LESSON-1: JULIUS CAESAR.

ESSAY

Critically analyses the funeral oration of Mark Antony.

OR

Compare and contrast the speeches of Brutus and Antony

SYNOPSIS

- INTRODUCTION:
- BRUTUS’ REASON:
- ANTONY’S REASONS:
- THE HONOURABLE MEN:
- THE DIFFERENCE IN THEIR TECHNIQUES:
- CONCLUSION:

INTRODUCTION:

“Julius Caesar” is one of the most important plays of Shakespeare. Julius Caesar has defeated the sons of Pompey. Now he returns back to Rome. The people of Rome are very happy. They want to give a great welcome to Julius Caesar. While people are enjoying, Cassius, Brutus and others think that all these victories will make Caesar a dictator. So they want to put an end to Caesar and they have assassinated him. Brutus gives his own reasons for killing Caesar. Antony finally wins the hearts of the people by his powerful speech. Let us see the difference in speech between them.

BRUTUS’ REASON:

In his speech Brutus gave his reasons for the murder of Caesar. He said that loved Caesar more than anyone else. He added that he killed Caesar because he loved Rome more. He had great regards for the courage of Caesar. He said that if Caesar had been alive he would have become a dictator and all the Romans would have become slaves. So, he killed him. Brutus was sure that he did not offend anybody in Rome. He told that he still honoured his friendship with Caesar. He said he was more a patriot than a friend. He assured that he was ready to sacrifice his life for the sake of his country. He promised that he would keep the same dagger for himself and the people could use it whenever they wanted.

“As he was fortunate I rejoice As he loved me I weep
As he was valiant, I honour him, But he was an ambitious, I slew him”.

ANTONY’S REASONS:

Antony told that Caesar was his close friend and said that the good deeds that people do are forgotten with their bones. It was the case with Caesar too. Caesar brought many captives to Rome and made Rome rich with their ransom. When the poor people wept, he too wept for them. A person who weeps for others cannot be ambitions. He informed the people that Caesar did not accept the crown when he offered. It was offered to be the king of Rome. All these show that Caesar was not ambitious.

“Caesar was stabbed brutally by Brutus though he was a friend to him. So this was an “unkindest cut of all”. Then he said that he was not so Powerful orator as Brutus.”
THE HONOURABLE MEN:

Antony called Brutus and his men ‘Honourable men’. He said that Caesar was a close friend of Caesar. Brutus was Caesar’s angel. Caesar respected him a lot. But Brutus played false with Caesar and killed him. Brutus showed his love by killing him. Finally Antony showed the people the will of Caesar with the government seal. In the will, Caesar gave his entire wealth to the citizens of Rome. But, Antony did not read out the will to the people.

| They realized that Caesar was an honourable and Brutus was an ambitious. |

THE DIFFERENCE IN THEIR TECHNIQUES:

Brutus is a good speaker. He was able to convince the people but he lacked mob psychology. His speech was logical and rational. He thought that the people of Rome were wise. Brutus failed to understand that the mob was foolish. He succeeded in the beginning. This initial success was due to his honour. He repeatedly told that Caesar was ambitious, but he failed to give clear evidence like Antony. Thus he failed miserably. Antony appealed to the emotions of the people. He knew very well that the people of Rome were foolish. He stopped his speech many times in the middle as if he was overcome by emotion. Thus, he drew the people to his side.

CONCLUSION:

The people finally understand the truth in Antony’s speech. They realize who is honourable and who is not. While Brutus appeals to the reasoning power, Antony appeals to the emotions and feeling of the people. Thus, his oration has become very famous in the history of English Language.

“The every wound of Caesar but should move
The stone of Rome to rise and Mutiny”

LESSON–2–THE CEASELESS CRUSADER

ESSAY
Write a paragraph relating ‘Ahimsa and Satyagraha’ to women. OR
Write an essay on Gandhiji, the ceaseless crusader. OR
Gandhiji views on women. OR
Gandhiji the ceaseless crusader.

SYNOPSIS

- INTRODUCTION
- WOMEN AND SATYAGRAHA
- WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND EQUALITY
- WOMEN AND SATYAGRAHA
- GANDHIJI’S IDEA OF WOMEN
- CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION:

Gandhiji was a ceaseless crusader of women’s rights. He had great belief in the abilities of women. He brought the women out of their homes and made them equal to men in all fields. He always advised the people to accept women as equal partners. Woman was not a man’s play thing. What a woman wants is her birthright to be free and equal. In short, she needs education the most.

