to pay his Taxi, and I lent it to him. It happened to him quite simply and naturally, I hardly realized it till it was all over. He merely said, "Let me have a dollar, will you!" I said, 'certainly.

Is a dollar enough? I believe, in fact I know, that when Todd took that dollar he meant to pay for it. He sent me a note from Hamilton, Bermuda. I thought when I opened it that dollar would be in it. But it wasn't. He merely said that the temperature was up to nearly 100. The figure nearly misled me for a moment.

Questions:

1. On which date did Todd borrow the dollar?
2. When did Todd borrow the Dollar?
3. Why did he need the dollar?
4. From where did he send a note to the author?
5. Was there a dollar in it?

Answers:

1. On the 8th of April, last year
2. He borrowed the dollar when he left to Bermuda.
3. Todd needed the dollar in change to pay for his taxi
4. He sent a note from Hamilton, Bermuda.
5. No. There was no dollar in it.

III COMPREHENSION PASSAGE:

Todd came back in three weeks. I met him at the train not because of the dollar but because I really esteem 'Um. I felt it would be nice for him to see someone waiting for him on the platform after being away for three weeks. I said, 'Let's take a taxi up to the club'. But he answered, 'No let's walk'. We spent the evening together, talking about Bermuda. I was thinking of the dollar but I didn't refer to it. One simply can't. I asked him what currency is used in Bermuda, and whether the American Dollar goes at par, I put a slight emphasis on the American dollar, but found again that I could not bring myself to make any reference to it.

Questions:

1. When did Todd return from Bermuda?
2. Why did the author go to the station?
3. What was Todd's reply for hiring a taxi?
4. How did they spend their evening?
5. Was Todd reminded of the money?

Answers:

1. Todd returned from Bermuda after three weeks.
2. He went to receive him at the station.
3. Todd said that they shall walk.
4. They spent their evening, talking about Bermuda.
5. No. Todd was not reminded of the money.

IV COMPREHENSION PASSAGE:

It took me some time (I see Todd practically every day at my Club) to realize that he had completely forgotten the dollar. I asked him one day what his trip cost him and he said that he kept no accounts. A little later I asked him if he felt settled down after his trip, and he said that he had practically forgotten about it. So I knew it was all over. In all this I bear Todd no grudge. I have simply added him to the list of men who owe me a dollar and who have forgotten it. There are quite a few now. I make no difference in my demeanour to them, but I only wish that I could forget.

Questions:

1. How frequent does the author see Todd?
2. What author ask him?
3. What was Todd's reply?
4. What do you mean by `demeanor'?
5. What does the author wish to do?

Answers:

1. Todd saw him every day in the club.
2. The author enquired about the cost of the trip.
3. Todd replied that he had forgotten and kept no accounts.
4. Demeanour means outward behavior.
5. He wished that he would better forget about Todd's debt.

V COMPREHENSION PASSAGE:

I met Todd frequently. Only two nights ago I met him out at dinner and he was talking, apparently without self-consciousness, about Poland. He said that Poland would never pay her debts. You'd think a thing like that would have reminded him, wouldn't you? But it didn't seem to.

Questions:

1. When did the author meet Todd? ,
2. Where did he meet Todd?
3. Which country was Todd talking about?
4. What did Todd say to the author?
5. What do you think about Todd's action?

Answer

1. The author met him frequently.
2. He met him at the dinner.
3. Todd was talking about Poland.
4. Todd said that Poland would not pay her debts.
5. Todd's trying to avoid about the borrowed money evokes laughter in the reader.

VI COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

More than that, I want to start a general movement, a Back to Honesty movement, for paying all these odd dollars that are borrowed in moments of expansion. Let us remember that the greatest nations were built up on the rock basis of absolute honesty. In conclusion may I say that I do particularly ask that no reader of this book will be careless enough to leave this copy round where it might be seen by Major Todd, of the University Club of Montreal.

Questions:

1. What does the author want to start?
2. What is the name of the movement?
3. How are giant nations built according to the author?
4. Where does the author want to leave the copy of the book?
5. Where was Todd a member?

Answers:

1. The author wanted to start a general movement.
2. Back to Honesty movement.
3. Giant nations were built on the rock basis of honesty.
4. The author wanted to leave the copy in the University club.
5. He was a Member of the University club of Montreal.

