



(GENERAL STUDY MATERIAL)

PROSE

1. The Malady of Over Thinking - Jerome K. Jerome

03 - 06

- It's the disease of overthinking (అతి ఆలోచనార్హం).
- Narrator gets a small health problem - Reads too much (about diseases).
- Feels he has all the diseases. • Upset and frozen. • Meets a doctor friend.
- Follows age old simple prescription. • Gets happy results.

2. Chief Seattle's Letter - Chief Seattle

07 - 10

- It's a historically significant speech (1854)
- A tribal leader's protest against land acquisition by American government
- Narrator asks how can we own/ buy air, water and land.
- Humans are part of earth. • Harming the precious earth is hurting God.
- There is only one God. • All humans are equal, brothers and sisters.

3. You've Got to Find What You Love - Steve Jobs

11 - 14

- It's a highly inspirational speech to young graduates (at Stanford University).
- First story- 'Connecting the dots' of life by looking backward.
- Second story - 'Never lose faith' even when life hits hard.
- Third story- Live and lead your own life, not others.
- Stay Hungry(be curious); Stay foolish (take risks)

PROSE ANNOTATIONS AT A GLANCE

2 x 4 = 8 Marks

1. THE MALADY OF OVER THINKING

- Jerome K. Jerome

COMMON CONTEXT & CRITICAL APPRECIATION

Context: The narrator goes to the British Museum to read about a small health problem. He reads too much and feels he has many diseases. He enters the reading room as a cheerful, healthy man but exits like a patient in despair. Eventually, he follows the simple prescription of his doctor friend and gets happy results.

Critical Appreciation: Jerome K. humorously highlights how overthinking makes small problems look big. Overthinking makes a happy man unhappy and unhealthy. Simple and old remedies often solve problems easily. The story is a brilliant satire on self-diagnosis.

2. CHIEF SEATTLE'S LETTER

- Chief Seattle

COMMON CONTEXT & CRITICAL APPRECIATION

Context: Chief Seattle expresses a thought-provoking concept about nature and ownership. He says the earth does not belong to man instead man belongs to it. Harming the precious earth is like insulting the creator. He says we are all equal, and brothers belonging to one God.

Critical Appreciation: Chief Seattle establishes a true relationship between humans and nature. The poem gives a powerful message of unity and humanity. It emphasizes the need to protect the land for future generations.

3. YOU'VE GOT TO FIND WHAT YOU LOVE

- Steve Jobs

COMMON CONTEXT & CRITICAL APPRECIATION

Context: Steve Jobs delivers inspirational quotes while narrating his experiences to the students of Stanford University. He says we can 'connect the dots of our life' only by looking backward. We should not lose faith under adverse circumstances. We have to live our own life, not others. We should always stay curious, ambitious, and ready to take risks.

Critical Appreciation: Steve Jobs' inspirational quotes convey how the various dots in life get connected when you look backward. He says people have to stay strong while facing failures. One should live one's own life, not others. People should always stay curious, ambitious, dream big, and be ready to take risks.

1. THE MALADY OF OVER THINKING



ANNOTATIONS

- Jerome K. Jerome

1. I was a hospital in myself. All they need to do would be to walk round me, and, after that, take their diploma. [BMP2]

Ans: Part (a) :

- i) **Name of the Lesson:** The Malady of Overthinking.
ii) **Name of the Writer :** Jerome K. Jerome.

Part (b) :

- i) **Context:** In the given lines, the narrator compares himself to a hospital. He feels as if he has many health issues. His body could be a case study for medical students. He says humorously that after studying his body, they can have their diplomas.

Explanation: The narrator visited the British Museum to read about the treatment for a slight ailment. Eventually, he read about all the diseases mentioned in the medical dictionary. He then felt that his body was like a hospital. He thought his body could be a case study for medical students. They could gain knowledge on all diseases just by walking around his body, and after that, take their diploma.

- ii) **Critical appreciation:** Jerome K. humorously highlights the habit of overthinking. It causes people to feel sick even when they are not. Here, the narrator's overthinking and self-diagnosis are presented in a light comedy. Comparing himself to a hospital seems very funny. The story is a brilliant satire on self-diagnosis.

2. I walked into that reading room a happy, healthy man.
I crawled out a decrepit wreck. [BMP1]

Ans: Part (a) :

- i) **Name of the Lesson:** The Malady of Overthinking.
ii) **Name of the Writer :** Jerome K. Jerome.

Part (b) :

- i) **Context:** The narrator enters into a reading room to read about health problems. Initially, he feels fine and happy. But after reading too much about various diseases, he becomes scared and feels sick. He walks out of the room like a patient in **despair**.

Explanation: The narrator visited the British Museum to read about the treatment for a slight ailment. Eventually, he read about all the diseases mentioned in the medical dictionary. He became **frozen** with horror while reading the **symptoms** of these diseases. He entered the reading room as a happy, and healthy man but came out of the reading room as a patient in despair.

- ii) **Critical appreciation:** Jerome K. humorously highlights the habit of overthinking. It causes people to feel sick even when they are not. He shows how worrying too much can make small things seem big. Over thinking makes a happy man unhappy and unhealthy.

Meanings

Malady = disease = రోగం; ailment = అనారోగ్యం;
crawled out = ప్రాకుతూ నిదానంగా బయటికి రావడం; decrepit wreck = in bad, damaged condition
despair = distress, నిరాశ; frozen = shocked, unable to move ; Symptoms = indications, లక్షణాలు

3. Don't stuff up your head with things you don't understand.
I followed the directions, with the happy result. . .

Ans: Part (a) :

- i) **Name of the Lesson:** The Malady of Overthinking.
ii) **Name of the Writer :** Jerome K. Jerome.

Part (b) :

- i) **Context:** In these lines, the narrator tells himself and others not to fill their minds with confusing stuff. He says that we should not waste our time on unnecessary things. He says that he simply follows the directions of his doctor friend and gets good results.

Explanation: The narrator became frozen with horror while reading the symptoms of different diseases. His self-diagnosis filled him with horror and despair. He went to a doctor, who was his old friend. The doctor examined him and wrote a simple prescription. The doctor said, "We shouldn't think too much about what we can't understand. It is not necessary to understand everything deeply."

- ii) **Critical appreciation:** Jerome K. advises don't **rack** your brain with things you don't understand and can't control. He concludes that sometimes following a simple advice is the best way to solve a problem. He just follows the directions of his doctor friend and gets happy results.

4. You know, it often is so – those simple, old-fashioned remedies are sometimes more efficacious than all the dispensary stuff.

Ans: Part (a) :

- i) **Name of the Lesson:** The Malady of Overthinking.
ii) **Name of the Writer :** Jerome K. Jerome.

Part (b) :

- i) **Context:** In these lines, the narrator talks about how simple and old age **remedies** work better than the modern medicine.

Explanation: The narrator thought that he was suffering from every disease except **housemaid's knee**. He went to a doctor, who was his old friend. The doctor examined him, and gave a simple and practical prescription of fruits, water, walking and sleep. He simply followed the prescription and got relieved.