“O woman! Lovely woman---------------everlasting love”

HSC (+12) WAY TO CENTUM PREPARED BY kaviyakumarcoachingcenter@gmail.com Page 2
WOMEN AND SATYAGRAHA:
Gandhiji relates Ahimsa and Satyagraha to women. Ahimsa means infinite love and infinite capacity for suffering. A woman shows love in the largest measure. She shows it as she carries the infant and feeds it. She suffers daily so that her baby is happy. Gandhi believes that woman is the symbol of Ahimsa. They can transfer that love to the whole of humanity. Satyagraha means the way of truth. Gandhi believed that god has sent women as messengers of non-violent. Gandhi believed that non-violence and women can solve all the problems of the world. Women have positive attitude and this attitude is closely connected with non-violence. In short, women and non-violence walk hand in hand.

Autobiography – The story of My Experiment with truth

WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND EQUALITY:
Gandhiji says that women have the birth to be free and equal. She is fit for any position in life. Gandhi brought women out of their homes and made them take part in all walks of life. Thousands of women took leading roles in freedom movements under his guidance. Basically men and women are one and so their problems must be one. The two live the same life and have the same feelings. One cannot live without the other. According to gandhiji, “women do not belong to the weaker sex” it is the nobler of the two. To call women the weaker sex is a libel. It is man’s injustice to women.

“women do not belong to the weaker sex”

WOMEN AND SATYAGRAHA:
Gandhiji relates Ahimsa and Satyagraha to women. Ahimsa means infinite love and infinite capacity for suffering. A women shows love in the largest measure. She shows it as the carries the infant and feeds it. She suffers daily so that her baby is happy. Gandhi believes that woman is the symbol of Ahimsa. They can transfer that love to the whole of humanity. Satyagraha means the way of truth. Gandhi believed that god has sent women as messengers of non-violent. This is because a woman alone has the qualities of sacrifice and silent suffering. Sacrifice and silent suffering are very important for Satyagraha. Women are more non-violent. Gandhi believed that non-violence and women can solve all the problems of the world. Women he positive attitude and this attitude is closely connected with non-violence. In short, women and non-violence walk hand in hand. If the women of Asia wake up, they can surprise the world.

“If the women of the world come together, they could even kick the atom bomb like a mere ball.”

GANDHIJI’S IDEA OF WOMEN:
Gandhiji often blamed women for their slavish mentality. They seemed to have accepted this slavery of man. They have great powers. They can display heroic non-violence. They are gifted by God. Gandhi says that a woman is a great treasure lying buried in a corner of our house.

“If we could discover the treasure, mankind will be benefited”.

CONCLUSION:
A woman is a symbol of self-sacrifice but, she does not understand what great advantage she has over man. If we want to spread the principle of non-violence, women have to play a great role. She can play a very important role in establishing peace.

“If non-violence is the law of our being, the future is with women”.

LESSON - 3 TO THE LAND OF SNOW

- Ahtushi Deshpande

Write an essay on the trekking experience of the author.

SYNOPSIS:

- Introduction
- Travel to Munsiyari
- Munsiyari:
  - His guide, Khem Nam:
  - Weather conditions:
  - Weather conditions:
  - Discovery of the sacred ponds:
- Conclusion:

INTRODUCTION

'To the snow land' is a travelogue. The author made a long and dangerous walk to the Glacier. He explained his thrilling travel to the beautiful valley of Milam Glacier. A glacier is a mass of ice formed by snow no mountains. The rate of snowfall in these mountains is more than the rate of melting of the snow. This trip of the author is a dream come true.

"He had been rudely awakened, several times during the journey"

TRAVEL TO MUNSIYARI:

The author started his journey in a UP roadway. It took 24 hours for him to reach Munsiyari. It was not a very comfortable journey. It was a troublesome journey. He had to wake many times during the journey around midnight. He suffered a lot when he came to Munsiyari. He noticed number of bumps on his head the next morning.

"Yet he forgot his tiredness when he saw the beautiful mountains ranges."

MUNSIYARI:

Munsiyari was a busy business center once. The Bhutia traders were living in this area. When the Indo-China war broke out in 1962, business came to an end and the Bhutia traders migrated to the towns and cities below. On the north-west of Munsiyari is the Milam Glacier. It is the longest and the most beautiful glacier in this region.

