

20

20.03.2009

FRIDAY

WEEK - 12 / DAY (286-079)

XI →Composed Upon
W.B.Poetry

2 MARCH 9

Write a note on the significance of the title of the poem "

UWB is a poem of W where he describes the beauty of the city of London as he observes from the W.B. It is a bright sunny morning which is a rare occasion in the city as its weather is generally cloudy and wet. The poet finds the city bright, beautiful, grand and still quiet under the spell of a slumber. Everything seems to be glittering in the smokeless air. As the city is set to start its daily activity, the calm in the morning light becomes all the more profound. W feels the mighty heart of London and the title is indicative of the time and place when the poet feels so. Thus it is simple and appropriate and clearly informs the reader what the poem is all about.

How is 'personification' used to describe the beauty of London in Wordsworth's poem 'UWB'.

Personification is the attribution of human form or other characteristics to anything other than a human being. W uses this rhetorical device to describe the beauty of London. He personifies the sun, the River Thames, the

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WEEK - 12 / DAY (284-081)

SATURDAY

architectural structures and even the entire city of London. The sun steeps, river glides the structures lie still in deep sleep and the city with its mighty heart wears the beauty of the morning like a garment. By personifying the natural objects W has not only tried to make his description more lively, but also tried to establish the deep rooted conviction of his mind: Nature is living and it is the source and manifestation of the beauty that is enjoyed by those who are not dull of soul.

Write down the substance of the poem U W B.
OR

How does W.W paint the picture of London in the poem U W B.

The poet is crossing the W.B over the Thames in a coach early in the morning. The sun is just rising up and the great city of London is bathed in its first light. The poet is deeply moved by the beauty of the scene. It appears to him ^{to be} the loveliest sight. Nobody can ignore the unsurpassed and splendid sight. And if there is any he is definitely devoid of any sense of natural beauty. The city seems to wear a dress of golden

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sunbeams.

The city is totally silent and clearly visible. The sky is clear having no dust and no smoke. There is no noise in the atmosphere all in calm and quiet. Everything of the city such as ships towers domes temples etc. is clearly visible even from the great fields that lie in distance in the polluted ken of the early morning. All are brilliantly shining in the golden rays of the rising sun. The water, sea and hills look lovely at sunrise. But the city of London in daylight the river (Thames) flows freely. Its course is not obstructed by the movements of boats and ships. The day hours seem to be sleeping. London, the heart of the country remains calm and quiet as if a soaring giant is stilled. The poet makes an impassioned address to God the creator of all beauty upon the earth to express his sincere gratitude to Him.

XI words the story of

27

27.03.2008

Recite in your own words the story of Aegle's life.

Remedy of Errors

2 MARCH 9

FRIDAY

WEEK - 13 /

10

Remedy

of

Errors

1.

Aegle was born in Syracuse and he married a woman named Emilia. He lived with her in joy. He was travelling to Epidaurum, when his agent died, so he had to settle his business there. He was apart from his wife for 6 months, when she ~~was~~ ^{heard of} ~~decided~~ ^{decided} to come to Epidaurum. She arrived safely but a few months later they had twin. In the same hotel another poor lady had twin as she couldn't keep her children, so they kept them as slaves for each of their son. It was not long when his wife asked him if they can go back to Syracuse. He couldn't refuse so they made arrangements and went to Syracuse. In the middle of their trip their ship sank so they found a spare boat and tied his wife, one twin on land and one twin slave to the other side of the boat and tied himself to with one twin on and one twin slave to the other side of the boat. Unfortunately the boat broke into 2 pieces and 1 further boat found his wife's side of the boat and another found his side of the boat but before she could catch up to her she went away. Now that his son in all grown up and I guess ~~ago~~ they went in search for his long lost wife and twin son. He needs everyone's help to be hard to come here.

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Navigate in your words the Gold chain
in reverse.

2 MARCH 9

WEEK · 13 / DAY (277-0861)

28 03 2009

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SATURDAY

The confusion over the gold chain in Shakespeare's 'Comedy of Errors' is like the majority of the conflict in the play; the result of a case of mistaken identity. Antipholus of Ephesus orders the chain to be made as a gift for Adriana. However the goldsmith Angelo mistakenly delivers the chain to Antipholus of Syracuse, believing him to be the customer, and says she will collect his payment later.

Of course when he later approaches the comely Antipholus for payment, Antipholus of Ephesus claims (nervously) that he never received the ~~gold chain~~ gold chain at all. But Angelo does not know that there's a pair of identical twins both by the name of Antipholus running around the city and believes Antipholus of Ephesus is trying to cheat him out of paying Antipholus of Ephesus in their names.