- ii) **Critical appreciation:** Jerome K. Jerome concludes how simple ways of solving problems work better. Old-fashioned remedies can sometimes be more effective than modern medicines. Traditional methods often solve problems in a better way.

Meanings

stuff up = to block something ; rack = causing stress ; efficacious = effective ;
remedies = నివారణలు ; housemaid's knee = మోకాలి చిప్పవాపు

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

1. Comment on the title of “The Malady of Overthinking” by Jerome K Jerome.
Are maladies of overthinking limited to health? Explain your view. **[BMP2]**

Ans: Introduction: The lesson “The Malady of Overthinking” is written by “Jerome K. Jerome”. He is best known for his humorous works. His writings are known for wit, satirical style, and keen observation. The present lesson is taken from his famous novel “Three Men in A Boat”.

Main Answer: The word 'Malady' means illness. The malady of overthinking is not just limited to physical health. It harms the persons' well being. It can affect many other areas of life. Overthinking often leads to unwanted anxiety and negative emotions. It can lead to stress, and **insomnia**. It also negatively impacts our decision-making power, social relationships, and personal growth.

In relationships, it may create unnecessary misunderstandings or **suspensions**. It impacts our emotional thoughts and social relations. It can freeze our activities and rational thinking. It can kill our overall happiness.

Food for Thought:

The primary cause of unhappiness is never the situation but your thoughts about it.

2. What are the potential dangers of gaining excessive information about diseases as we have seen in “The Malady of Overthinking”? **[BMP1]**

Ans: Introduction: The lesson “The Malady of Overthinking” is written by “Jerome K. Jerome”. He is best known for his humorous works. His writings are known for wit, satirical style, and keen observation. The present lesson is taken from his famous novel “Three Men in A Boat”.

Main Answer: Jerome K. read about every disease **alphabetically** in a medical dictionary. He thought that he was suffering from every disease except housemaid's knee. This put him in real danger. Self-diagnosis filled him with horror and despair.

Gaining excessive information without proper understanding can lead to **hypochondria**. This overexposure to information can increase anxiety and fear, leading to stress-related symptoms. In today's internet age, this issue is even more relevant. Access to too much information, often without proper medical guidance can do more harm than good. It is better to take professional advice rather than falling into the trap of overthinking and self-diagnosing.

Food for Thought:

More information - More understanding - More confusion... So, Less...

Meanings

wit = cleverness ; satirical style= mockery, వ్యంగ్య శైలి; insomnia = Sleeplessness= నిద్రలేమిజబ్బు
suspensions = doubts, అనుమానాలు; alphabetically =పద్యక్షరక్రమంలో;
hypochondria= mental condition of feeling being ill

3. In the context of academic performance and mental health, how useful is the doctor's "prescription" in "The Malady of Overthinking"?

Ans: Introduction: The lesson "The Malady of Overthinking" is written by "Jerome K. Jerome". He is best known for his humorous works. His writings are known for wit, satirical style, and keen observation. The present lesson is taken from his famous novel "Three Men in A Boat".

Main Answer: The doctor's "prescription" in "The Malady of Overthinking", is simple but wise. The doctor gave a simple and practical prescription of fruits, water, walking and sleep. This prescription provides a meaningful insight when applied to academic performance and mental health. In academic settings, especially for students overthinking often leads to anxiety and hence **procrastination**.

Students should stop worrying too much about their academic performance. They have to focus more on action than on constant analysis of marks and ranks. Especially, during stressful pre-exam preparation, students should eat healthy food, drink enough water and sleep soundly. Cool, calm and healthy minds always do better in academics.

Food for Thought:

Best ever Doctor's daily prescription to students:

i) Eat Fruits ii) 3 L water iii) 10 mile walk iv) Bed at 10 pm sharp v) Keep mind cool

Meanings

procrastination = postponement or delaying = ವಾಯದಾ

2. CHIEF SEATTLE'S LETTER

ANNOTATIONS

- Chief Seattle

1. If we do not own the freshness of the air and the sparkle of the water, how can you buy them? **[BMP2]**

Ans: Part (a) :

i) **Name of the Lesson:** Chief Seattle's Letter

ii) **Name of the Writer :** Chief Seattle

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** In the given lines, Chief Seattle expresses a **thought-provoking** concept about nature and ownership. He says that things like air and water are part of nature. We cannot own them, so how can anyone buy or sell them?

Explanation: The American Government wanted to buy a **tribal** land. Chief Seattle spoke that nature is for everyone. Air, water, and land cannot be bought. They are gifts of God and must be respected. They belong to everyone and everything. Nature is sacred and shared, not something to be **exploited** for profit.

ii) **Critical appreciation:** Chief Seattle projects a unique **perspective** on the relationship between humans and nature. He says to respect nature. His words challenge the concept of buying or **owning** nature's resources. He **emphasizes** the need to protect the land for future generations.

2. The earth does not belong to man, man belongs to the earth. **[BMP1]**

Ans: Part (a) :

i) **Name of the Lesson:** Chief Seattle's Letter

ii) **Name of the Writer :** Chief Seattle

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** In this line, Chief Seattle expresses the idea that humans are a part of the earth. He emphasizes that the earth does not belong to man instead man belongs to the earth.

Explanation: Humans are not the masters of nature. They are not separate from nature. They are an **integral part** of the earth's **ecosystem**. Humans often act as if they can control, buy, or own the earth. Infact, it is our responsibility to respect and protect the environment.

ii) **Critical appreciation:** Chief Seattle projects a unique perspective on the relationship between humans and nature. Chief Seattle says that the earth does not belong to humans, instead humans belong to earth. He emphasizes the need to protect the land for future generations.

Meanings

thought-provoking = ఆలోచన రెకేత్తించే; tribal = గిరిజన; be exploited = దోపిడి చేయబడటం;

perspective = angle = దృక్కోణం; owning = సొంతం చేసుకోవడం; emphasizes = గట్టిగా నొక్కి చెప్పడం

integral part = అంతర్భాగం; ecosystem = పర్యావరణ వ్యవస్థ

3. The earth is precious to him and to harm the earth is to heap contempt on its Creator.

Ans: Part (a) :

i) **Name of the Lesson:** Chief Seattle's Letter

ii) **Name of the Writer :** Chief Seattle

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** In this line, Chief Seattle says that the earth is very precious to him. Harming the earth is like disrespecting the Creator Who made it. He believes that the earth is very sacred, and we should treat it with great care.

Explanation: Chief Seattle believes that nature is not just land or trees, but a part of his people's life. The Earth is like a mother to them. Hurting the Earth by cutting trees, polluting water, or destroying land is like insulting God. He says we must protect the Earth with love and care.

ii) **Critical appreciation:** Chief Seattle says that hurting nature is like hurting God. This message is highly relevant in today's context of **deforestation**, and **environmental degradation**. It reminds us that taking care of the Earth is not just a practical duty, but also a moral and **spiritual responsibility**.

4. One thing we know - there is only one God.No man, be Red man or White man, can be apart.
We are all brothers after all.

Ans: Part (a) :

i) **Name of the Lesson:** Chief Seattle's Letter

ii) **Name of the Writer :** Chief Seattle

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** Chief Seattle says that all humans are equal. There is only one God for all people - whether they are Native Americans or White settlers. All of us are brothers and sisters.