"If we want to go to this glacier, we have to walk four days through the Bhutia villages."

HIS GUIDE, KHEM NAM:

Khem Nam acted as a guide to the author. Khem Nam was an old man and he was 65 years old. He was very strong and he had a through knowledge of the valleys. He knew the glacier like the back of his hand. Though he was weak, he seemed a sturdy young man. They made a list of things and went out to the bazaar to buy. The next morning they met Laxmi, a porter. Laxmi was young and he helped them in their journey. He became a great support to Khem Nam and the author.
"He was very strong and he had a through knowledge of the valleys."

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

The team started their journey the next morning. After three days walk the party reached the upstream of Goriganga. On the fourth day they crossed the two ghost village and finally reached Milam. It was a very difficult journey. They came to Ragash Kund on the sixth day of the journey. It rained the whole night and the weather was still worse in the morning. They stayed in a cave there. There was heavy wind and snowfall. The sun did not come out the whole day. It played truant for most of the day. Heavy clouds and hailstorm troubled them. The height of the place was 4000mts. At this height it was very difficult to get firewood to keep them warm. The team camped at Ragash Kund and they had to stay for two days there due to bad weather.

"The author spent the day time moving in and out of the cave."

DISCOVERY OF THE SACRED PONDS:

The trekkers started the final leg of their journey to Suraj Kund. It is said that nobody takes risk to go beyond Ragash Kund. It was not an easy path. But Khem told that he would find the way. His confidence was very high. It was Khem Nam who had made it possible for the author. It was totally a no man's land. The snow speaks looked magical. Going to Suraj Kund was their next work. It looked impossible for them to walk. As we walked dead center of the glacier, the 80cm icefall came into fuller view. They had to climb a landslide now. It was their lost journey. When the author turned a corner, he noticed the twin ponds of Dudh and Suraj Kund. He was happy to see the twin ponds.

"He greedily drank some water from the holy pond. He told very proudly that it was the sweetest water he had ever tasted."

CONCLUSION:

We have to learn the art of patience from this lesson. The author was lucky to be blessed by the water from the holy ponds. He paid his respect to the Goddess and thanked Khem Nam for his brave work. The team then returned back towards Munsiyari.

"The autumn landscape is turning wintry."

Lesson - 4

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Essay (Johnson)

The making of Johnson’s Dictionary of the English Language.

OR

Johnson’s mixed feeling about his efforts and the fate of his dictionary.

OR

Through the ‘preface’ Johnson himself stands revealed - comment.

OR

Write an essay on the making of Johnson’s Dictionary of the English Language.

OR

What prompted Samuel Johnson to write a dictionary of English language.

SYNOPSIS

- INTRODUCTION
- THE PATRONAGE OF THE GREAT
- FIRST SURVEY
- COLLECTION OF WORDS
- TEST OF TIME
- CONCLUSION
INTRODUCTION:
Johnson tells his mixed feelings about his efforts and the fate of his dictionary. We are astonished to read the making of Johnson's dictionary. Through this preface Johnson himself stands revealed. Johnson wrote his dictionary in sickness and in sorrow. There was little assistance from the learned.

"But, the first standard Dictionary, "The Dictionary of the English language" was compiled by Dr. Johnson in 1755."

THE PATRONAGE OF THE GREAT:
There was no patronage of the great. Yet he endeavored well. What prompted him? Writing a dictionary is not a rewarding job. Yet Johnson attempted a dictionary of the English language. Dictionary was neglected till Johnson's period. Spread of knowledge is not possible without a dictionary. He wanted to enrich the English language with innovation. Such thoughts made Johnson to write a dictionary.

"We consult a dictionary to check the spelling, pronunciation, meaning, usage, derivatives, and irregular inflection if any."

FIRST SURVEY:
First he made a survey. He found the abundance of the language. But it was without order. The language was energetic. Yet it was without rule. Everywhere there was complication. So he decided to regulate the words to avoid confusion. He was boundless variety of the language. So he decided to develop selection procedure. There were adulterations. He wanted to purify them.

"Robert Cawdrey compiled the first dictionary of the English language in 1604."

COLLECTION OF WORDS:
Johnson perused the works of famous authors. He selected the words accumulated during the long period of literary life. Analogy was missing in obscure words. It was evident in many words. He spent his time upon syntax and etymology. Based on the analogy he framed rules. He fully displayed the English language in his dictionary.

