

Semester V  
Non-Fiction

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## OF STUDIES - Francis Bacon

Francis Bacon was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, under Queen Elizabeth I. Bacon was born in London and educated at Cambridge. He held various legal offices and achieved high public offices under King James I. At last he was accused of bribery and he was fined and imprisoned. However, King James remitted the fine and released him from the tower. Out of office, Bacon turned to writing.

Francis Bacon's fame rests ~~on~~ mainly on his essays and he is remembered for his essays. His essays are his masterpiece and he is rightly called the father of the essay in English. He uses epigrammatic style to talk about his subjects. 'Of Studies' is one of the popular essays in which Bacon explains all about studies and its uses.

Bacon says that studies serve three purposes. They provide happiness, ornaments to speech and add to the ability.



of a man. Studies are a source of delight when a man is leading a private or retired life. They are the best source of recreation and add embellishment to speech. They provide ability to a man to judge matters rightly.

According to Bacon, the abuse of study may lead to problems. If one spends too much of time to study, it may lead to laziness. Needless display of study creates affectation. To judge the affairs of man by their rule is not desirable.

Bacon says that clerics and cunning people do not have high opinion about studies. Simple men admire studies and it is only the wise men who make proper use of studies. His opinion is that reading books should be properly guided. The object of reading should not be to contradict and others. At the same time one should not take everything for granted. The reader should weigh everything in order to get the best out of reading.

There are different methods of studying books. Some books have to be studied in parts; some others are to be read not so curiously and a few

(3)

books. should be read often with great-attention.

Bacon says that reading makes a full man, conversation a ready man, and writing an exact man. These are different kinds of studies which provide various effects. If ~~one~~ studies history, he will become wise. Poetry makes a man witty. Studying Mathematics makes a man subtle. Natural philosophy leads to seriousness - and study of logic one is seriousness - and study of logic and rhetoric leads to argument.

Physical exercises cure bodily illnesses. Different kinds of studies are useful for different mental illnesses. Mathematics helps a man who cannot concentrate. If a person is unable to find differences he should study scholastic philosophy. Bacon concludes that there are books by saying that there are books available for remedying almost every drawback of the human mind.

The greatness of Bacon's essays lies in their closely packed thought. So loaded with insight and practical wisdom. Many of his statements are often quoted very often.



## 4. Essay

Write about the impressions that you have gathered of Roger's personality.

## 1. Introduction

Sir Roger de Coverley is one of the members of the Spectator Club. Captain Sentry is another member of the club. Sir Roger's visit to a theatre is described in this essay. The essay offers insights into the literary and social conditions of the age of Joseph Addison.

## 2. Sir Roger and dramas

Sir Roger confesses to Addison that he has not seen any play for the last twenty years. He expresses his wish to see the latest play, *The Distressed Mother* by Ambrose Philips. Sir Roger says that the last play he saw was *The Committee* which ridiculed the Commonwealth of Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans. Sir Roger describes it as 'a good church of England comedy'.

## 3. Roger's comments about the play

One of the aspects of *The Distressed Mother* is the refusal of widow Andromache to marry her lover. This kindles Sir Roger's memories of his own disappointed love for a widow. He comments that most widows are <sup>widows, women</sup> perverse and it is very

Pygmalion - Trojan Hero & his wife

Hector - The Trojan warrior, Andromache's husband

difficult to win them over. He also criticizes the obscure language of the play. He says that he does not know the meaning of many passages in the play. Sir Roger in his simplicity thinks that in a great tragedy the language should be high-flown and incomprehensible to the ordinary spectator. Yet another comment that he makes is about the strutting of Pyrrhus up and down on the stage. He says that even the King of France, known for his majestic gait, could not have walked like that. When Hermione, another notable character in the play, walks away, all the spectators loudly clap their hands. Immediately Roger remarks, 'On my word a notable young baggage'. Sir Roger's remark upon Orestes who has murdered his adulterous mother and her illicit lover is that Orestes's madness is richly deserved by him for his matricidal act. Thus Roger's dramatic criticism is out and out impressionistic and based on personal likes and dislikes.

## 4. Social conditions

The essay also throws some light on contemporary social conditions. Violence and disorder seem to have been rampant in that age. Sir Roger is afraid of going to the theatre alone and unarmed. He speaks of the threat posed by the Mohocks. The Mohocks were the gangs of aristocratic ruffians who infested the streets of London in the early 18th century. They robbed men and raped women in broad daylight. Sir Roger boasts that he has tricked Mohocks successfully on several occasions.