Choose the correct Answers:

1. "My lost dollar" is a story narrated in.....
 - a) Second person
 - b) First person
 - c) Third person
 - d) None of the above(b)
2. The relation between Todd and Narrator seems to be.....
 - a) Close Friends
 - b) Enemies
 - c) Close relatives
 - d) strangers(a)
3. What is the rank of Todd in the army?
 - a) Soldier
 - b) Captain
 - c) Lieutenant
 - d) Major(d)
4. After borrowing a dollar Todd went to.....
 - a) Montreal
 - b) Boston
 - c) Bermuda
 - c) Burma(d)

5. Todd returned to the town after
- a) Three weeks b) Three Days
 c) Three years d) One years (c)
6. Who wrote the short story “ My lost dollar”?
- a) Stephen Richard b) Stephen Curry
 c) Stephen king d) Stephen lecock (a)
7. What type of man is Todd
- a) Careless b) a cheerful man
 c) a man of humor d) duty conscious man (a)
8. What movement does the narrator want to start?
- a) Back to bravery b) Front to honesty movement
 c) Back to Religions movement d) Back to honest movement
9. How many characters are there in the story “ My lost dollar”?
- a) Three b) Two
 c) Four d) Five (a)
10. On which date Todd borrowed a dollar from the narrator?
- a) On 7th April b) On 28th April
 c) On 8th April d) On 17th April (b)

Fill in the blanks with jumbled options:-

1. The narrator.....to be unable to let go oldie fact the Todd owes him a dollar.
2. The narrator is
3. Stephen's friend Todd! me a dollar
4. The author fear there is little 'Of his ever returning it
5. Todd borrowed this dollar last year on thee of April
6. The figure him for a moment
7. The author really Todd
8. Stephen put a slighton the American Dollar.
9. In all this stepher bear Todd no.....
10. The author make no difference in his to them
11. Todd was talking apparently without about poland.

12. Todd said that Poland would never pay his

13. The author should never pay it, on this side of the

Answers:

1. Appears
2. Hypocritical
3. Owes
4. Prospect
5. 8th
6. Misled
7. Esteem
8. Emphases
9. Grudge
10. Demeanour
11. Self consciousness
12. Delots
13. Grave

Match the following

I

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Owes | a) Possibility |
| 2. Prospect | b) Totally |
| 3. Settled | c) Without doubt |
| 4. Clean gone out of | d) You have to pay back |
| 5. Certainly | e) Stay in one place |

Answer: 1.d, 2.a, 3.e, 4.b, 5.c

II

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. Realised | a) Deceive |
| 2. Merely | b) To understand cleanly |
| 3. Misled | c) Respect |
| 4. Esteem | d) Stress laideon importantance of something |
| 5. Empharis | e) Simply |

Answer: 1.b, 2.e, 3.a, 4.c, 5.d

III

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. My lost Dollan | a) Stephen leacock's friend |
| 2. Todd | b) one dollar |
| 3. Bermuda | c) 8 th April last year |
| 4. Todd owed | d) Todd's journey |
| 5. Todd borrowed | e) Stephen leacock |

Answer: 1.e, 2.a, 3.d, 4.b, 5.c

IV

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Pan | a) Propose of in formation |
| 2. Reference | b) out ward behaviour |
| 3. Grudge | c) grievance |
| 4. Demeanour | d) Good or bad or important |
| 5. Frequently | e) often |

Answer: 1.d, 2.a, 3.c, 4.b, 5.e

V

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Grave | a) Suggest |
| 2. Borrowed | b) Till death |
| 3. Advanced | c) Realistically |
| 4. Absolute | d) Take for oneself |
| 5. Practically | e) Totally perfectly |

Answer: 1.b, 2.d, 3.a, 4.e, 5.c

UNIT –III

A Psalm of Life

-Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) was one of America's best-loved poets and most popular poet of his time. This is one of Longfellow's most beloved poems. It was first published in a literary magazine The Knickerbocker in 1838. A "Psalm" is a sacred song, an invocation to mankind to follow the path of righteousness. Longfellow subtitled his poem "what the heart of the young man said to the psalmist".