"A dictionary is a book that lists the words of language in alphabetical order and gives word meanings, pronunciation, usage, derivatives, irregular inflection if any."

CONCLUSION:
"Johnson left his dictionary to the test of time. He wanted to deliver to the world the spirit of a man that has endeavored well. He was not sure of its immediate popularity. Those people he wanted to please went to the grave. Yet he continued and enriched his dictionary. He says success and failure are empty words. He is the least worried about the outcome. But he hoped that useful diligence will at last prevail."

"Noah Webster compiled the American dictionary in 1828."

LESSON- 5- THE MARK OF VISHNU

ESSAY
Write an essay on Gunga Ram's Kala Nag.
OR
Write an essay on Gunga Ram's Kala Nag.
OR
"Superstitious beliefs lead to danger". Justify the statement with the fate of Gunga Ram
Describe how Gungaram's superstitious practices lead to his death

OR

Superstition caused the death of Gunga Ram.

SYNOPSIS :

- INTRODUCTION
- GUNGA RAM'S BELIEF
- THE EDUCATED BOYS IN THE HOUSE
- THE CAPTURE OF KALA NAG
- HIS HEAD WAS NOT DAMAGED
- CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION:

“The mark of Vishnu” is a story about Gunga ram, a Brahmin servant. He was working in a house. Though Gunga Ram was not educated, he loved all forms of life. All life was holy to him even if it were a snake or scorpion. He worshipped them. A cobra lived in a hole next to his house. He placed a saucer full of milk to the Kala Nag every day. He did this to save the children in the house. He thought that the snake would not bite as long as he gave milk. The author, Khushwant Singh was an editor, essayist, novelist and journalist. He always deals with social problems. His style is simple and clear.

“Perhaps it is the cat,” we younger suggested.

GUNGA RAM'S BELIEF:

Gunga Ram was very pious. He was a true Hindu and believed in Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. Yet, he worshipped Vishnu always. He put a V mark every day on his forehead with sandal paste. He loved all living beings. He loved the poisonous creatures a lot. He would feed and protect snakes because snakes were very poisonous. Sometimes he was bitten but he did not lose faith. He kept a saucerful of milk every day near the snake hole and found it missing in the morning.

“We will kill your Kala Naga if we see him”

THE EDUCATED BOYS IN THE HOUSE:

The boys in the house always made fun of Gunga Ram. They did not agree with Gunga Ram. They know that snakes do not drink milk. They have studied from books that snakes eat only once in several days. The food takes many days to dissolve and go down its tail. The boys always took pleasure in making fun of Gunga Ram. But, Gunga Ram never bothered about it and he continued to do the same thing every day. The boys even threatened Gunga Ram. They told that would kill the Kala Nag one day. They challenged that they would catch the snake and send it to the school.

“Look like a king Cbra. Let's get him”

THE CAPTURE OF KALA NAG:

The day for the boys came. That day it rained heavily in the night. The morning was fresh and bright. The earth became wet and insects started moving everywhere. Little frogs started shouting. The rain had flooded Kala Nag's hole. The snake also came out and sat on the lawn outside. His black hood was shining in the sunlight. He was big and almost six feet long. The boys show the snake and they were very happy. It looked like a king cobra. They took bamboo sticks and surrounded the snake. When the snake saw the boys,
his eyes turned red. It hissed and spat on all sides. It started moving hastily. The ground was slippery and all the holes were full of water. The snake went in to the banana garden. The boys followed it and started hitting the snake. One of the boys broke the back of the snake. All started hitting and the snake lay motionless. Gunga Ram was not at home to help the snake.

"I told you snakes like frogs better than milk"

HIS HEAD WAS NOT DAMAGED

His head was not damaged. The boys did not want to damage the hood because they wanted to take the snake to school. They caught the snake and out it in a large biscuit tin. The boys tied the tin with a string. They hid the tin under a bed. Gunga Ram did not know anything about it. As usual he took milk for the snake. The next morning Gunga Ram brought the saucer with the milk still in it. He looked worried. After breakfast, the boys got in to the school bus with the tin. As the bus started, they held out the tin to Gunga Ram with the snake in it. They were going to put it in spirit. Gunga Ram stood there speechless. The boys went to school with the snake.

