

## THE ADDRESS -MARGA MINCO



### 1. NARRATOR'S FIRST VISIT TO MRS. DORLING'S HOUSE

- After the war was over, the narrator had grown up and perhaps her mother was no more.
- The narrator visited the house of Mrs. Dorling [neighbour] who had promised to keep her mother's **belongings** safe.
- But when Mrs. Dorling opened the door, she **pretended** not to **recognize** her.
- She told that she thought nobody would return from the war.
- The narrator was shocked to see that Mrs. Dorling was **wearing** the green **knitted** cardigan of her mother and the buttons had turned pale due to over washing.
- Mrs. Dorling refused to talk to the narrator and asked to come some other day.



### 2. NARRATOR'S SECOND VISIT TO MRS. DORLING'S HOUSE

- The narrator visited Mrs. Dorling's home second time and that time she was not at home.
- Mrs. Dorling's daughter called the narrator inside.
- The narrator was upset to see her mother's belongings everywhere and used **recklessly**. [ in a bad way]
- She saw table cloth, **cutlery**, silver lamps, silver plates and so on.
- She understood that Mrs. Dorling had broken her promise of keeping the things safe.
- She was **heartbroken** to see her mother's belongings kept in an ugly and tasteless way.



### 3. MOTHER HAD ENTRUSTED [ TO HANDOVER WITH TRUST] HER BELONGINGS

- When the war broke out, the narrator and her mother had to leave their home.
- Mother **entrusted** her belongings with Mrs. Dorling.
- Mrs. Dorling promised to take care of the things and return them after the war was over.
- But her **intention** [aim] was not good. She believed that no one would come back ever.



### 4. NARRATOR DECIDED TO FORGET THE ADDRESS

- The narrator's mother had **entrusted** her belongings with Mrs. Dorling when the war started.
- She asked the narrator to remember the address and collect the things after the war was over.
- When the war was over, the narrator returned to the address but Mrs. Dorling **pretended** not to **recognize** her even.
- In her second visit, the narrator came inside home as Mrs. Dorling was not at home.
- She saw her mother's **belongings** used in an ugly and tasteless manner.
- She realized that the **neighbour** had **betrayed** [break trust of] her mother.
- She was upset and no longer felt like taking those things back and decided to forget the address.

IT IS DURING  
THE WORST  
TIMES OF YOUR  
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THE TRUE COLORS  
OF THE PEOPLE  
WHO SAY THEY  
CARE FOR YOU.



## **REVISION: ALBERT EINSTEIN AT SCHOOL-**

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### **MOTHER'S DAY- GIST**

#### **CHARACTER SKETCH**

##### **1. MRS. ANNE PEARSON**

- Housewife; hardworking
- Did all the work of the household
- Took care of family members
- Never complained about anything
- Family members ignored her and neglected her
- She never became upset
- Kept everyone happy and took care of the needs of all

##### **2. MR. GEORGE PEARSON**

- Husband of Anne Pearson
- Never spent time with his wife
- In evening, he used to go to club to play with his friends
- Took things for granted from his wife
- Enquired if tea was ready even when he was not going to drink

##### **3. DORIS PEARSON**

- Daughter of Anne Pearson
- Young girl; always outside with friends
- Never helped mother in any work
- Took for granted that her dress would be ironed by her mother
- Never spent time with mother

##### **4. CYRIL PEARSON**

- Son of Anne Pearson
- Young boy, always spent time with friends
- Never spent time with mother
- Took for granted that his trousers would be stitched and mended by mother
- Took for granted that mother had cooked food even when he didn't want to have.

## 5. MRS. FITZGERALD

- Neighbour of Mrs. Pearson
- Strong and dominating in nature
- Didn't like that the family of Mrs. Pearson didn't respect her
- She instigated Mrs. Pearson to exchange personalities through magic
- She took charge of Mrs. Pearson's household
- She made the family aware about importance of mother
- She made them realize that mothers wish that the family should spend time with them and not neglect them.

