



Language - Additional English

BA/BVA

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Unit 1 - A Door

1. Why did the author want to know about Chinamma's village?

Chinamma says she has no husband or children and has built a hut which has no door to it. She requested to give the waste wood here she says she can get a door built with it.

The author thought about the request arising in only about one or two hours of having seen her. The author enquired about her and came to know that she is from a village called Jattigere and apparently, she has no one. Because of this he thought it was important to know about her village.

2. Why was Das not interested in going to Jattigere? What excuses did he give?

Das probably felt like the very sky had collapsed on his head. All his urgent and notso-urgent engagements began to pester him all at once. Citing them he began to slip out of this business. He began to describe the amount that had to be spent if we used our teak wood for one threshold; the delay which would be caused by woodwork and the encumbrance of transporting it to the farm. It was evident that Das wasn't interested in going to Jattigere.

3. What did Muniraju tell about the incident to all the people working?

Muniraju, getting suspicious, went to Jattigere, and reported laughingly. "In Chinamma's hut, there is neither Chinamma nor her door! She has run away with it."

4. Why did the author ask the other women with complaints, not to come for work?

Chinamma has built a hut for herself with great difficulty; is there no difference between helping that orphaned blind woman by getting a door and helping you who have strength to work as well as children to look after? If you think in this manner do not come to work from tomorrow.

Unit 2 - The Tell-Tale Heart

1. Why does the narrator want to kill the old man?

The narrator loved the old man. He had never wronged or insulted him. For his gold I had no desire. He had the eye of a vulture eye, with a film over it. Whenever it fell upon narrator, his blood ran cold; and so by degrees up his mind to take the life of the old man, and thus rid himself of the eye forever.

2. What does the narrator do with the dead man's body?

The narrator then took up three planks from the flooring of the chamber and

deposited all between the scantlings. He then replaced the boards so cleverly, so cunningly, that no human eye --not even his --could have detected anything wrong. There was nothing to wash out --no stain of any kind --no blood-spot whatever.

3. What is theme of the story?

Guilt is the major theme of the story. Narrator's guilty conscience gives his deed away. In spite of all the planning and what appeared to be a perfect crime, the narrator does not escape punishment because of his guilt which forces him to confess his crime.

4. Give an account of the police investigation.

The officers had been deputed to search the premises. They have taken to all rooms and all over the house. They searched well. The narrator showed them his treasures, secure, undisturbed. The officers were satisfied.

Unit 3 - The Dead Man Who Wore Pajamas

1. What were the shocking elements associated with the death of the man?

The dead man was only a skeleton dressed in pajamas. At his side was an open newspaper dated 20 February 1984; a calendar on the table nearby gave the same date. For twenty years nobody in this whole wide world had realized that he had simply disappeared without leaving a trace.

2. What does the story reveal and what is more significant to human beings?

The story reveals the attitude of human beings, who don't value the relationship and the existence of fellow men. Being jobless, suffering for love, in despair over some defeat worse than all this is to feel that nobody, absolutely nobody in this world, cares for us.

3. What thoughts arose in the mind of the author, when he read that the body was handed over to the ex-wife?

The author thought 'what must have gone through her head? That he no longer loved her that he had decided to remove her forever from his life. That he had met another woman and disappeared without a trace. That life is like that, once the divorce procedures are over there is no point in carrying on a relationship that has been legally terminated. He imagine what she must have felt upon finding out the fate of the man with whom she had shared a good part of her life.

Unit 4 - On Travel by Train

1. Among the train travelers, whom does the author dislike most? Why?

She is a large, middle-aged woman, with a rasping voice and a face of brass. Above all things, she loves to invade smoking compartments that are already comfortably filled with a quiet company of smokers; she will come bustling in, shouting over her shoulder at her last victim, a prostrate porter, and, laden with packages of all maddening shapes and sizes, she will glare defiantly about her until some unfortunate has given up his seat. She is often accompanied by some sort of contemptible, whining cur that is only one degree less offensive than its mistress. From the moment that she has wedged herself in there will be no more peace in the carriage, but simmering hatred, and everywhere dark looks and muttered threats.

2. Why does Priestley envy the ‘mighty sleepers’?

Poet envy the mighty sleepers, descendants of the Seven of Ephesus. How often, on a long, uninteresting journey, have I envied them their sweet oblivion? With Lethe at their command, no dull, empty train journey, by day or night, has any terrors for them. Knowing the length of time, they have to spend in the train, they compose themselves and are off to sleep in a moment, probably enjoying the gorgeous adventures of dream while the rest of us are looking blankly out of the window or counting our fingers. Two minutes from their destination they stir, rub their eyes, stretch themselves and collect their baggage they go out.

3. What makes the author wonder whether the simple travellers ever reach their destinations?

The author have often wondered if these simple voyagers ever reach their destinations, for it is not outside probability that they may be shot from station to station, line to line, until there is nothing mortal left of them.

4. How are the elderly travelers different from the rest?

Elderly man, neatly dressed, but a little tobacco stained, always seated in a corner, and he opens the conversation by pulling out a gold hunter and remarking that the train is at least three minutes behind time. Then, with the slightest encouragement, he will begin to talk, and his talk will be all of trains. As some men discuss their acquaintances, or others speak of violins or roses, so he talks of trains, their history, their quality, their destiny. All his days and nights seem to have been passed in railway carriages, all his reading seems to have been in time-tables etc.

Unit 5 - The Obligation to Endure

1. What are the moral dimensions Carson suggested regarding the uses of chemicals?

Chemicals to be used with little or no advance investigation of their effect on soil, water, wildlife, and man himself. Future generations are unlikely to condone our lack of prudent concern for the integrity of the natural world that supports all life.

2. Disease -carrying insects become important.How?

Disease -carrying insects become important where human beings are crowded together, especially under conditions where sanitation is poor, as in time of natural disaster or war or in situations of extreme poverty and deprivation. Then control of some sort becomes necessary. It is a sobering fact, however, as we shall presently see, that the method of massive chemical control has had only limited success, and also threatens to worsen the very conditions it is intended to curb.

Unit 6 - IF

1.What is the theme of the poem?

The theme of the poem If by Rudyard Kipling is success and the purpose of life. The poem 'If' is written by Rudyard Kipling. The poet advises his son, on how to be a good man. He teaches his son how to live a balanced life and the value of patience and honesty. The poem is about the challenges and conditions that we have to face and overcome so as to succeed in life and leave a mark.

Unit 7 - Just Keep Quiet and Nobody will Notice

1. What is the central idea of the poem?

The poem "Keeping Quiet" written by Pablo Neruda discusses the need of maintaining peace and silence. He stresses upon being quiet and harmless to the human beings, animals and environment. He suggests that in order to maintain peace and harmony, it is required to stop and introspect ourselves.