Hermione - & her menelous & Helen



communicated to others are like a rich piece of tapestry unfolded and displayed. The thoughts that lie confined in a man's mind are like the cloth that is packed up in such a way that nobody can see the figures and designs in it.

#### 7. Bacon's opinion about books

**Bacon on the Role of Books :** Some people say that, instead of listening to a friend's advice, one can read good books on morality. Bacon does not share this view. He says that books are not only dull but also dead. They may not be relevant to the present times.

#### 8. Examining faults of others

Some say that a person can correct his misconduct himself by observing the faults of others and avoiding them in his life. Bacon rules out this solution also. He says that it is improper to examine the faults of others.

#### 9. Things friends can do

Bacon winds up by saying that there are many things which a man cannot do himself. For example, it is not decent for a man to praise himself or to beg for help. Such things can be done by a friend.

#### 10. Friend catering to all needs

Again, a man can talk to his son only as father, to his wife only as a husband and to his enemy only as a man of honour. But a friend can act in such a flexible way as to cater to all needs.

### 5. Para

1. What

Ans

2. What

Ans

3. What

Ans

### 6. Ch

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1. "A

or

a)

c)

2. Ac

an

a)

c)

3. Th

—

a)

c)



**4. Essay****1. What has Bacon got to say about friendship?****1. Lover of solitude is beast**

**Bacon on Solitude :** Aristotle said that the man who takes delight in solitude must be either a beast or a god. Bacon disagrees with Aristotle. He says that the lover of solitude is a beast and a beast only. He cannot claim to have any divine quality. Some men are exceptional. They deliberately cut themselves off from human society in order to devote themselves to 'nobler studies'. Bacon gives many examples. The Candian sage Epimenides fell asleep in a cave when he was a boy. He remained there for fifty-seven years. The Roman king Numa retired into a cave at times to receive instructions from the nymph Egeria. Apollonius, a worker of miracles, was also a lover of solitude.

**2. Examples for exceptions**

Bacon says that solitude is more mental than physical. The men who are not friends are like lifeless pictures in a gallery. Their talk is mere noise. A friendless man may feel lonely even in the midst of a milling crowd. The life of a friendless man is like a desolate desert.

**3. Unburdening to friend is Confession**

**Bacon on the Fruits of Friendship :** Bacon discusses the fruits of friendship at length. First, friendship relieves a man of his mental tension in the same way as medicines cure him of

his diseases. Christians confess their sins to a priest. The confession lightens their burden. Unburdening oneself to his friend is a kind of civil confession.

**4. Kings need sincere friends**

A king's life is full of stresses and strains. He is surrounded by toadies and traitors. He needs a sincere friend to console him in times of crises. He elevates a lowborn and bestows favours on him in order to win his steadfast devotion. Bacon gives many examples of kings befriending lowborns. Sylla raised Pompey to his level. In the same way Julius Caesar elevated Brutus to a high rank. Unfortunately, neither Pompey nor Brutus was loyal to his master. They became treacherous.

**5. People without friends are cannibals**

Bacon says that the man who is reserved and incommunicative is 'eaten' by his own worries and anxieties. Charales the Hardy and Louis the Eleventh did not have friends to share their thoughts with. They were tormented by the secrets which they kept to themselves. Pythagoras characterized such people as eating their hearts out. Bacon calls them cannibals. An understanding and receptive friend doubles our joys and halves our sorrows.

**6. Friends clarify our chaos.**

Another good done by a friend is that he clarifies and sorts out our ideas. He evolves order out of chaos. An hour's talk with a friend makes a man wiser than a day's meditation can. Themistocles said that the thoughts of the man which are



**Conclusion**

Thus the Man in Black helps the poor and the destitute without any fuss and fanfare. He is like the jackfruit which has sweet fruits inside a prickly exterior. The story of the Man in Black in several respects resembles Goldsmith's own life. This is the reason why the essays dealing with the Man in Black are generally studied for their autobiographical interest.

**5. Paragraphs**

1. How did the Man in Black help the three beggars?

*Ans :* Repeat Paragraphs 3,4 and 5 from the essay.

2. Write about the inconsistent conduct of the Man in Black.

*Ans :* Repeat Paragraph 2 from the essay.

