

## The Man with the Scar – William Somerset Maugham (Unit – 1)

**Que 1. What did the scar on the face of the man look like ? What conjecture did the narrator make about its appearance ?**

The Scar looked broad and red, in a great crescent from the temple to chin. It was a formidable wound. It may have been done by a sabre or by a fragment of shell. It looked awkward on round, fat and good-humored face.

**Que 2. How did the scar faced man make his living ?**

The man with the scar went into the Palace Hotel at Guatemala City every day at cocktail time. He walked around and tried to sell lottery tickets. No one bought it and offered him drink instead. He never refused to drink.

**Que 3. What would the scar faced man have been as a rebel ? Why was he not able to do so ? OR**

**Que 3. Why was the scar-faced man court-martialed ?**

The Man with the scar was a revolutionary general and if his ammunition had not given out, he would have upset the government and be Minister of War. Now, he is selling lottery tickets in Guatemala. They Captured him, along with his staff and made him court-martial and he was sentenced to be shot.

**Que 4. What bad luck did he have during the night before he was to be court martialed ?**

The Five men passed the night playing poker. He had never luck side. He had bad luck in poker. He lost it.

**Que 5. Why was the execution of the five men delayed ?**

The General commanding the government troops wished to attend the execution and they waited his arrival. Thus, the execution of the five men was delayed.

**Que 6. What permission did the man seek when the general was late ? What happened after that ?**

He wished to smoke a cigarette. His permission was allowed.

**Que 7. What was the last wish of the man with scar ?**

The officer in charge asked the men for last wish before execution. Four of the five man didn't have any last wish. Only the man with the scar said he would like to say good-bye to his wife as his last wish.

**Que. 9. How did the wife of the man look ?**

The wife of the man with the scar looks like a young girl having slim body, and enormous eyes. She was in black, with a veil over her hair and her face was dead white. She ran with slightly open mouth towards the man with the scar.

**Que 10. What was the profession of the man with the scar before he captured ?**

He was a revolutionary general.

**Que 11. Why did the 'indifferent' soldiers make a grasp of surprise ?**

The Man with the scar called his wife as his last wish and met her. The Man with the scar hugged and kissed his wife. He suddenly and unexpectedly stabbed his wife and killed his wife. He loved her so much that he would not like to leave her alone in the cruel world.

**Que 12. Why did the General of the man homage ?**

**Que 12. Why did the General cancel the death sentence ?**

The General said to his men, "It was a noble gesture. I cannot execute such a men. Take my car and have him led to the frontiers." The General liked philosophy of the man with the scar. The man with the scar thought that his wife would have suffer in this cruel word after his death so he killed him. That's why he cancelled the death sentence.

**Que 13. How did the man actually get the scar ?**

The Scar was caused by a bottle of Ginger Ale that burst while opening.

### EXTRA QUESTION

(1) Why were the captives kept waiting before the court-martial ? (Answer of Question - 5)

(2) What punishment was given to man with the scar and his companions ? (Answer of Question – 3)

(3) What did the scar faced man do to the woman when she ran towards him before the court martial ? What was his intent in doing so ? (Answer of Question – 11)

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## The Child – Munshi Premchand (Unit – 1)

**Que 1. Describe the character of Gangu. Why has Gangu been described as the embodiment of goodness.**

Gangu is an illiterate Brahmin and expects from all the respect due to a Brahmin. Gangu never touch foot of his master. He never touches used vessels. He is basically short-tempered person. He has very few friends. His character is pure. He is an illiterate but has very good philosophy of life. He married a woman of doubtful reputation who is actually suffered because of society and her own conditions. That's why Gangu has been described as the embodiment of goodness.

**Que 2. Why did Gangu leave his job ?**

Gangu wanted to marry a woman of doubtful reputation named Gomti. He thought that this marriage would bring damage to reputation of his master. In one morning, Gangu came to meet his master and presented his wish to left job.

**Que 3. 'She had a very difficult time.' Why do you think it was 'difficult for her ? Justify you answer.**

She had married Gangu and Carrying another Man's child. So. It was difficult time for her – lookin to orthodox Hindu Society.

**Que 4. What is your impression of Gomti ?**

Gomti represents situation of thousand Widows and ill-treated women of Indian Society. As per my opinion, Gomti is suffering because of society. She has not left her husband, her husband has left her. She is in search of true love of husband, not wants to live only for bread and shelter. Her decision for leaving Gangu's Home is also significant. She doesn't want to put Gangu in humiliating situation because of the child which is not of Gangu.