## 6. EXCHANGE OF PERSONALITIES

- Mrs. Fitzgerald held hand of Mrs. Pearson and did a magic that the bodies remained same but personalities got exchanged.
- When Doris came home, Mrs. Fitzgerald in the body of Mrs. Pearson told her to cook food and iron her dress herself.
- She also made fun of the friend of Doris and called him buck toothed and half witted.
- When Cyril came home, she scolded him too and asked him to manage his food himself.
- She didn't mend his trousers and Cyril was shocked that his mother was playing cards and smoking as well.
- When George Pearson came home, he demanded tea and then said he had no time to take tea.
- Mrs. Fitzgerald in the body of Mrs. Pearson scolded him nicely for that.
- She also said that his friends made fun of him and called him pompy oompy Pearson. [ fat and lazy]
- Cyril confirmed that and George Pearson was completely shocked.
- All the three realized that they were wasting their time outside instead of spending time with mother. They decided to take care of the mother's happiness and spend time with her from then.

Question 1. What do the words 'just and placid' imply?

Answer

The phrase implied that the king was fair and mild. The king, 'a great believer in justice' ensured justice was meted out to his subjects. He was also mild mannered and rarely showed any displeasure and even if he did frown, he quickly wiped the frown off his face.

Question 2. Where did the king want the arch constructed? Why?

Answer

The king wanted an arch to be erected which extended over the major main road. He felt, the road would edify the spectators it would improve the morals and knowledge of the onlookers there.

Question 3. What happened to the king as he rode down the road?

Answer

After the arch was built, the king rode through the street. He wanted to edify the spectators there. But as he was crossing below the arch, his crown fell off as the arch was built too low. This angered the king.

Question 4. What order did the king give when his crown was knocked off his head?

Answer

The king was angry because his crown was knocked off his head as he tried to ride under the arch. He ordered the chief of the builders, responsible for building the arch, to be hanged.

Question 5. How did the chief of the builders escape hanging?

Answer

When the chief of the builders was led away to be hanged, he pleaded innocence. He claimed that it was the fault of the workers that the arch was built so low. He escaped hanging as the 'just and placid' king could not bear to punish an innocent man.

Question 6. Why were the workmen to be hanged? How did they escape hanging?

Answer

The king ordered the workmen to be put to death as they were painted responsible, for building the low arch, by the chief of the builders. The workmen protested that they were not the ones at fault and blamed the masons who had made bricks of the wrong size. They, too, escaped death by hanging.

Question 7. Whom did the architect lay the blame on?

Answer

The masons blamed the architect for the poor design of the arch. The architect, in turn, passed on the blame to the king who had made certain changes in the architectural plans of the arch.

Question 8. How did the king react to the architect's accusation? Why did he react that way?

Answer

When the king heard the architect's accusation, he was so angry that he almost lost his ability to reason. Since, he was righteous and tolerant, he admitted that this was a difficult situation. The king solicited advice and called for the wisest man in the country for counsel.

Question 9. How was the wise man brought to court? What advice did he offer?

Answer

The wisest man was found and carried to the royal court, as he could neither walk nor see. He was an old and experienced man. He said in a trembling, feeble voice that the offender must be penalized. He condemned the arch, guilty, for throwing the crown off the king's head.

Question 10. The arch was not punished in the end. Why?

Answer

The wise man declared that it was the arch that had thrown the crown off, and it must be hanged. A councillor objected to the arch being hanged; he called it a disgrace to hang something that had touched the honourable head of the king. The king agreed with the councillor and the arch was spared.

Question 11. What circumstances led to the execution of the king?  
Answer

The crowd grew restless, tired to see the offenders escape death, by hanging. The king grew fearful of their agitation and decided that someone must be hanged. All the people were measured, one by one, along the noose, to see who fit it. They found that only the king reached the noose, leading to his execution.

Question 12. What was the result of the king's execution? How was the problem resolved?

Answer

After the king's execution, the ministers realized they had to find a new king. They perplexed over the problem and sent out messengers to make known that the next person to cross the city gate would decide the ruler of the kingdom.

Question 13. How did the melon become king?  
Answer

The next man who crossed the city gate, entrusted to choose a ruler for the kingdom, was a fool. He liked melons and named a melon as the king. The ministers crowned a melon and accepted it as their king. They carried the melon to the throne and respectfully placed it on it.

Question 14. How did the people of the kingdom react to their melon king?  
Answer

The people of the kingdom were content with their melon king. They found no reason to criticize him as long as he left them in 'Peace and Liberty'. In that kingdom, the philosophy of Laissez faire' (refusal to interfere) . seemed to be well established.

