

DJ3B2 - PART II - ENGLISH

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Text book for Language Study :

Fourth Work Book, Published by MSU and Macmillan

Unit I - PROSE
The Man in Black
- Oliver Goldsmith

I. Introduction

This essay is taken from the book “The citizen of the World written by Oliver Goldsmith. (Read the brief introduction given in the text book - page 87)

Altangi is an imaginary Chinese traveller visiting England. Goldsmith invents this character to describe through him English life and culture. The eccentricities of the people are minutely observed and gently satirised. The Man in Black has a heart of gold. But he wishes to appear stern and hard-hearted. In this he is a “humorist”. In his encounter with beggars, his mask drops off and the genial kind man is revealed.

The man in Black is described as an autobiographical character. In real life Goldsmith was always kind to the poor and gave away everything he had.

II. Summary

Altangi, a Chinese traveller visits England. He has great respect for the Man in Black who is an interesting character. By nature the Man in Black is kind and sympathetic to the poor. But he seems to be ashamed of his natural benevolence. So, he puts on a stern appearance. But he cannot maintain this assumed harshness for long. The mask soon drops. Any superficial observer can see the real man behind it.

The Man in Black and Altangi go out on a tour of the country. They discuss beggars and poverty. The Man in Black lashes at the poor calling them lazy hypocrites. Everyone of them is an impostor, and they “rather merit a prison than relief”. The Government has taken steps to relieve their suffering but they roam about everywhere pestering travellers. While the man in Black is talking in this manner an old man appeals for help. He speaks about his dying wife and five hungry children, Obviously it is an invented story but the Man in Black is moved by it. Seeing it Altangi pretends to look another way. The Man in Black stealthily slips in a piece of silver into the beggar’s hands while loudly warning the old man against troubling people like him.

They next see a sailor with a wooden leg, carrying a bundle of chips. He looks miserable. Pretending to expose the impostor, the Man in Black angrily questions the sailor. But soon he buys the bundle of chips for one shilling to the great surprise and joy of the sailor. He pretends that he has made a cheap purchase. The inconsistency in his character is interesting.

Now they see a poor woman in rags with one child in her arms and another on her back Without minding the presence of Altangi the Man in Black searches in his pocket for a piece of money. There is none. The man in Black looks more miserable than the woman because he cannot relieve her. Then he remembers the bundle of chips. He puts it into her hand and walks away.

III. Comprehension

Students should read the answers to the comprehension questions given in page 88 of the Text Book, in order to have a thorough understanding of the lesson.

1. Why does Goldsmith call the Man in Black a “humorist in a nation of humorists”?

Goldsmith calls the Man in Black a humorist because of the eccentricities observed in the latter. The Man in Black is ashamed of his natural benevolence and wishes to appear harsh. England is a nation of humorists because there are many types of eccentric people. The word "humorist" means an eccentric person or one with strange inconsistencies in manners.

2. What is the real nature of the Man Black?

The Man in Black is really kind and sympathetic to the poor.

3. Summarise briefly the views of the Man in Black regarding beggars and the responsibility of the State towards them.

The Man in Black speaks against beggary. All beggars are lazy impostors and they don't want to avail themselves of the facilities provided to them by the Government. They invent stories of suffering and thus appeal to the sympathies of the people. They pester travellers and visiting foreigners for alms. They bring only discredit to their country. Therefore they deserve the prison house rather than our sympathy. Only a fool will take pity on them and help them with money. Helping them means encouraging idleness and imposture.

4. How did the Man in Black help the beggar in tattered livery?

An old beggar in tattered livery appeals for alms. His dress reveals the fact that he was once well off. He says he has to support a dying wife and five children. On hearing this story the Man in Black is visibly moved. He considers it a weakness in his character. There is a struggle going on in him between his pride and compassion. Altangi pretends to look another way and thus provides an opportunity for the man in Black to help the old beggar. The Man in Black slips a silver coin into the lodd man's hands. At the same time he warns him in a loud voice not to trouble passengers.

5. How did he dismiss the soldier with a wooden leg?

On seeing the sailor with a wooden leg, the Man in Black swears that the former is an impostor. He gets about to prove it. He angrily questions him about how he was thus disabled. The sailor replies that he was a captain on board a private ship of war and lost his leg in defending his country. The Man in Black is moved by this story of patriotism and sacrifice. He wants to help the beggar unobserved by Altangi. So he offers to buy the bundle of chips carried by the sailor for one shilling. Obviously it is a huge price and the sailor gladly sells the matches. The Man in Black pretends that he has made a cheap purchase

6. How does he justify the bargain he had made with the soldier? -

The Man in Black proposes to use the matches to light candles. It means saving a lot of money. Lighting candles by thrusting them into the fire will result in wastage.

7. Narrate the incident that had led to his parting with the bundle of matches.

The Man in Black sees a woman in rags with one child in her arms and another on her back. She is singing a sad song. The Man in Black cannot withstand the sight of the wretched woman. He instantly gives up his assumed harshness. Without minding the presence of Altangi he searches for a piece of money in his pocket. But there is none. The pain felt by him is more than that seen in the woman. At last he remembers the bundle of chips he bought from the sailor. He puts it into her hands and walks away.

IV. Read the following passages and answer the questions given below. them in one or two sentences each (Page 88)’:

1. He may be justly termed an humorist in a nation of humorists, tic
 - a. Why is ‘he’ called a humorist?

The Man in Black is a man with strange inconsistencies in his manners. So, he is called a humorist.
 - b. What is suggested in the expression “a Nation of humorists”?

Alfingi considers all English people to be slightly eccentric. It is a mild satire of English manners.

2. “Let n assure you, Sir, they are impostors, everyone of them and rather merit a prison than relief”.

Why are they called impostors?
Every parish house takes good care of the baggers. Still they are discontented. They come out and beg telling invented stories of their misery. So they are called impostors.

3. “Here, master,” says he, “take all my cargo and a blessing into the bargain”.
 - a. What does the word “Cargo” suggest? The word suggest that the speaker is a sailor.
 - b. Why is the speaker glad to sell his Cargo?

The Man in Black Offers to buy the bundle of chips for a huge price.

4. The misery painted in the woman’s visage was not half so strongly expressed as the agony in his.
 - a. How is the misery of the woman expressed?

The woman carries one child in her arms and another on her back. She sings a song. It is difficult to say whether she sings or cries.
 - b. What is the reason for the agony in the face of the Man in Black?

The woman miserable. He wants to help her with some money. Seeing that he has no money about him, he feels more miserable than the woman.

2, Forgetting

- Robert Lynd

I. Introduction

Robert Lynd’s “Forecasting” is a delightful essay. He analysis. the causes of the failure of human memory in a light - hearted vein. He argues that a common man’s memory is efficient and strong. Forger fullness in an ordinary man renders him ridiculous.

II Summary

Robert Lynd marvels at the efficiency of human memory rather than its inefficiency. The ordinary man's memory functions with its usual perfection. He goes through his daily routine leaving no little item undone.

Psychologists say that one easily forgets about things one wishes to forget. Lynd does not agree with this. Even in essential matters like taking medicines at the time of meals one forgets them. The meal itself should be a reminder to take the medicine. The same type of forgetfulness is found in the matter of posting them. The meal itself should be a remainder to take the medicine. The same type of forgetfulness is found in the matter of posting letters. Lynd himself has many times forgotten to post important letters he remembered to write. Things like umbrellas and walking sticks are easily forgotten during a journey or visit to a friend's house.

Statistics of the lost articles show that the young rather than the adult are more forgetful. Sportsmen have worse memories. Lynd finds the reason in their dreamy nature. Sports would be in a dreamland recalling their adventures or errors. When they leave the train they don't remember such prosaic things like cricket bats and balls. The angler forgets about his fishing rod because he is the most imaginative of men inventing magnificent lies. Poets and philosophers live in an ideal world, Hence nobody would trust Coleridge or Socrates with such ordinary things like posting letters

Lynd wonders whether a good memory is altogether desirable Men of good memories are seldom men of good intelligence Poets and philosophers have the genius of memory and of intelligence combined Statesmen have poor memories so there are no ideal statesmen

Ordinarily good memory is common So a man without it is regarded as an eccentric Lynd tells the story of a father who forgot about the infant he took out in a perambulator His is an exceptional case he deserves ridicule

III Comprehension

1. What makes Lynd wonder at the efficiency of the human memory?

Lynd wonders at the efficiency of the human memory because a common man usually has a strong memory He remembers telephone numbers and addresses of friends He remembers every thing an ordinary man is expected to remember in his daily life

2. Mention some instance where man's memory is likely to be very feeble.

A man may forget to take the medicines prescribed by his doctor One's memory may be feeble where posting letters is concerned

3. What is the opinion of psychologists regarding forgetting?

Psychologists say that we forget things because we wish to forget them We easily forget things which we don't like

4. How does Lynd disprove the theory of psychologists?

Lynd disproves the theory of psychologists by pointing out that a life long devotee of medicines like himself also forgets to take them at the appointed hours

5. Give Lynd's views on the matter of posting letters.

Lynd observes that people generally forget to post letters It cannot be argued that one forgets to post some one else's letter because one is not interested in it The fact is that one

forgets to post one's own letters Lynd has many times forgotten to post the letters he remembered to write

6. What makes Lynd conclude that the youth are more forgetful than the adults?

Generally speaking, adults are supposed to have weak memories. But it is the young who easily forget things. Sportsmen also have worse memories, Lynd attributes it to their habit of living in a dream land.

7. What excuse does he offer for the forgetfulness of sportsmen and anglers?

The forgetfulness in sportsmen and anglers can be forgiven. They live in an ideal world always dreaming about their adventures. They derive an intense enjoyment from dreaming and so forget about such prosaic things as balls or bats.

8. How does Lynd justify the absent-mindedness of Socrates and Coleridge?

Philosophers and poets like Socrates and Coleridge always think about ideal things that are more glorious. They have no time to remember the mediocre. Their souls are above ordinary things.

9. What makes Lynd conclude that statesmen have a poor memory?

Statesmen seem to have bad memories. When two statesmen attempt to recall the same event, each says that the other's account is inaccurate. The facts in the speeches and autobiographies of statesmen are many times challenged.

10. Narrate the anecdote of the father who was absent-minded.

Lynd narrates an anecdote to show that an ordinary man without good memory is an eccentric. A father takes out his baby in a perambulator. Leaving the baby outside a bar, he goes in to have a glass of beer. Forgetting about his baby, he slips through another door of the bar. His wife happens to come that way. To her horror, she finds the baby sleeping in the perambulator. She wheels away the perambulator in order to teach her husband a lesson. But just before lunch her husband returned home smiling cheerfully and asking about the lunch. He has completely forgotten the fact that he took out the baby.

IV Read the following passages and answer the questions given below them:

a) It is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels my wonder.

1) What is the author's belief about human memory?

The author believes that human memory is very efficient.

2) How does the author prove the efficiency of human memory?

The ordinary man goes through his daily routine without forgetting a single item.

b) Chemists make their fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take.

1) What is generally said about people who forget to take their medicine?

It is said that people forget to take their medicines because people have an antipathy to pills and potions and are unwilling to take them.

2) How do chemists make their fortune?

Chemists have sold their medicines at people have not used them.

c) The fishing rod of reality is forgotten by him as he daydreams over the feats of the fishing rod of Utopia.

1) Why does he forget the fishing rod of reality?

He forgets the fishing rod of reality because he dreams about his adventures with the ideal fishing rod.

2) What is Utopia?

Utopia is an imaginary ideal country.

3) What does the author say about anglers?

Anglers, like sportsmen, are most imaginative and therefore are absent-minded in the world of reality.

d) Who would have trusted Socrates or Coleridge to post a letter? They had souls above such things.

1) Fix the context.

Philosophers and poets are most absent - minded because they are preoccupied with things more glorious.

2) Who are Socrates and Coleridge?

Socrates is a famous Greek philosopher. Coleridge is an English Romantic poet.

3) What does the author mean by trusting Socrates or Coleridge to Post a letter?