**6. Choose the correct answer out of the given options**

1. The Man in Black and Altangi met \_\_\_\_\_ beggars.

a) three                      b) four                      c) five

(Ans : a)

2. The first beggar was an old \_\_\_\_\_.

a) a young man                      b) an old woman  
c) a old

(Ans : a)

3. The first beggar had \_\_\_\_\_ children.

a) three                      b) four                      c) five

(Ans : c)



**4. Essay**

*Write about the character of the Man in Black in about 400 words.*

**Introduction**

Goldsmith introduces the Man in Black as one of the Chinese philosopher Lein Chi Altangi's most esteemed friends. Altangi esteems him because of a certain strain of eccentricity in his character. He is one of the most disinterested, sympathetic and benevolent of men. But curiously enough, he seems as if ashamed of this trait and tries many methods of hiding it from others.

**Character of the of Man in Black**

There are cruel men who revel in cruel deeds. Shakespeare's Shylock is such a man. Some misers and self-seekers hide their vice and pretend to be generous and unselfish. But people hiding their boundless sympathy and maintaining a severe exterior are very rare. Christ said that what the right hand gives away should not be known to the left hand. The Man in Black is such a man. He is very kind but hides it under a facade of cruelty and indifference. Hence the Chinese philosopher Altangi says that the Man in Black is an unforgettable character.

**The First Beggar**

One day Altangi and the Man in Black go for a walk. The Man in Black takes beggars to task for not living in the parish-houses meant for them but straying into streets and pestering

passers-by with their tales of woe. The Man in Black is thus trying to project an image of himself as severe and unsentimental. But the real character of the Man in Black comes out when an old man appeals for help saying he has a sick wife and five children. His story so moves the Man in Black that he gives him a shilling stealthily.

**The Second Beggar**

To keep up the appearance of a hard-hearted man, the Man in Black condemns beggars. He says that if he were a magistrate he would construct more prisons for beggars. He is interrupted by a one-legged sailor. He says that though he fought for the nation and lost his leg, people living in ease have not helped him. The Man in Black is filled with deep sympathy for the maimed sailor. At the same time, he wants to maintain his appearance as a hard hearted man. So he buys the sailor's bundles of matches for a shilling.

**The Third Beggar**

Now comes a woman carrying two children. Eventhough she is in distress, she tries to sing a ballad as cheerfully as she can. But her voice is really doleful. The Man in Black is touched. He cannot maintain his air of unconcern any more. When he searches his pocket he finds not even a penny to give the poor woman. So he gives the woman the matches that he had bought from the sailor.



**4. Essay**

*How did Roger fall in love with the widow?  
or  
Comment on the relation between Roger and the widow.*

**Roger's love**

Sir Roger had a great affliction in his youth. It was a disappointment to him. Roger revealed it on his walk from his house. He said that the widow was a perverse lady. She ill-treated him. When he thought of her, the same tender sentiments revived in his mind. He carved her name on the bark of trees.

**Roger at estate**

Roger came to his estate in his twenty-second year. He wanted to follow his ancestors. For his health, he had country sports and recreations. In his twenty-third year he had to serve as Sheriff. He was pretty tall, rode well and well-dressed as the head of a country. When he rode to the hall where assizes (country courts) were held, he received glances from the balconies and windows. In the assizes, he happened to see a beautiful widow. She cast her bewitching eyes on him. Seeing her look, he became a captivated calf to her. When her cause was upon trial, the whole court was prejudiced in her favour. She was a perverse woman who could be admired by men. She had a train of admirers. She was well-read. She had friends. She was accompanied by a confidante.

**Mistress**

The accomplished mistress knew that Sir Roger was the fairest and most humane of all the men in the country. Roger pretended to cross the country and wait upon her. He soon set out to make his addresses.

She was beautiful beyond the race of women. There was dignity in her aspect, and complacency in her manner. No one could approach her. When Roger came to her house, he was admitted with great civility. She placed herself to be seen by him. Her charms made him speechless. Then they began to converse on the subject of love but were intervened by her confidante. Roger had to take leave of her. This barbarity kept him at a distance.

**Conclusion**

In the end, Roger admitted that the same would be with anyone who happened to see her. Anyhow, she was an excellent woman.

**5. Paragraphs**

1. How did Roger reveal his love to Steele?

**Ans :** Reproduce Paragraph 2 from the essay.

2. Comment on Roger's life at estate.

**Ans :** Reproduce Paragraph 3 from the essay.

3. Write a brief note on the qualities of the mistress described.

**Ans :** Reproduce Paragraph 4 from the essay.



M.S.U - V (Non-Fiction)

Yet he goes to the theatre escorted by Captain Sentry and a body of servants equipped with strong oaken sticks. When the play is over, these body-guards surround him and carefully bring him back home. The manner in which the spectators at the play identify themselves with the players on the stage shows their naive and readiness to enjoy drama, however artificial it may be.

