**STUDY MATERIAL**

**B. A. SEMESTER Iii**

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**B.A. Semester III Study Material**

**My Lost Dollar**

**Stephen Leacock**

**Que: 1. Justify the title “My Lost Dollar.”**

My lost Dollar is the story about two friends Todd and Stephan. Todd lends a dollar to Stephen but eventually after going to Bermuda Stephen completely forgot about it. Though Todd tried hard to make him the one dollar that he owed him but in vain. The title has a great significance in a way that no matter how many money you burrowed from others you should return it. Because even a dollar is as valuable as hundred dollar. As the amount is important to the lender, Further, more it gives a lot of pain to the giver, if the borrower forgets about the money.

**Que. 2. Describe the circumstances in which Todd borrowed a dollar from Leacock.**

Leacock’s friend Todd was going for a short stay in Hamilton, Bermuda. Just before his departure, he borrowed a dollar from the author to pay off the taxi because he had no change with him. He states that it happened simply and naturally. When Todd wrote a letter to from Bermuda, the author expected a dollar bill in the envelope. When the author opened the envelope he found the note only informed him that the temperature was nearly 100 F.

**Que: 3. What was the painful thought that disturbed Leacock?**

The author accepts that forgetting to repay loans was a human frailty.  The distressed by the thought that he could have taken such loans and not repaid it. Tormented with guilt, the author desired that his creditors would claim their repayments. Haunted by the disquiet of loan defaults, he wished to initiate a “Back to Honesty’ campaign. He is persuaded that honesty should be the core of all nations seeking greatness.

**Que:4 In what ways does Leacock try to remind Todd about the dollar after his return from Bermuda?**

The author lends a dollar to his friend Major Todd which he forgets about. But the narrator remembers it and has kept it in his mind and tried to remind his friend many times about it indirectly about the dollar he had borrowed the narrator. He tries it using various methods - calling for a taxi to go to the club, asking about the currency in Bermuda and if it was at par with the American "Dollar", asking him the expense of the trip to Bermuda. Todd didn’t show the sign of a dollar owed the author. Hence, author says that I bear Todd no grudge. He added him to the list of men who owe him a dollar and forgotten.

**My Lost Dollar**

**Very Short Answer Questions:**

1. **Why did Todd borrow a dollar from Leacock?**

Ans: While departing to Bermuda, Todd borrowed a dollar from Leacock to pay off the taxi because he had no change with him.

1. **What did Todd say to Leacock about Poland?**

Ans: Todd said that Poland would never pay her debt.

1. **What will Leacock remember all his life?**

Ans: Leacock says that he will remember all his life that Todd owes him a dollar.

1. **Where was Todd going?**

Ans: Todd was leaving for Bermuda

1. **When did Todd come back from Bermuda?**

Ans: Todd came back after three weeks.

1. **What movement does Leacock want to start and why?**

Ans: Leacock wants to start a general movement ‘Back to Honesty’ for paying all these odd dollars that are borrowed in moment of expansion.

1. **What does Leacock say about the greatest nations?**

Ans: Leacock says that the greatest nations were built up on the rock basis of absolute honesty.

**All About A Dog**

**Very Short Answer Questions:**

1. **What did the bus conductor tell the lady when she entered the bus with a little dog?**

Ans: The bus conductor told the lady to take the dog out or go on the top of the bus.

1. **What did the lady say when the bus conductor asked her to take the dog?**

Ans: The lady said that she would not go on the top as weather was cold and harsh.

1. **What did the bus conductor say when the lady refused to take the dog?**

Ans: The conductor warned that unless the dog is brought out, the bus will not go.

1. **Did the passengers like the conduct of the bus conductor?**

Ans: The passengers didn’t like the conduct of the bus conductor rather they got angry and abused him.

1. **What did the bus conductor say to the narrator when he got off the bus?**

Ans: The bus conductor said ‘Good night’ quite amiably to the narrator when he got off the bus.

1. **Who is a resentful employee?**

Ans: One who has grudge against everything and everybody is a resentful employee.

1. **Why was woman with the dog unwilling to go on the top?**

Ans: It was bitterly cold night so the woman was unwilling to go on the top.

1. **What did the passengers do at last?**

Ans: The passengers got down one by one and disappeared in the darkness as they realized that the conductor would not start the bus.