The young man, speaking from his heart, refuses to accept that life is "an empty dream" or that the soul is dead because, the soul is immortal. He says that life is indeed real and true. Death is not the goal of life. Our goal is meant to act and go beyond mere sorrow or happiness.

The poet asks us to put in hard work today itself for a better tomorrow. He is optimistic the fact today's work will certainly create a better tomorrow. Our hearts are beating like "muffled drums", which implies that death is fast approaching. But, according to the poet, our hearts are strong and courageous to learn everything in the world.

The world is compared to a large battlefield. Life is compared to the temporary camp made by soldiers. According to the poet, the youth should not keep quiet like animals. They should face struggles heroically. The poet expects us to be a hero in the strife.

The poet says that one should not trust future even though it appears pleasant. One should not trust future because it is uncertain and it is not in our hands. Today is better than tomorrow because it is in our hands. One should work hard by keeping faith in God and oneself. He uses the word "Act" repeatedly because he wants us to work at present without fail.

Great men are those who have earned name and fame on the earth by working hard and leading noble life. The lives of great men are good lessons for us which remind us to live a sublime life. Greatmen footprints help us to increase our level of confidence and make our lives as an example to the posterity.

Then, the poet compares human life to a great ocean. When the people depart, they leave their footprints on the sands of time. It is possible that some other person who is toiling

10. The poem concerns a who is responding to a psalmist.
- a) Old man b) Young man
c) Child d) A young lady (b)
11. The fact that the man is referred to as a.....
- a) Palmist b) Astrologer
c) Teacher d) Psalmist (d)
12. “Mournful Numbers” is the Used in the poem.
- a) Symbol b) Counting
c) Days d) Years (a)
13. Many of the words and phrases used.....
- a) Suggest Text b) Suggest action
c) Suggest prayer d) Suggest (b)
14. Footprints Symbolize.....
- a) What we are doing b) What is the future
c) What we leave behind d) What mannerisms are (c)
15. This is a poem for young people searching for.....
- a) Meaning b) Identity
c) Comfort c) Food (a)
16. It is not an poem
- a) Irreligious b) Religious
c) Sociological d) Physiological (a)
17. Heart beats are compared withto the grove.
- a) Funeral marches b) Happy steed
c) Brisk walk d) Evening walk (a)
18. One must be like ain the strife.
- a) Heroine b) hero
c) innocent d) ignorant (b)
19. Poet expressed that life is something more than an.....
- a) Day dream b) bad dream
c) idle dream d) nightmare (c)
20. The meaning for shipwrecked brother is

- a) Ruined or failed b) suffered and dead
c) dejected and insane d) observed and preserved (c)
21. The poem teaches to learn.....
a) to labour b) to wait
c) to be bold d) both (a) and (b) (d)
22. According to poem Man made of dust eventually will return to
a) home b) heaven
c) dust d) hell (c)
23. A ‘psalm’ is sacred song, an invocation to mankind follow the path of
a) righteousness b) bewilderment
c) God d) philosopher (a)
24. Lives of all remind us
a) great man b) ancestors
c) grandparents d) ministers (a)
25. Poet suggested to act in the
a) past b) living present
c) future d) (a) and (c) (b)

Fill in the blanks

1. A psalm of life is a poem
2. Longfellow uses to refer to the various fact of life.
3. The third stanza symbolizes life’s.....
4. A psalm of life tells that there is an important distinction between the
5. Long fellow is anpoet.
6. Longfellow is saying that the future is
7. Longfellow wants his readers to stop worrying about the
8. was a great period in literature
9. Longfellow explains how we need to live.....
10. People in general tend to believe that life is an
11. People find no meaning living this unreal life so they are.....
12. Longfellow’s describes life as atoward the grave.

13. Longfellow's 'A psalm of life' carries a message of hope and
14. The narrator of the poem 'A psalm of life' is
15. The rhyme scheme of "A psalm of life" is
16. A psalm of life is written by
17. This poem encourages its reader to live alife
18. Longfellow is extremely about life.
19. Longfellow is..... And believe things as they appear to be.
20. Longfellow wants the readers to understand that our life is a
21. Human heart is.....
22. According to Longfellow this world is a
23. People trust than present.
24. We should trust future because it is
25. To live in present, we should have determination, a strong heart and.....