### 5. Conclusion

Addison's essays are usually spiced with humour and tinged with irony. He is a keen observer of men and manners. His essays are didactic in character but the satire is always gentle, urbane and restrained. 'Sir Roger at the Theatre' reflects all these qualities of Joseph Addison.

### 5. Paragraphs

1. Write about the criticism of Roger about the play 'The Distressed Mother'.

Ans : Reproduce Paragraphs 1 and 2 from the essay.

2. What are the social and literary conditions of the age portrayed by Addison in the essay?

Ans : Reproduce Paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 from the essay.



**4. Essay*****Write an essay on 'On Disagreeable People'.*****1. Salient features of Hazlitt as an essayist**

The familiar essay must be distinguished from the periodical essay of the eighteenth century. The familiar essay followed no plan and had no purpose, moral or didactic. Its charm consisted in its numerous digressions, its flavor of good conversation, the warmth of its imaginative fancy, and the self-revelation of the writer. The subject matter, grave, gay, humorous, witty, depending upon the mood of the essayist, displayed infinite variety. Hazlitt was truly a familiar essayist. He was free to use any literary form he desired.

**2. Agreeable People and Disagreeable People**

Agreeableness is obviously advantageous for achieving and maintaining popularity. Agreeable people are better liked than disagreeable people. On the other hand, agreeableness is not useful in situations that require tough or totally objective decisions. Disagreeable people can make excellent scientists, critics, etc. Wit is only agreeable as it is sheathed in good humour.

**3. Solitude and Loneliness**

Hazlitt is one who is not afraid of loneliness. This sentiment finds immortal expression in his declaration that he is never less alone than when alone. Hazlitt wants solitude. He will be a constant reminder of one's weaknesses and limitations.

**4. Meanness and arrogance**

The vulgar and affected are mean and arrogant in their bearing and behaviour. They care more for show, costumes and display of delicacy and refinement than for real virtues and moral uprightness. The affected people willfully suppress, stifle and seal their feelings under the smooth, cold and polite pretended refinement. Hazlitt holds the people of both classes in contempt and hatred. He disapproves of the behaviour and attitude of both.

**5. A kind of conversation and real people**

The conversation is made up entirely of scattered pieces of information and stray remarks gathered from different public places. The arguments of the politicians are gathered from various sources and casual observations. Hazlitt points out the difference between the real and the ideal. The real is that which is something individual and striking. The ideal is that which we wish anything to be. It is something we imagine and contemplate



### 3. Pathos in the essay

There is pathos in the reaction of the children to Lamb's account of his brother's death. The children are moved to tears. They want their father to turn to some pleasant subject. There is profound pathos, as the children tell Lamb that they are only dream figures and that as Ann Simmons (Alice Winterton) rejected Lamb, and married Bartrum, Lamb has no right to regard the children as his. The dream figures vanish, leaving Lamb with the bitter realization of the emptiness of his life. In consonance with the mood of pathos, Lamb's language in this essay is simple and altogether free from obscure allusions.

### 4. Conclusion

Charles Lamb occupies a unique position in the history of English essay. He has been accepted by all as the prince among English essayists. His essays appeal to all for their immense variety, autobiographical element, humour and pathos and above all the poetic quality 'Dream children' is rich in fun, humour and poetic quality.

#### Paragraphs

1. Write a paragraph on the humour in his Essay 'Dream Children'.

*Ans :* Reproduce Paragraph 2 from the essay.

2. Write a note on the pathos in the Essay "Dream Children".

*Ans :* Reproduce Paragraph 3 from the essay.



### 6. Pathos in the reaction of the children

There is pathos in the reaction of the children to Lamb's account of his brother's death. The children are moved to tears. They want their father to turn to some pleasant subject. There is profound pathos, as the children tell Lamb that they are only dream figures and that as Ann Simmons rejected Lamb, and married Bartrum, Lamb has no right to regard the children as his. The dream figures vanish, leaving Lamb with the bitter realization of the emptiness of his life.

### 7. Conclusion

In consonance with the mood of pathos, Lamb's language in this essay is simple and altogether free from obscure allusions.

#### Paragraphs

1. Write a paragraph on the boy Lamb.  
*Ans : Reproduce Paragraph 2 from the essay.*
2. Write a paragraph on John Lamb's brother.  
*Ans : Reproduce Paragraph 3 from the essay.*
3. Write a note on Mary Field, Lamb's grandmother.  
*Ans : Reproduce Paragraph 4 from the essay.*
4. Write a paragraph on a mixture of humour and pathos in the essay 'Dream Children'.