Explanation: Chief Seattle teaches that we should not judge people by their skin colour or country. All people come from one God. We are all part of one big human family. He says, "We are all brothers," which means we should care for each other and live in peace.

ii) **Critical appreciation:** Chief Seattle gives a strong message of unity and peace. He asks people to understand each other and show kindness. His words remind us to treat everyone equally and to live like one big family under one God.

Meanings

heap=pile up= పోగు చేయు; contempt = ధిక్కారం; deforestation = అటవీ నిర్మూలన;

environmental degradation= పర్యావరణ క్షీణత; spiritual responsibility = ఆధ్యాత్మిక బాధ్యత;

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

1. How does Chief Seattle describe the relationship between Native Americans and Nature?

[BMP2]

Ans: Introduction: The lesson, “Chief Seattle’s Letter” is written by “Chief Seattle”. He is a prominent American tribal leader. He became famous with his speech about protecting the environment. The speech was a response to the treaty of the American Government. The speech throws light on the carelessness of the White people towards the environment.

Main Answer: Chief Seattle's speech describes the relationship between Native Americans and Nature. It is highly respectful, and deeply spiritual. Chief Seattle views the Earth not as a **commodity**, but as a **sacred entity**, akin to a family member. He refers to the land as “our mother,” the rivers as “our brothers”, and the animals as “our friends.”

Native Americans worship the nature. For them, all the mountains, trees, animals, even the air and water have their own spirit. The land is not something to be owned or exploited, but something to be honoured and lived with in harmony. Chief Seattle stresses that humans are part of the web of life, not above it. He warns that harming nature is the same as harming oneself. Disrespecting the Earth will **eventually** lead to destruction.

Food for Thought: Nature is like our home. We must take care of it.

2. Chief Seattle mentions that “all things are connected.”

[BMP1]

How does this concept apply to environmental issues today?

Ans: Introduction: The lesson, “Chief Seattle’s Letter” is written by “Chief Seattle”. He is a prominent American tribal leader. He became famous with his speech about protecting the environment. The speech was a response to the treaty of the American Government. The speech throws light on the carelessness of the White people towards the environment.

Main Answer: Chief Seattle’s idea that “all things are connected” means that nature and humans are deeply **interdependent**. He warns that everything in nature is connected, like a web. If one part is damaged the entire web suffers. His words reflect a holistic view of nature, emphasizing that humans, animals, plants, water, and land are all part of a single system.

Disruptions in one part of an ecosystem often have **ripple effects**. Cutting trees (deforestation) causes climate change. Burning **fossil fuels** in one country contributes to global warming. Pollutants dumped into rivers or oceans impact **marine life**, food chain, and human health. Smoke from factories and vehicles makes the air dirty. Chemicals pollute water.

Food for Thought: All things are connected like the blood which unites one family.

Meanings

commodity, = సరుకు ; sacred entity= పవిత్రమైన విషయం; akin = రక్తసంబంధం ఉన్న
eventually= చివరికి, అంతిమంగా; interdependent = పరస్పర ఆధారిత ; holistic = సంపూర్ణమైన;
Disruptions = అంతరాయాలు; ripple effects= అలల ప్రభావం; fossil fuels= శిలాజ ఇంధనాలు(డీజిల్, బొగ్గు);
marine life = సముద్ర జీవితం

3. **How are Chief Seattle's words relevant to current discussions about climate change and environmental responsibility?**

Ans: Introduction: The lesson, "Chief Seattle's Letter" is written by "Chief Seattle". He is a prominent American tribal leader. He became famous with his speech about protecting the environment. The speech was a response to the treaty of the American Government. The speech throws light on the carelessness of the White people towards the environment. It focuses on the degradation of ecological balance and a plea to protect nature.

Main Answer: Chief Seattle's words remain deeply relevant to today's discussions about climate change and environmental responsibility. He said harming nature is like harming ourselves. His belief that "what we do to the Earth, we do to ourselves" reflects a growing awareness in modern society.

Deforestation, pollution, and climate change have direct consequences on our health, communities, and future generations. His message serves as a reminder that we are not separate from the natural world but a part of it. This perspective encourages a more holistic, respectful, and responsible approach to how we treat the planet and each other.

Food for Thought:

Climate change is the greatest threat to our existence.

3. You've Got to Find What You Love

- Steve Jobs

ANNOTATIONS

1. You can't connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backward.

Ans: Part (a) :

[BMP1]

i) Name of the Lesson: You've Got To Find What You Love

ii) Name of the Writer : Steve Jobs

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** Steve Jobs delivers this quote while narrating the 'first story' to the students of Stanford university. He says how dropping out of college led him to explore his interests. He says we cannot **predict** how the events and choices in our lives will lead to future outcomes.

Explanation: The first story is about "connecting the dots." He explains that dropping out of college allowed him to follow his curiosity. It leads him to a **calligraphy** class that later influenced the design of the first Macintosh computer's typography interfaces.

ii) **Critical Appreciation:** Steve Jobs first quote conveys how various dots in life get connected. It conveys that we cannot understand everything now, but later we see how things connect. We should trust our journey, even if it's not clear at first. It encourages us to have faith and keep moving forward, even if we don't understand the purpose of things right away.

2. Sometimes life hits you in the head with a brick. Don't lose faith.

Ans: Part (a) :

i) Name of the Lesson: You've Got To Find What You Love

ii) Name of the Writer : Steve Jobs

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** Steve Jobs delivers this quote while narrating the 'second story' to the students of Stanford university. He reminds how he was fired from Apple. He uses this story to highlight **resilience** in the face of unexpected **setbacks**.

Explanation: The second story is about "love and loss." Steve Jobs **recounts** being fired from Apple, the company he co-founded. It initially felt **devastating** but eventually led to a period of immense creativity. He started two successful companies, NeXT and Pixar, and later returned to Apple. This experience taught him the importance of "loving what you do," because "**passion** can drive success even in the face of setbacks."

ii) **Critical appreciation:** Steve Jobs second quote emphasizes us not to give up when life is hard. We should have faith and keep trying. His story teaches us that with passion and perseverance, failure can lead to re-establishment and success.

Meanings

predict = ముందుగా ఊహించు; calligraphy = అందమైన చేతివ్రాత; resilience = దెబ్బతిన్న పులిలా తిరిగి లేవడం
setbacks = ఎదురుదెబ్బలు; recounts = వివరంగా చెప్పుట; devastating = వినాశనకరమైన;
passion = అభిరుచి

3. Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life.

[BMP2]

Ans: Part (a) :

i) **Name of the Lesson:** You've Got To Find What You Love

ii) **Name of the Writer :** Steve Jobs

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** Steve Jobs delivers this quote while narrating the 'third story' to the students of Stanford university. He says this line regarding his experience with cancer. He emphasizes the importance of living life on one's own terms in the face of **mortality**.