Answers:

Optimistic, materialistic, long journey, stout and brave, battlefield, future, uncertain, trust in god, funeral march, encouragement, adamant, ABAB, Henry wadsworth Longfellow, good and moral, didactic, symbols, Journey, body and the soul, uncertain, American, past, romanticism, everyday, empty dream, sad,.

Match the following

I

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Destined | a. You |
| 2. Sorrow | b. You are |
| 3. Psalm | c Governed by fate |
| 4. Thou | d. Sadness |
| 5. Thou art | e. Sacred song |

Answer: 1. c, 2. d, 3. e, 4.a, 5. b

II

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Labour | a. Continuing |
| 2. Fate | b. Follow |
| 3. Take heart(stanza 8) | c. Wait for the result |
| 4. Pursuing | d. Work |
| 5. To wait | e. Destiny |

Answer: 1.d, 2. e, 3. b, 4.a, 5. c

III

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Strife | a. Leave |
| 2. Heart (stanza 6) | b. Inspiring awe |
| 3. Dead past | c. Conflict , struggle |
| 4. Departing | d. Courage |
| 5. Sublime | e. Previous years |

Answer: 1.c, 2.d, 3. e, 4.a, 5. B

IV

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Mournful | a. Burying Place |
| 2. Slumber | b. Serious |
| 3. Number | c. Sleep |
| 4. Grave | d. Expressing deep sorrow |
| 5. Earnest | e. Poems or Songs |

Answer: 1.d, 2.c, 3.e, 4.a, 5. B

V

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Stout | a. Solemn music at funerals |
| 2. Muffled drums | b. Temporary quarters for soldiers |
| 3. Funeral marches | c. Silent, Obedient cattle |
| 4. Bivouac | d. Strong |
| 5. Dumb, Driven, Cattle | e. Funeral Procession |

Answer: 1.d, 2. a, 3.e, 4.b, 5. C

Daffodils

In the poem Daffodils the speaker experiences a connection with nature. Once the poet was wandering pointlessly beside a lake, he was all alone to wander freely akin to a patch of clouds floating in the sky, over the valleys and the hills. Suddenly he could view a large number of Daffodils gathered by the side of the lake. They were sheltered under a growing reed. The Daffodils resemble the colour of gold and the airy breeze made them wave and dance, rejoice and play. The poet, however, could not estimate their number as they spread along the sides of the lake.

“A host, of golden daffodils;

Beside the lake, beneath the trees,

They resemble akin the innumerable shining stars that one could see in the night sky in the form of the Milky Way.

Continuous as the stars that shine. And twinkle on the Milky Way,

As the poet made an instant glance, he could see a myriad of Daffodils waving their heads, as if they were rejoicing and dancing out of lacidity. Seeing this, the waves of the lake accompanied dancing along with these Daffodils, but their lustrous dance was in no way comparable to the delight and gaiety of the flowers the poet seems to have frenzied with; an ecstasy of delight.

“Ten thousand saw I at a glance, Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they Out-did the sparkling waves in glee”

— He gazed *at them* ardly *knowing* what enormous treasure he has accumulating in his

Touch either in a lovely (or) a pensive mood, the entire panorama that he saw in the woods beyond the park appeared before his mind's eye. In solitude, when his mind is unrestrained by disturbing elements of the real world, he revives his memories of the Daffodils. When the memory of that sight comes into the view of the poet he was able to derive ecstatic pleasure which he had enjoyed actually.

“They flash upon that inward eye

Which is the bliss of solitude;

And then my heart with pleasure fills,

10. Daffodils stood b the side of lake under the
- a) hill b) mountain
c) tree d) roof (c)
11. Daffodils is an poem
- a) retold b) autobiographical
c) biographical d) copied (b)
12. The host of golden daffodils flashed upon his inward whenever he was in.....
- a) pensive mood b) happy mood
c) jocund mood d) confusion mood (a)
13. Daffodils is one of the most popular poems of the Age
- a) Romantic b) Middle
c) New d) Olds (a)
14. The poem consist of stanzas
- a) 4 b) 8
c) 2 d) 5 (a)
15. Each stanza consists of lines
- a) 6 b) 4
c)2 d)3 (a)
16. Daffodils is apoem.
- a) Lyric b) Ballad
c) Epic d) Complex (a)
17. Daffodils are inpoem.
- a) Golden b) Red
c) Green d) Silver (a)
18. The poet wandered..... as a cloud.
- a) Lonely b) with a friend
c) with a dog c) with a cat (a)
- 19.. The poem starts in pessimism and ends in.....
- a) Optimism b) Pessimism
c) Practical d) Research (a)