*Ans : Reproduce Paragraph 5 from the essay.*

### 2. What does Lamb long for in his essay 'Dream Children'?

#### 1. Introduction

Lamb's essays are limited in number. Though they are limited in number they exhibit infinite variety. He reveals much of himself indirectly and incidentally in his essays. The charm of his essays is the blending of humour and pathos. The central subject for Lamb is not Lamb the individual. But he is related to his numerous friends, relatives and contemporaries. The essay *Dream Children* is a true representative of all the above mentioned points.

#### 2. Humour in the essay

There is a mixture of humour and pathos in the essay. The reaction of the dream children to Lamb's description of Mary Field makes one laugh. When Lamb talks of Field's mastery of the Bible, Alice spreads out her hands - an indication of her admiration for her grandmother. When Lamb tells her children of the spirits of two infants which haunted the house and of which Field was not afraid, little John expands his eyebrows in an effort to look courageous. When Lamb recalls how he, as a boy was not interested in fruits, John, stricken by guilt, drops back on the plate the bunch of grapes that he had picked up unnoticed by his little sister Alice.



**4. Essays****1. A Critical Appreciation of Dream Children : A Reverie:****1. Introduction**

*Dream Children* is one of Lamb's most popular essays. The intensely autobiographical vein, the touches of pathos and the simple language—all these factors have contributed to the popularity of the essay. The essay contains thumb-nail sketches of the boy Lamb, his brother and grandmother.

**2. The boy Lamb**

The boy Lamb was dreamy and retiring by nature. He was not interested in playing with children of his age. He spent long hours, gazing at the marble statues of the twelve Caesars in his grandmother's drawing room. He identified himself with the statues so much that he felt himself turning into a marble statue. Or, the statues of the emperors seemed to become alive and communicate with him. Similarly, roaming about in the garden, he felt himself ripening into an orange or a lime. Another sight that attracted his attention was the variety of fishes in the fishpond.

**3. John, Lamb's brother**

Lamb's brother John was a contrast to him in all respects. Unlike the dreamy, moody Charles, John liked an active outdoor life. He was an inexhaustible dynamo of energy. He rode his horse and went on hunting expeditions with his friends in

season and out of season. Though lame himself, John used to carry Charles on his shoulders when the latter also became lame. Lamb was in the habit of fiercely quarrelling with John but was shattered when the latter died. He realized how deeply he loved his brother.

**4. Mary Field, Lamb's grandmother**

Lamb gives a memorable picture of his grandmother Mary Field also. She is presented as an excellent housekeeper who maintained her master's house with meticulous care until her death. The house decayed thereafter and all the ornaments in the house were stripped and transplanted inartistically in the gaudy drawing-room of her master's new house. She was very pious and knew the Bible by heart. She endeared herself to all and sundry with the result that when she died thousands of people were grief-stricken.

**5. A mixture of humour and pathos**

There is a mixture of humour and pathos in the essay; The reaction of the dream children to Lamb's description of Mary Field makes one laugh. When Lamb talks of Field's mastery of the Bible, Alice spreads out her hands — an indication of her admiration for her grandmother. When Lamb tells her children of the spirits of two infants which haunt the house and of which Field was not afraid, little John expands his eyebrows in an effort to look courageous. When Lamb recalls how he, as a boy was not interested in fruits John, stricken by guilt, drops back on the plate the bunch of grapes that he had picked up unnoticed by his little sister Alice.



**4. Essays****1. What according to Lynd is a child's attitude towards a money-box?**

**Teach the child the wisdom of thrift and the power of wealth**

Lynd, with his niece as the model, probes into the attitude of a child towards a money-box given to it as a present by some well-meaning relative. First of all, it is not the type of thing for which a child goes willingly. It is meant to teach the child, early enough, the wisdom of thrift and the power of wealth. But child has, by nature, little of the patience needed for steady and careful saving.

**Child not ready to wait long for realization**

The child with the money – box begins to dream about the costly toys which can be his, if only he saves enough. Peering through its slit, he has a vision of his dream-world. But he is not ready to wait long for its realization. He is prepared to sacrifice what it promises tomorrow for what it can give today. His immediate desire is to have the slit widened to allow the coins collected to slide out quickly. Teasing them out one by one is a torture that he cannot withstand. So the chisel is found and the slit is prised open and the coins roll out, giving obvious joy.

**Children lack patience for learning**

It is wrong on the part of adults to think that children can be taught thrift by keeping a money – box. By nature they lack the patience needed for learning the lesson. To him a wide mouth in a money – box shows generosity and a narrow one, cruelly.