1. **What does A. G. Gardiner say about the rules?**

Ans: A. G. Gardiner says that some rules are to be followed without any compromise, but some are framed just for convenience and comfort. Hence, these are meant only for guidance and winked at.

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**The Solitary Reaper**

**William Wordsworth**

**Summary/ Answer for any question asked on the poem**

1. Once Wordsworth was journeying through Scotland. He saw a girl in a field reaping and singing a melancholy song. The poet was deeply impressed by her song. He implores the passerby to stop either to enjoy the melody or pass slowly.
2. The poet compares the song of the reaper with the songs of the birds. He says that her song was sweeter than the song of the nightingale that gives solace to the tired travelers in Arabian Desert. The song of the reaper was sweeter than the song of the cuckoo birds heard in the Spring time in the silent seas of Hebrides.
3. The poet could not understand the meaning of the song as it was in Gaelic language. The poet says that perhaps the girl was singing of the battles fought long ago or of everyday sorrow or suffering of human being. But the song remained in the heart of the poet forever.

**Very Short Answer Questions:**

**Que: 1: Where does the poet see a Highland lass?**

Ans: The poet sees a highland lass alone in the field. She is reaping and singing herself.

**Que:2: What does the girl do in the field?**

Ans: The solitary girl in the field is cutting and binding the grain and singing a melancholy song.

**Que: 3: What kind of song the girl in field is singing?**

Ans: The girl is singing a melancholy song.

**Que:4: What is the effect of song in surrounding area?**

Ans: The deep valley is overflowing with sound of the girl’s song.

**Que: 5: To whom with the poet does compare the song of a girl?**

Ans: The poet compares the song of the girl with Nightingale and Cuckoo birds.

**Que:5: What is, according to poet, the matter of the girl’s song?**

Ans: According to poet, the matter of the girl’s song may be old, unhappy battle or today’s natural loss, sorrow that occurred or may happen again.

**Que: 6 : What is the effect of maiden’s song on poet?**

Ans: He climbed the hill bearing the music of song in his heart forever.

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**Poem A PSALM OF LIFE**

**By- H. W. Longfellow**

1. **What does H.W. Longfellow, say about life?**

**Ans:** The life is short and is going to end soon. It is not an empty, meaningless dream.

1. **What does H.W. Longfellow, say about soul? OR**

**What does the poet mean by ‘Dust thou art, to dust returnest’?**

**Ans:** The poet says that the soul is immortal whereas the body is mortal.

1. **What do the lives of great men remind us?**

**Ans:** The lives of great men remind us that we can make our life sublime. We must leave some footprints for others to follow.

1. **What does the poet, H.W. Longfellow, suggest us to achieve our goals/ aim?**

**Ans:** We can achieve our aim by learning to work hard and wait patiently for rewards.

1. **What does H.W. Longfellow, say about grave?**

**Ans:** The poet says that each day with the passing of time we are going closer to the grave.

1. **What does, H.W. Longfellow, sat about art and time?**

**Ans :** The poet says that art is long and time is fleeting.

1. **What, according to H. W. Longfellow is not the goal of life?**

**Ans :** Enjoyment and sorrow is not the goal of our life.

1. **What, according to H. W. Longfellow is the goal of our life?**

**Ans :** We must work continuously and make each day better than tomorrow is the goal of life.

**Barber’s Trade Union**

**Mulk Raj Anand**

1. **What was Kallan Khan?**

**Ans:** Kallan Khan was a dentist.

1. **What did the writer envy Chandu?**

**Ans :** The writer envied Chandu for the freedom of movement he enjoyed after his father’s death.

1. **Why does Chandu go on strike?**

**Ans :** Chandu goes on strike to teach lesson to the orthodox people of his village.

1. **What was the name of Landlord Bijay Chand’s little son?**

**Ans :** Devi was the name of landlord Bijay Chand’s little son.

1. **What was the name of Chandu’s shop?**

**Ans :** “Rajkot District Barber Brothers’ Hairdressing and Shaving Saloon” was the name of Chandu’s shop

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**MOTI**

**Long Answer Questions:**

1. **How did the narrator spend morning time while he was at Bachhouta with his grandparents? OR**

**Describe the narrator’s love for Moti? OR**

**How did the narrator take care of Moti? OR**

**How did the narrator react to the death of Moti?**

**Ans:** The narrator, Sunilkumar Navin, would stay at his grandparent’s village, Bachhouta, during vacations. He was in deep love with a pet dog named Moti. Moti would stand on his hind legs and raise his fore ones trying to reach the writer’s hands. He would take Moti to the hilltop in the morning and show him the different shapes of clouds. He would also make bed for the dog to sleep. When he learnt of Moti’s death, he was full of tears. That night he slept sobbing without meals.