20. The poet cannot resist himself from participating in theof the daffodils.

- a) Song
 - b) Dance
 - c) Talk
 - d) Run
- (b)

21. The plot of the poem is Extremely.....

- a) simple
 - b) Complex
 - c) Compound
 - d) Difficult
- (a)

Fill The Blanks

1. Daffodils are compared to In milky way.
2. Daffodils celebrate the beauty of
3. The term wandered means
4. The poet is referred to himself as a.....
5. The poet comes across a bunch of fluttering in the air.
6. The poet resided in the lake district.
7. Words worth holds on to the memory of this experience to give him.....in life.
8. The speaker of this poem walking aimlessly down the
9. The lake's waves moved as.....
10. The poetic form of Daffodils is composed of stanzas.
11. is used to explicate the immensity of the situation.
12. The poet explains about his one day occasional wandering
13. The device used by words worth in this poem is
14. In the first stanza poet used Narrative
15. In the first line ,the speaker uses Diction.
16. Words worth used In daffodils.

17. Throughout the poem..... Help to flow smoothly.
18. Rhyme scheme of the poem.....
19.is used when the daffodils are described as tossing “their heads”.
20. The use of the word reveals the sense of peace and joy
21. In the fourth stanza, the speaker shifts from joyful tone to
22. By ten thousand ,he meant a were fluttering in air.
23. The term sprightly comes from
24. Wordsworth had a strong connection with his.....
25. Wordsworth’s daffodils talks about the beauty of.....

Answers:

1. Star clusters
2. Nature
3. Walking free of accord
4. Cloud
5. Daffodil
6. Infamous
7. Hope
8. Hills& valley
9. Fervently
10. Four
11. Hyperbole
12. Aimless
13. Similies
14. First person
15. Melancholy
16. Descriptive imagery

17. Rhyme and rhythm
18. ab ab cc
19. Personification
20. Wealth
21. pensive thought.
22. Collect of daffodils
23. Spritc
24. Children
25. Mankind

Match The following:

I

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Golden Daffadils | a) Company |
| 2. Narrator | b) Along a cloud |
| 3. Walking alone | c) Berious thought |
| 4. Pension | d) Thousand number |
| 5. Jocund | e) Delight |

Answer: 1.d, 2.b, 3.e, 4.c, 5.a

II

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Couch | a) To do something better than someone |
| 2. Gazed | b) Throwing |
| 3. Out did | c) Stared |
| 4. Sparkling | d) Express |
| 5. Tossing | e) Shining brightly |

Answer: 1.d, 2.c, 3.b, 4.e, 5.a

III

- | | | |
|----|-----------|------------------|
| 1. | Daffodils | a) Alone |
| 2. | Wandered | b) Valleys |
| 3. | Vales | c) Happy |
| 4. | Gay | d) Walk |
| 5. | Lonely | e) Yellow Flower |

Answer: 1.e, 2.d, 3.b, 4.e, 5.a

IV

- | | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| 1. | Milky Way | a) Being alone |
| 2. | Oft | b) Joy |
| 3. | Solitude | c) A wide band of millions of stars in the sky |
| 4. | Sprightly | d) Often |
| 5. | Bliss | e) Lively |

Answer: 1.c, 2.d, 3.a, 4.e, 5.b

V

- | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Glance | a) inlet |
| 2. | Bay | b) Ingoing |
| 3. | Fluttering | c) Continuous |
| 4. | Inward | d) Look quickly |
| 5. | Never ending | e) Fly unsteadily |

Answer: 1.d, 2.a, 3.e, 4.b, 5.c

UNIT –V

The Dear Departed

-William Stanley Houghton

William Stanley Houghton was a famous English dramatist. In his every play he sought to present an idea. He was a prominent member of a group of playwrights known as the Manchester School of Dramatics. He was influenced by Ibsen. His plays are set locally in Northern England, but represent universal aspects of human nature. His one of the famous book is *Hindle Wakes*.