## TEST LINK- ALBERT EINSTEIN AT SCHOOL-

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Archibald Joseph Cronin (19 July 1896 – 6 January 1981) was a Scottish physician and novelist. His best-known novel *The Citadel* (1937) tells of a Scottish doctor in a Welsh mining village, who then shoots up the medical ladder in London.



"Birth" is an excerpt from "**The Citadel**" that revolves around Andrew Manson who just graduated out of medical school. It is an account of how the newly graduated medical practitioner helped in bringing Joe and Susan's child into this world despite going through a tough time with Christine, the girl he wanted to marry.

PDF LINK OF THE CHAPTER:

[http://ncertbooks.prashanthellina.com/class\\_11.English.SnapshotsSupplReaderEnglish/Chap-07.pdf](http://ncertbooks.prashanthellina.com/class_11.English.SnapshotsSupplReaderEnglish/Chap-07.pdf)

### In a nutshell:

- The lesson begins with **Andrew Manson** walking towards his home after having an unpleasant time with **Christine**.
- Upon reaching home at around midnight, he finds **Joe Morgan**, a driller outside his house waiting for him.
- Joe and **Susan** had been expecting a child.
- Upon reaching, Joe tells Andrew that he is too anxious to be going inside, so Andrew walks in alone.
- He realises that there is still some time left.
- Susan's mother, who is wise but tense at the moment, offers him some tea.
- While he is sipping his tea, he begins thinking about relationships.
- He recalls how his friends too are having a hard time in their relationships.
- On the other hand, he feels that marriage is meant to be something peaceful and cheerful. Thus, he finds himself in a conflict.
- Susan's mother tells him how worried Susan is for the child because the situation is complicated.
- After performing the procedure, the child is born, but is lifeless.
- Confused between addressing the child or the mom, who herself laid unconscious at the moment, he chooses to look after Susan first.
- He injected her with a few medicines and when he realised that her heart was regaining its strength, he turned towards the child.
- It was a boy in perfect shape but completely lifeless.
- He suddenly remembered that it was a case of restricted oxygen supply and thus, he instructed the nurse to get hot and cold water.
- The nurse, reluctant at first, got him what he needed and he juggled the child in hot and cold water simultaneously.
- After all his efforts, the child still lay lifeless.
- All others had already lost hope, while he continued with the procedures.
- Finally, the child heaved and got his breath.

### Points to remember:

- It was nearly midnight when Andrew Manson, the young doctor reached **Bryngower**.
- He found driller **Joe Morgan** waiting anxiously for him.
- Joe told Andrew that his wife, **Susan**, wanted his help and that too before time.
- Andrew went into his house, took his bag and left with Joe for **number 12 Blaina Terrace**.
  
- Joe's voice showed signs of strain as he told the doctor that he would not go in.
- He reposed full faith in Andrew.
- A narrow stair led up to a small bedroom.
- He found two women beside the patient.
- One was **Mrs Morgan's mother**.
- She was a tall, grey-haired woman of **nearly seventy**.
- The other was a **stout, elderly midwife**.
- The old woman offered to make a cup of tea for the doctor.
- The experienced woman had realized that there must be a period of waiting.
- Andrew drank tea in the kitchen downstairs.
- He knew that the case would demand all his attention.
- Although he was very worried and upset, he decided to remain there until everything was over.
- He was startled when the old woman suddenly asked him not to give her daughter the chloroform. She feared that it would harm the baby. The doctor replied that the anaesthetic would not do any harm.
  
- It was now dawn when the child was born, lifeless.
- As he gazed at the still form, a shiver of horror passed over Andrew.
- He was torn between his desire to attempt to make the child start breathing again, and his **obligation** towards the mother.
- She was in a desperate state.
- The **dilemma** was quite urgent.
- Instinctively, he gave the child to the nurse.
- He turned his attention to Susan Morgan.
- She lay collapsed on her side, almost pulseless and not let out of the effect of medicine to make her unconscious.
- Her strength was **ebbing**.
- He smashed a glass **ampoule** and injected the medicine.
- Then he worked severely to restore the soft and weak woman.
- After a few minutes of quick efforts, her heart strengthened.
- He saw that he might safely leave her.