**Que 5. 'He gave a hearty, lough.' What are the reasons for 'hearty laugh' ?**

Gangu married a woman of doubtful reputation. Not only that he also accept her child by former husband. Thus, he had attacked hypocrisy of the educated world.

**Que 6. Why did Gomti left Gangu and disappeared from his life ?**

Gomti had a child from his former husband. She didn't want to put Gangu in Trouble. She had fear that this child would bring pathetic laugh for Gangu's noble act.

**Que 7. Discuss the end of the story.**

Gangu accepted child of Gomti and told his master entire story. Babuji was touched by this noble act and went along with Gangu to meet Gomti.

**Que 8. Comment on the title of the story. OR**

**Que 8. Discuss story of The Child.**

The title "The child" is significant as entire story and main problem revolves round accepting child. Gangu was illiterate. He never prayed and mixed with other servants. He did not take bhang like other servants.

One day, Gangu asked his Master to relieve him from the job. He decided to marry Gomti, a woman of so called bad character who is not bad character at all. Gomti had married twice and both times she had left her husbands and returned to "Windo' House". At the time of the story, she lived independent in Babuji's Mohalla.

Babuji was surprised to know about Gangu's decision to marry such a woman. But, Gangu had good reasons. All the stories about Gomti were not true. She had not left her husband but had been driven away. She never got love. According to Gangu, "A Woman needs love above everything. A Man cannot win a woman's heart by providing her lodging and boarding.

Gangu and Gomti lived a happy married life. But within only a few months, Gomti disappeared all of sudden. Gangu could not understand this. Babuji said hard words about Gomti but Gangu tried to defend her. He considered a goddess. He wanted to know the reason for Gomti's disappearance. He tried to find her out and found her in a maternity hospital in Lucknow.

Gomti had delivered a child there. It was not Gangu's child because only six months have passed of their marriage. Gomti was afraid that Gangu would not keep her then. She left him. Gangu showed greatness of heart by accepting child of her former husband. Gangu did not want the child to come in the way of his love for Gomti.

Gangu accepted child of Gomti and told his master entire story. Babuji was touched by this noble act and went along with Gangu to meet Gomti.

नोंध : तमाम प्रश्नोना जवाब त्मेगा करी गमे ते शोर्ट नोट लखी शकाशे.

## The Thief's Story/The Thief - Ruskin Bond (Unit – 1)

**Que 1. Who was Deepak ? What was his real name ?**

Deepak was a thief. Deepak was his fifth name. He had earlier called himself Ranbir, Sudhir, Trilok and Surinder for the sake of different case of robbing.

**Que 2. Why did Deepak describe Arun as a wrestler ?**

Deepak described Arun as a wrestler to flatter him. Deepak saw that Arun was a young, tall, thin, fellow, so he was trying to please him.

**Que 3. Why was Deepak eager to learn to write ?**

Deepak was eager to learn to write because he wanted to become a respected gentleman.

**Que 4. What did Arun do for a living ?**

Nothing in particular. Arun earned by fits and starts.

**Que 5. What quality of Arun's appealed to Deepak?**

Arun was the most trusting person he had ever met.

**Que 6. Why, according to Deepak, is it difficult to rob a careless man?**

Deepak says it is difficult to rob a careless man because he doesn't even notice he has been robbed, and that takes all the spice out of the undertaking.

**Que 7. Why did Deepak think of doing some real work ?**

Deepak thought of doing some real work because he was getting out practice.

**Que 8. What made Deepak think he could live like a prince for some time ?**

Deepak took Arun's money, Rs. 100, so he felt he could live like prince, for a month or two.

**Que 9. Why should Deepak find friends to be more trouble than help?**

Deepak found friends to be more trouble than help because in his line he could not afford to be known by many.

**Que 10. What did Deepak think Arun's face would show on learning about the theft ? Why ?**

Deepak knew/that Arun's face, when he discovered the theft would show sadness-not for the loss of money, but for the loss of trust.

**Que 11. What did Deepak observed about faces of people who had lost their possessions ?**

Deepak had made a study of men's faces after they had lost their possessions; the greedy man showed panic, the rich man showed anger, the poor man showed resignation.