**4. Gardiner calling the mosquito a Fellow-Traveller:**

There is great appropriateness in Gardiner calling the insignificant mosquito a fellow-traveller. The two share the travel not only inside the train compartments but also in the wider arena of life.

**5. Paragraphs**

1. Why did Gardiner resolve to kill the insignificant mosquito?

*Ans :* Reproduce Paragraph 1 from the essay.

2. Why did Gardiner call the insignificant mosquito a fellow-traveller?

*Ans :* Reproduce Paragraphs 3 & 4 from the essay.

3. How is Gardiner unsuccessful in his struggle with the mosquito?

During a short journey by a night train, Gardiner finds that the only other living being in the compartment is the mosquito that alights on his nose. When he flicked it away it settles first on his neck and then on the back of his hand. Resolving to kill it, he tries to hit it with the paper, but the insect is too quick for him and makes him run round and round, inside the compartment. All is in vain. Finally, Gardiner gives up his attempts to chase the mosquito and with an air of magnanimity declares that he will not kill it.



12. For a moment he thought he could now crush the impudent fellow between two sheets of the paper.
13. But on second thoughts he felt that he and the mosquito were fellow-travellers in the journey of life.
14. They had come together for a brief while. Neither of them knew from where they come and where they would finally go.
15. A porter reminded him that his station had arrived. He got down leaving the mosquito to buzz around the compartment alone.

#### 4. Essay

*Examine the title 'A Fellow-Traveller'.*

(or)

*How does Gardiner develop a relationship with the mosquito?*

#### 1. Gardiner resolved to kill the insect:

One night Gardiner was returning from London to a Midland town by a slow train. The compartment was empty but he could not read his paper in peace. A mosquito settled down on his nose. He flicked it away, but the insect now settled first on his neck and then on the back of his hand. Highly irritated, Gardiner resolved to kill it. But, however much he might try to hit by hand or with paper, he was unsuccessful. The insect was too fast for him. It led him on a merry-go-round through the compartment.

#### 2. Gardiner not killed the insect:

Gardiner now began to feel an admiration for the little creature. It was playing a vigorous game with him. Therefore, he must also be magnanimous with it. He decided to give it a reprieve. He would not kill it.

#### 3. Gardiner with the mosquito parallel to our relations:

When Gardiner settled down on his seat once more with his paper, the mosquito came and sat on the paper. Gardiner was at first tempted to crush the creature between the sheets of the paper. But on second thoughts he felt he should not break his promised word. He had vowed not to kill the mosquito even if it be a nuisance. This thought generated a still higher feeling in him. The mosquito had some sort of kinship with him. In many respects there were similarities between him and the insect. Neither of them knew from where they had come. Nor did they know what their final destination was. It was only for a short while that they were together. This is similar to sharing the company of our friends and relations in the world. Then we are forced to part from them even as Gardiner had to leave the train and the mosquito when his station had been reached. The adventures of Gardiner with the mosquito inside the lighted compartment are parallel to our relations with others in this world. Just as at the end Gardiner had to step into the darkness. We also have to go away from this life into the dark unknown called death.



without any restriction or curb on our emotion or imagination. The real is true, the ideal good. The real appeals to our sense of reason and understanding, the ideal corresponds to our wish and longing. This spirit of harmony must charm and captivate the Spectator.

## 6. Fear of Death

The most dreaded thing in the world is death. All men fear death, some more, some less. Hazlitt's essay "On Disagreeable People" is a penetrating study into the psychological complexion of the fear of death. Man fears death, not sleep, though sleep is not much different from death. Birth is the beginning of life and death its end. Therefore death is the inevitable fact and occurrence of life. We should not fear death.

## 5. Paragraphs

1. What are the salient features of Hazlitt's way of writing?

**Ans :** Reproduce Paragraph 1 from the essay.

2. What are the differences between agreeable people and disagreeable people?

**Ans :** Reproduce Paragraph 2 from the essay.

3. What is a kind of conversation, according to Hazlitt?

**Ans :** Reproduce Paragraph 5 from the essay.

4. What, according to Hazlitt, is fear of death?

**Ans :** Reproduce Paragraph 6 from the essay.



**4. Essay**

*Write the story of the best investment Cronin ever made*

**Introduction**

This is the story of a young man. It is a touching episode from the life of Cronin. It shows how the timely help of Cronin transformed the wayward life of a young man.

**1. The stranger succeeded in meeting Cronin**

Once Cronin was travelling from the USA to England in a ship. As he was very tired he avoided meeting and talking to fellow passengers. But he was closely watched by a stranger. He followed Cronin wherever he went. The stranger was in his early 40s. He was rather short in build. He had fair complexion. His forehead was thin and hair had begun to recede. He had clear blue eyes. He looked serious and reserved. He was travelling with his wife. At last his wife urged him to meet and talk to Cronin.