- Then he asked the midwife about the child.
  - She made a frightened gesture.
  - She had placed it beneath the bed.
  - Andrew **knel**t down and pulled out the child.
  - It was a perfectly formed boy.
  - Its limp, warm body was white and soft as **tallow**.
  - The head rolled on the thin neck.
  - The limbs seemed boneless.
  - The whiteness meant only one thing-unconsciousness caused by lack of oxygen.
- 
- His mind raced back to a case he had once seen in the **Samaritan**.
  - He remembered the treatment that had been used.
  - He instantly asked the nurse to get him hot water and cold water and basins.
  - Then he snatched a blanket.
  - He laid the child on it and began the special method of respiration.
  - As soon as the **basins** arrived, he **poured cold water into one basin and hot in the other**.
  - Then he **hurried/juggled the child between the two**.
  - Fifteen minutes passed. Sweat ran into Andrew's eyes.
  - His breath came pantingly, but no breath came from the lax body of the child.
  - A desperate sense of defeat pressed on him.
  - It was a quickly spreading hopelessness.
  - **The midwife remarked that it was a stillborn child**.
  - Andrew did not pay any attention to her.
  - He had laboured in vain for half an hour.
  - He still persisted in one last effort.
  - He **rubbed the child with a rough towel**.
  - He went on **crushing and releasing the little chest with both his hands**.
  - He was trying to get breath into that limp body.
  - At last, the **small chest gave a short, convulsive heave**. Then another and another.
  - Andrew redoubled his efforts.
  - **The child was gasping now**.
  - **A bubble of mucus came from one tiny nostril**.
  - **The limbs were no longer boneless**.
  - The **pale skin slowly turned pink. Then came the child's cry**.
  - Andrew handed the child to the nurse.
  - He felt weak and dazed.
  - Then he reached for his hat and coat. It was now five o'clock.
  - He met Joe and told him that both were all right.
  - Andrew kept thinking that he had done something real at last.

## TO WRITE IN THE NOTEBOOK

Question 1.

Why was Joe Morgan waiting for Andrew?

Answer:

Joe Morgan and his wife had been married nearly twenty years and were expecting their first child. At nearly midnight, Joe was worried and walked up and down, waiting for Andrew to reach Bryngower.

Question 2.

“Andrew now felt dull and listless.” Give two reasons.

Answer:

On Joe Morgan’s call, Andrew, along with Joe, set out for Joe’s house. The night air was cool and deep with quiet mystery but Andrew felt dull and listless because it was past midnight and he was reflecting about his own relationship with Christine, the girl he wanted to marry.

Question 3.

What did Andrew notice as he entered Joe’s house?

Answer:

As Andrew entered the door of Number 12, he saw a narrow stair which led up to a small bedroom, clean but poorly furnished, and lit only by an oil lamp. Here, Mrs Morgan’s mother, a tall, grey-haired woman of nearly seventy, and a stout, elderly midwife waited beside the patient.

Question 4.

What was the old woman’s fear? How did Andrew reassure her?

Answer:

When the old woman returned with a cup of tea, Andrew smiled faintly. He noticed the old woman, her wisdom in experience, and realized that there had been a period of waiting. She was afraid he would leave the case, saying he would return later. But he assured her that he would not run away.

Question 5.

What were the only sounds that Andrew heard in the thick of the night?

Answer:

As Andrew sat by the kitchen fire, he noticed that it was a still night. The only sound that he could hear was the crackle of embers in the fireplace, the slow tick-tock of the wall clock and Morgan’s footsteps as he moved to and fro in the street outside.

Question 6.

What dilemma was Andrew caught in? How did he resolve it?

Answer:

After an hour-long struggle, the child was born lifeless and the mother was in a critical state. Andrew was torn between his desire to attempt to save the child, and his obligation towards the mother. He overcame the dilemma, instinctively; he gave the child to the nurse and turned his attention to Susan Morgan.

Question 7.

How did he revive the mother?

Answer:

To revive Susan Morgan, who lay collapsed and almost pulse-less, Andrew smashed a glass ampule, instantly, and injected the medicine. Then he flung down the hypodermic syringe and worked, ceaselessly, to revive the almost lifeless woman. After a few minutes of intense effort, her heart strengthened and she was safe.

Question 8.

What did Andrew think was wrong with the child? What did he do?

Answer:

Andrew saw the child was a perfectly formed boy. The head lolled on a thin neck and the limbs seemed boneless. He knew that the whiteness meant asphyxia pallida. He thought of the treatment, he remembered being used at the Samaritan. He applied the same to the stillborn child.

Question 9.

What was the treatment given to the child?