²⁹ Sunday Angelo then runs into Antipholus of Syracuse out and about when he believes him to be his brother and that he should be locked up) and wearing the ~~same~~ gold chain. A of S claimed to have no knowledge of the twins. The confusion is not resolved until the twins are reunited and it becomes clear that each had been repeatedly mistaken for the other.

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30.03.2009

MONDAY

WEEK - 14 / DAY (276-089)

Explain the significance of
the title of the story.

2 MARCH 9

Though it is one of ^{the} many comedies ^{that} S. wrote of E in S 's only play that has 'comedy' explicitly in the title! Interestingly the subjects of this play are so many and so improbable that it's often argued to be a farce rather than a true comedy. In a normal comedy the plot and situations are usually a stretch, but barely utterly unbelievable. A farce on the other hand is simply meant to inspire laughter, and its premises are completely absurd. The plot line of E of E revolves around 2 sets of identical twin boys, both born at the same hour, separated for more than 2 decades, & coincidentally meet at the same place on the same day, to make the situation even more unbelievable, the site of the reunion is somewhere happens to be at the same location of their missing mother and father who have also been separated from each other.

While E of E seems to have all the elements of farce, Shakespeare asserts that it is a more serious play by deliberately putting 'comedy' in the title. Shakespeare's intention that it's actually a comedy work demands that we read it with great scrutiny. Like many of his comedies deeper issues (death, loss, isolation, etc) are addressed.

MARCH '09

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MARCH

WEEK - 14 / DAY (275-090)

31.03.2009

TUESDAY

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alongside the skeptical antics and hi-jinks of misunderstanding. Therefore this play's title is simultaneously an admission and an invitation: Shakespeare knows he would put together a lily piece, but he's also challenging the viewer or reader of the play to be looking out for deep issues & dangerous problems.

01

01.04.2009

WEDNESDAY

WEEK - 14 / DAY (274-091)

KARMA
Class - XI

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APRIL 9

1) Write a short character sketch of Sir M.L. analysing his conversations with himself in front of the mirror.

From his conversation with himself in front of the mirror, we find that Sir M.L. detested everything Indian & looked down upon them with pity & patronage. He found the Indians inefficient, dirty and indifferant. He was proud of himself for being distinguished, efficient and handsome. Sir M.L. thus denied himself his own identity. He was indifferent to the problems and sufferings of the Indians and of India his motherland. His pride was falsely founded on his feeling of superiority. He failed to understand that the British looked down upon him in the same way he looked down upon Indians. Thus, he remained a snob in front of the mirror which smiled back at him as if to tell him that he would be taught a lesson soon.

What reason was cited by Lachmi for not travelling in the same compartment with her husband?

Lachmi's reasons for not travelling in the same

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Compare & contrast the personalities of Sir
H.L. & Lachmi Specially the way they
conduct themselves at the
2 APRIL 9 railway station.

WEEK - 14 / DAY (273-092)

02 04 2009
THURSDAY

compartment with her husband were that
she was a native woman who did not
understand English and did not know their
ways. As a result, she would be an
embarrassment for her husband who was a
varian and who met Englishmen & officers
in the train. But the real reason seems
to be Sir H.L. attitude. He did not want
to travel with his wife and was ashamed
of her. The husband and the wife did not
have any love left between them. Lachmi
was helpers and Sir Mohan considered her a
liability while travelling. Lachmi had nothing
to do but to accept her fate while
faking that everything was okay.

Briefly describe the train of Sir H.L.'s
thoughts as he sat waiting alone in his
1st class compartment.

Sir H.L. was reminiscing his youth in England
which was nothing less than that of a
fairytale to him, of Oxford Colleges, cricket
leaves, tutors, boat races and rugby matches.
There were the time of grey blazers and spurs
of sport blazers & mixed doubles, of silver

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FRIDAY

WEEK - 14 / DAY (272/093)

2 APRIL 09

at view of court & might at Piscodilly. In comparison to this, he considered his life in giving a dirty one with vulgar countrymen & denied details of the road to success and of material to the upper story and there old lastmi melting of sweet & sour onion. His youth was the time to mix with the Britishers always and his later years was for him the time to wait for communicating with his foreign friends while reading the times over and over again and ripping his ~~scissors~~ ^{scissors}.

"It almost sounded like English but they knew better than to trust their uneducated ears". So you think it was Sir M.L.'s "well bred manners" that prevented him from protecting the English soldiers in his mother tongue."

Sir M.L. was an anglicized Indian who took pride in everything British and hated everything that was Indian. His treatment of Indians was so cruel that he was ashamed to be even with his wife and almost like his in laws.