Posting a letter is an example for a most ordinary thing. Socrates or Coleridge represents philosophers and poets who do not care for ordinary things in this world.

e) How many men below the rank of a philosopher would be capable of such absent – mindedness as this?

1) Whose absent - mindedness is referred to?

The absent mindedness of a father is referred to

2) Explain his absent - mindedness

He took out his baby in a perambulator but completely forgot about it when he entered a bar.

3) Is his absent - mindedness that of a philosopher?

His absent - mindedness renders him ridiculous because he is an ordinary man. But such an absentmindedness ma philosopher is something glorious.

3. Martin Luther King

- R.N.Roy

I. Introduction

R.N. Roy writes about Martin Luther King; one of the greatest men produced by the twentieth century. He lived at a time when the world witnessed more hatred and cruelties than in any other century. He ranks among the great martyrs of the world - Abraham Lincoln, Mahatma Gandhi and John F. Kennedy. He fought and died for the cause of the Blacks in the U.S.A. Inspired by Gandhi he used satyagraha and non-violence as his weapon and won several victories. Like all great men he died a violent death. That is the treatment that people like him get from the world.

II. Summary

Martin Luther King was one of the greatest men the world has seen He lived at a time when the world witnessed more hatred and cruelties than ever.

There are many similarities between King and Gandhi. Both believed in the equality of men, Both used non-Violence as the weapon against any kind of discrimination. Gandhi fought against the British rule that sapped the strength of India and enslaved the Indians. King fought against the White Americans who trampled on the rights of their Black brothers for ages. Both mounted a revolution on hope and love and non-violence. They rapid hatred with love In a sense, they fought on behalf of all the poor who suffered from racial, social and economic discriminations.

King came into prominence with the Montgomery bus boycott of 1956 He secured for the Black nonsegregated bus travel King learnt the value of organising the Black power and fighting with non-violence The Negroes had contributed greatly to the growth of America but they had been treated as second class citizens in their own country King proclaimed that “no person can truly exist half slave and half free” The Negroes had waited for long They had a dream that their descendants at least would enjoy equal social rights King struggled hard to turn the dream into reality

King achieved many successes He was a powerful orator He suffered ill-treatment and imprisonment. Still he fought with hope Recognizing his peaceful methods he was awarded the Nobel prize for peace at the age of 35 the youngest to receive such an honour It was really sad that such a man was assassinated The world was not yet ready to revive God’s saints.

III. Comprehension

Answers to comprehension questions (Text book Page 102)

1. What according to RN Roy are the similarities between Martin Luther King and Mahatma Gandhi?

Both Martin Luther King and Mahatma Gandhi bear many similarities Both championed the cause of the downtrodden Both were peaceful warriors and both were shot to death by assassins

2. What was the contribution of the Blacks to the building of America?

The Blacks have contributed greatly to the building of America. They had done hard work, dirty work and dangerous work in the mines or the docks and in the blistering foundries They had defended America in times of peril by fighting bravely

a. Give two examples of racial discrimination practised in America.

The Blacks were denied normal education and normal social opportunities. They could not attend a school or a public amusement park meant for whites. They could not enter a motel.

b. Mention a parallel situation in India

In India a large part of the population is treated as untouchables They were denied social rights.

4. What was Gandhiji’s weapon against the British rulers?

Gandhi’s weapon against the British rulers was Ahimsa or non-violence.

5. What were the legitimate aspirations of the Blacks

American democracy should not trample on the rights of the Blacks. They should have the right to share lunch counters schools libraries parks hotels and other facilities with the Whites

6. What did the Blacks achieve by the Montgomery bus boycott of 1956?

The Montgomery bus boycott was conducted to protest against segregated seating in buses. It put an end to racial discrimination on public conveyances As a result of it a White and a Black could travel in the same bus

7. What did king mean by saying, No person can truly exist half slave and half free” Instead of treating the Blacks as equals the White Americans had grudgingly granted them some concessions That resulted in the condition of the Blacks being half slave and half free

8. How were King and his followers treated by the police

The Blacks were slapped and kicked by the police Five hoses and ferocious dogs were used against them They were put to solitary imprisonment Their women and children suffered brutal treatment

9. How did King die”

When King was planning with his staff on the balcony of a hotel to lead a demonstration, he was shot to death by an assassin.

10. How was King rewarded” for his peaceful method of agitation

King was awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 in recognition of his peaceful methods He was then only thirty five the youngest of all who had received this great honour.

11. With whom is King compared regarding the manner of his death?

King is compared to Abraham Lincoln, Mahatma Gandhi and John Kennedy. who were also shot to death.

IV. Answer the questions given below the following passages

Both were peaceful warriors, fighting with the weapon of non-violence against powers that were armed from head to foot.

I.1. Who are the persons referred to?

Gandhi and King are the persons referred to.

2. Why are they called peaceful warriors?

In their war against oppression, they used love and non-violence as weapons.

3. What did they fight against?

Gandhi fought against untouchability and the British oppression. King fought against racial discrimination.

II efficacy of non-violence, and the superiority of moral force over physical force, and he was inspired by this living Indian example to set right the wrongs that he saw around him

1. Who is referred to as the living Indian example?

Gandhi is referred to as the living Indian example.

2. What did king learn from Gandhi?

King learnt from Gandhi the effectiveness of non-violence and the superiority of moral force over physical force

- III. The US Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation on Public conveyances, both inter state and interstate was unlawful.
1. Explain the racial segregation.
In America, the Blacks were not allowed to travel with the Whites in the same bus
This is the racial segregation
 2. What was the cause of this ruling by the U S supreme Court?
The Montgomery bus boycott conducted by king was the cause
- IV. The burthen of his speech was “I have a dream” - a dream of the time when racialism will vanish, when children of God will inhabit god’s earth like brothers and sisters
1. What is the dream about?
The dream is about the time when the Blacks and the Whites in America are treated as equals.
 2. Who had the dream?
All the Blacks in America had this dream
- V. “O God that madest this beautiful earth, when will it be ready to receive Thy saints
How long, O Lord, How Long
1. From where is this quotation taken
The quotation is taken from “Saint Joan”, a drama by Bernard Shaw.
 2. Why is not the world ready to receive the saint?
People in the world are selfish. They are not bound by love
 3. How does this world treat the saints?
The world murders the saints.

Unit II - POETRY

1. Tithonus

(Alfred Lord Tennyson)

Introduction:

Tennyson (1809—1892) is considered to be the most representative and the most popular poet of Victorian England. He is a master of the lyrical the elegiac, the dramatic and the epic.

The poem, "Tithonus" is based on an ancient Greek myth. He was the handsome prince of Troy. He was loved by the goddess of dawn, Aurora. She requested Zeus, the chief god, to favour her lover with immortality. Zeus granted Aurora's request. But she forgot to ask Zeus to grant 'Tithonus everlasting youth as well As he grew older and older, Tithonus found that his immortality was, in fact, torture and not a blessing. Immortal life without everlasting youth was a curse. Life became unbearable and Tithonus longed for death.

Summary

All things have an end, says, Tithonus. The woods decay and fall. Man tills the field and then, when his time arrives, he dies and lies buried beneath the earth, Even the swan dies after having lived for many summers. But the miserable fate of Tithonus is to wither endlessly and not to have an end like the swan or other men, He calls himself "A white-haired shadow rooming like a dream".

In a mood of extreme sorrow, Tithonus recalls his days of youth. Once he was truly a manly man "So glorious in his beauty". So he won the love of Aurora. He was like a god. He was readily granted his request for immortality. But, alas! Relentless time had one its works. He was left marred maimed. His lot was unending withering and he lived in the company of a beloved who possessed unending youth. "Immortal age beside immortal youth". Tithonus can now see the tears of love and pity in the eyes of Aurora. He pleads with her to take back her gift of immortality. It is wrong on the part of any man to wish for a life that is different from the one ordained for all ordinary men.

Aurora is also sad to find her lover withering away in age. His tears create a scare in his mind. The old saying is, "The Gods themselves cannot recall their gifts". But Tithonus does not want this to be true, Aurora should take back this gift of immortality which, in fact in the absence of immortal youth, is torture. Tithonus again recall his past happy days. He speaks of Aurora's shower of kisses on his mouth, forehead and eyelids. Those kisses were more delicious than the half-opening buds of April".

Finally Tithonus asks her not to keep him with here forever. His impassioned plea is, "Release men, and restore me to the ground" The poem shows that death should be welcome when it is due. Immortality by itself is not a blessing.

Comprehension

1. Why does Tithonus call immortality, cruel?

Tithonus call immortality 'cruel' because it has given him only unending old age and not immortal youth.

2. What picture do the words, "gleaming halls of morn bring to you?

The phrase 'gleaming halls of morn' refers to the period of his glorious youth.

3. What does "grey shadow" mean?

Tithonus describes himself as "grey shadow" because he no longer consider himself to be a real human being. He is a shadow.

4. Who do the phrases 'immortal youth' and 'immortal age' stand for?

The phrase 'immortal youth' stands for Aurora and the phrase 'immortal age' stands for Tithonus.

5. What is most meet for all?

Destiny had laid down a law that the existence of every living being should have its end. Death is the necessary end of life. This sound law is considered to be the 'most meet for all'.

6. Who do Aurora's tears frighten the speaker?

Aurora's tears frighten Tithonus because those tears show that Aurora is unable to rescue him from his misery.

7. How was Ilion built?

Ilion is another name for the city of Troy. According to legend, Troy was built by Apollo's Music. Stones moved into their places as he played on his flute.

8. Why does 'Tithonus want to escape from the East?

The East is regarded as the home of Aurora. Tithonus does not wish to remain any more in Aurora's home in the East. Living there without immortal youth has become a torture for him. Therefore, Tithonus wants to escape from the East.

9. Why does the poet use the word 'cold' repeatedly in the last stanza?

The repeated use of the word 'cold' in the last stanza offers a contrast to the youthful passion and love-making described in the early part of the poem.

10. Why does the speaker call men that have the power to die happy'?

According to Tithonus, the men who die at the end of their allotted span of life are fortunate because they are released from anxieties of life.

Annotation

Model:

Man comes and tills the field and lies beneath.
And after many summer dies the swan
Me only cruel immortality
Consumes.

These lines are taken from the poem "Tithonus" by Alfred Tennyson.

Tithonus contrasts his self-inflicted suffering with the supposedly happy lot of other men, woods, clouds, human beings and even swans life their allotted time and pass away. There is an end to their anxieties and worries. But Tithonus alone is tormented by his endless and withering life. He is withering slowly but cannot do. Tithonus calls his fate cruel immortality because the favour of immortality, without the blessing of immortal youth, has become a source of constant formed and torture.

Exercise: Annotate the following

- a) Lol ever this thou growest beautiful
In silence, then before thine answer given
Departest, and thy tears are on my cheek.
- b) Release me, and restore me to the ground.
Thou sees all things, thou wit see my grave.

2. The Gift of India

(Sarojini Naidu)

Introduction:

Sarojini Naidu (1879-1949) is affectionately called the Nightingale of India. She was educated in London and Cambridge. She started writing poetry when she was just eleven years old, Sarojini Naidu was a political firebrand and a gentle lyricist. She became a disciple of Gandhiji and entered active politics. She was put in jails many times. She was a political activist and a poetess.

“The Gift of India” (1915) pays a rich tribute to the Indian soldiers who sacrificed their lives in various battlefields for the British cause. During the First World War, Gandhiji gave the call for enlishment. So many young Indians joined the British army. These Indian soldiers displayed exemplary valour and extraordinary courage in various battlefields.

Sarojini Naidu identifies herself with Mother India and praises the sacrifice of her priceless sons in the different theatres of war. She asks the British to gratefully remember the martyrdom of her Sons.

Summary

Mother India addresses Britain and her allies. Mother India has been very generous. She has given them all that they need. She has given them right gifts of clothes, food and gold. The priceless treasures of Indian youth have been sent to the far off battlefields in the East and the West. Indian soldiers have fought England’s war and have died.

