



**Language - Generic English**

**II BA/BVA**

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**Unit 1. The Worm**

**1. How did the worm reach its destination?**

The worm crawled with astounding strength, directed by its inner eye, towards a dryer place, It moved so straight to its destination.

**2. What does the worm prove by its movement?**

The worm have been proved so monstrously incapable of being just itself, enduring rain, moving on, reached its destination.

**3. Why did the poet crush the worm?**

In bitterness the poet realised the capability of the worm and killed it.

**4. How did the poet justify his action?**

The poet personally gets inspired by the way of this tiny creature. But in the complexity of the modern world, the persona finds it's difficult to find and follow that path.

**Unit 2. The Boy Who Broke the Bank**

**1. Why was Deep Chand disturbed when he heard the rumour about the bank? How did his customer, the elderly gentleman react to the news?**

Deep Chand, who was cutting the hair of an elderly gentleman, was so startled that his hand shook and he nicked his customer's right ear. The customer yelped in pain and distress: pain, because of the cut, and distress, because of the awful news he had just heard.

**2. Write a note on Ganpath, the beggar.**

Old Ganpat, the beggar, had a crooked leg. He had been squatting on the pavement for years, calling for alms. In the evening someone would come with a barrow and take him away. He had never been known to walk. But now, on learning that the bank was about to collapse, Ganpat astonished everyone by leaping to his feet and actually running at top speed in the direction of the bank. It soon became known that he had thousand rupees in savings!

**3. How did the news about the bank spread in Pipalnagar? Comment on people's speculations about the bank.**

Men stood in groups at street corners discussing the situation. Pipalnagar seldom had a crisis, seldom or never had floods, earthquakes or drought; and the imminent crash of the Pipalnagar Bank set everyone talking and speculating and rushing about in a frenzy. Some boasted of

their farsightedness, congratulating themselves on having already taken out their money, or on never having put any in; others speculated on the reasons for the crash, putting it all down to excesses indulged in by Seth Govind Ram, the bank owner.

**4. Why was the manager of the bank worried? How did he try to resolve the situation?**

By noon the small bank had gone through all its ready cash, and the harassed manager was in a dilemma. Emergency funds could only be obtained from another bank some thirty miles distant, and he wasn't sure he could persuade the crowd to wait until then. And there was no way of contacting Seth Govind Ram on his houseboat in Kashmir.

**5. Comment on the irony in the conclusion of the story.**

The story shows how a bank collapses because of a rumour. Nathu, working as a sweeper in a bank, is not paid his salary on time. The words uttered by him in a moment of anger lead to far reaching consequences.

**Unit 3. Two Friends**

**1. Describe the relationship of the two friends.**

Before the war broke out two friends had been in the habit, every Sunday morning, of setting forth with a bamboo rod in their hand and a tin box on back. They took the Argenteuil train, got out at Colombes, and walked thence to the Ile Marante. The moment he arrived at this place of his dreams he began fishing, and fished till nightfall. Every Sunday he met in this very spot Monsieur Sauvage, a stout, jolly, little man, a draper in the Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, and also an ardent fisherman. They often spent half the day side by side, rod in hand and feet dangling over the water, and a warm friendship had sprung up between the two. Some days they did not speak; at other times they chatted; but they understood each other perfectly without the aid of words, having similar tastes and feelings.

**2. How and why the two friends gained their confidence to do fishing?**

Morissot placed his ear to the ground, to ascertain, if possible, whether footsteps were coming their way. He heard nothing. They seemed to be utterly alone. Their confidence was restored, and they began to fish.

**3. How did the two friends react to the threat of the soldiers?**

The two friends, pale as death, stood silently side by side, a slight fluttering of the hands alone betraying their emotion.

**4. What is the theme of the story?**

Two Friends exposes the dehumanizing effects of war. It is set during the siege of Paris in 1871.

**Unit 4. The All Seeing Blind**

**1. Explain briefly the philosophy of life in this story.**

The humanity and concern shown by a blind man who has transcended his handicap to reach out to people in need. People with all their senses are so insensitive to the needs of people in trouble, but people with serious handicaps are so well attuned to the needy. Service gains a finer significance with this kind of help and compassion shown by the blind man

## **2. What was Loknath's advice to the shoe shine boy?**

“There are three florists in this locality. When they pull the shutters down in the evening they throw away basketful of rose petals. Collect those petals and sell them to the vaidji, our native doctor of herbal medicine.”

## **3. What was Poonam's dilemma?**

Poonam was confused and worried after knowing about her foot ,Rahul will reject her for marriage.

## **4. How did Loknath help the policeman?**

According to the description given by Loknath, he looked like a Punjabi trucker. His height also appeared to be five feet six inches. When Loknath took out his handkerchief to wipe his face, it was a signal for Godbole. His suspicion turned to belief. Now he had to come out of his hideout to stalk the suspect. And nab him when the right opportunity arrived.

## **Unit 5. Kailash Satyarthi's Nobel Award Receiving Speech**

### **1. What is the single aim of Satyarthi's life?**

He wants to eradicate suppression of children and young people and work for the right of children to education. He has brought children's right of education to the spotlight through his work with UNESCO.

### **2. Trace is the progress made in favour of children in the last decade?**

The number of child labourers in the world has been reduced by a third.

### **3. Discuss the lacuna of the present education system**

We have utterly failed in imparting an education to our children. An education that gives the meaning and objective of life and a secure future. An education that builds a sense of global citizenship among the young people. Sathyarthi even afraid that the day is not far when the cumulative result of this failure will culminate in unprecedented violence that will be suicidal for humankind.

### **4. Summarise Satyarthi's as a social reformer.**

Kailash Satyarthi from Madhya Pradesh was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 for his struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of children to education. He has brought children's right of education to the spotlight through his work with UNESCO. He shared Nobel Peace Prize, 2014 with Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan

### **5. Discuss the rights of present day child.**

Present day every child to have the right to life, the right to freedom, the right to health, the right to education, the right to safety, the right to dignity, the right to equality, and the right to peace.