Explanation: The third story focuses on "death." After a cancer diagnosis, Steve Jobs reflected on the importance of living each day as if it were the last. He stresses that remembering the **inevitability** of death helps clarify what truly matters in life. His advice to the audience is to follow their hearts, trust their **intuition**, and not be afraid to take risks.

ii) **Critical appreciation:** Steve Jobs third quote is a call to live one's own life. Our life should be meaningful and fulfilling to us, rather than one that is dictated by others. We should make the most of our time by living a life that is true to ourselves. We must be independent thinkers. We must not to be **swung** by the expectations or opinions of others.

4. Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish.

Ans: Part (a) :

i) **Name of the Lesson:** You've Got To Find What You Love

ii) **Name of the Writer :** Steve Jobs

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** Steve Jobs says this powerful quote at the 'end of his speech' to encourage the students of Stanford university. He uses it to inspire graduates to remain curious and open minded.

Explanation: "Stay hungry" means always be ready to learn more. "Stay foolish" means don't be afraid to try new things. We should always remain curious, **ambitious**, and eager to grow and **strive** for improvement. We should not be afraid to dream big, take risks. We should go against the rules when required, even if we seem foolish to others.

ii) **Critical appreciation:** The quote "Stay hungry" signifies that you should never settle for what you achieve. You should always strive for more. "Stay foolish" means having a mindset of dreaming big, taking risks, and being brave in life, even if others don't understand us.

Meanings

mortality = మరణం;

inevitability = అనివార్యం; intuition = ఆత్మసాక్షి

swung = ఊగిసలాడును;

ambitious = ప్రతిష్టాత్మకమైన, ఆశగల; strive = కష్టపడు, ప్రయత్నించు;

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

1. Why did Steve Jobs drop out of college, and how did it influence his future? [BMP2]

Ans: Introduction: The lesson, “You’ve Got To Find What You Love” is a speech delivered by “Steve Jobs” at Stanford University. He is an American businessman, inventor, and investor. He was the CEO of Apple Computer and of Pixar Animation Studios. The speech explores the most important things to guide an individual’s life. He asks to follow your heart and do what you love best.

Main Answer: Steve Jobs left college because he felt it was too expensive. His parents were spending their life savings, and he didn’t want to waste their money. This decision influenced his future by allowing him to **explore** creativity. The conventional education did not inspire him. Instead, he attended classes that **ignited** his curiosity, such as calligraphy.

For example, the calligraphy class inspired the beautiful typography in the first Macintosh computer. Dropping out gave him the flexibility to follow his passion. It eventually led to founding Apple and shaping the tech world with innovation and design.

Food for Thought:

“Believe in yourself. Your path will make sense one day.”

2. What did Steve Jobs learn from being fired from Apple, and how did it change his life?

Ans: Introduction: The lesson, “You’ve Got To Find What You Love” is a speech delivered by “Steve Jobs” at Stanford University. He is an American businessman, inventor, and investor. He was the CEO of Apple Computer and of Pixar Animation Studios. The speech explores the most important things to guide an individual’s life. He asks to follow your heart and do what you love best.

Main Answer: Steve Jobs learned several important lessons from being fired from Apple. He said being fired from Apple hurt him, but it helped him grow. It freed him to explore creativity without the pressure of success. He learned that failure is not the end. It’s an opportunity for growth. Being fired humbled him and taught him **resilience**.

After leaving Apple, Jobs founded NeXT and Pixar. Pixar became a huge success, and NeXT’s technology eventually became the foundation for future Apple products. When he returned to Apple, he was more focused, visionary, and capable of building better teams and products. The **set back** ultimately helped him evolve and return to Apple with a determined mind. It ultimately led to the company’s greatest innovations like the iMac, iPod, iPhone, and iPad.

Food for Thought:

“Failures are not the end. They can become a new beginning.”

Meanings

explore= అన్వేషించు ;

ignited= రేకెత్తించు ;

resilience = flexible =తిరిగి కోలుకునే శక్తి;

set back= ఎదురు దెబ్బ

3. What lesson about life and death does Steve Jobs convey in “You’ve Got to Find What You Love,” and how does it relate to his advice on living a fulfilling life?

Ans: Introduction: The lesson, “You’ve Got To Find What You Love” is a speech delivered by “Steve Jobs” at Stanford University . He is an American businessman, inventor, and investor. He was the CEO of Apple Computer and of Pixar Animation Studios. The speech explores the most important things to guide an individual’s life. He asks to follow your heart and do what you love best.

Main Answer: Steve Jobs shared this story about life and death after he had cancer. He talked about life, death, and making every day count. He said life is short, so we should not waste it. We must live our own life, not copy others. Knowing we will die one day helps us make better choices. We should follow our heart and not be afraid.

Death is life’s greatest change agent. It clears out the old to make way for the new. This awareness of death helps clarify what truly matters in life. We should not waste time living someone else’s life or being trapped by rules. Instead, we must follow our hearts and do what we truly love. By finding what we love, we bring passion and purpose into our work and life, which leads to deeper fulfillment. His message is clear. Life is short, so live it meaningfully and **authentically**.

Food for Thought:

Life starts with a breath, it ends even with a breath.

“Death is part of life. So live fully before it’s too late.”

Meanings

authentically = ప్రామాణికంగా, నిజాయితీగా

POETRY

- 1. The Lamb and The Tyger** - *William Blake* **17 - 19**
 - God in the name of Lamb (Shepherd) .
 - God created the Lamb - Innocence, purity, gentleness, love...
 - The same God created the Tiger - Fierce beauty, terror, power, danger...
 - 'The Lamb' and 'The Tyger' - A powerful contrast to explore the duality of creation, nature of God, and complex reality of the human soul.
- 2. Invictus (అజేయమైన)** - *William Ernest Henley* **20 - 22**
 - 'Invictus' is a powerful, and a highly inspirational iconic poem.
 - Never give up, bow down (అడ్డంకి) in the tough times of life.
 - "I'm the master of my fate.", "I'm the captain of my soul."
 - Thank you God, for making my soul invictus (unconquered).
- 3. Refugees** - *Brian Bilston* **23 - 25**
 - Refugees - A reverse structured poem.
 - Bad people become Good people (Read reverse).
 - People judge refugees as opportunists, beggars, lazy fellows.
 - Poet urges to see them as people in need.
 - Let's extend our helping hands, share our food & shelter.

POETRY ANNOTATIONS AT A GLANCE

2 x 4 = 8 Marks

1. THE LAMB AND THE TYGER

- William Blake

COMMON CONTEXT & CRITICAL APPRECIATION

Context 1 & 2 : In the given lines of the poem "The Lamb," the speaker says God Himself is called by the name Lamb. He asks the lamb if it knows who has created it.

Critical Appreciation: William Blake uses the image of the lamb to show innocence and grace of God. The poem is about God's love and care. He wants to know the mystery of the creation. The poem shows a child's pure thoughts about God and nature.

Context 3 & 4 : The given lines of the poem "The Tyger" reflect how the speaker is surprised by the power and beauty of the tiger. He wonders how the same God who made the gentle lamb could also make the ferocious tiger.

Critical Appreciation: Blake uses the tiger to show the power of God. Lamb is soft and Tiger is wild. Blake explores the duality of creation. He asks whether the Creator was happy with the creation of both beauty and terror.