Indian soldiers are gathered like pearls in alien graves. They have their eternal sleep by the Persian waves. They are scattered like shells all over the beaches and deserts of Asia. Some of the Indian soldiers lie wounded with pale brows and broken hands. Yet they are still brave. Some other Indian soldiers are scattered” on the blood-brown meadows of Flanders sand France. They look like blossoms that have been cut down by chance.

Britain and her allies cannot measure the grief of Mother India. Nor can they understand the agony of her constant vigil for the return of her sons. There is despair at the loss of lives. But their sacrifice gives a sense of pride to Mother India. The anguish of prayer is comforted by hope. Victory in war is a mixed affair. The vision of victory is a glorious one, of course. But the glory is always dimmed by the blood of the dead soldiers. The banners of victory are torn and red. The banners are torn by the human suffering and stained with the blood shed by the soldiers.

“The terror and tumult of hate shall cease”. The war and its violence will come to an end. Peace will return to the land. When Britain offers “memorial thanks” to the dead soldiers and “honours the deeds of the deathless one”, she should also remember the blood and bravery of the young Indian soldiers. The poem brings out Sarojini Naidu’s great love for the soldiers of India.

Comprehension

1. Who is the speaker in the poem?

Mother India is the speaker in the poem.

2. What has the speaker given to the East and the West?

- The speaker has gifted the priceless treasures of the Indian youth to the East and the West,
3. Do the words “torn from my breast” mean that she was acting unwillingly?
Yes, these words do mean that she was acting unwillingly.
 4. What are the epithets used to describe the martyred sons?
The epithets used are “Priceless treasures”, “Pearls”, “Shells”, “blossoms”, “The deathless ones” and “martyr sons”.
 5. Why does Mother India entertain contradictory feelings of pride and despair, hope and anguish?
Mother India is filled with both pride and despair because her sons have achieved immortal glory at different battlefields. Her hope is that her sons would return safe and unharmed. There is also anguish because many of them do not return.
 6. Why does the poetess say that the banners are red and torn?
The flags of victory are torn by the human suffering and stained with the blood shed by the soldiers. Therefore, the poetess says that the banners are red and torn.
 7. When shall peace come?
Peace shall come when the terror and tumult of war end.
 8. What does the poetess want the British to do?
The poetess wants the British to gratefully remember the martyrdom of her sons.

Annotation

Model:

Gathered like pearls in their alien graves
 Silent they sleep by the Persian waves,
 Scattered like shells on Egyptian sands,

These lines are taken from the poem “The Gift of India” by Sarojini Naidu.

It is a moving picture of the martyred sons of Mother India. Sarojini Naidu uses similes to portray the deeds of courage and sacrifice by the Indian youth in theatres of war in different parts of the world.

Indian youth went to far off places like Persia and Egypt to fight England’s war. Those young and brave sons of Mother India lie buried in alien lands. They are like pearls and shells lying scattered on the beaches of Persia and Egypt.

Exercise: Annotate the following

- a) LU! I have flung to the East and West
 Priceless treasure torn from my breast,
 And yielded the sons of my stricken womb.
 To the drum-beats of duty, the sabres of doom,
- b) Can ye measure the grief of the tears I weep
 Or compass the woe of the watch I keep?

3. Strange Meeting (Wilfred Owen)

Introduction:

Owen (1893-1918) joined the British army during the First World War. He was wounded in the war-front and was hospitalised in Edinburgh. Poet. Siegfried Sasson was his fellow-patient there. Sasson encouraged him to write poetry. Thus began Owen's poetic career. Unfortunately, Owen was called back to war and was killed. The pity of it was that Owen was killed a week before the war ended.

Owen's Poetry portrays the grim ground realities of war and its gruesome potentiality for dehumanising life. Owen's account of war is authentic because it is born of personal experience in theatres of war. He has declared that his subject is "The pity of war, the poetry is in the pity".

The poem "Strange Meeting", is considered to be Owen's master-piece. It is about the narrator's dream or vision in which he meets a German soldier. Every aspect of the meeting is strange. It is a strange meeting because the place of meeting is hell, and the two soldiers who meet are already dead. The feelings exchanged between the two soldiers are also strange. Owen's message is that it is a folly to glorify war. War is tragic and destructive. Owen's young life was cut short by cruel war.

Summary

The poet dreams of his meeting a German soldier. He had in fact killed the German soldier the previous day. It was hell. There were a number of soldiers lying unconscious and wounded. One of them sprang up to his feet and recognized the poet. He raised his hands as if to bless. The German soldier looked very sad and unhappy, they were beyond the sound of guns and groans. The poet told his 'strange friend' with a dead smile that there was no cause for sorrow in hell. The German soldier replied that it was true but he was unhappy because he was thinking of the ruined years and the hopelessness of war. He was full of hopes while alive. He wanted to achieve immortal fame through war. But everything was cut short by death. He could have shared his happiness with others. Or he could have left some account of his unhappiness in the form of books or some works. But his death in the battlefield had prevented all these possibilities. He, in fact, wanted to convey to the world the pity of war, which is the untold truth about war. In the absence of his message, men would continue to shed blood and kill people in battlefields. "They will be swift with swiftness of the tigress". He had the courage, wisdom, and self-control not to join the people in their backward march, I-Ic would try to wash of the blood caused by wars by preaching universal love, peace, and spiritual truths.

Finally the German soldier says, "I am the enemy you killed, my friend". Yes, he was his enemy yesterday. But today, in hell, he is friend. Let enmity be the story of the past. Let there be peace and amity today" let us sleep now...".

Comprehension

1. Comment on the suitability of the title of the poem "Strange Meeting" by Wilfred Owen. It is a strange meeting in view of the place of the meeting, the persons who meet and the feelings expressed.
2. Explain the term "Trench wars".

“Titanic wars” means great wars.

3. What is actually the strange meeting place? The strange meeting takes place in Hell

4. What is meant by “Sweet wells”?

It means truths that “like to deep for taint”.

5. What is the theme of the poem “Strange Meeting”? The theme is war and pity of war.

Annotation

Model:

Course was mine, and I had mystery, Wisdom was mine, and I had mastery;

These lines are taken from the poem “Strange Meeting” by Wilfred Owen. “The German soldier says this to the narrator of the poem. The narrator killed him the previous day in the battle field. The entire poem is the narrator’s dream or vision.

The narrator and the German soldier meet a second time. The previous meeting was in the battlefield. They faced each other as soldiers belonging to two opposing armies. The narrator killed the German soldier.

The present meeting takes place in hell. But there is no enmity between the two now. The German soldier gives an objective analysis of the pity and the futility of war. He fears that people may go on waging war. They may kill or get killed.

The German soldier had divine intuition and self-control. He had courage and wisdom. Therefore, he did not join others in the backward march.

Mystery = intuition

mastery = self-control

Exercise: Annotate the following

a) Now men will go content with what we spoiled.

Or discontent, boil bloody, and be spilled.

They will be swift with swiftness of the tigress, None will break ranks, though nations trek from progress.

b) I knew you in this dark, for so you forward

Yesterday though me as you jabbed and killed.

Unit III - EXTENSIVE READER

The Three Musketeers

(Alexander Dumas)

Retold by Anand Kumar Raju

About the author:

Alexander Dumas, the author of 'The Three Musketeer's is a French writer. He was born in 1802 at Vil in North France. He was the son of a famous negriod French army general who served under Napoleon. Since his father did not leave anything for his sustenance, he underwent quite a lot of difficulties. He started as a clerk of an advocate and left for Paris later on.

He had acquired a good knowledge of history as a boy. He was also deeply interested in terrific adventures, conspiracies, fearful plottings and awesome feats of the soldiers of the 16th and 17th centuries. He was greatly inspired by Sir Walter Scott the great historical novelist and assisted by Auguste Macquet. He wrote for the state at the begining of his career. But subsequently he have it up and started writing a series of historical romances, which won for him a great fame. 'The Musketeers' was published 1844, followed by other historical romances. He worked day and night and wrote 300 works of fiction in order to clear his huge debts. Among his works the best known as 'The Count of Monte Cristo'. The Man in the iron Mask' 'The Queen's Necklac and 'Chicot the Jester' and they have been translated into many of world's major languages.

Dumas has been successful in depicting the atmosphere of history, especially the religious wars, duels, conspiracies, and intrigues of the period of king Louis XIII in his novels. Among his many heroes, D'Artagnanhas attained immortal fame by his swashbuckling and daring romance. The untiring novelist died in 1870 in his son's house near Dieppe. ut his fame and the characters he has created will never die.

The Story in short:

'The Three Musketeer's is a historical novel. The events took place during the region of King Louis XIII of France and his able Prime Minister Cardinal Richelieu. The story is about a young Gascon named D'Artagnan. Though the story is entitled 'The Three Musketeers' it is actually the story of D'Artagnan-his adventures-the political intrigues of the Cardinal, his love and final recognition of his merits. The young hero goes to Paris to seek his fortune as a musketeer of the king, depending entirely on the strength of his sword. His swift horsemanship coupled with his presence of mind and bravery earn for him the appreciation of the king and all his guards. He engages himself in the service of the queen for the sake of his love for Constance, a sewing woman of the queen. He wins her admiration by bringing the diamond studs and saving her from the intrigues of the Cardinal. But he had to pay heavily by losing his dream-girl. Milady, an agent of the Cardinal poisons Constance and fulfills her revenge on D'Artagnan. The young-man is determined to take revenue on Milady. He is unable to bear the pitiful cries of his enemy and would have pardoned her. But Athos has her executed. Finally the Cardinal accuses him of treason. But he acts wisely by producing a note

of a pardon signed by the Cardinal. The Cardinal could not but admire his presence of mind. He elevates him to the high rank of a lieutenant of the musketeers. He is aptly rewarded for his courage, swordsmanship and presence of mind.

1. THE EVENTS AT THE JOLLY MILLER

Plan:

1. Introduction
2. D' Artagnan's encounter with the stranger at the Jolly Miller.
3. The stranger takes away the letter to M.De Treville /
4. The Cardinal's instructions to the mysterious lady.
5. D' Artagnan goes to Paris.

The 'Three Musketeers' is an interesting story. It deals with the adventures of D' Artagnan, a Gascon youth. He left Tarbes his native village, for Paris to earn his fortune, with a funny-looking horse, fifteen gold pieces and a sword. He also took with him a letter of introduction to M.De. Treville, the captain of the King's musketeers.

On the way he passed through Meung a small town. As he was nearing an inn called the Jolly Miller, he heard a loud laughter. A stranger with a scar on his cheek made funny remarks about his yellow horse. D' Artagnan was irritated by that and challenged him to a duel. But the stranger's friends broke his sword and attacked him severely. As a result D' Artagnan fell down unconscious. He was taken to the inn kitchen and his wound was dressed. Later he was removed to a room upstairs.

The landlord informed the stranger that D' Artagnan threatened to inform M. Treville of the matter and told about the letter addressed to Treville. The suspicious stranger took away the letter, from D', Artagnan's doublet found in the kitchen. The gentleman asked the innkeeper to make arrangements for his departure.

D'Artagnan who had recovered a little later came down. At that time he saw the stranger talking to a beautiful lady in a carriage. She was Milady, a spy of the Cardinal. The stranger told her to go to England and inform the Cardinal whether the Duke of Buckingham had left London. Just then D' Artagnan rushed towards him intending to fight with him. But the gentleman got on his horse and rode away. The lady went in the opposite direction. D'Artagnan cursed the stranger and tried to pursue him. But he fainted again and was taken to the inn.

During the next few days D'Artagnan prepared a balm to cure his wounds. He was angry to find that his father's letter to Treville was stolen. From the innkeeper. D'Artagnan understood that it must have been stolen by the stranger. Later on he left for Paris with a determination to punish the thief.

D'ARTAGNAN BECOMES A MUSKETEER

Plan:

1. Introduction.
2. D'Artagnan's encounter with the three musketeers.
3. Events at the Cannelite monastery.

4, D'Artagnan fights against the Cardinal's men.