**2. The social work of the stranger and his wife**

The stranger was a solicitor. He was also a social worker. He had been helping the youth for 15 years. He ran an organization devoted to the care of boys and girls. It helped the slum children who had fallen under the ban of law. They took

derelict adolescents from the juvenile courts and placed them in healthy environment. They healed the youth in mind and body and trained them in a useful craft. Then they sent them back into the world.

**3. The past life of the stranger or suicide attempt of the stranger**

The stranger recollected his past life before 25 years. At that time Cronin was practising as a young doctor in London. The young man had no parents. An uncle of him got a job as clerk in a London solicitor's office. He had no friends. So soon he made bad companions. He started gambling. He bet on horses. Soon he lost all his personal belongings. In an effort to recoup he took a sum of money from the office safe. But this last resort also failed. So he turned on the gas and tried to commit suicide.

**4. The young man saved**

The landlady informed this to the police. So a police sergeant came to Cronin. Both of them went to the room of the stranger. He was lying almost lifeless. Cronin began the work of resuscitation. After 75 minutes the young man recovered. He slowly got up and looked at the three people who saved him. Now he realised the horror of the situation.



M.S.U. - V (Non-Fiction)

a child has often been told the wisdom of such savings as, "Many a mickle makes a muckle", and "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves". But no normal child likes the restraint. If anyone does, he develops into a miser.

3. How does Lynd describe the conflict that follows a child's being given a money-box?

As soon as a child receives a money-box he realizes that he is expected to save part of the money he gets. He puts coins regularly into it and soon an inner struggle begins between the desire to save and the desire to spend. The child becomes two selves, inseparable like Siamese twins. They are ever in conflict and never able to get away from each other. Soon one spies upon the other, making life miserable. It is often a lifelong struggle. But in the majority of cases, this struggle ends quite early with a decisive victory for the self that spends. The money-box is broken open, and the child is happy.

4. What, according to Lynd, is the danger in giving a child a money-box as present?

A child is given a money-box so that he can, quite early in life, learn and practice the virtue of thrift. But once he takes to it he is likely to carry it to the extreme limits. As a child given its first sip of liquor is put on the road to drunkenness, the child who is given a money-box steadily develops into a miser. He becomes so fond of money that he does not mind cheating to preserve or increase it. He learns to live on others. He performs the meanest acts to avoid spending. The end is as miserable life without any enjoyment of pleasure.

# 6. Choose the correct option

1. Mr. Mu novel.

a) A T  
c) Pic

2. a bar

a) Si  
c) M

3. The pas

a) S  
c) s

4. Ba

a)

c)

5. M

h

a

c



2. How, according to Lynd, does a money-box influence human nature?

Money-box to teach the child thrift:  
The money-box given to a child is intended to reach him  
thrift. Often it serves to make him a miser.

Desire to spend and desire to save:

Once he gets a money-box, there begins in the child's life a struggle between the desire to spend and the desire to save. This is torturous and lasts through life. The two live seems to spy closely upon the tendency to spend. The two live a painful life together, resigned to their misery like Siamese twins. But in the end, always, the tendency to spend is victorious. Never has a human being denied himself his pleasure through some mistaken love of thrift.

Drinking becomes a craving and life ruined:

Again, the money-box does not always teach thrift. On the other hand, it teaches the child miserliness. The parent who gives the child his first money-box is like the one who gives him his first sip of liquor. Soon drinking becomes a craving and life is ruined. So too the boy develops the tendency to save for the mere pleasure of saving. From this he goes on to practice every trick for avoiding any spending on his own. He learns to live on others. Even when he is rich, he imagines himself to be poor. In the end, he wrecks himself by constant self-denial. This fact must induce parents giving a money-box as a present to a child to give along with it a box of tools.

3. What are Robert Lynd's views on the child's attitude towards a money-box and on the possible influence of such a toy on human nature?

Refer: Essays (1) & (2)

5. Paragraphs

1. What are the niece's views on the money-box?

Lynd's niece is a typical young person with all the normal ideas and reactions to the class. She brings home from a Christmas party a money-box. Her first desire is to know how it opens. It is in the shape of a house and she pulls at all parts in an effort to learn the secret. She knows that no child ever puts above two pence into it before discovering how it is opened. At her school all children have screw-drivers and such tools for the purpose. Only then can the money saved serve to appease a sudden desire. It is best to have one with springs that make it burst open. Otherwise no child wants a money-box.