"A King Cobra, Six feet long, Phannyar"

CONCLUSION:

The boys gave the snake to their teacher. As soon as the teacher opened the tin, the lid flew in to the air. There was Kala Nag. He went for the teacher's face, but the teacher escaped narrowly. The boys stood up on their desks and shouted loudly. The snake fell out of the tin and went slowly towards the door. Gunga Ram stood there with a saucer and a jug of milk.

"As soon as he saw the snake, he poured the milk in to the saucer and put it near the snake."

ESSAY

Write an essay on the aftermath of atomisation on Hiroshima.

OR

Explain the causes and effects of atomization on Hiroshima

OR.

The aftermath of atomization on Hiroshima.

SYNOPSIS

- INTRODUCTION
- THE ATOM BOMB
- THE AFTERMATH OF ATOMIZATION
- PLANNING FOR BOMBARDMENT:
- THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION
- CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION:

The second world war lasted for 6 years from 1939 to 1945. The war was held among the European countries. At that time there were two military powers named Axis power and Allied power. The was came to an end in 1945. Simultaneously the world best known physicists worked for releasing the infinite power hidden in the tiniest particle called “Atom”. They felt that if the energy is released from the atom the world’s work would be easy.

"The scientists got success in their endeavour and formula for bombardment was also at their hand"
THE ATOM BOMB:
The atom bomb was prepared by many scientists and it was used to make Japan surrender. Scientist conducted many experiments before they invented the killer bomb. The atomic energy can be used for the good of mankind. But here it was used to kill human beings.

“Scientist conducted many experiments before they invented the killer bomb.”

PLANNING FOR BOMBARDMENT:
Japan is the only country which continued the war though the war had been stopped. The war torture had been increased. Death toll mounted up. Hence Truman from America, Atlee from England and chian-kai-sheik from China took decision to drop bomb on Hiroshima a Japan city. These three were the men of low practice and statesmen of high principles. Colonel paul. W. Tibbets was appointed as an incharge for bombardment operation. Two air crafts were used to carry instructions and observations. The Bombar B29 was arranged to carry out the process. Another Bomber B29 was also ready if the first one would fail.

“Seven striker bombs were detailed for operation. Three planes were sent ached to forecast weather”.

THE AFTERMATH OF ATOMSATION:
The bomb was detonated to explode on Hiroshima in morning 6th August 1945. When the bomb dropped there was no bang. Everything within the radius of two miles was silenced to be collapsed. The sun was eclipsed not by shadow but by light. The brightest light made the sun light blind. A mist was formed of nubble and human sinews. There was a total power collapsed. Muscles of human body scattered everywhere. 10,000 casualties went to a single Hospital. Doctors and nurses had to work with candle light. The tone of agony was heard everywhere. Father Kleinsorge a German missionary heard a cry from a bush. He went nearby them to offer some water. In the bush he saw 20 men.

“The brightest light made the sun light blind. A mist was formed of nubble and human sinews”

THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION:
Their face were totality black by burnt. There were empty hollows where the eyes were. The eyes melted down on their checks. In Hiroshina and Nagasaki almost 1,60,000 innocent people were killed. Mutilated persons were innumerable. Long term atomization was more horrible. Some victims of radiation were sterile. The Aborted pregnant women never conceived again. Both red and white blood cell fell down alarmingly. Even small wounds refused to be healed.

“Lose of hair, high fever, dysentery, bleeding in gums and untold miseries which swallowed their life.”

CONCLUSION:
Machines are powerful and they are next only to god. But, once cannot forget the fact that they are the brain-children of man. It is man who makes and mars. The atom bomb created heavy destruction. But nature is trying to save man. It took years but, the two cities back to normal state. We learnt a costly lesson. The world is trying to use atomic energy for the benefit of mankind.

“World peace is in the lips of every leader now. Let us hope for the best.”

POEM -1-PARAGRAPH

PSALM OF LIFE –H.W.LONGFELLOW

Write a paragraph on the message of the poem “A Psalm of Life?”

HSC (+12) WAY TO CENTUM PREPARED BY kaviyakumarcoachingcenter@gmail.com Page 9
OR

Bring out the message of the poem "A Psalm of Life".

OR

What does life of great men teach us?

OR

Highlight the significance of the line, “Act in the living present

OR

Comment on the last line of the poem “Learn to labour and to walk”.