5. D'Artagnan meets the king and is made a musketeer.

D'Artagnan, a Gascon youth had an ambition to become a musketeer. With a letter from his father to his friend M. Treville he left for Paris. During his stay at the Jolly Miller, a stranger stole his letter. Without losing hope he proceeded to Paris to meet M. Treville, his father's friend.

The next day D'Artagnan met M. Treville and told him of his desire to become a musketeer. He also informed him how the letter addressed to him by his father was stolen by a stranger. From his description of the stranger, Treville understood that it was Rockford, who stole it. He warned D'Artagnan to be careful in dealing with others. Then he started writing a letter to the director of the Royal Academy for his training.

At that time D'Artagnan noticed the stranger who stole his letter and ran down to catch him. In his hurry, he dashed against the wounded Athos. Athos started a wordy quarrel which ended in Athos challenging him for a duel at twelve o'clock near the Carmes-Deschaux. At the corner D'Artagnan picked up another quarrel with Porthos. Porthos challenged him to a duel at one o'clock behind the Luxembourg.

By that time the stranger had disappeared. Near hotel D'Aiguillon, D'Artagnan found Aramis; talking with some soldiers. Wishing to be friendly with him, he took the handkerchief that had fallen out of his pocket. But Aramis was irritated by this. He accused him of lacking manners and, challenged him for a duel.

At the appointed time D'Artagnan went alone to the Carmes-Deschaux for the duel with the three musketeers. Athos had been wounded and asked D'Artagnan to fight with his seconds. The second happened to be Aramis and Porthos. They were surprised that their challenger was also the same man. They were about to begin the duel.

At that time a group of the Cardinal's soldiers came there. Jussac, their captain wanted to arrest them because duelling was forbidden. Athos told him to go away, but Jussac was bent on arresting them. Then the three musketeers started attacking the Cardinal's men.

In the intense fight that followed D'Artagnan fought along with the musketeers. He defeated Jussac himself. Soon the whole of Paris started talking about that fight. D'Artagnan was praised as a hero. The news reached the king. The Cardinal complained to the king that his soldiers violated the ban on duelling.

The king wanted to know the truth. He summoned Treville. Treville got Jussac himself to narrate what happened. The king was happy that the fault was not with the musketeers. He later summoned the musketeers and D'Artagnan and rewarded them with gold coins. He ordered Treville to make D'Artagnan a musketeer. Thus to his great joy D'Artagnan became a musketeer.

3. D'ARTAGNAN FOILS THE CARDINAL'S PLANS TO DENIGRATE THE QUEEN

OR

How D'Artagnan helped the Queen from becoming a victim of the evils plans of the Cardinal.

Plan:

1. King's ignorance of the Queen.
2. Cardinal's plan to reveal the secret love affair of the Queen.
3. Madam Bonaneieux foils the plan of the Cardinal.
4. The role of D'Artagnan in saving the Queen's image.

King Louis XIII was the ruler of France. He was assisted by Cardinal Richelieu in his administration. The Cardinal was a shrewd and able administrator. There was no filial love between the King and Queen Anne. The King ignored her. The Cardinal was suspicious of her dealings and tried to know and reveal her secrets. Madam Bonanchaux and D'Artagnan were helpful to the queen in foiling the plans of the Cardinal.

The Cardinal came to know of the secret love between the queen and the Duke of Buckingham. The king of Spain was queen Anne's brother. Both England and Spain were the enemies of France. So the Cardinal was extremely watch about the activities of the Queen.

Once the Cardinal sent a message to the Duke as if it was sent by the queen herself asking him to come to France. Accordingly the Duke came to France. He met the queen and wanted to take something as a token of her love. The queen gave him a casket of twelve diamonds, which the king had presented to her,

The cunning Cardinal came to know of this. He planned to make use of this incident to insult the queen and prove that the queen loved the Duke. So he wanted the king to arrange a ball. During the ball the queen must wear the diamond studs presented to her by the king. Since the queen had given the studs to the Duke, she would be unable to wear them. Thus her faithlessness to the king would be exposed.

The queen herself was in a critical condition and did not know what to do. But her trusted servants were seriously thinking of foiling the Cardinal's plans. Madam Bonancieux fortunately came into contact with D'Artagnan. He was ready to undertake a risky journey to London and get the diamonds back from the Duke.

D'Artagnan informed M. Treville of the troubled queen and his intention to help her. Treville allowed him to take the risky task along with the three musketeers. With a sealed letter and a costly ring from the queen to raise money the four inseparable and their servants started their journey.

From the beginning they had to face a lot of obstacles created by the Cardinal's men. D'Artagnan overcame them all boldly. His companions were wounded and could not accompany him. Finally D'Artagnan successfully reached London with his servant Planchet.

He informed the Duke of the need for the studs. The Duke found that out of the twelve studs, two were missing. He immediately knew that Milady, a spy of the Cardinal had stolen them. He got two new studs made exactly like the others in a short time. He gave them to D'Artagnan and arranged for his safe journey. D'Artagnan brought them safely and handed them over to the queen before the ball. The queen was greatly relieved of her worries. She thanked D'Artagnan for his great help. She wore the diamond studs at the ball. The king found

the twelve diamonds and could not suspect her. The cardinal was angry that his plans were upset. His idea of bringing shame upon the queen was totally lost.

4. HOW CONSTANCE WAS SAVED BY D'ARTAGNAN

Plan:

1. Introduction why Constance was abducted,
2. Bonancieux approaches D'Artagnan for help this arrest.
3. Bonancieux's house becomes a mouse trap-the return of Constance.
4. Constance is served.

Constance was a young beautiful woman. She was the wife of M. Bonancieux, the land-lord of D'Artagnan. Her godfather M. De La Porte was one of the officers in the service of Queen Anne. She was the most trusted maid of the queen. The queen told her some of her own secrets, The Cardinal was aware of this. In order to get the secrets of the queen, the Cardinal sent his men and carried away Constance.

That afternoon M. Bonancieux came and told D'Artagnan about his wife's abduction. He asked him to help him get his wife released D'Artagnan asked Bonancieux if he suspected any one. Then, Bonancieux started giving him a description of the abduction. D'Artagnan understood that he was the same stranger who stole his letter at the Jolly Miller. Bonancieux also showed D'Artagnan a letter he had received. It threatened him with dire effects if he searched for his wife.

While the two men were talking, D'Artagnan saw his enemy on the road and went to catch him. On the way he met Athos and Porthos and told them why he was rushing out. But before D'Artagnan reached the road, his enemy had disappeared. Later on D'Artagnan consulted his friends who were waiting in his room. They decided to restore Constance to her husband.

King Louis XIII and his wife Queen Anne did not care for each other very much. The queen, was in love with the Duke of Buckingham, the Prime Minister of England, Her brother was the king of Spain. Both England and Spain were allies and enemies of France. Cardinal Richelieu always suspected the queen and wanted to know her secrets. So he had Constance abducted hoping to know the secrets from her.

While the four Men were talking, M. Bonancieux rushed into the room. He wanted them to save him from the Cardinal's men. But D'Artagnan instead of helping him allowed the men to arrest him. His friends knew that D'Artagnan had allowed Bonancieux to be arrested with some other plan.

Meanwhile Bonancieux's house became a mousetrap. The Cardinal's men started questioning whoever entered the house. The next night he heard the soldiers forcing a woman to speak; D'Artagnan listened to their conversation and knew that it was Madam Bonancieux. He immediately

ran down and chased away the Cardinal's men. She had fainted because of the unexpected events. When she recovered she thanked D'Artagnan, took her to the house of Athos in the Rue Feron.

5. THE DEATH OF CONSTANCE OF MILDAY'S REVENGE ON D'ARTAGNAN.

Plan:

- 1.. Introduction.
2. Constance is abducted by the Cardinal men.
3. Brought to the convent at Bethune.
4. Cardinal employs Milady to move her to a secret place.
5. Milady poisons her & takes revenge.

Constance Bonancieux was the god-daughter of laporte, the queen's cloak-bearer. She was a sewing maid of the queen. She was very young and beautiful, Naturally, the valiant D' Artagnan fell in love with her. She was a faithful servant of the queen and was willing to make any kind of sacrifice for her. At her instance, D'Artagnan undertook a dangerous journey to London and brought back the diamond studs to win her favour.

After D'Artagnan's successful mission to London. Constance had sent a note asking him to meet her at ten o'clock at St. Cloud, opposite the pavillion, Bonancieux came to know of this and informed the Cardinal. D'Artagnan promptly went to the pavillion and waited for Constance for a long time. But she did not turn up. So he suspected some foul play. On enquiring an old man became to know that she had been carried away by three men. D'Artagnan knew that it was the work of Rochefort, a spy of the Cardinal D'Artagnan went and reported the matter to Treville the next morning. Treville promised to seek the help of the Queen.

D'Artagnan met his friends, the musketeers and informed them of the abduction of Constance. Aramis promised to get the queen's help and save her. Constance had been imprisoned at Mantes. Soon the queen arranged for her removal to a Carmelite convent at Bethune D'Artagnan could go there and take her to a safe place.

But once again, Bonancieux came to know of the safe conduct of Constance to Bethune. He informed the Cardinal of the matter. The Cardinal immediately engaged Milady and Rochefort to foil this plan. Both of them would go to Bethune. They should persuade Constance and take her to a secret place. There they would force her to reveal the secrets of the queen.

Accordingly Milady came to Bethune. She told the abbess that she was the wife of Athos and was deeply interested in Constance. She met Constance and told her that she had come there on the instructions of D'Artagnan to take her to a safe place. She cleverly lied that the Cardinal's men were quite near them and that they should leave the place quickly. While taking, she heard the sound of horses. She guessed that D'Artagnan and his friends were coming there. Constance was hesitating to go because she was weak. Milady quickly offered her poisoned wine. Constance drank it and fainted. In the meantime Milady slipped away from the place.

D'Artagnan and his friends arrived there pretty late. They found that she had been poisoned and tried in vain to revive her. Constance informed them of the presence of Milady and died soon after. The friends knew that Milady was responsible for her death. Thus Milady took her revenge upon D'Artagnan.

6. D'ARFAGNAN'S REVENGE ON MILDAY

Plan:

1. Introduction — an instrument of the Cardinal.
2. Why she considered D'Artagnan as an enemy.
3. She poisoned Constance to take revenge on D'Artagnan.
4. Milady is tracked.
5. Various accusations.

Milady was the vilè of Comte de Ia Fere ie. Athos, She was a mysterious woman. Athos came to know that she had been branded as a public thief. Athos hanged her on a tree but unfortunately she escaped. She had a husband in England also. She moved with high dignitaries like the Cardinal, and the lords. So the Cardinal used her as one of his agents.

The Cardinal employed her to remove two diamond studs from the Duke of Buckingham. But D'Artagnan foiled the Cardinal's plan and ever since Milady wanted to take revenge upon him.

She got a good opportunity to fulfill that. 'the Cardinal sent her to the cannalite convent at Bethune in order to remove Constance to a secret place and get a confession from her Since Constance was hesitating to go with her, she gave her poisoned drink and took revenge on D'Artagnan.

D'Artagnan and his friends came to know of the presence of Milady from the dying Constance. they immediately knew that she was responsible for her death. After burying hei; they decided to trace the treacherous \voman. Athos, who knew her past very well took the lead in tracing her out. Through Planchet, the confirmed that she lived in Armentieres.

He further secured the services of a man in red cloak who had branded her with the fluer delis. Then they all \vent to a lonely house on the bank of River Lys. 'this was the secret hiding place of Milady. She saw Athos looking through a window and screamed. D'Artagnan tried to shoot her, but Athos prevented him. They all entered the house and surrounded her.

Then started the trial Milady. D'Artagnan accused her of poisoning Constance. Athos started them by the facts that he was married to her as comte dela Fere. He hung her when he knew that she had been branded as a common thief. But the vicious woman escaped.