**Que 12. Why was Deepak feeling lonely in the station ?**

Deepak felt guilty by stealing money from Arun. Arun taught him cooking, reading and writing. Thus, feeling of isolation and loneliness haunted him.

**Que 13. What exactly made Deepak go back to Arun ?**

The thought of Arun educating him to be a respected man made him go back to Arun. Also he had grown fond of him. He returned to Arun's place and kept money under mattress. All notes were wet.

**Que 14. Why did Deepak feel nervous about going back to Arun's room ?**

Deepak felt very nervous for it was much easier to steal something than to return it - he might be detected, caught red-handed.

**Que 15. How was Deepak's 'appealing smile' in the end different from similar smiles of his on earlier occasions ?**

That time Deepak's smile came by itself without any effort, natural, not artificial.

**Que 16. Did Arun know what had happened? Did he show it? What does this tell us about Arun?**

Yes. Arun knew it - the wet note. But neither his lips nor his eyes said anything about their knowing - he did not put Arun to shame. It shows he was real noble.

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## UNIT – II : POETRY

### Break, Break, Break – Lord Tennyson

The Poet is full of sorrow. The Poet's sorrow at the death of his friend was very deep. The poet expresses his sorrow/grief throughout this poem. The Poet addresses the sea to break against the cold grey stone. He heard the echo of his grief in the sea-waves. He cannot express his thoughts and feelings. He sees the fisherman's boy happily shouting and playing with his sister. He also sees the sailor singing song. He found others happy and he was full of sorrow. This contrast made the poet all the more sad. He also watches big ships sailing back to the harbor. All these cannot make the poet happy. He becomes more sad. The sea waves again strike against cold grey stone. He wants to lighten the burden of his sorrowful heart. The Poet thinks that he will be never be able to touch and hear voice of his friend. The beauty and grace of the day when the poet's friend was alive can never come back. (It is an elegy which describes the poet's feeling of loss after the death of Arthur Hallam.)

ઉપરનો ફકરો યાદ રાખવો તેના પરથી નીચેના કોઈ પણ પ્રશ્ન અથવા કોઈ પણ શોર્ટ નોટ લખી શકાય.

- (1) Whom does the poet address in this poem ?
- (2) Whose thoughts arise in the poet's mind ?
- (3) What does the poet think when he sees the sea breaking on the cold grey stones ?
- (4) What does the poet feel when he sees the fisherman's boy and the sailor lad ?
- (5) Describe the feelings of the poet expressed in the poem 'Break, Break, Break'.
- (6) Bring out the significance of the title of the poem, 'Break, Break, Break.'
- (7) Briefly discuss the poem as an elegy.

### Anthem for Doomed Youth - Wilfred Owen

Our Speaker/Author ask us, what sound is there to mark their death. Church Bells are not enough for soldiers who die as a cattle. The speaker answer his own question. The angry sound of Gunfire is enough to mark their death. Our speaker says the rifle fire is the only kind of prayer for the daying soldier. There are no prayers and no bells. It looks like joke/moke for dying man. These is no mourning going on the battlefield. There is no choir for them. There is on sound of wailing of shells which is compared to choir. The Bugles music is a sound for paying tribute to soldiers. There are no candles in honor of fallen heroes. Tears in eyes of their children is candle for soldiers. The pale, drained faces of girl will cover coffins of soldiers as pall. "The tenderness of patient mind" will be like flowers on soldiers grave. Our speaker ends with an image of blinds being drawn shortly before dark.

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**Que 1. How according to poet do the soldiers die ?**

According to poet, the soldiers died in battle like cattle in slaught-houses.

**Que 2. What according to poet do the sound of the rifles signify ?**

**Que 2. What are the only mourning sound for the dead soldiers ?**

Our Speaker/Author ask us, what sound is there to mark their death. Church Bells are not enough for soldiers who die as a cattle. The speaker answer his own question. The angry sound of Gunfire is enough to mark their death. Our speaker says the rifle fire is the only kind of prayer for the daying soldier. They signify that there are no proper funeral ceremonies for the dead soldiers.

**Que 3. What serves as the 'candles' to 'speed them all' ?**

Tears in eyes of their children is candle for soldiers. The pale, drained faces of girl will cover coffins of soldiers as pall. "The tenderness of patient mind" will be like flowers on soldiers grave.