SYNOPSIS:

INTRODUCTION:
LIFE AN EMPTY DREAM:
MEANING OF LIFE:
LIFE A BATTLE:
FOOT PRINTS OF GREAT MEN:
CONCLUSION:

Introduction:

The poem “A Psalm of Life” expresses confidence and faith in life. It gives a great deal of good advice and it appeals to all kinds of people. It tells the readers not to waste his or her time but to be up and doing. We must not get discouraged by failures in life.

"In the world’s broad field of battle
In the bivouac of Life.”

Life an empty dream:

H. W. Longfellow advice us not to tell in grief that life is an empty dream. Life is real and a person who does not lead a life of earnest and usefulness is considered dead. The world appears to be unreal to those who refuse to take life earnestly.

"Dust thou art, to dust returnest, Was not spoken of the soul"

Meaning of life:

Life is real and serious. H. W. Longfellow tells that life is purposeful and earnest. Bible says that we come from dust and we become dust after death. The body dies and the soul of man remains deathless. Life is not meant for enjoyment. It should not be our aim in life. It is not sorrow either. Art is long and time moves very fast. Art here refers to the whole world of knowledge and achievement. The poet compares human hearts to muffled drums. A man appears to be very strong, but he is very sad and slow. The aim of such people in life is only death.

’Be not like dumb, driven cattle
be a hero in the strife’

Life a battle:

The poet compares the world to a battle field and we are like soldiers. We stay in a temporary camp in the battle field. We must not be like driven cattle. So, let us act like heroes in our fight. We cannot waste life thinking over the failures in the past. Past is dead. The future may be very promising, but we cannot trust the future. Only the present is true and it is in our hands. So, the best way is to act in the living present.

"Dust thou art, to dust returnest
Was not spoken of the soul”

Foot prints of great men:
The lives of great men encourage us when we are sad. They leave behind footprints on the sands of time. A dejected man can change his life by following the life of great men. The poet compares life to a voyage on a troubled sea. A man lost himself in the voyage can regain confidence by their examples.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And grave is not the goal.

Conclusion:
The poem appeals to all kinds of people alike. The poet advises the people to be up and doing. One should have confidence and faith in life. We must work hard to achieve the best.

“Our aim is “to work hard and to wait”

POEM - 2-PARAGRAPH

WOMEN’S RIGHT’S-ANNE LOUISA WALER

Write a paragraph on women’s rights
OR
How does the poet define women’s rights?
OR
Write a paragraph on Anne Louisa Walker’s views on women’s rights.
OR
What do women demand by way of rights?

SYNOPSIS

INTRODUCTION
THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN
WOMEN A TREASURE HOUSE
A PASSIONATE APPEAL
CONCLUSION

Introduction:
Annie Louisa Walker is a British born poetess. Her poems mainly talk about women’s freedom. Men and women are one and so their problems must be one in essence. The soul in both is the same. The two live the same life, have the same feeling. The one cannot live without the other’s active help. But somehow, man has dominated woman from ages past. The affected women here talk to us directly through this poem.

“You cannot rob us of the rights we cherish, Nor turn our thoughts away.”

The rights of women:
The poetess remarks that women have their own rights. Annie Louisa Walker says that women claim to dwell silently under the household roof. They live all alone beyond the busy world. They do not want to be a part of this world’s struggle. But, women do not live a meaningless life within the four walls. They don’t waste their life in useless daydreaming. Their family circle is important for women.

“From the bright picture of a “Woman’s Mission” Our hearts portray.”

Women a treasure house:
Women are compared to humble plants. The plants on the road side collect the rain water and give the world the gift of sweet smelling flowers. Women repay the world with offspring. They don’t stop there. They look after their children with love and care making use of the available opportunities. They never complain but they spend their time in making her people happy.

“To live, unknown beyond the cherished circle, which we can bless and aid;”

A passionate appeal:

Women live a secluded life within the four walls. They live unknown beyond their family circle. They are bothered about only their cherished circle. This cherished circle may refer to her children, her husband, her parents and her friends. Yet, women are happy and fill their homes with happiness. When they are alive they are not known beyond their family circle. There will be none to care when they die. Not a single soul beyond their family circle knows where they laid.

“We claim to dwell, in quiet and seclusion, Beneath the household roof.”

Conclusion:

A woman is symbol of self-sacrifice, but she does not realize the power and advantage she has over man. Times are changing. Today a woman demands equal rights in all fields. A time will come when the woman of our society will enjoy eternal bliss.