The next to accus her was the man in the red cloalc. He was the executioner ofLille. I said that he was the cause for the death of his brother, a lries. She stole church vessels and gave them to him to sell. They were caught, He painfully branded his own brother. But Milady escaped. the angry executioner traced her and branded her also. Even after that she lived with him and later on married comte dela Fere,

All her accusers now demanded that she must be put to death. I crimes had wearied men on earth and god in heaven also she was not allowed to talk. 'the executioner carried her

across the river to the other side and killed her with sword. He threw her body into the river. Thus ended the life of the mysterious Milady.

7. HOW DID D'ARTAGNAN BECOME A LIEUTENANT OF THE MUSKETEERS?

How did the Cardinal reward D'Artagnan's valour and devotion?

Plan:

1. Introduction
2. D'Artagnan's accusation
3. Cardinal accusation
4. D'Artagnan's clever reply
5. Cardinal's appreciation and reward

Even since D'Artagnan met Constance, he loved very much and dared to do anything for her. But unfortunately, Milady poisoned her and took revenge upon him. D'Artagnan and his friends in turn executed her.

One day when D'Artagnan was brooding over the past events in his room, his old enemy, Rochefort, the man of Mating came to his room, D'Artagnan drew his sword to attack him. But Rochefort informed him that he had come to arrest him, under the Cardinal's orders. D'Artagnan surrendered to him without a word. He was taken to the Cardinal.

The Cardinal started praising D'Artagnan for bringing the diamond studs from the Duke of Buckingham. The next moment he attacked him as a traitor and enemy of France. This accusation startled him. But he tactfully argued that if at all anybody could accuse him, it was Milady. But they had tried and executed her.

His mentioning of the execution of Milady further irritated the Cardinal. He accused them of murdering her. At that time he produced a note of pardon signed by the Cardinal himself. He picked it up when it fell down from the hat of Rochefort. The Cardinal was astonished by the tactful behaviour of D'Artagnan. He thought it would be in the interest of the country if the young man's talents were properly utilized. He found him a better citizen than the wicked Milady who caused the death of innocent Constance.

After a few moments of serious consideration, he wrote something in a paper and handed it over to D'Artagnan. He asked D'Artagnan to sign it up with his name. D'Artagnan least expected that the Cardinal would offer him a commission of lieutenant in the Musketeers. He was very much touched by this act of the Cardinal. Kneeling down before him he said that his friends really deserved the honour better than he himself. The Cardinal left the decision to D'Artagnan.

D'Artagnan hastened to meet his friends and offered each one of them the commission. They declined his offer and unanimously said that he was the appropriate person for the honour. Then Athos took the paper and wrote D'Artagnan's name in it. He said he would be willing to serve under him. Thus D'Artagnan's fearlessness and his devoted service brought him the great honour of lieutenant's commission.

8. THE ROLE AND CHARACTER OF CONSTANCE BONANCLEUX

Note:

Constance, according to the Kenners library edition of "The Three Musketeers" is the niece of M. Bonancieux. But the text-book, "The Three Musketeers Retold by Anand Kumar Raju, Prescribed for you" presents Constance as the wife of M. Bonancieux. In your notes also Constance is presented as the wife of Bonancieux.

Plan:

1. Introduction.
2. A trusted servant of the Queen.
3. Cardinal abducts her to know the secrets of the Queen.
4. Constance and D'Artagnan.
5. The tragic end of Constance.

Constance is a very interesting and loveable character created by Alexander Dumas. She was the wife of M. Bonancieux the land-lord of D'Artagnan and the god-daughter of Porte the queen's cloak-bearer. She was a sewing woman and trusted servant of the queen.

Constance was helpful to the queen in foiling the evil plans of the Cardinal. The Cardinal sent a fake message in the name of the queen to the Duke of Buckingham to visit her. When he arrived in France, Constance took him to the queen safely, with D'Artagnan escorting them. The king informed the queen about a ball in her honour. She had to attend the ball wearing the diamond studs he had presented her. This was an evil plan of the Cardinal. But she had gifted them to the Duke and was worried how to get them back before the ball. Constance once again came to her rescue and got them back through D'Artagnan. Thus Constance was really a great solace to the harassed queen.

The Cardinal always suspected that the queen was a threat to the safety of France. Since she was a Spanish lady. In order to know her secrets, he abducted Constance. But she cleverly escaped from the Cardinal's men. She suggested to her husband that he would have to go to London on a mission of the queen. But they came to know that he had fallen a prey to the schemes of the Cardinal. So she carefully avoided him and sent D'Artagnan on the risky mission. Her husband was more loyal to the Cardinal and informed him of the danger to his own life.

D'Artagnan was enchanted by the beauty of Constance even since he met her. When he saw the Duke of Buckingham in her company, he grew jealous of him and got ready to attack him. But Constance prevented it. Her lover for her was so great, that he dutifully escorted them to the queen's apartments. At her request he even undertook the risky journey to London and brought back the diamond studs from the Duke. But his love was short-lived. She was abducted again. With the queen's help she was traced and brought to the Carmelite convent at Bethune.

Milady wanted to take revenge on D'Artagnan for foiling her efforts and Cardinal's plan. On the Cardinal's advice she went to the convent. She pretended to be a friend of D'Artagnan and advised her to accompany her to a safe place. Poor Constance was overcome with fear and unable to move. Knowing that D'Artagnan and his friends would come to rescue her,

her, she offered her poisoned wine. Constance drank it and fainted. Before dying she could only tell D'Artagnan and his friends that Lady de Winter was there. D'Artagnan and his friends understood that it was Milady who had poisoned her. They vowed to take revenge on her for killing Constance.

9. THE ROLE AND CHARACTER OF D'ARTAGNAN

Plan:

1. Introduction
2. Proves valour - wins appreciation of king - becomes musketeer.
3. Attracted by Constance - risky journey to London to bring back diamond studs
4. Attempts to save Constance - fails
5. Revenge on Milady
6. Rewarded by the Cardinal

D'Artagnan, a typical Gascon youth had high hopes of becoming a musketeer. He left for Paris with a letter from his father to M. Treville, the captain of the musketeers. He was quick tempered and was ready to draw his sword with a frown at those who mocked at his funny yellow horse. Despite the loss of his letter to Treville, he managed to reach Paris and meet Treville.

He challenged the three musketeers Athos, Porthos and Aramis to a duel. But the duel turned out to be against the Cardinal's men and D'Artagnan became the hero of the day by defeating them. He won the king's appreciation and also got some gold coins in recognition of his valour. The king even advised M. Treville to make him a musketeer. D'Artagnan's joy knew no bounds at this meeting with the king.

Bonacieux the landlord of D'Artagnan, sought his help to rescue his wife, abducted by the Cardinal's men. But she managed to escape from them and came to her house without knowing that it had become a mousetrap. D'Artagnan on hearing the cry of a woman went down and found that it was Constance. He chased the spies and saved her from them. He fell in love with her ever since he saw her. He was willing to do anything for her when the queen wanted to get the diamond studs back from the Duke. D'Artagnan was chosen to do the job for her because of his valour and faithfulness. D'Artagnan did it most willingly for the sake of Constance. Thus he saved the queen from being put to shame by the Cardinal. He earned a place in the heart of Constance.

But his love was short-lived. Both Milady and the Cardinal were angry with D'Artagnan for foiling their plan. Milady wanted to take revenge on him. The Cardinal also wanted to punish her. Constance was once again abducted. The love-horn D'Artagnan felt a deep anguish for Constance. He and his friends made a hectic search for her. With the help of the Queen she was brought to the convent at Bethune. But before they could meet her, Milady poisoned her. D'Artagnan and his friends could only hear the dying words of Constance, from which they understood that Milady was responsible for her death.

The death of Constance infuriated D'Artagnan to take revenge on Milady. The four friends along with the executioner of Lille tracked her and found her in Armentieres. Her

pitiful cry before her execution melted D'Artagnan's heart and he tried to prevent it. But Athos and the others were firm and executed her.

The Cardinal whose plans were upset, finally sent Rochefort to arrest D'Artagnan. D'Artagnan who has been waiting for a long time to fight with his arch enemy, drew his sword. But Rochefort said he had come to arrest him. D'Artagnan bowed before law and surrendered to him. The Cardinal accused him of treason and many other crimes. D'Artagnan explained all his activities and pleaded innocence. He surrendered the note of pardon signed by the Cardinal himself, which he had picked up earlier. Thus he proved his sagacity which the Cardinal appreciated. The Cardinal felt that D'Artagnan's services could be utilized better and offered him the post of lieutenant in musketeers. D'Artagnan felt that his friends really deserved it and offered it to them. Only when they declined it, he wrote his name in the order signed by the Cardinal. He ever remained a faithful servant of his king and his country.

10. THE ROLE OF CHARACTER OF THE CARDINAL

Plan:

1. Introduction
2. Suspicious of the Queen
3. Arranges a ball to shame the Queen
4. Abducts Constance - tries to know secrets of Queen

5. ARRESTS D'ARTAGNAN - ELEVATES HIM

Cardinal Richelieu is one of the amazing characters created by Alexander Dumas. He was the Prime minister of France. He was the most powerful man, next only to the king. He had all the Machiavellian characteristics and can be compared to Chanakya, the able adviser of king Chandragupta Maurya. By his diplomacy he raised France to its height of glory and fame.

He was greatly concerned about the safety of France. He doubted even the integrity of the queen. He suspected that she might be a danger to France, since she was a Spanish lady and might help her brother, the king of Spain, invade France.

There was yet another reason why he suspected the Queen. He came to know of her secret love for the Duke of Buckingham. The wily Cardinal got the Duke visit France by sending a forged letter in his name of Queen. The Queen was really perplexed at the visit of the Duke and wanted to send him away quickly since the visit was dangerous to both of them. The Duke was insistent upon taking some gift from the Queen. So, the Queen presented him with the twelve diamond studs she had received from the king.

Even this secret gift of the diamond studs to the Duke reached the ears of the Cardinal. Since he wanted to denigrate the Queen, he hatched up another plan. He advised the king to conduct a ball in honour of the Queen. He suggested that the Queen should wear the twelve diamond studs during the ball.

Meanwhile he sent Milady to England to cut off two diamonds from the twelve given to the Duke. The troubles Queen fortunately had them brought back through D'Artagnan.

Who risked his life for the sake of Constance. Thus the Cardinal's plan was foiled and the Queen appeared with the diamond studs at the ball. But the Cardinal cleverly managed the situation saying he wanted to present the studs to the queen.

In order to find out the secrets of the Queen, the Cardinal abducted Constance. He thought of forcing her to reveal the secrets. But she managed to escape, defeating his purpose. He acted to be friendly to her husband Bonancieux and gave him money to inform her whereabouts to him. In the final stage he employed Milady to remove Constance to an unknown place to know the secrets about the Queen. But Milady utilized the opportunity to poison her and took revenge on D'Artagnan,

Another secret agent of the Cardinal was Rochefort, who stole the letter from D'Artagnan at the Jolly Miller. D'Artagnan wanted to fight with him and kill him. Now he was face to face with his enemy. Unfortunately he had come to arrest D'Artagnan. When he was produced before the Cardinal he started praising him for his brave deeds, but ended accusing him of treason for his connections with the Duke of Buckingham. Their hanging of Milady angered him further more. But D'Artagnan justified his actions and produced a note of pardon signed by the Cardinal. The Cardinal admired the shrewdness of D'Artagnan and offered him the post of lieutenant of musketeers. Thus the Cardinal recognized and rewarded merit even in his enemies.

11. THE ROLE AND CHARACTER OF MILADY

Plan:

1. Introduction.
2. A spy of the Cardinal - removes studs from the Duke of Buckingham.
3. At the Carmelite convent - Poisons Constance.
4. Escape to Armentieres.
5. Chased by D'Artagnan.
6. Her past revealed.
7. Accusation and execution,

Milady was a charming, young French lady but of treacherous nature. Her life was shrouded in mystery. She enticed even religious people to do wicked things. She was married to a French nobleman first and later on to another in England. She had the knack of impressing people by her sweet talk.