**Que 4. What are 'mockeries', according to Owen ?**

Church Bells are not enough for soldiers who die as a cattle. The speaker answer his own question. The angry sound of Gunfire is enough to mark their death. Our speaker says the rifle fire is the only kind of prayer for the daying soldier. There are no prayers and no bells. It looks like joke/moke for dying man.

## Life – Purushottam Lal

Life is a flower of five petals. The first is **love** on which the lusting bee sits to fulfill his thirst/desire. The second is **faith** which is a drooping treasure. The third is **hope** which is a place where blood covered bird take rest. The fourth is **the spirit/soul** which cannot be seen but yet a great thing. The fifth is **truth/religion** which is interpreted differently in different religious books like Ramanyan, Geeta, Mahabharat.

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**(1) What, according to the poet are the five petals of life ?**

Life is a flower of five petals. The first is love on which the lusting bee sits to fulfill his thirst/desire. The second is faith which is a drooping treasure. The third is hope which is a place where blood covered bird take rest. The fourth is the spirit/soul which cannot be seen but yet a great thing. The fifth is truth/religion which is interpreted differently in different religious books like Ramanyan, Geeta, Mahabharat.

**(2) How does the poet describe love ?**

Love is a kind of drink where the life (bee) tries to fulfill its thirst.

**(3) What does the fourth stanza of the poem signify ?**

The fourth stanza tells of the fourth petal of the flower of life, the spirit which though not fully visible plays a great role in life .

**(4) How does the poet define faith ?**

It is a dropping treasure in modern time.

**(5) What is the meaning of ‘blood-spattered birds’? What does it find from hope ?**

Blood-spattered birds are actually human-being. They are wounded in life. They take shelter in hope.

**(6) Explain the line : ‘terrible man, terrible trapped.’**

Fifth stanza is an attack on different religion and their holy books. It describe how different men belonging to different religions are bound to different holy books of different religion. The poet called it trap.

## How do I love thee ? Let me count the ways - Elizabeth Barret Browning

**1. To whom does the poet express her love in this poem ?**

The Poet express her love for His/her lover

**2. What does the poet mean when she says that I love thee to the depth and breadth and height ?**

She loves him by all her heart and soul.

**3. What does the poet mean when she says that I love thee ... by sun and candlelight ?**

The poet expresses her love in different ways and by different methods.  
The poet wants to say that she will love him everyday (all the time)

**4. What does the poet say that ‘I love thee purely’**

Love is not selfish. Love without any reason or compulsion.

## GRAMMAR – FOUR KINDS OF SENTENCES

**Exclamatory :** I love you so much ! (પાછળ “!” હોય)

**Imperative :** Go to your room. (ઓર્ડર કે રિકવેસ્ટ હોય)

Please lend me your book

**Interrogative :** Where is Meena ? (પાછળ “?” હોય)

**Declarative :** We walked to the mall together. (સિમ્પલ વાક્ય)

## GRAMMAR - ARTICLE

**An –** Normally words start with “a, e, i, o, u” like An Apple, An aeroplane

**A –** Normally words start with “b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,p,q,r,s,t,v,w,x,y,z”

**The –** River, City, Mountain, Holy Book, Group, the first (no.), natural planets

**અપવાદ :** A University, A Uniform, A Unique (જ્યારે ઉચ્ચાર “ય” થી થાય)

**સ્પેશીયલ :** An M.A., An M.Phil. An M.B.A. (જ્યારે ઉચ્ચાર “એમ” થી થાય)

## GRAMMAR – MODEL AUXILIARY

Can	સમર્થતા, શક્તિ દેખાડવા, પરમિશન માટે પણ
Could	ભુતકાળમાં સમર્થતા અને પરમિશન
May	પરમિશન અને પોસીબીલીટી
Might	સંભાવના હતી
Must	ફરજિયાત, કરવું જ પડશે
Should	કરવું જોઈએ, ફરજિયાત નથી
Will	સંભાવના
Would	વિનંતી, સંભાવના
ought to	Should જેવો જ અર્થ
has/have (got) to	ફરજિયાત, ના કરવું હોય તો પણ
be able to	Can ની જગ્યાએ મુકો તો Can નીકળી જાય I can teach ---> I am able to teach.

## GRAMMAR – PREPOSITION

IN, ON, AT, FOR, DURING, BY, UNTILL/TILL, INTO, OVER, ABOVE, UNDER, BELOW, BEHIND, BESIDE, OF