1. **Why did the narrator try to desist Moti from following them to the railway station? OR**

**Why was the mother not ready to bring Moti with them?**

**Ans:** The narrator wanted to take the dog to Sahebpur Kamal, but his mother denied as there was a small house and no one had spare time to look after Moti. When the narrator was going to railway station, Moti followed him. The writer knew that there were some ferocious and monstrous dogs on the way. Anything might happen as Moti would be alone while coming back home. While going to his grandfather’s house, he had observed the dogs attacking one of the weak dog brutally.

1. **How does the narrator describe the sky while walking in the morning?**

**OR**

**What did the narrator see in the clouds while he was on the hill top alone?**

**Ans:** During Puja vacations, the writer would visit his grandparent’s village. In the morning, the writer would take Moti to the hill top from where he would watch the small huts around the foot of the hill, the rising sun and the sun set. The sky would turn crimson red. The clouds, with its crimson red colour, would take forms of camels, elephants and dinosaurs with giant bodies and long tails.

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**Narration (Direct & Indirect Speech)**

**Three Things to be noted:**

1. **Tense of the Reporting Verb**
2. **Kind of sentence into inverted comma (Reported Speech)**
3. **Pronouns and other words**

**Tenses:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Simple Present** | **Simple Past** |
| **Present Continuous** | Past Continuous |
| **Present Perfect** | Past Perfect |
| **Present Perfect Continuous** | Past Perfect Continuous |
| **Simple Past** | Past Perfect |
| **Past Continuous** | Past Perfect Continuous |
| **Past Perfect** | No Change |
| **To be, To have and Modal Auxiliary** | |
| **am, is, are** | was, were |
| **Was , were** | Have been / has been |
| **Have / has** | Had |
| **Shall / will** | Would |
| **Can / may / should / must** | Could / might / should / must (had to) |

**Pronouns:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A) Speaker / Reporter** | **He / Shyam** | **I => he, me => him, my => him** |
|  | She / Seema | I => she, me => her, my => her |
|  | I | **No change** |
|  | They / boys | We => they, us => them, our => their |
|  | We | We , us, our (no change) |
|  |  |  |
| **B) Listener** | Him / Shyam | You => he, you => him your => his |
|  | Her / Seema | You => she, you => her your => her |
|  | me | You => I, you => me, your => my |
|  | Them / boys | You => they, you => them, your => their |
|  | us | You => we, you => us, your => our |

**Other Words:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **This** | **that** |
| **These** | those |
| **Today** | that day |
| **Tonight** | that night |
| **Tomorrow** | the next day , the following day |
| **Yesterday** | the previous day |
| **now / just** | Then |
| **Ago** | Before |
| **next week / month / year** | the following week / month / year |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sentence** | **Reported Verb** | **Connective** | **Structure** |
| **Assertive** | said, told | That | S + V+ O |
| **Interrogative** | asked | **Wh-word**, (why, when, who, which, what etc.) | S + V + O |
| **Verbal Que**-  if / whether |
| **Imperative** | requested/ordered/  advised/suggested,  asked | to  (don’t – not to) | -------- |
| **(Let’s Let us)** | suggested/proposed + that | they should | ------- |
| **Exclamatory** | exclaimed, exclaim, exclaims (with sorrow / joy / surprise ) | That | S + V + O |

**D.S. He said to me, “I shall meet you tomorrow.”**

**Indirect Sentence: He told me that he would meet me the next day.**

**D.S. : Seema said, “I am making a bouquet now.”**

**IDS: Seema said that she was making a bouquet then.**

**D.S. Teacher said to me, “Do you understand the lesson?”**

**IDS. Teacher asked me if I understood the lesson.**

**D.S. Kartik said to me, “What is your email id?”**

**IDS. Kartik asked me what my email id was.**

**DS = Doctor said, “Wash your hands before eating.”**

**IDS= Doctor advised to wash my hands before eating.**

**DS= Old man said to Raj’ “Please, enter my name in the list.”**

**IDS= Old man requested Raj to enter his name in the list.**