Answer:

Andrew hurried the child from one basin, filled with cold water to the one with warm water. He continued his efforts for half an hour, to no avail. Lastly, he rubbed the child with a rough towel, crushing and releasing the little chest with both his hands, till the child finally gave a cry.

*If you are not willing to learn,  
No one can help you!  
If you are determined to learn,  
No one can stop you!*

## THE SUMMER OF THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE HORSE



*William Saroyan was an Armenian-American novelist, playwright, and short story writer. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Drama in 1940, and in 1943 won the Academy Award for Best Story for the film adaptation of his novel The Human Comedy. Saroyan wrote extensively about the Armenian immigrant life in California.*

### THE SUMMER OF THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE HORSE -WILLIAM SAROYAN

#### 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF GAROGLANIAN TRIBE:

- Once upon a time, people of this tribe happened to be wealthy and well-off.
- Lost land and wealth and became extremely poor.
- Had no work to do to earn money.
- Never indulged [involved] in any wrong activity like begging or stealing.
- Very truthful and honest.
- Still managed to survive which makes their poverty comical.

#### 2. JUSTIFICATION OF STEALING THE HORSE

- Mourad told Aram that he had only taken the horse for few months.
- He intended [to aim for] to return it to the owner after some months.
- He said stealing would be called stealing only if he sold the horse.
- He said he belonged to a tribe where nobody did any wrong so he too couldn't steal the horse.

#### 3. CHARACTER SKETCH OF MOURAD

- A young boy, had many dreams including riding a horse.
- Stole beautiful white horse of John Byro, a farmer.
- Justified the stealing by telling that he would return the horse after some months.
- Kind at heart; repaired injured wings of a bird [robin].
- Had a way with all, knew how to handle others.
- Transformed the stolen horse's nature from being unruly to disciplined one.

#### 4. CHARACTER SKETCH OF UNCLE KHUSROVE

- Short tempered [getting angry soon] and irritable in nature.
- Didn't like people complaining about anything.
- Had a habit of saying "There is no harm; Pay no attention to it".
- Once his own house was on fire but he was not concerned and repeated his dialogue.
- He told John Byro also not to worry about his stolen white horse.

## 5. JOHN BYRO DECIDED NOT TO RECOGNIZE HIS HORSE

- One day when Aram and Mourad were returning after a ride on the horse, John Byro came in front of them.
- The boys were scared but decided to stay calm.
- John Byro checked the horse and concluded that the horse could be only the twin of his own horse.
- He said that he couldn't ever think that the boys would steal his horse as their parents were known for their truth and honesty.
- He wanted to make the boys realize for themselves that they had done wrong by stealing the horse.
- He was successful as the boys kept the horse back in his stable next morning.

## 6. WHY MOURAD RETURNED THE HORSE

- Being a young boy, Mourad had many dreams including riding a horse.
- He stole the beautiful white horse of John Byro, a farmer.
- But he justified his act telling Aram that he would return the horse in few months.
- One day when he was returning after a ride, along with Aram, John Byro came in front of them.
- But John Byro pretended that the horse could never be his own horse as he trusted the boys and respected their parents for their honesty and truth.
- Mourad and Aram felt embarrassed [ashamed] and next morning kept the horse back into the stable of John Byro.

## MESSAGE OF THE STORY, THE SUMMER OF THE BEAUTIFUL HORSE

- Despite social or economic challenges, there are some truths which are absolute and should be practised under every circumstance.
- It is undeniable that the story is set within a family that is poor.
- The boys' love for the horse is genuine and sincere, not motivated out of greed or economic want.
- Their love for the animal is quite authentic.
- They return the horse having a genuine understanding that they need to return what is not theirs.
- The reaction of the horse's owner, John Byro, is also very real and valid.
- He knows very well the boys have taken the horse, but gives opportunity to the boys to recognize the consequences of their action.
- John Byro shows a sense of charity and good will and this benefits him, as the horse is much more manageable and well-conditioned after the boys return it.
- The Garoghlanian tribe is Armenian.
- The culture of these people, known for their honesty, is at the heart of the story.
- The religion of most Armenian people is Christianity, which is structured around forgiveness of sins and, in this story focuses on tolerance.
- When the horse is returned, the farmer does not disclose to anyone about the incident of theft.
- To Aram, the horse symbolizes the essence of his highest hopes and aspirations.

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