The Cardinal needed very much people like Milady to spy on people of aristocratic origin. No wonder he utilized the services of Milady to achieve his ends.

He sent Milady with instructions to cut off two diamond studs from the twelve given to the Duke by the Queen. She did it very tactfully. The Duke himself did not know of it until D'Artagnan came to get them back for the Queen. But the Duke got the studs replaced by making two new ones and sent them to the queen. The queen's honour was saved.

Both the Cardinal and Milady were upset that their plan was [ruined] by D'Artagnan. Milady wanted to take revenge on D'Artagnan, she determined to kill his lady-love, Constance. The opportunity was provided by the Cardinal again. He sent her to the convent at Bethune with instruction to take her to an unknown place. She impressed upon the Abbess by pretending to

be anti-Cardinal and indulging in court gossip. She informed Constance that she was a friend of M. Treville and talked about the Queen.

She told her that the Cardinal's men would soon arrive there and persuaded her to accompany her to a safe place. Constance believed her words but was very weak to go with her. Knowing that D'Artagnan and his revenge on D'Artagnan. Then she gave her poisoned wine. Thus she took revenge on D'Artagnan. Then she disappeared and went to Armentieres.

D'Artagnan and his friends came to know from the dying Constance, that Milady was responsible for her death. They went to Armentieres. There Athos and the executioner of Lille revealed her past shocking history. She had been a nun at Templemar where she fell in love with a priest happened to be the executioner's brother and was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and branded as a thief by his own brother. Milady fell in love with the jailor's son and escaped. The angry executioner caught her and branded her with the fleur de lis. The pires also escaped, and together with Milady went to Berry, became a curate and Milady passed off for his sister. It was here that Comtesse La Fere i.e. Athos fell in love with her and married her. During a hunting expedition he noticed that she had been branded when she fell down from the horse. I tried to hand her on a tree but she did not die and later escaped to London.

At London she got married to Lord de Wintel; whom she murdered later on. Then she became a spy of the Cardinal. She would not deny the accusations of the two. The poisoning of Constance was her last wicked deed. They were unanimous that she must be put to death. The executioner tied her hands and took her in a boat to the middle of the river Lys. There he killed and threw her body into the stream. Thus ended the story of this evil woman,

Essay Questions

1. D'Artagnan interview with M.de.Treville.
2. D'Artagnan's interest in Milady.
3. Milady's attempts to kill D'Artagnan.
4. The episode of the diamond studs.
5. Narrate how D'Artagnan offended the three musketeers and how he became their inseparable friend. -
6. Give an account of how Milady was arrested when she arrived in England, her captivity and her escape.
7. Do you consider Milady as the heroine of the story? Substantiate your answer.
8. Give an account of the role and character of the Cardinal.
9. Write an essay on the part played D'Artagnan in the Three Musketeer's.
10. What role does Constance play in the novel?
11. Write an essay about the minor characters of the "The Three Musketeers":

Unit IV - LANGUAGE STUDY - 1

1. Precise Writing

Precise means a restatement in shortened form of the chief ideas points etc. of a speech or piece of writing. Precise writing is a condensed account of a piece of writing. It is the main theme of a passage expressed in as few words as possible. Generally it is written to about one-third the length of the original.

It is very helpful to business men, politicians etc. It should be brief and clear containing all the essential points All unimportant details should be omitted

Some hints for writing a precis

- a. Read the given passage carefully and find out the central idea, the tone whether it is light hearted, serious or humorous and the nature of it whether descriptive, narrative, reflective etc.
- b. Give a title to the passage
- c. Read the passage very carefully till you understand all the ideas contained in it
- d. Omit the ideas which are repeated and the unimportant ones
- e. Only the essential examples and illustrations should be retained, while discarding the others
- f. Quotations, anecdotes and figures of speech shall be left out
- g. It should be written in your own words and in the third person.

Uses of Precis-writing

It teaches us to express our thoughts, ideas etc clearly, precisely and effectively It helps us choose words carefully and construct sentences containing only the essential matters and ideas. It is a great value in practical life

Write a rough draft first After making necessary changes and corrections in the rough draft, final draft.

Example

Make a precis of the following passage:

The great advantages of early rising in the good start it gives us in our day's work The early riser does a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed In the early morning the mind is fresh, then there are few sounds or other distractions, so that work done at that time is generally well done, in many cases the early riser also finds time to take some exercises in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last until the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he can be expected to do, and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it. All this work being finished in good time, he has a long interval of rest in the evening before the timely hour when he goes to bed. He gets to sleep several hours before midnight at the time when sleep is most refreshing, and after a sound night's rest rises early next morning in good health and spirits for the labours of a new day.

It is very plain that such a life as this is far more conducive to health than that of the man who works hours by rising late and so can afford in the course of the day little leisure

for necessary rest. Anyone who lies in bed late must, if he wishes to do a full day's work, go on working to a correspondingly late hour, and deny himself the hour or two of evening exercise that he ought to take for the benefit of his health. But in spite of all his efforts he rises, because he misses the best working hours of the day.

It may be objected to this that some find the perfect quiet of midnight for the best time for working. This is no doubt true in certain cases. Several great thinkers have found by experience that their intellect is clearest, and they can write best, when they burn the midnight oil. But even in such cases the practice of working late at night cannot be commanded. Few men if any, can exert the full power of their intellect at the time when nature prescribes, sleep, without running their health thereby and of course the injury done to the health must in the long run have a bad effect on the quality of the work done.

Precise Benefits of Early Rising

Rising early gives a good start. An early riser can do more work than a late riser since his mind will be fresh and free from disturbances. He has time in the evening also. He has sufficient time to sleep. It refreshes him and he is ready to do his work afresh. This kind of life is conducive to health. A late riser is deprived of all such advantages. His performance also will be poor. Those who work late at night cannot be praised though their work is commendable. Working late is against nature. In the long run their health will be affected. Also in the long run the quality of their work will be poor.

Abstracting

An abstract is a summary. It is a short account of a piece of writing, a book, speech etc. It is like a precis, reducing the length of a passage. It is shorter than a precis. All the points, to make a precis, should be borne in mind while abstracting a passage. All the points in the original must be included. This method is very useful to scientists that a student of English should have a knowledge of this.

Example:

Make an abstract of the following passage:

Everyone knows the 'touch-me-not' plant, which folds up its leaves when touched. How the plant is able to do this has been something of a puzzle, and it is only in recent years that a possible answer has been found.

At the lower end of each leaf is a tiny swelling, called the pulvinus acts as the 'brain' or control centre of the leaf. The folding-up of the leaf is controlled by the pulvinus.

Exactly how this happens is still not very clear. It has been discovered, through some experiments, that when a mild electric shock is given to the pulvinus controls the folding of the leaf may not be very different, therefore, from that by which animals are able to control their muscles.

It is well known that animals cells specially the cells in the nerves and muscles contain a small electrical charge. It is this charge which causes the contraction of the muscles.

When a leaf is touched, there seems to be a change in the pressure of the liquid its cell. On a change of pressure, it is believed, reaches the pulvini and turns on some kind of electrical switch as a result, an electrical charge is produced, which makes the pulvini contract, causing the leaf to fold up.

Make an abstract of the following passage

Abstract

“Touch-Me-Not-Plant

Disturbance of any kind causes touch-me-not’ plant leaves to fold up. Pulvinus a tiny swelling controls this action, Mild electric shocks given to the pulvinus cause the leaves to contract just as a small electric charge causes the contraction of the muscles of animals. Similarly, the change of pressure inside the cells of leaves produces electrical charge causing the leaves to fold up.

Exercise: Make an abstract of the following passage

Most people are afraid of snakes-but this fear is as irrational as the fear of ghosts. The fear of snakes, according to some biologists, may be an instinct passed on to us by our ancestors. There may be some truth in this theory because monkeys have a deep, instinctive fear of pythons and other tree snakes. Or, it might be that we learn the fear of snakes as children, from grown-ups. Anyway, snakes have been feared and hated for thousand of years, and in the literature of many countries the snake is regarded as a symbol of evil.

Whatever the true, there is no real reason for the terror which the sight of a snake causes in most people. Many more people are killed, much more frequently, by motor-cycles and cigarettes than by snakes. The majority of snakes are harmless, and only too anxious to avoid human being. Of the poisonous snakes, only those found in the sea are always dangerous, being aggressive by nature. They can attack human being for no reason at all, taking a fisherman or swimmer by surprise in the “ water, where the man is somewhat helpless

2. Note Making

The remember everything learnt during your course of study, you must make clear, neat note of the important things you will need to know, Abbreviations and symbols can be used.

Example of Note - making

Read the following passage and see the example of note-making.

PETROLEUM

The ancient Babylonians used asphalt (thick oil which oozes out of the ground) to bind together the bricks of their buildings. The Chinese, Europeans and the Indians of North America used petroleum in medicine for many centuries, but it was the invention of modern machinery (especially the motor-car) and the use of oil for lighting that made the oil industry grow to its present size.

Petroleum was formed from the remains of tiny sea animals and plants. When those small animals died their remains fell slowly to the bottom of the sea and were in time covered

with sand and other rocks. The weight of these rocks, and the heat which resulted, caused the oil to be pressed from the remains.

Now there are some kinds of rocks, such as sandstone, in which there are spaces between the grains that make up the rock, and water or other liquids can pass through the rock between the grains. Such rock is called porous rock. Other kinds, which do not allow liquids to pass through them are known as non-porous rock. Oil is formed in porous rock that has non-porous rock above and below it, which prevents the oil from dispersing. Water is often found in porous rocks and therefore, where oil is also present, it will be found floating on the water, since oil is the lighter liquid. Gas is frequently found with the oil.

At first, oil wells were sunk in places where the oil was known to exist because it could be seen coming out of the ground. Today, men who have a great knowledge of rocks (geologists) use electrical instruments to find whether oil is present deep in the ground. These geologists have examined most of the world, and know roughly in which parts of the world the reserves of petroleum are to be found.

Most of the oil fields are found near young mountains. The most important oil-producing country is the U.S.A. it produces over half of the world's oil most of which comes from fields around the Rocky Mountains. Further oil fields have been found in Canada and North Africa. Other important oil centres are Russia, Venezuela, Indonesia and the Middle East.

Note-Making Example

Petroleum

- I. a. Uses-in medicine for centuries by Chinese, Europeans & Indians of N. America.
 - b. binds together bricks.
 - c. oil for lighting
 - d. for machinery
2. **How formed**
 - a. Source-the remains of sea-animals & plants
 - b. Pressure of the sand and rock caused oil to be pressed.
3. **Kinds of Rocks**
 - a. Porous-non porous
 - b. Oils form in porous rocks
 - c. Water found in porous rock-oil floats
 - d. gas found with oil
4. **Geologists**
 - a. Know existence of oil
 - b. can locate reserves of petroleum
5. **Oil fields**
 - a. found near young mts.
 - b. plenty in U.S.A. Canada, and N. Africa
 - c. Other oil centres - Russia, Venezuela, Indonesia and the Middle East.

Some points to Note-making

Notice that

1. There is a heading
2. There are sub-headings, 1, 2, & 3
3. The points are numbered a, b, c etc.
4. The different sections are neatly arranged
5. We use abbreviations

e.g. N - for north

Wt - for weight

mts - for mountains

6. We include only the main points

7. We leave out the smaller details

(Note.: We make abbreviations for notes, but we do not use them in essays)

3 Writing Telegrams

At times we have to send urgent messages to others if necessity arises. Then we have to send the message through Telegrams.

1. Arul accident admitted hospital

When expanded it reads as follows.

Arul met with an accident and he has been admitted in hospital. So start immediately,

2. Megala's betrothal tenth attend.

It means: Your sister Megala's wedding has been fixed and the engagement will be held on tenth. You are expected to attend it.

3. List of Standard phrases for greeting Telegrams. Refer Text Book Page 159 & 160 Nos. 1-7 21-26, 30 & 31.

Other Standard Phrases for Telegrams.