Stanley Houghton's *The Dear Departed* is social play on the condition of the elderly people who are being abandoned and neglected by their own children. The play is optimistic that even elderly people may choose to live merrily, despite their old age. They can even opt to marry at old age to lead a happy life.

Mr. Abel Merryweather is the father of two daughters Amelia and Elizabeth. Amelia is married to Henry Slater and Elizabeth to Ben Jordan. Victoria is the Slater's only daughter. The Jordans have a son named Jimmy. The problem is, the two daughters didn't love their father Mr. Abel, especially since his wife died years ago. If the two daughters tolerated their father, it was only for his wealth and assets. At present, Mr. Abel has been staying with Amelia's family. Before that, he had been with daughter Elizabeth who quarreled with Amelia for taking their father back.

In the beginning of the play, when Victoria went to see her grandfather, the old man was found dead. He was motionless. So without checking, the Slaters sent a telegram to the Jordans announcing the much awaited death. Mrs. Slater and her husband re busy making arrangement for the mourning. They are expecting the Jordans to join them. They start using the various materials used by their grandfather.

Mrs. Slater is not willing to share everything of her father's belongings with her sister Elizabeth. When all these arrangements are being done, the Jordans have arrived. The family members start detailed conversation on the deeds of the grandfather, planning the details of the obituary announcement in the papers and the insurance premium payment. They start discussion over the distribution of grandfather's belongings among them.

At this point of time, the play witnesses a turn of events. Victoria who has been sent to the grandfather's room, returns very scared. She tells everyone that grandfather is alive. To everybody's surprise, grandfather is seen coming downstairs. He is surprised to find the Jordans. No one dares to tell him that he has been declared 'dead'. While taking tea, the truth comes out and the grandfather gets to know how his daughters have been in a hurry to divide his possessions between them.

On knowing the harsh reality, the grandfather decides not to live with any of his daughters. He even expresses his final intention to change his Will. He declares that he is going to give everything to Mrs. Shorrocks whom he will marry. He feels that by marrying Mrs. Shorrocks he will have someone to look after him wholeheartedly without considering him to be a burden. This is an interesting play about lack of respect for elderly, which is prevalent in our society.

Choose The Correct Answer

1. is the author of "The Dear Departed"

a) Stanley Houghton	b) Stalin Houghton	
c) Stanley Maugham	d) Amelia	(a)

2. The Father of Amelia and Elizabeth is.....

a) Ben Jordan	b) Henry Stater	
c) Abel Merry Weather	d) Stater	(c)

3. Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan is the sister of.....

a) Amelia	b) Elizabeth	
c) Victoria	d) Abel Merry	(a)

4. Henry Slater is Amelin's

a) Husband	b) Brother	
c) Daughter	d) Husband	(a)

5. The Dear Departed is a play.

a) Merry	b) Social	
c) Dejected	d) Epic	(b)

6. The play is..... that even elderly people may choose to live merrily

a) Optimistic	b) Pessimistic	
c) Social	d) Economical	(a)

7. Elderly people can even opt to At old age
a) Divorce b) Marry
c) Elope d) Seculuded (b)
8. At the start Mrs. Slater offered something to.....
a) Brother b) Husband
c) Grandmother d) Grandfather (d)
9. The Jordan are informed about the suddenof the grand Father
a) Demise b) Change
c) Fall d) Feeling (a)
10. Victoria is asked to keep a on the main door
a) Stick b) watch
c) Water d) Basket (b)
11. The characters started discussing about the.....
a) Distribution b) Contribution
c) Will d) Preparation (a)
12. To everybody 's surprise, grandfather is seen coming.....
a) Upstairs b) Downstairs
c) On the road d) To the Room (b)
13. Grandfather was surprised to know his daughter' s hurriness to divide his
a) Possession b) Bungalow
c) Field d) Motorcars (a)
14. Granfather decided not to live with any of his.....
a) Sons b) Daughter
c) Son in law d) Daughter in law (b)
15. Grandfather expresses his final intention to change his.....
a) Will b) Document
c) Papers d) Ledgers (a)
16. Grandfather declares that he is going to give everything to.....
a) Daughter b) Mrs. Sharrocks
c) Victoria d) Jordan (b)