2. Why does Lynd call a money-box a monument of worldly wisdom?

Lynd calls a money-box a monument of worldly wisdom, because of the purpose behind its being given as a present to children. Parents place money-boxes in nurseries as toys with the idea of teaching children the value of thrift. They are supposed to save what they get by depositing it into the box which is so contrived that a penny cannot be got out of it so easily. It is as if



transcendental pantheism but also from the narrower ecstasies of Neo-Catholicism. The reality is that Morgan is blank. He knows neither about Pantheism nor about Neo-Catholicism. It is a splendid method. It gives also a chance to the flatterer an opportunity of talking about something else besides the subject of flattery.

### 5. Stock phrases

Another way of flattering is by applying the stock-phrases-- simple, or quiet, or modest. These qualities — simplicity, modesty — are very rare virtues. These virtues are not things to fling about as mere flattery. Many prophets and righteous men failed to attain these virtues. But these virtues are incessantly used in the description of births, lives, and deaths of luxurious men. Almost it is equally nonsensical to use these words to describe a funeral. However these words have become as meaningless as the word 'honourable' used by the Japanese. So, Chesterton would like to revert to oriental hyperbole. He would praise splendour as splendour and not as simplicity.

### Conclusion

It will be a sad day when modern man descends to such a state. One much pray for the old days when a splendid thing was called splendid, and magnificence was not mistaken for simplicity.



14. We see a millionaire's dress described as simple and his home as modest. But we also find his funeral described as quiet.
15. Even when a rich man is buried with all pomp and ceremony, his funeral is described as quiet and simple.
16. It is difficult for one to understand what more the writer required before he could call it lavish and loud.
17. If the present tendency is to continue, the word 'modest'. Will be used as often and to describe as many things as the word 'honourable' is used in Japan. Men boots or even an umbrella.
18. It would be much better if the world abandoned this hypocrisy and went back to real, plain flattery as of old.

#### 4. Essay

Consider '*The Worship of the Wealthy*' as a delightful satire on modern methods of flattery.

##### 1. Introduction :

Gilbert Keith Chesterton was a versatile English writer. He came to be known as the master of paradox. He used paradox as a weapon to combat conventional ideas. 'The Worship of the wealthy', taken from *All Things Considered*, is an example of this sort. 'The Worship of the wealthy', in a subtly satirical manner, exposes the degeneration of flattery in modern times from blatant, harmless falsehood to a dangerous half-truth appears as truth.

##### 2. Old Method

In the past, flattery was straight forward. Falsehood itself was true. A poor man flattered a rich man as the wisest, bravest, tallest, strongest, most benevolent and most beautiful. Courtiers sang the praises of a king by attributing things that were improbable. It was a blatant flattery and artificial. It was harmless.

##### 3. Modern Method

The modern method of flattery is more subtle and poisonous. The modern method is to praise the Prince or rich man as businesslike, fond of art or convivial. They exaggerate the value and importance. They take the richman's superficial life and manner, clothes, hobbies, love of cats, dislike of doctors and try to call him a prophet or saviour of mankind. In the old method an ordinary man was made an extra-ordinary man. Contrary to that, in the new method the extra-ordinary man is credited with ordinary qualities.

##### 4. Negatives

A modern method used almost in an amusing way is to talk only in negatives. The flatterer contrives to combine strict truth or fact with a vast atmosphere of awe and mystery by the simple operation of dealing in negatives. For example, the flatterer says that Morgan stood aloof not only from the tendencies of



**5. The young man helped to start a new life**

The sergeant, the landlady and Cronin decided to help the young man. The sergeant at considerable risk to his job resolved to make no complaint. The landlady offered a month's free board until he got up on his feet again. Cronin came forward and gave seven pounds ten shillings to put back in the office safe. Thus the young man was saved and helped to start a new life.

**Conclusion**

Though the narrative reads like a story it is a real-life incident. It happened in the life of Cronin. According to Cronin the help—the money he gave to the young man—is the best investment he had ever made in his life.

**5. Paragraphs**

1. Say how Mr.S \_\_\_\_\_ succeeded in approaching Cronin.  
or

**Describe the stranger.**

**Ans :** Reproduce Paragraph-1 from the essay.

2. Write about the work of the stranger and his wife.

**Ans :** Reproduce Paragraph-2 from the essay.

3. Narrate the past life of the stranger.

or

**Why did the stranger try to commit suicide when he was young?**

**Ans :** Reproduce Paragraph-3 from the essay.