Sir M.L. felt comfortable when he saw the approaching British soldiers and his heart

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earned up at the prospect of a good conversation with them. With a half smiling face Sir Mohan wanted to welcome the British soldiers in the coupe by talking to the guards though they were entitled to travel only 2nd class and play the gracious host. He wanted to show them his generosity and wanted them to be thankful. But the Oxford educated Sir Mohan received his real education when his much beloved Britshon (ie. two British soldiers) carpent him in the joint class compartment with rudeness & abuse. Bill and Jimmy had become his tutors, they made Nal understood the original meaning of the word "preposterous" by throwing away his "preceding" and the pride that holds them all: his suitcase, thumbs flask, ~~stuffed~~ bedding, The Times. Poor lesson that he in, but protests in ^{English} British. Can it again, his "well bred manners" that prevented him from giving it back to them in Hindustani? One can't tell. Sir N.L. Oxford accent not withstanding, Karna has its irony. As Lal hands miserably on the platform "but feel....glued to the earth" at last for ever, his real education merged with here began and ended at once.

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06

06.04.2009

TITLE

2 APRIL 9

MONDAY

WEEK - 15 / DAY (269-096)

In the short story 'Karma', Khushwant Singh illustrates the famous proverb "Pride Goes Before a Fall". Karma is a story about Sir M.L. (native Indian) who looks down on his fellow countrymen including his wife & embraces the English ways and culture. He had a reservation on everything English like Eng cigarette, scotch, The Times, clothing. When the train is about to leave 2 Eng soldiers goes into the cabin that he is occupying & throw him out of the train with his luggage. It may be true that moral seekers are apt to find K.S.'s 'Karma' a little too predictable, even simplistic. For them, Sir M.L.'s is just another story of pride that goes before a fall. In its widely understood sense "Karma" is 'the sum total of the ethical consequence of a person's good & bad action that is held in Hinduism & Buddhism to determine his specific destiny in his next existence' ('Karma'). On this account Lal's sin of pride is punished when 2 Brit. So throw him out of a first class compartment. His wife's karma, it would seem enables her to have a safe & comfortable journey in a ladies' compartment.

Character

APRIL '09

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Character Sketch of Moham Lal

APRIL

WEEK - 15 / DAY (268-097)

07.04.2009

07
TUESDAY

In the short story, 'Karma', K.S has elaborately sketched the character of M.L & Lachmi, his wife. The character of Sir M.L is revealed through his thoughts & feelings. When he thinks of his personality & image, he appears snobbish & proud. He calls himself as distinguished, efficient & handsome. He regards Indians as inefficient, dirty & indifferent. This discloses his hypocrisy. Further the author gives the physical description & behaviour of the character. He has acquired the manners & attitude of the upper class he imitates Eng man & likes to talk on book, politics & people. He considers his wife dirty & smelling like any other countryman in India. He thinks that being Indian is shameful. This reveals his frivolous nature. He can be called as a flat character as he does not change throughout the play.

Compare & contrast M.L & Lachmi

Sir M.L was an anglicized Indian who took pride in everything British & hated anything that is Indian. His behaviour to Indians was so cruel that he was ashamed to travel even with his wife and did not like his in laws who because they were Indians. On

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WEDNESDAY

WEEK - 15 / DAY (267-098)

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APRIL

the other hand I was an extremely ordinary & simple lady who did not even receive the hatred of her husband. She thought of herself as a submissive, docile wife of an aggressive, extravagant ~~man~~ person. I could mix freely with lower class people & was comfortable with everything common to the people of India. Thus the personalities of Mil & I were poles apart.

MEETING AT NIGHT

XI

THURSDAY

WEEK · 15 / DAY (256-099)

09.04.2009

09

APRIL

TITLE

As the title suggests "Meeting at Night" describes the speaker's nighttime journey to meet his lover. The poem focuses on the speaker's anticipation of the meeting and the stages of his journey. Although the poem's end the purpose of the journey is made clear to the reader, the speaker does not explain where he is going, why & never gives any details about his relationship with the person he is meeting. ~~states~~ The journey and reunion happens at night, suggesting a veil of transcendence that in the Victorian age would likely be linked to sexuality. Perhaps there is autobiographical impetus in exploring the theme from this angle, considering that Browning had only recently wed Elizabeth Barrett Browning. After a courtship that they had to keep a secret from their opposing father. Many scholars see in it a representation of this courtship, though Browning's great eschewal of autobiography in his poetry, makes it hard to imagine he would divulge that so explicitly.

Overall, the poem is not subtle in its themes. The speed with which it can be read since it is only 12 lines long, in the first implication that fall be who loves, there in no course for stopping to admire surrounding beauty at least not until the supreme beauty of his beloved can be realized.

MAY 09

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