“As humble plants by country hedgerows
That treasure up the rain”

POEM: 3-PARAGRAPH

NOISELESS PATIENT SPIDER - WALT WHITMAN

Write a paragraph on Walt Whitman’s comparison of the spider to the human soul.

INTRODUCTION

THE PATIENCE OF THE SPIDER

HUMAN SOUL AND THE SPIDER

MESSAGE OF THE POEM

CONCLUSION

Introduction:

Walt Whitman is the greatest American poet. He longed for the divine oneness of life. The first half of the poem describes the spider’s way of spinning its web. The second half of the poem describes the human soul thinking of a way to connect the spheres.

“A NOISELESS, patient spider,
I mark’d where on a little promontory it stood isolated,”

The patience of the spider:

A spider symbolizes tireless efforts to connect the surrounding. It also gives us the idea that one must not give up the work undertaken. The poet watched a spider standing on a highland and was trying to explore the area. It finally selected a high land and began to send out filament continuously. It flings the thread and waits till it catches somewhere. It went on sending thread with the fond hope of making a link. It tries to make a bridge which connects two places.
“Ceaselessly musing, venturing, throwing,
seeking the spheres to connect them.”

Human soul and the spider:
The poet then addresses his own soul. Like the spider, the soul also stands alone and is thinking of a way to connect the spheres. The soul goes on thinking to connect the known with the unknown. The poet is like the spider which lives in a vast surrounding. His soul releases its thread to known the unknown. Human soul loves to have link with God. It tries to build a bridge between the earth and heaven using the thread of human faith.

“Till the gossamer thread you fling
Catch some where, O my soul”

Message of the poem:
Man has to work till he reaches his goal. He must not give up even at the face of difficulty. One must have faith and confidence. Like the spider, the thread man throws will be caught somewhere. The soft thread is the tireless efforts of the soul to reach its goal.

“It launch'd forth filament, filament, filament, out of itself, Ever unreeling them, ever tirelessly speeding them”

Conclusion:
The world is divided into small pieces. So the poet feels that a bridge is necessary to connect them. The poem also tresses the idea that man must be a ceaseless crusader. The poem ends on a hope that man never fails.

“Man is not made for defeat. He can be killed, never defeated”

POEM -4-PARAGRAPH
ENGLISH WORDS – V.GOKAK

Explain V. K. Gokak’s address to English Words in a paragraph.
OR
Write a paragraph on V.K. Gokak’s address to English words.

SYNOPSIS

INTRODUCTION
LEECH-CRAFT
TONGUES OF FIRE
THE HONEY OF DELIGHT
INDO-ARYAN BLOOD
COSMIC RIDDLE
CONCLUSION

Introduction:
V. K. Gokak is a famous poet and novelist. This poem expresses Gokak’s admiration for the English. He says that English words have divinity in them and English speech is effective. How the English language across the seas changed our heart is shown here.

“And killed us almost, bleeding us white!”
Leech-craft:
Leech craft is an ancient medical remedy of using leeches to remove the impure blood from the patient's body. Likewise, English words have brought about a purification of mind. It has destroyed many evils.

“Speech that came like leech-craft”

Tongues of fire:
Just as the forest fire destroys everything, English language has destroyed many of our evil traditions. The poet uses the image of owls to say that our ignorance was removed by the arrival of English. English words are the down with the sunshine of knowledge. English words travelled on wings and settled in the warm place like India. Like the seeds, English words have developed to beautiful flowers and ripened into sweet fruits.

“English words are the down with the sunshine of knowledge “

The honey of delight:
English language has borrowed many words from various languages. The influence of English language has spread to the far corners of the earth. It spreads noble ideas. The winging words have now become symbols of winterless spring.

“O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas, To nestle in the warm and silent earth. “

Indo-Aryan blood:
English words are really immeasurable. English belongs to Germanic, an Indo-Aryan language. It means it belongs to the branch of Aryans who came to India through Iran. So in the arteries of English the Indo-Aryan blood is tingling.

“O tongues of fire! You came devouring”

Cosmic riddle:
It is these powerful words that brought since the word was created. In the beginning of the word there was word. God was in the form of word. In the middle, the word became Man and in the end, the word will be God in Man. The poet means to say that English words will continue to be there till the end of the world.