2. INVICTUS

- William Ernest Henley

COMMON CONTEXT & CRITICAL APPRECIATION

Context : In the given lines of "Invictus," the speaker explains how he is surrounded by darkness and pain. Life has hurt him, but he has not bowed. He says he is the **master of his fate**, and **captain of his soul**. He proclaims his is an Invictus soul.

Critical Appreciation: Henley, through this poem, teaches us the importance of inner strength. The poem 'Invictus' is well known for its theme of willpower, resilience. It powerfully conveys a message of enduring hope and perseverance.

3. REFUGEES

- Brian Bilston

COMMON CONTEXT & CRITICAL APPRECIATION

Context 1&2: In the given lines, the poet addresses people who make judgments about refugees. People describe the refugees as opportunists, beggars and lazy fellows. He tells us that these tired and sad faces could belong to us too.

Critical Appreciation: The title "Refugees" reflects both the negative and positive perspectives on refugees. In the first part the poet portrays the refugees as opportunists, beggars and lazy fellows with drained faces.

Context 3&4: In these lines, the poet gives a kind and caring message. He tells us to stop being selfish. The poet urges to share our homes, food, and countries with people who are in need. The poet tells us to change the way we think.

Critical Appreciation: In the second part shows kindness. He wants us to see the refugees as humans, and treat them with care and love. The poet uses simple and good words to show love, care, and unity. His poem teaches us to share and be kind.



1. THE LAMB AND THE TYGER

- William Blake

ANNOTATIONS

1. He is called by thy name,
For He calls himself a lamb

[BMP1]

Ans: Part (a) :

- i) **Name of the Poem** : 'The Lamb' from 'Songs of Innocence'
ii) **Name of the Poet**: William Blake

Part (b) :

i) **Context**: In the given lines, the child-speaker is talking to a little lamb. The speaker says that God is called by its name, 'Lamb,' and He also calls Himself a lamb. This shows that God is kind, soft, and loving like the lamb. In this way, the creator's kindness and humility are presented in the lamb.

Explanation: The child-speaker shows his deep joy in the company of the lamb. The lamb is a meek and harmless animal. It is a symbol of gentleness and purity. The lamb is made by One Who calls Himself a lamb, Jesus.

ii) **Critical appreciation**: William Blake uses the image of the lamb to show innocence and grace of God. The poet tells us that God is loving and cares for all. He highlights the **nurturing** role of God as a gentle **shepherd**. He recognises the lamb as cherished and sacred emblem of love and divinity. The poem shows a child's pure thoughts about God and nature.

2. Little lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?

Ans: Part (a) :

- i) **Name of the Poem** : 'The Lamb' from 'Songs of Innocence'
ii) **Name of the Poet**: William Blake

Part (b) :

i) **Context**: In the given lines, the child-speaker is talking to a little lamb. He innocently asks, "Do you know who made you?." This innocent question shows a child's wonder and curiosity about creation and God.

Explanation: The child-speaker shows his deep joy in the company of the lamb. The lamb is a meek and harmless animal. It is a symbol of gentleness and purity. The lamb is shown as blessed by God. The child asks the lamb if it knows who created it.

ii) **Critical appreciation**: William Blake uses simple questions to show a child's thoughts. He wants to know the mystery of the creation. The poem is about God's love and care. It shows that God, the child, and the lamb are all gentle and full of love.

Meanings

Tyger = A poetic expression for Tiger; He = God = Shepherd(in this context)

thy = your or yours, nurturing = పోషణ; thee = you, Dost = do, Thou = You

meek = సౌమ్యత, నమ్రత; shepherd= గొర్రెలకాపరి

3. What immortal hand or eye,
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

[BMP2]

Ans: Part (a) :

i) Name of the Poem : 'The Tyger' from 'Songs of Experience'

ii) Name of the Poet: William Blake

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** The given lines reflect how the speaker is surprised by the power and beauty of tiger. He asks who could have made such a strong and dangerous animal. He **wonders** how the same God who made the gentle lamb could also make the **ferocious** tiger.

Explanation: The tiger is a **majestic** and perfectly designed **creature**. The speaker looks at the tiger, which is burning bright like a fire in the dark forest. He asks which immortal being or what divine “hand or eye” could create such a dangerous yet perfectly designed creature. He questions the creation of evil by God.

ii) **Critical appreciation:** Blake uses the tiger to show the power of God. The word “fearful symmetry” means the tiger is both scary and beautiful. The poet wants to understand how God made both good and dangerous things. The poem reflects the **complex** nature of the Creator and the world He has made.

4. Did He smile His work to see?

Did He who made the lamb make thee?

Ans: Part (a) :

i) Name of the Poem : 'The Tyger' from 'Songs of Experience'

ii) Name of the Poet: William Blake

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** In these lines, the speaker questions whether God smiled after creating the tiger. He wonders how the same God who made the soft and gentle lamb could also make a strong and scary tiger. The speaker is surprised by this.

Explanation: The same creator who made the lamb made the tiger too. The lamb is a meek, innocent animal, but the tiger represents aggression and it is of a fierce nature. The speaker asks how could the same creator, who created the lamb, also create a ferocious animal like the tiger? The speaker is surprised. The speaker asks how God could have created not only good but also evil.

ii) **Critical appreciation:** William Blake shows a big difference between the lamb and the tiger. One is soft, the other is wild. He uses these animals to question how good and bad things can come from the same God. The poem makes us think about the mystery of creation.

Meanings

immortal = మరణంలేని; wonders = surprises; ferocious = క్రూరమైన;

majestic = great, గంభీరమైన, ఘనమైన; creature = జీవి; complex = సంక్లిష్టమైన

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

1. Compare and contrast the key qualities portrayed in “The Lamb” and “The Tyger.” How does Blake use these qualities to express the theme of duality in creation?

[BMP2]

Ans: Introduction: The poems 'The Lamb' and 'The Tyger' are written by William Blake. He is a great English poet, painter and printmaker. The poem “The Lamb” is taken from “Songs of Innocence” and “The Tyger” is taken from “Songs of Experience”. The poems explore the duality of God’s creation.

Main Answer: In “The Lamb” and “The Tyger,” Blake explores the theme of duality. In “The Lamb”, Blake talks about innocence, love, and kindness. The lamb is soft and gentle, like Jesus. It shows the peaceful side of God.

In “The Tyger”, Blake talks about power and fear. The tiger is strong and fierce. The poet wonders how the same God could make both the lamb and the tiger.

The lamb and the tiger show two sides of life—soft and strong, good and wild. Blake wants us to think about how both are part of God’s world.

Through this contrast, Blake explores the theme of duality in creation. He reveals a more complete picture of the Creator. He invites readers to reflect on the co-existence of light and darkness in the world.

Food for thought:

Opposites make life meaningful.

2. In both “The Lamb” and “The Tyger,” Blake explores the mysteries of creation. How does he use contrasting imagery to suggest that creation encompasses both beauty and terror?

[BMP1]

Ans: Introduction: The poems “The Lamb” , “The Tyger” are written by William Blake. He is a great English poet, painter and printmaker. The poem “The Lamb” is taken from “Songs of Innocence” and “The Tyger” is taken from “Songs of Experience”. The poems explore the duality of God’s creation.