18. Kind Remembrances and all good wishes for the independence Day.
19. Sincere greetings for the Republic Day. Log Live the Republic
20. My Heartiest Holy greetings to you.
21. Heartiest Gurparb greetings.
22. Greetings on the occasion of Paryushan a day of Universal Forgiveness.
23. Heartiest onam greetings.
24. Wish you a speedy Recovery.
25. Heartiest Ugadi greetings.
26. Congratulations on your victory.
- 27.. Wish you a Happy Bihu.
28. A Happy Easter.
29. Heartiest greetings on Buddha Jayanthi.
30. Heartiest congratulations on Greh Pravesh.
31. Heartiest Guru Ravidas Purnima Greetings.

CONDOLENCE PHRASE

100 My deepest condolence

Text Book:

Page 161, Answers to Exercise - 1

1. a) i) 8;16;7
 - ii) 30
 - iii) 7; 14
 - iv) 21
- b) i) When some one has passed the examination.
 - ii) When one is going on a journey.
 - iii) When One has been elected to some office; position e
 - iv) When one has been ill.
 - v) When one has died.

Message in full

Your mother is arriving in New Delhi next. Thursday. She is coming by the Tamil Nadu Express. Please meet her at the station.

When condensed

Mother Arriving New Delhi Tamil Nadu Express Thursday Meet.

Page 162: Exercise 2:

- i) Rajy was hurt while playing a match. He is admitted in the General Hospital. Convey this message to his parents.
- ii) Baby is arriving on Monday. Make arrangements for his accommodation.
Do the rest yourself. -

Page 163: Exercise 3

- i) Bring all my certificates immediately interview day after tomorrow.
- ii) Selected Reader Maths Department Report within a week.
The rest should be done by the students.

WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS

Page 165- Exercises 1

Matching the advertisements with the respective product.

Advertisement	Products
1.. Neighbour's envy	d) OnidaT.V
2. Wear a legend	c) Gwalier suiting
3. For men of action satisfaction	e) Scissors cigarettes
4. Nobody Imows babies better than mothers and	b) Johnson and Johnson
5. A class of its own	f) Bata shoes
6. Are you teeth flat, then Why bristles?	a) Close up tooth brush

Page 166 - Exercise 3

3. Suitable advertisements for the following products.

1. A time - Tested toilet soap for men
Cussions

“IMPERIAL LEATHER”

Famous Soap
Keeps Body Always Fresh and Fragrant
Now available in India
A new variety of Biscuits for Dogs
Krypt Dog Biscuits
Rich in Calcium
Make your dog's teeth & bones stronger.
A Chemical For Removing stain on Clothes
Robin Liqu'd Blue
Whitens
Removes stains
Kills germs
A New Han fonic
Ramco's Herbal hair Tonic
Prevents falling of hair
Helps maintain hair lustre
Reliable, Dependable

Other Examples:

- a) Champions Choice
Castrol Super TI Oil
Easy Kick Start
Excellent pickup and peak power
Minimum Engine maintenance
Longer Engineer Life
Significant reduction in exhaust smoke
- b) Grasim
Gwalior Suiting
In ACLASS OF ITS OWN
- c) Parle "True gel"
"Fresh Breathly
Strong Tecth"?
We've got both
We've got Tru-gel"

Page No. 166. Exercise -4

iv) Week - end Bakery class:

A short term course in baking and confectionery for house wives and students will be held at the New College Campus, Madras, on 23rd & 24 the September 1995. Fee for the course is Rs. 125/ A Contest will be held at the end of the Bakery class and prizes awarded.

v) Bride wanted:

Wanted a C.SJ. Christian fair, tall, lean bride, age between 21-24 for a post graduate teacher, working in Kwait, drawing a monthly salary of Ks. 10,000/- No dowry, Caste no bar. Write to Post Box No. 108, Bombay I.

vi) Situation wanted:

A First Class certificate holder in Civil Engineering graduate seeks employment. 5 Years experience in construction work under an expert-sala expected Ks. 12,000/-p.m. Contact D. Somu, 19 Church Parkst. Madras?.

Do the rest of the exercise yourself.

Unit V – LANGUAGE STUDY - 2

1. Spotting The Errors

Text Book pages 173- 183

Concord

	Error	Correct answer
1.	b	has
2.	b	have
3.	b	is invited
4.	No error	--
5.	c	are

Use of Articles — Spotting the wrong articles

	Error	Correct answer
1.	a	TheTaj Mahal
2.	c	a University
3.	a	Health is wealth
4.	No error	--
5.	b	bad news
6.	No error	--

Use of Prepositions

	Error	Correct answer
1.	No error	--
2.	b	under the bridge
3.	c	waiting for
4.	No error	--
5.	No error	--
6.	No error	--

Use of Question tags

	Error	Correct answer
1.	c	doesn'the?
2.	No error	--
3.	c	aren't they?
4.	No error	--
5.	No error	--

Usage

	Error	Correct answer
1.	b	make for
2.	c	worked hard
3.	b	is
4.	b	are distributed

5.	No error	--
6.	No error	--
7.	b	has passed
8.	c	than she
9.	C	to tea
10.	c	this is better
11.	b	scoring

Page 177 Exercise

	Error	Correct answer
1.	Noerror	--
2.	No error	--
3.	b	is
4.	b	were
5.	No error	--
6.	c	coffee to tea
7.	c	is better
8.	No error	--
9.	b	senior to
10.	No error	--
11.	c	different from
12.	No error	--
13.	No error	--
14.	b	when
15.	b	oldest man
16.	No error	--
17.	No error	--
18.	c	between the two brothers
19.	b	a useful
20.	No error	--
21.	No error	--
22.	a	he died
23.	No error	--
24.	b	resembles her mother
25.	a	George, Harris and I
26.	c	to carry my luggage
27.	b	your and your wife
28.	b	was prepared to pay
29.	b	have taken the decision
30.	No error	--
31.	No error	--
32.	b	of writing

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 33. | No error | -- |
| 34. | c | nor does his wif |
| 35. | a | I am unable to |
| 36. | a | I have |
| 37. | c | sweet |
| 38. | b | bought |
| 39. | b | I would enforce prohibition |
| 40. | a | a few |
| 41. | b | many people and luggage |
| 42. | No error | -- |
| 43. | e | I want to consult |
| 44. | No error | -- |
| 45. | No error | -- |
| 46. | b | completed |
| 47. | b | hasbeen destroyed |
| 48. | No error | -- |
| 49. | a | Do you remember |
| 50. | b | where I parked |
| 51. | b | on either side |
| 52. | No error | -- |
| 53. | c | would have been |
| 54. | No error | -- |
| 55. | a | The taller |
| 56. | No error | -- |
| 57. | No error | -- |
| 58. | b | has ever tried |
| 59. | a | a few |
| 60. | No error | -- |
| 61. | c | six and seven p.m. |
| 62. | c | for seven years |
| 63. | No errors | -- |
| 64. | a | where are you going |
| 65. | b | enter the house |
| 66. | No error | -- |
| 67. | No error | -- |
| 68. | No error | -- |
| 69. | b | full of |
| 70. | No error | -- |

Do the rest of exercise yourself.

2 Vocabulary

Page-167

Match the following: Answers

Table - I

Ophthalmologist	-	One who treats troubles and disease of the eye
Gynaecologist	-	A specialist in diseases peculiar to women -
Paediatrician	-	One who treats children
Optician	-	A technician who sells spectacles
Psychiatrist	-	One who treats mental ailments
Orthodontist	-	One who straightens crooked teeth
Dermatologist	-	A specialist in diseases of the skin

Page No. 168-Table- 2

Psychologist	-	One who studies the human mind
Philatelist	-	A stamp collector
geologist	-	One who studies rocks and earth
anthropologist	-	One who studies mankind
Ornithologist	-	One who studies birds
Polyglot	-	One who knows many languages
Numismatist	-	A coin collector
Archelogeist.	-	One who studies ancient relics and excavations

Table-3

epicurean	-	“Pleasure is the ultimate good”
atheist	-	“There is no god”
agnostic	-	“No one knows whether god exists”
stoic	-	One who does not care about pleasure and pain
egoist	-	“All virtues consists in self-interest”

Page – 169 Table -4

Oedipus Complex	-	too much of attachment to one’s mother and hatred, for the father
anthropology	-	study of man
theology	-	study of god and religion
panacea	-	a cure-all
Philanthropy	-	Love of mankind
benevolence	-	kind-heartedness
somnambulism	-	Walking during sleep
misanthropy	-	hatred for fellow men

HOMONYMS AND SIMILARY WORDS

Homonym is a word that is the same in form or sound as another but different in meaning

e.g. hail; hale

hail - greet; give a welcoming cry.

cheerful voices hailed the V.LPs when they entered the hall.

hale - (usually of old persons) strong and healthy

Moses is hale even at the age of eighty.

1. Quiet - calm, free from excitement, trouble, anxiety.

We live a quiet life in the country.

Quiet - completely

Henry has quite recovered from his illness.

2. Pail - vessel

Leela brings a pail of milk every morning.

Pale - bloodless

After the operation you are looking pale.

3. Check - verify

Will you please check these figures?

Cheque - Written order to a bank to pay money.

OUR employer gives us our salary cheque on the last day of every month.

4. Tier - row especially of seats

Selvi is in the three tier coach

tear - drop of water coming from the eye Tom shed tears when his dog died

5. tire - become weary

The long talk tired the audience

tyre - band of metal or rubber on the rim of a wheel

The price of t has gone up.

6. dear - loved, lovable

Our mother is dear to us.

dear - a quick running animal

You can see deer near Sankarnager

7. cite - give as an example

Radha cited a verse from a poem by Milton,

Site - a place where something was, is or is to be.

This is the site for the new bus - stand.

8. desert - no people were to be seen

The streets were deserted at the time of riot.

dessert - course of it etc. at the end of a meal.

Without desserts a dinner will be incomplete.

9. reign - rule

In the reign of King Asoka people were safe.

rein (often plural) - long narrow strap fastened to a
bridle for controlling a horse

A horse could be stopped by pulling back the reins.

10. Altar - raised place on which offerings are made.

Raju led an old man to the altar to receive Holy Communion.

Alter - make or become different, change in character
appearance, position, size etc.

She had to alter her clothes after, losing weight.

11. anti - against

Your policy is anti - Christian

I received an ante-dated cheque from the manager.

12. assent - Agreement to a proposal

The members did not give their assent to pass the bill.

ascent - act of going up (a mountain, river etc.)

I have never made an ascent in a balloon,

13. Adapt - make something suitable to a new need etc.

This book is adapted for beginners.

adopt - take somebody into one's family as a relation
especially as a son or daughter

As they had no children of their own they adopted their cousin's son.

14. August - anything

For August we know he may be innocent.

Ought - should

We ought to support our aged parents.

15. Canon - rule or principle

We must not violate the canons of law.

Cannon - (collective singular) a heavy gun

Falstaff recruited regimuffins as food for the cannon.

16. Canvas - strong coarse cloth used for tents, sails, bags etc.

Canvas bags are very useful to all.

Canvas - go from person to person and ask for votes, orders for
goods, subscriptions etc.

Representatives canvass orders for their goods.

17. Plain - easy to see, hear or understand

The meaning of this passage is quite plain.

Plane - aeroplane

The plane is about to land.

18. Beside - at the side of; close to

The banyan tree is beside the temple.

besides - in addition to; as well as

I have two other motor cycles besides this scooter.

19. Bridal - wedding feast, wedding The bridal was attended by a large gathering.

bridle - part of a horse's harness

A bridle is necessary to control a horse.

20. rise - increase

The labourers demand a rise in their wages.

rice - pearl white grain

Rice is the staple food of the South Indians.

21. Fair - just

Some merchants charge fair prices and they are satisfied with fair (reasonable) profits.

fare - money charged for a journey. The Railway Department raises the train fare every year.

22. Week - any period of seven days

Nowadays we don't work six days a week

weak - lacking in strength

This child is too weak to walk.