Conclusion:
English is spoken almost all over the world. The poet clearly points out how English language has dominated the entire world. India, particularly is the country where English language has flourished and no doubt English became.

“The gospel of an endless blossoming”

POEM - 5-PARAGRAPH - SNAKE - D.H.LAWRENCE
What does the poet D.H. Lawrence convey to the human being in his poem "Snake"?
OR
What was D.H. Lawrence's mean act and how did he regret it?
OR
How did the poet react to the snake's visit?
OR
Write an appreciation of the poem “Snake” in a paragraph.

SYNOPSIS
Introduction:

D. H. Lawrence is a fine poet who fine verse. His poetry brings out the life-giving force of nature. The poem 'Snake' explains his encounter with a snake that came to his water trough to drink water. With this small incident the poet reveals man's relationship with his fellow creatures. A man is expected to do things in close harmony, with nature. The poet here explains how scientific knowledge can dehumanize people.

The snake is referred to as someone.

A hot day:

It was a hot day. A golden snake came to the poet's water trough to drink water. It came from a fissure in the earth-wall. It had a beautiful soft yellow, long body. It rested its throat upon the stone bottom and was drinking water. The poet came down the steps with a pitcher to fetch water. He decided to wait as a second comer. The poet was glad that the snake had come to his water trough like a guest.

Someone was before me at my water-trough
And I, like a second comer, waiting.

Voice of Education:

It was very hot and the snake was golden in colour. In sicily, black snakes are innocent and gold snake are poisonous. So, his voice education told him to kill the snake. But the poet loved the snake. He was glad that the snake had come to his water trough like a guest. The poet wondered if he did not have the courage to kill the snake. He knew that he was very humble and felt honoured by the presence of the snake. Yet the voice once again insisted him to kill the snake. In the mean time, the snake drank enough water and began to retreat.

"The voice of my education said to me; He must be killed."

A mean act:

After drinking enough water the snake withdrew peacefully into the black hole. There was no hurry. It was slowly moving. Half of the body of the snake was outside. The poet suddenly took a log of wood and threw it at the snake. The snake went inside the hole in haste and disappeared. Of course the log did not hit the snake. The poet felt sorry for his act. He hated himself and his education. He wanted to make amends. The poet wished the snake would come back. It appeared to him like a king in exile. It needed to be crowned. D. H. Lawrence wanted to accept punishment for having done a mean act.

"And I thought of the Albatross
And I wished he would comeback, my snake!"

Conclusion:

Science and scientific knowledge should make man humane. But, his education makes him a brute at times. The more man learns the more he must become kind. Man is expected to be kind to all those he meets. We have to give before we try to take. Giving should take place first. This is the law of nature.

"Nature hates sudden changes"
POEM - 6-PARAGRAPH

THE MAN HE KILLED – THOMAS HARDY

Why according to Hardy, war is quaint and curious?
OR
Bring out the emotions expressed in the poem "The Man He Killed".

SYNOPSIS

Introduction:
His visualize:
The poet’s explains:
His enemy:
Conclusion

Introduction:
Thomas Hardy (1840-1928) was both a novelist and a poet. Through his poem he has sought to improve the society. In this poem he expresses his feelings by imagination with a soldier in the different situation. The poet has begun the poem with speculation.

"I ranged as infantry, And staring face ."

His visualize:

He visualises what he would have done to the man he killed if they had met earlier. If they had met earlier they would have sat and drunk together and they would have been amicably. But both of them has been enlisted in the army of their own country.

"I shot him dead because
Because he was my foe;"

The poet’s explains:

As they met in the battle field the poet shot dead the enemy at spot. Then the poet explains that he had to kill him because “he was an enemy” He has left a pause between two “because” in the poem. This shows his hesitation and dislike for his act. He insisted that he had to kill him as he was an enemy.

"Just so: my foe of course he was;
That's clear enough, although."

His enemy:

But the uncertainty is again reinforced by a single word “although”. The poet has a thought that he had joined in the army with no specific reason but as he had no proper job. He had sold his instruments and joined in the army. The poet added that his enemy had also done the same thing.

"Had he and I but met,
By some old ancient inn"

Conclusion:

He muses over the war and feels that war is useless for human society. The war pushes the society back, so he haters the war. Unless it is a battle field he would not kill the man. Being in the battle field he makes all the differences between behaviour and animal behaviour.

"Just so: my foe of course he was;"