Main Answer: In “The Lamb” and “The Tyger,” Blake explores the mysteries of creation. He explores the dual nature of creation in these poems.

In “The Lamb”, the poet uses soft words like “meek” and “tender voice” to show peace, love, and innocence. The lamb is calm and kind, like Jesus.

In “The Tyger”, the poet uses strong and scary words like “burning bright” and “fearful symmetry”. The tiger is powerful and full of danger. The poet wonders how the same God could make both the gentle lamb and the wild tiger. Blake shows that life is made of both light and dark, soft and strong. Both are important parts of the world.

Food for thought:

Happiness is meaningless in a world without sorrow.

2. INVICTUS

ANNOTATIONS

–William Ernest Henley

1. Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole

Ans: Part (a) :

i) Name of the Poem : **Invictus**

ii) Name of the Poet: William Ernest Henley

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** In the given lines, the speaker explains how he is surrounded by darkness and sadness. The 'night' symbolises the difficult and painful times in his life.

Explanation: The poet feels like he is stuck in a deep, dark hole. The night is very black like dark **pit** and covers everything from pole to pole with darkness. This shows he is going through very hard times. But even with all this pain, the poet stays strong and hopeful. He is thankful to God and believes that nothing can break his spirit.

ii) **Critical appreciation:** This poem teaches us to be strong from inside. Even when life is hard, we must not give up. The poet shows courage and hope. The poem is famous for its message of **will power**, strength, **resilience**, hope and **perseverance**.

2. In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winned nor cried aloud.

Ans: Part (a) :

i) Name of the Poem : **Invictus**

ii) Name of the Poet: William Ernest Henley

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** In the given lines, the speaker says that even though life gave him many problems, he never gave up. He never cried, showed fear. Irrespective of many **hardships**, he has not **shrunked**. Life has hurt him, but he has not **bowed down** to these difficulties.

Explanation: The poet was caught in difficult situations. Life hurt him, but he stayed calm and strong. He didn't complain or cry. He kept his courage and faced all problems bravely. The speaker maintained his inner strength, courage, and resilience in the face of the life's challenges.

ii) **Critical appreciation:** Henley through this poem teaches us the importance of inner strength. This poem tells us to be brave and strong in tough times. The poet faced pain but stayed silent and bold. The poet uses simple but strong words to give us hope and courage. The message is very clear – don't lose hope, even when life is hard.

Meanings

Invictus = అజేయమైన; pit= గొయ్యి ; will power = సంకల్పశక్తి; resilience = దెబ్బతిన్నా తిరిగి కోలుకునే స్థైర్యం;
perseverance= పట్టుదల; clutch = గట్టిపట్టు, పంజా విసురు; winced = విసుక్కున్నాడు;

hardships= కష్టాలు; shrunked= కుచించుకుపోవు; bowed down = లొంగిపోవు;

3. I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul.

[BMP1]

Ans: Part (a) :

- i) Name of the Poem : Invictus
ii) Name of the Poet : William Ernest Henley

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** In these lines, the speaker says that he controls his own life and decisions. He proudly declares that he is 'the master of his fate' and 'the captain of his soul'. No matter how hard life becomes, he will stay strong and determined.

Explanation: The speaker believes that he is strong enough to face any problem. He does not give up. He does not let problems control him. He takes responsibility for his actions and choices. He is proud to say that he is the master of his fate and the captain of his soul. The challenges or **obstacles** one faces in ones life do not determine ones ultimate success or failure. One has the power to control ones own life and **destiny**.

ii) **Critical appreciation:** The poem teaches us that we should be brave. We should believe in ourselves. We can face any problem with courage. The poem gives us hope and tells us to never give up.

4. I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

[BMP2]

Ans: Part (a) :

- i) Name of the Poem : Invictus
ii) Name of the Poet: William Ernest Henley

Part (b) :

i) **Context:** In the given lines, the speaker expresses gratitude to the Gods for giving him strong soul. Life is full of pain, but he is still thankful because he is strong inside.

Explanation: The speaker expresses gratitude to Gods for giving him a soul that cannot be defeated. He says that his soul is invictus. His soul cannot be defeated by any suffering. No problem can break his spirit.

ii) **Critical appreciation:** Henley says that we should be strong from inside. Even when life is hard, we must not lose hope. This poem tells us to be brave, thankful, and never give up. The poet employs powerful and evocative imagery to convey his message effectively. The poem conveys a message of hope and perseverance.

Meanings

obstacles = అటంకాలు; destiny = విధి; evocative = అనుభూతులను కలిగించు; imagery = చిత్రణ

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

1. How does the speaker's journey from darkness and struggle to self-mastery reflect the theme of resilience in the face of adversity? **[BMP2]**

Ans: Introduction: The inspirational poem “Invictus” is written by “William Ernest Henley”. He was a British poet, critic and editor. He was inspired to write the present motivational poem after undergoing multiple surgeries for tuberculosis. The poem serves as a **testament** to the unbeatable human spirit and **resilience** in the face of **adversity**. No matter how hard life becomes, the speaker refuses to be defeated.

Main Answer: The speaker's journey from darkness and struggle to self-mastery reflects the theme of resilience in the face of adversity. The speaker talks about his life. He says that his life is full of pains and troubles. But he stays strong. He does not lose hope. He wants to be the boss of his life. The speaker says, “I am the master of my fate.” This means he controls his life. Even when life is dark and sad, he does not feel scared. He believes in himself. He shows that we must be strong in our heart and mind. Resilience is not just about physical survival but also about cultivating inner strength and refusing to **succumb** to despair.

Food for thought:

Life doesn't get easier or more forgiving, we get stronger and more resilient.

2. In what ways does “Invictus” illustrate the importance of personal responsibility and inner strength in shaping one's destiny? **[BMP1]**

Ans: Introduction: The inspirational poem “Invictus” is written by “William Ernest Henley”. He was a British poet, critic and editor. He was inspired to write the present motivational poem after undergoing multiple surgeries for tuberculosis. The poem serves as a testament to the unbeatable human spirit and resilience in the face of adversity. No matter how hard life becomes, the speaker refuses to be defeated.

Main Answer: The poem “Invictus” powerfully illustrates the importance of personal responsibility and inner strength in shaping one's destiny. The poem tells us that we should take care of our life. We should not blame others or luck. We must be brave and work hard to reach our goals. The poet says that we can face any problem if we are strong inside. He says, “I am the captain of my soul.” This means he directs his life. He does not give up. He teaches us to be brave and never stop fighting. The speaker reminds us that we can face any challenge with determination and remain **unconquered**.

Food for thought:

It is not in the stars to hold our destiny but in ourselves

Meanings

testament= శాసనం, నిబంధన; resilience= దెబ్బతిన్నా తిరిగి కోలుకునే సామర్థ్యం; adversity = కష్టాలు; succumb = లొంగిపోవు; scary= భయంకొలుపు; unconquered= ఓడింపబడని

3. REFUGEES

ANNOTATIONS

–Brian Bilston

1. So do not tell me

These haggard faces could belong to you or me.