17. It is a brillianton the way the elders are ill-treated.

- a) Satire
 - b) Simile
 - c) Epic
 - d) Drama
- (a)

18. Amelia slate is bother about wearing the finest..... dress.

- a) Marriage
 - b) White
 - c) Blak
 - d) Mourning
- (d)

19. The play shows materialistic peoplethe elders

- a) Ill treated
 - b) Treated
 - c) Send out
 - d) Put up
- (a)

20. Mrs. John Sharrocks runs the..... Where the grandfather frequents

- a) Club
 - b) pub
 - c) School
 - d)College
- (b)

21. Victoria was send to grandfather's room to pick.....

- a) Bunch of Keys
 - b) Will
 - c) Slippers
 - d) Locket
- (a)

22. John Sharrocks is a

- a) Spinster
 - b) Window
 - c) School Girls
 - d) College goer
- (b)

23. The Dear Departed is a

- a) Palace
 - b) Tragedy
 - c) Comic tragedy
 - d) Tragic Comedy
- (a)

24. Grandfather will be marrying Mrs. Sharrocks at the

- a) Palace
 - b) Church
 - c) Ring -o- Bells
 - d) Corn bank street
- (c)

25. All the members of Abel family are running after.....

- a) Assets
 - b) Money
 - c) Jewels
 - d) Job
- (a)

Fill in the Blanks

1. Mrs. Slater is a..... plump, red faced vulgar woman.
2. Henry wears the.....of Grand father.
3. Mrs. Slater instructs Victoria to put her.....
4. The Slater fetch theand the.....from upstairs.
5. Thearrive and learn the details of Grandfather's demise.
6. The family sits down to have
- 7.They discuss about the.....announcement in the paper.
8. Victoria is asked to fetch.....to the bureau.
- 9..come down and is surprised to find the Jordan's.
10. Grand Father announcement his intention to change his.....
11. Finally grand Father marries.....
- 12.Mrs. Jordan is a stout, woman.
13. Ben is also in complete new mourning , with.....and a band round his hat.
14. Ben has a bright ,..... little voice.
15. "Never Forgtten" is used to refer.....
16. Mrs. Slater says, he must have gone round to the
17. Henry says when he came in he found him.....sure enough.
18. Grand Father's gold watch was promised to.....

Answers:

1. Vigorous
2. Slippers
3. White frock
4. Bureau and Clock
5. Jordans
6. Tea
7. Obituary
8. Bunch of keys
9. Abel merry weather
10. Will
11. Mrs. Sherrock

12. Complacent
13. Black gloves
14. Chirpy
15. Mrs. Jordan
16. Ring –o-bells
17. Undressed
18. Jimmy

Match The following

I

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Mrs. Amelia Slater | a) Amelia's Daughter |
| 2. Henry Slater | b) Elizabeth's Husband |
| 3. Ben Jordan | c) Father of Amelia and Elizabeth |
| 4. Victoria Slater | d) Abel Merry weather's Daughter |
| 5. Able Merry weather | e) Amelia's Husband |

Answer: 1.d, 2.e, 3.b, 4.a, 5.c

II

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Accustomed | a) Dignified |
| 2. Humorous | b) Habituate |
| 3. Adapt | c) Grave |
| 4. Solemn | d) Collapse |
| 5. Break down | e) Modify |

Answer: 1.b, 2.d, 3.e, 4.a, 5.c

III

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Precious | a) Surprised |
| 2. Amazed | b) Matters |
| 3. Affair | c) Kind |
| 4. Gracious | d) Costly |
| 5. Mourning | e) Lament |

Answer: 1.d, 2.a, 3.b, 4.c, 5.e

IV

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Dear departed | a) Mr. Sharrocks |
| 2. Social play | b) Beautiful |
| 3. Grandfather | c) Father |
| 4. Pretty | d) Dear Deported |
| 5. Plumes | e) Stanley Houghter |

Answer: 1.e, 2.d, 3.a, 4.b, 5.c