23. vain - without use, value

The shepherd told Mirzah that man was not made in vain.

vein - blood - vessel along which blood flows back to the heart.

One of his vans burst and he was rushed to the hospital.

24. Liar - person who habitually tells lies

Tom's friends don't trust him since he is a liar.

lyre - a musical instrument.

Ancient Greeks used lyres.

25. tale - a story

And Thereby Hangs a Tale's is a collection of tales.

tail - movable part at the end of the body of the bird animal fish or reptile

Dogs wag their tails to express their gratitude

Text Book: Page 171 - Answers

Exercise - I

Difference in the meaning of the following pairs

1. affect - tact upon

Cold climate affects the health of some people

effect - bring about

The new principle wants to effect reforms in the college.

2. affection - feeling of fondness, love

Rajy felt great affection for his brother

affection - unnatural behaviour, manner of speaking etc

I hate all affection

3. assent - agreement, approval

The bill is passed by common assent

ascent - act of going or coming up

The ascent of Mount Everest is not an easy thing.

4. artistic - a having natural skill in any of the fine arts
 Alan Trevor had artistic skill in painting.
 artificial - not real
 Artificial pearls are cheaper than the genuine ones.
5. Council - a group of people elected to manage affairs in a city, country etc.
 The Municipal council is in charge of repairing roads.
 Counsel - give professional advice to somebody with a problem
 The college counsel gives advice to solve the problems of students.
6. Compliment - expression of praise, admiration, approval etc.
 Dora sent her friend a valuable book as a compliment.
 Complement - thing that goes well or suitably with something else or makes it complete.
 Rice makes an excellent complement to a curry dish.
7. human - of or characteristic of man
 The gardener found a human skill while digging a pit.
 humane - having or showing sympathy, kindness, and understanding.
 Humane killer is used for the painless killing of animals.
8. Industrial - of or engaged in industry
 Industrial workers should be paid well.
 Industrious - hard-working, diligent.
 Gopal got an award because he was industrious.
9. Ingenuous - no attempting to deceive or conceal; open; innocent
 His ingenuous smile reveals his innocence,
 ingenious - clever at finding new or simple solutions for complete problems.
 Some people are ingenious at solving difficult crossword puzzles.
10. Judicial - of or by a court of law
 A judicial inquiry was ordered in the theft case.
 Judicious - showing or having good sense
 Ajudicious choice shall be made while electing M and M.Ps.
11. Dual - two, double.
 It is a dual school, for both boys and girls
 duel - fight between two persons
 D'artagnan had to fight a duel to prove his valour.
12. disease - illness
 Measles is an infectious disease.
 Infectious diseases spread by means of germs.
 decease - 'death
 The news of the decease of the industrialist was published in the news papers.
13. emigrate - go away from one's country to another to settle there.

Many people want to emigrate to Canada to make their fortune there.
immigrate - come as a settle (into another country)

Many Europeans immigrated into America to found Colonies there.

14. momentary - lasting for done in, a moment

Momentary weakness has been the cause of many a man's downfall,
momentous - important, serious

Sometimes we have to take momentous decision to solve certain problems.

15. stationary . - not moving

A bus collided with a stationary van near the market.

stationery - writing materials Sounder is a dealer in stationery.

16. vain - Without USC,

His hopes to achieve success were in vain.

vein - blood vessel along which blood flows back to the heart.

One of his veins was cut and he ble profusely.

Page No. 172 - Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks, choosing the appropriate works from the alternative given.

Answers:

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1) accept | 2) access | 3) prey | 4) brakes |
| 5) principle | 6) adopt | 7) edition | 8) cell |
| 9) chckc | 10) jealous | 11) stationary | 12) deceased |

Exercise No.

Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words from the alternatives given in brackets.

1. The well isdry. (quite, quiet)
2. The boys arein the hall. (quite, quiet)
3. The priest is at the (altar, alter)
4. I have given my shirt to the tailor toit. (altar, alter)
5. Artists use for oil—paintings. (canvas, canvass)
- 6 They for the ensuring election. (canvas, canvass)
7. The camel is the ship of the (dessert, desert)
8. My boss is travelling in a threecompartment. (tier, tyre)
- 9 My house isthe river. (beside, besides)
- 10 Some one has cut theof the monkey. (tale, tail)
11. I he price ofhas gone up. (rise, rice)
- 12 Gopal is veryin Mathematics. (week, weak)
13. I heie was a tradein Madras last month. (fair, fare)
14. \Ve are expecting thepart next week. (bride, bridal)
- 1a The Prime Minister is arriving bytomorrow. (plain, plane)

3. Developing The Given Hints Into an Essay of About 200 Words

An outline is given. It is only a skeleton. Your duty is to clothe the skeleton with flesh and breathe life into it. You should produce it as a connected whole.

Points to be remembered while developing the given hints into an essay.

1. Read the given hints and form a clear idea of what has been stated there.
2. Follow the outline given. Do not omit any point. The order of the points given in the outline should be kept.
3. Connect the given points naturally.
4. Your writing should be grammatical and idiomatic and in easy simple English.

Example

Machines - man's servants - man's inventions - have become his masters - the use of machines has brought use more leisure - more energy a curse rather than a blessing - different kinds of machines - modern civilization - machines are indispensable - in all walks of life machines are used - machines are destructive too - man must never become a slave to machines - he must always remain the master.

INVENTION OF MACHINES

Science has helped man to invent various machines which are used for many purposes. They do the work of man very quickly. For example, Cloth woven by handlooms could now be done by power looms. This not only saves time but also produces cloth on a large scale. Machines save our time as well as gives leisure to man.

When work was done manually man was strong and healthy. Manual labour was both work and exercise to him. Now, this privilege has been lost, so many, who only depend on machines to do their work, have become weak and lazy and lost their health and energy.

A house wife can do all the work with the help of machines like grinder, washing machines, mixer, vacuum cleaner etc. They are very helpful to her to finish her work quickly without any strain. But they make her lazy. Possessing such machines seems to be a status symbol. Mass production methods help us buy quality goods cheaply. When it is difficult to get servants nowadays, these machines are a boon to housewives.

In spite of the many advantages we get from machines, there are many disadvantages too. Machines are destructive. For example, a robot can do most of our work but if not properly handled it could cause destruction. In Jerome K. Jerome "The Dancing Partner", the mechanical dancer was the cause for Annette's death. Man, depending too much on them, will make himself a slave to them. Man should always be the master and not the slave to machines.

Exercise

Develop the given hints into an essay of above 200 words

1. Libraries - state of things before invention of printing press - after invention - growth of libraries - use of libraries - their abuse - attitude with which to approach a library

conclusion.

2. Social service - education incomplete without inculcation of social virtues - social service benefits him who does it and him to whom it is done - moral, intellectual political benefits - creates sense of responsibility and discipline in life e.g. N.S.S. in Colleges.

Letter Writing

We write different types of letters but they are mainly divided into two types Personal Letter and Formal Letter

Before you write, think about what you are going to say-not in a vague general sense but in detail.

While writing a letter the following points must be remembered accuracy, brevity and clarity. Letters written to relatives, friends, and acquaintances are called **Personal Letters**. The others come under the category of **Official Letters**. (**Formal Letters**)

PERSONAL LETTERS

Every letter should contain the following parts:

1. Your address
2. The date the letter was written
3. Salutation
4. The body of the letter
5. Subscription (leave-taking)

1. Address and date: (Heading)

The address of the writer and the date are given at the top of the right hand corner.

The date may be written as 18th May 1995 or 18 May 1995 or May, 18, 1995.

In official letters the heading is not written

2. Greeting or salutation

This should be written below the address and date but should begin from the left hand side of the page, followed by a comma.

- a) To members of the family.

My dear Father,! My dear Sister, / My dear

- b) While writing to persons, not very intimately you can use Dear Uncle, Dear Joe, etc.

(My dear is more intimate than 'Dear')

When you write to persons much older than you greet them as Dear Mr. John! Dear Mrs.Johnson

Letters written to strangers should be

Dear Sir / Dear Madam,

Out superiors should be greeted as

Dear Sir, or Sir! Dear Madam, or Madam

(N.B The words 'Respected' 1 Sir, should not be used since they are Indianisms)

3. Body of the letter

It is the main part of the letter. It should be written in simple, easy, style. Colloquial style may be used in personal letters to friends and relations. Long letters should be divided into paragraph. Avoid adding a postscript.

4. Leave-taking or Subscription

Leave - taking phrase should be written at the right-side of the page, below the body of the letter, with your signature below it

Yours affectionately! Your affectionate son I Your loving daughter etc.

(There is no apostrophe in "Yours")

Before leave - taking you can write the leave - taking phrase such as 'With regards! With love! etc

5. Superscription or The address on the envelop

This should be written very clearly as follows:

Sri. S. Noel Sam, M.A.,
16, Hospital Road,
Madurai - 2.
625 002.

FORMAL LETTERS

Formal letters are those written to people outside the family or circle of friends usually on business and can also be called Business Letters. Formal Letters or Business Letters differ from Personal Letters in many respects. You can write your address at the top right-hand corner. The address to which the letter is sent will be written above the salutation. If the letter is to an individual, the greeting or salutation can be Sir!Dear Sir, or Madam, / Dear Madam. If the writer and the addressee are intimate the salutation can be Dear Mr. Sundar,

In letters written to firms the salutation shall be Sirs / Dear Sir.

End the letter with 'Yours faithfully' / Yours truly.

The body of the letter is different from that a personal letter. It should be clear and as precise as possible.

MODEL LETTER

A son's letter to his father after reaching Bombay,

21, Nariman Point,
Bombay-400 001.
24th Aug. 95

My dear Father,

I reached Bombay yesterday morning at 5.00 I had a very comfortable journey. Sunder came to the station to meet me and take me to his room. So I had no difficulty.

This morning I went to ON.G.C. and met the Managing Dire He verified all my certificates. The appointment order was given to me in the afternoon. I shall report for dut tomorrow morning. In my next letter I shall write to you everything in detail..! am eager to hear from you.

Trust that you are all well at home.
With love and kind regards,

Yours affectionately
Tommy.

Address on the envelope: -

To
Dr. Sornasundaram,
15, Church Street,
Nagercoil -629001.

Model Business Letter

49, West Car st.,
Tirunelveli 627 001.
24th Aug. '95

To

The Regional Transport Officer,
Tirunelveli - 7.

Sir, Sub: Loss of Driving Licence and Road
Tax Disc - Requisition for Duplicates - reg.

On 15th Aug. '95 my bag was lost. It contained my Driving Licence, Road Tax Disc.
and some other paper.

I shall be thankful if you will issue me a Duplicate Driving Licence and a Road Tax
Disc.

My Driving Licence No. is TNV 1214

My Vehicle No. is TN 72 -9231 Rajdoot Motor Cycle.

I have enclosed the chalan for the payment made towards the fee for issuing them.

Thanking you sir,

Yours faithfully,
R. Mani.

N.B. The modern tendency is to omit punctuation marks while writing letters whether
personal or formal

Exercise

1. Write a letter to your father asking him to send you Rs. 750/ to pay the mess and for your pocket expense.
2. Write a letter to your friend in Delhi to meet you at the stations.
3. Write a letter to your cousin who was awarded a National Award for the best teacher.
4. Write a letter to your friend who is in hospital suffering from Jaundice.
5. Write a letter to your mother how you fared in your University Examination.
6. Write a letter to the Inspector of Police complaining about the nuisance caused by some rogues, in your locality.

7. Write a letter to the commissioner of your Municipality about the irregular supply of drinking water.
8. Write a letter to a Sports company ordering some articles like cricket bats, balls etc. Write a letter to your Principal requesting him to send you your Transfer Certificate.
10. Write a letter of complaint to the Post Master that the Money Order sent to your brother has not reached him.

Question Pattern

SECTION - A (5 x 5 = 25 Marks)

Answer any FIVE out of EIGHT Questions

SECTION - B (5 x 15 = 75 Marks)

Answer any FIVE out of EIGHT Questions

* * * * *