Ans: Part (a) :

i) Name of the Poem : Refugees

ii) Name of the Poet : Brian Bilston

Part (b) :

i) **Context** : In these lines, the poet addresses people who make judgments about refugees. He argues that the tired, sad faces of refugees could even belong to us. The word '**haggard**' faces refers to '**drained**' faces of people in deep troubles.

Explanation: Refugees are people forced to run away from their own country and seek safety in another country. They are **portrayed** as a burden and threat to the country. They are not deserving of assistance. The poet says we should understand their pain and not treat them like outsiders. Their pain is real, and it could happen to anyone, even us.

ii) **Critical appreciation**: Brian Bilston uses a reversed structure (**Palindrome**) in the poem. The poet explores the **plight** of refugees. The first part shows hate, the second part shows kindness. He wants us to see the refugees as humans, and treat them with care, love, empathy and understanding.

2. They really are Chancers and Scroungers Layabouts and Loungers

Ans: Part (a) :

i) Name of the Poem : Refugees

ii) Name of the Poet: Brian Bilston

Part (b) :

i) **Context**: The given lines describe the refugees as opportunists, beggars and lazy fellows. This side of the poem reflects the fear and **prejudice** that many people have towards refugees. They often see them as outsiders who do not deserve help.

Explanation: Refugees are people forced to run away from their own country and seek safety in another country. Some people believe that they are opportunists. They **exploit** opportunities and chances. They are beggars, **parasites**, borrowers, lazy and inactive people. Refugees leave their country because of war or danger. So, they need our help.

ii) **Critical appreciation**: Brian Bilston uses a reversed structure (**Palindrome**) in the poem. On one side, people treat refugees as beggars and parasites. On the other side, Bilston urges us to see the refugees as individuals who deserve our help and compassion. The poet wants us to stop judging and start helping.

Meanings

refugees = శరణార్థులు; haggard = drained = చిక్కిపోయిన, ఎండిపోయిన; portrayed = చిత్రీకరించబడిన;
plight = దుస్థితి; Palindrome = అటూ ఇటూ ఒకే రకంగా; prejudice = ప్రక్షుభితం ; exploit = దోపిడి;
parasites = పరాన్నజీవులు

3. Instead let us share our countries
Share our homes Share our food

[BMP2]

Ans: Part (a) :

- i) Name of the Poem : Refugees
ii) Name of the Poet: Brian Bilston

Part (b) :

- i) **Context:** In these lines, the poet replaced the harsh words used in the beginning of the poem, with words reflecting unity and **compassion**. The poet calls for sharing what we have - our countries, home, and food.

Explanation: Refugees are people forced to flee their own country and seek safety in another country. We must have **inclusivity** and **empathy** towards them. We have to understand and accept them. We have to support them instead of building walls and keeping them away. We have to share our food and shelter.

- ii) **Critical appreciation:** Bilston's words here promote compassion and unity. By **urging** us to "share," the poet suggests that we should see them as people in need of help. He wants us to be friendly and helpful, and not hate people who are different from us. His poem teaches us to share and be kind.

4. The world can be looked at another way
Do not be so stupid to think that
A place should only belong to those who are born there.

[BMP1]

Ans: Part (a) :

- i) Name of the Poem : Refugees
ii) Name of the Poet: Brian Bilston

Part (b) :

- i) **Context:** In these lines, the poet tells us to change the way we think. He says the thinking that 'a place should only belong to those who are born there' is a stupid idea.

Explanation: Refugees are often not accepted in other countries. People think they don't belong there. But the poet says we must be fair and kind. We should not judge people just because they are from somewhere else. Everyone deserves a place to stay and live peacefully. The poet urges the readers to change their perspective in this regard.

- ii) **Critical appreciation:** Bilston uses these lines to challenge nationalistic and **exclusionary** views. He urges the reader to think beyond borders and **embrace** a more open-minded view of the world.

Meanings

compassion = కరుణ; inclusivity = చేరిక; empathy = దయ; urging = ప్రోత్సహించడం;
exclusionary = మినహాయింపు; embrace = హత్తుకొను

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

1. How does the title “Refugees” reflect the dual message of the poem? [BMP1]

Ans: Introduction: The poem “Refugees” is written by “Brian Bilston”. He is a British poet, writer, and social media activist. The poem portrays the experience of refugees in a thought-provoking manner. Through this poem, the poet emphasizes the importance of treating refugees with empathy.

Main Answer: The title “Refugees” reflects the dual message of the poem. It highlights both the negative and positive perspectives on refugees. On one hand, when the poem is read from the beginning, it begins with harsh, judgmental words. They **unfairly** label refugees as “chancers” or “**scroungers**.” These words show the prejudice and misunderstanding that refugees often face.

On the other hand, when the poem is read from bottom to top, the poem shifts in tone from criticism to empathy. The change in perspective is a powerful reminder of how important it is to rethink our assumptions and biases.

Food for thought:

No one chooses to be a refugee.

We all deserve to have a home and to be safe.

2. Why did Brian write this poem and what effect does the poem’s reversible structure has on the readers understanding of the message? [BMP2]

Ans: Introduction: The poem “Refugees” is written by “Brian Bilston”. He is a British poet, writer, and social media activist. The poem portrays the experience of refugees in a thought-provoking manner. Through this poem, the poet emphasizes the importance of treating refugees with empathy.

Main Answer: The poem is written as a reverse structure. It can be read both from top to bottom and from bottom to top, and each direction conveys a completely opposite meaning.

Top to bottom - The poem presents a harsh, unwelcoming, and negative view of refugees. They reflect real-world prejudice, fear and hate. Bottom to top - The meaning is **flipped**, revealing a message of empathy, love and inclusion. The structural **twist** surprises the reader and forces them to think rationally. This backward reading makes us think deeply. It teaches us that our words and thoughts can be changed for good.

Bilston wrote the poem “Refugees” to challenge negative attitudes toward refugees. The reversible structure allows from negative **stereotypes** to a positive and **compassionate** view of refugees.

Food for thought:

No one leaves home unless home is the mouth of a shark

Meanings

unfairly= అన్యాయమైన; scroungers = యాచకులు; flipped= తలక్రిందలుగా; twist= మెలిక ;
stereo types = మూస పద్ధతులు; compassionate = దయగల

SHORT STORIES

EXTENSIVE READING

1. The Blind Dog

- *R.K.Narayan*

27

- A dog goes to a blind beggar. • They become good companions.
- Later, the beggar ties the dog with a ribbon. • Beggar becomes selfish.
- He treats the dog carelessly. • Dog becomes weak.
- The ribbon seller unties the tied ribbon. • Dog gets freedom
- Beggar becomes helpless. • Dog comes back again starving
- Beggar ties with a steel chain this time • Dog loses its freedom permanently.
- **Who is blind?** The beggar or the dog.
- **Theme:** Loyalty, Exploitation, Freedom.

2. A Retrieved Reformation

- *O.Henry*

28

- Jimmy - the central character, a clever thief, and a skilled safe cracker.
- Jimmy after releasing from prison arrives a small town.
- Falls in love with Annabel. • Stops criminal past and starts new life.
- Changes name as Ralph D.Spencer. • Opens a store .
- Gains good respect in the town.
- A girl stuck in a vault. • Only Jimmy can save her.
- Jimmy saves her by risking his identity against Ben Prince, a detective police.
- Ben understands the transformation of Jimmy and lets him go.
- **Theme:** A chance to Change, Forgiveness, Redemption (ఐదుక్తి)

3. A Sound of Thunder

- *Ray Bradbury*

29

- Mr. Eckels, the protagonist (కథానాయకుడు) travels into the past.
- Joins a hunting expedition.
- Mr. Travis, the guide warns not to break the rules.
- Eckels sees a dinosaur.
- Suddenly gets panic , steps off the path and crushes a butterfly.
- Eckels returns to the future.
- All the things get changed.
- This happens only due to the 'Butterfly effect'.
- **Theme:** Some times small mistakes lead to Big troubles.
- **Moral :** Humans should be responsible towards environment and natural world.

1. THE BLIND DOG

– R.K.Narayan

1. How does the relationship between the blind beggar and the dog evolve throughout the story, and what does this transformation reveal about themes of loyalty, exploitation, and freedom? (OR) **[BMP1,2]**
2. In which way is the dog's situation an example of an abusive relationship? How does the title "The Blind Dog" symbolize the emotional blindness in their relationship?

Ans: Introduction: The short story, "The Blind Dog" is a touching story of "R. K. Narayan." He is a famous Indian novelist and short story writer. He is known for the extreme simplicity of his plots and characters. His stories are told with a quiet realism, humour and gentle irony. 'The Blind Dog' is the story of a blind beggar and a loyal dog named Tiger.

Main Answer: The dog lived near a market, eating leftover food. One day, it saw a blind beggar sitting under a tree. With the smell of food, the dog sat beside the beggar. The blind and kind beggar gave it food. The dog was now grateful to him. From then, the dog stayed with him and protected him from harm.

One day, a ribbon seller gave the beggar a white ribbon to tie around the dog's neck. The tied dog started guiding the beggar while begging. But slowly, the beggar became selfish and greedy. He started pulling the dog roughly, didn't feed it properly, and didn't care for its health. The dog became weak and thin. The people in the market saw this and felt sad.

Upon seeing the miserable condition of the dog, the ribbon seller cut the ribbon and freed the dog. The dog was happy and ran away. The dog was delighted by its newly regained freedom. But, without the dog, the beggar's life became difficult. The blind beggar cried out. Then the dog comes back again, starving from lack of food. The beggar tied it again, this time with a steel chain. Thus, the dog's loyalty is taken advantage of, and it has no freedom to rest or escape.

Theme of Loyalty: The story elevates the dog as a symbol of true loyalty.

Theme of Exploitation : The beggar's greed, selfishness led him to exploit the dog's life.

Theme of Freedom : The freedom of dog is gained when it is untied. The freedom of dog is lost when it is tied with steel chain.

Moral of the story: The dog's situation shows an abusive relationship when the beggar uses the dog without caring about how the dog feels. The beggar is physically blind, but he is also emotionally blind because he does not see how much the dog is suffering. The story teaches us that loyalty should not be taken for granted.

Food for thought:

**Never trust someone blindly
There is a chance of getting betrayed**

2. A RETRIEVED REFORMATION

–O.Henry

1. Write a detailed character sketch of Jimmy Valentine, highlighting his evolution from a skilled criminal to a reformed gentleman. (or)
2. What moral lessons can be drawn from A Retrieved Reformation? How does the story convey the ideas of redemption, forgiveness, and the possibility of change? [BMP1,2]

Ans: Introduction: The short story, 'A Retrieved Reformation' is written by O. Henry. He is a prolific American short story writer. His short stories are known for wit, wordplay and clever surprise endings.

Main Answer: Jimmy Valentine is a skilled safecracker. He is sent to prison for the burglary of opening safes. After releasing from prison, Jimmy arrives in a small town called Elmore. Jimmy falls in love with Annabel Adams, the daughter of a prominent banker. Jimmy decides to stop his criminal past and starts a new life. He assumes a new identity as Ralph D. Spencer and opens a successful shoe store in Elmore. Over time, he gains the respect of the towns people and becomes engaged to Annabel.

Ben Price, a detective familiar with Jimmy's methods, arrives in town, determined to arrest him. On that day Jimmy is planning to leave for Little Rock to buy his wedding suit. Suddenly a crisis occurs at the bank. Annabel's young niece accidentally locks her sister in the new vault, which cannot be opened without a combination of time lock.

Realizing the girl's life is in danger, Jimmy is faced with a difficult choice. He decides to use his safecracking skills to open the vault and save the child. But it will expose his true identity and likely lead to his arrest. After successfully opening the vault and saving the girl, Jimmy prepares to surrender himself to Ben Price. Moved by Jimmy's selfless act and his clear transformation, Ben Price decides to let him go. Ben pretends not to recognise Jimmy, thus allows Jimmy to continue his new life.

Transformation: This story explores the theme of **redemption**, through Jimmys transformation from a criminal to a law-abiding citizen.

Moral Lessons: The story affirms that redemption, forgiveness and willingness to change can lead to a truly reformed life. The story shows that 'true change deserves a second chance.'

Food for thought:

Love cures people- both the ones who give it and the ones who receive it.

Meanings

A Retrieved Reformation = తిరిగిపొందిన సంస్కరణ; vault = ఖజానా; redemption = విముక్తి

3. A SOUND OF THUNDER

– Ray Bradbury

1. How does the butterfly effect influence the outcome of the story? In what ways does Eckels' single mistake demonstrate the power of small actions on the future? (or)
2. What does the story suggest about human responsibility toward the environment and the natural world?

Ans: Introduction: The short story, “A Sound of Thunder” is written by “Ray Bradbury”. He is a prolific American writer. He is known for his imaginative and thought-provoking science fiction and fantasy stories. The present story is a science fiction. It is about a man who joins a hunting expedition to the past.

Main Answer: In the year 2055, Mr. Eckels, the **protagonist** arrives at Time Safari Inc. He is there to attend a hunting expedition into the past via a time machine. He meets the guide, Mr. Travis, and his assistant. In the story, time travellers go back to the prehistoric past to hunt a Tyrannosaurus Rex. They are instructed to stay on a **levitating path** and not to interact with anything outside their mission.

In this expedition, when a dinosaur comes, Eckels gets scared. He steps off the path and by mistake, he crushes a butterfly. When they return to the future, they find **subtle** yet **profound** Changes-language has altered, societal norms have shifted, and a different political leader has won the election.

Butterfly effect: It is a concept from **chaos** theory suggests that small causes can have large unpredictable consequences. The simple mistake of killing a butterfly in the past triggered a **cascade** of effects that reshaped the future.

Moral Lesson: Through Eckles mistake, Bradbury highlights the **immense** responsibility of humans toward the environment and the natural world. They should be responsible in their choices, no matter how small they may seem.

Food for Thought:

Man is a part of nature.

His war against nature is inevitably a war against himself.

Meanings

protagonist = కథానాయకుడు; levitating path = గాలిలో తేలే; panics = భీతి, భయం; subtle = చిన్న; profound = గాఢమైన; cascade = జలపాతాల శ్రేణి; chaos = ఊహతీత, గందరగోళ; immense = అపారమైన