



SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI COLLEGE

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TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – 620 002.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

STUDY MATERIAL

PROSE

22ACCEN1

Submitted by

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OF STUDIES

Francis Bacon

- How many types of studies have been suggested by Francis bacon in his essay ‘Of Studies’?

Bacon suggests three types of studies; one that serve for delight, the second for ornament, and the third for ability.

- What are the various uses of studies according to Bacon in his essay ‘Of Studies’?

Studies are a source of delight in one’s leisure time and solitude. They also have an ornamental value. Studies help to develop ones ability to judge, interpret what is right what is wrong.

- Who are the three types of men that Bacon mentions in this essay ‘Of Studies’?

Bacon felt that there are three types of men. They are reasonably straightforward and require very small thought. He expressed, “crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them”.

- How one should read books according to Bacon?

One should read a book so that one can think carefully about what is said in it and draw conclusion and then judge its value.

- What are the different physical cures suggested by Bacon?

Bacon suggests right method of physical exercise than can cure defects of the body, in the same way studies cure mental defects. Bowling is good for the kidneys, shooting is good for the lungs and walking is good for the digestion.

- What are the advantages of studying books?

By studying books the reader can get delight, use his/her study as an ornament, and increase his/her ability.

- How are studies perfected?

Studies are perfected through practical experience.

- Why should a man read books?

According to Bacon, a man should read books to “weigh and consider” i.e., to think about the contents and judge them.

- Who is the wise man according to Bacon?

Bacon thinks the person lazy who spends too much time in studies.

What kind of style did Bacon introduce to English prose?

Bacon introduced aphoristic style to English prose.

- What does Bacon suggest for a man whose mind wanders?

Bacon suggests that the man whose mind wanders should study Mathematics.

- What does the phrase 'natural abilities' mean?

The phrase ‘natural abilities’ means in born qualities.

- What is an antithesis?

Antithesis is a rhetorical device in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect.

- What is aphorism

Aphorism is a short and wise saying which bears a truth.

- Who are 'cynical sectores'?

'Cymini sectores' literally mean 'hair-splitters' or those who are capable of making distinctions which are normally unnoticeable to an ordinary man.

- What is the meaning of "Abeunt studia in mores"?

The meaning of the Latin phrase 'Abeunt studia in mores' is that 'studies pass into the character'.

- What is pragmatism?

Pragmatism is an approach that evaluates theories or beliefs in terms of the success of their practical application.

What are the uses of shooting?

- According to Bacon, shooting is good for the lungs and breast.

study serve a man?

Study serves a man in three ways: by giving delight, by acting as an ornament and by increasing his ability.

ON GOING A JOURNEY – WILLIAM HAZLITT

- What is the pleasant thing Hazlitt wishes to do? How?

Hazlitt says that 'one of the pleasant things in the world is going on a journey'. He wishes to go alone. He points out that he can enjoy the society in a room, but out of doors nature is his company.

- How does Hazlitt wish to enjoy his journey?

Hazlitt wishes to lead an idle and aimless life in a country side and forget the town life. The soul of his journey, he says is perfect liberty, to think, feel, do just as one pleases.

- What is the purpose of taking a journey according to Hazlitt?

For Hazlitt, the purpose of taking journey is to be free from all obstructions and of

all inconveniences and to get rid of others. He wants a little breathening space to think on different matters.

- How does Hazlitt want to enjoy nature?

Hazlitt wants to enjoy the nature of the countryside, the clear blue sky, the green turf and the winding road and play some solo games. After three hours of strolling the writer wants to eat delicious food followed by thinking.

- Mention the books that Hazlitt found in the various inns he had visited?

A Hazlitt says that he found some pleasant books like Paul and Virginia and Fanny Burney's Camilla in an inn.

THE PLEASURES OF IGNORANCE

1. How does Lynd point out our ignorance of nature?

Lynd observes that we are amazed at the vastness of our ignorance when we go to countryside. Most of us do not know the difference between a beech tree and an elm and we are also unable to distinguish the song of a thrush from a song of a bird.

2. What reason does Lynd identify for our ignorance?

When we do not know the difference between trees and songs of various birds, it is because we have not noticed them, remarks Lynd. Our observation of nature is feeble that we remain ignorant of many things, point out the author.

3. Why was re – learning and re – reading give us pleasure?

We sometimes, even scholars re – read a book because of this bad memory. We re – read books for accuracy also. Every re – reading brings with it a new information, a fresh thought. The author himself has re – read books like Shakespeare's Hamlet and Dicken's The Pickwick Papers, just to drive pleasure out of them.

4. What is the greatest joy known to man, according to Lynd?

Lynd declares that 'one of the greatest joys known to man is to take such a flight into ignorance in search of knowledge'. 'The great pleasure of ignorance, is, after all, the pleasure of asking questions', says Lynd.

5. Does the naturalist find pleasure in observing the life of birds? If so, why?

Lynd says that the naturalists' profession is to observe birds, which is their routine work. But they too drive pleasure on observing the activities of birds. There is a steady pleasure, walking seriously in a forest to take note of every new thing, they come across, writes Lynd.

6. What is the moral of the essay?

The moral of the essay is that one should not be tied down to dogmatic formalities only, but should get some time to learn through informal means too.

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ONE THE RULE OF THE ROAD – A.G. GARDINER

1. When will individual liberty become social anarchy?

'If everybody would be getting in everybody else's way then nobody would get anywhere'. Remarks Gardiner. In that case individual liberty would become social anarchy (disorder) says the author. There is the danger of the world getting affected by too much freedom, he cautions.

2. Explain liberty as social a contract.

'Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract', says Gardiner. It accommodates our interests, one is at liberty as long as it doesn't touch anybody else's liberty. One can sleep, dress, eat, follow a religion, according to his wishes, marry a girl of his choice, etc.

OF FRIENDSHIP - BACON

1. What is the meaning of the phrase Magna Civitas, Magna Solitudo?

Ans. It is a Latin phrase that means 'a great city is a great solitude'. Magna was one of the largest cities built up by the ancient Romans. But in this big city, the most part always remained deserted. Bacon means to say is that in a great city friends are scattered so that there is no fellowship between them. It is true that in solitude if one finds no friend to outlet his spirits, this solitude will surely swallow him up.

2. What is the principal fruit of friendship?

Ans: The principal fruit of friendship is to make the inflected mind easy and comforting by discharging those to the heart of a friend. There are something which torment us the most and those things make us suffer innerly. Until we discharge them they will make mischief within. We will be easy and all those mental anxieties would vanish when we will express those unto a friend. Bodily diseases as go away by the physician, mental hazards like joys, hopes, suspicious, counsels, etc. are lightened by confessing them to a friend.

3. How do the Kings and monarchs enjoy the fruit of friendship?

Ans. The great kings, monarchs make friendship in spite of their own safety and greatness only to achieve the fruit of friendship. As a result, they come close and easily solve the problems which were difficult before. Even the princes raise some common persons as their companions and thus breaking the distance are seen to be always benefited. Those common people going the friendship of that kings or princes make their best to keep the relation ever tight and the result of which is, as historically proved, enormous.

4. 'Cor ne edito' explain.

Ans. This phrase is coined from Pythagoras. It means 'eat not the heart'. By referring to this Bacon says that if a man never speaks out heart, thinks within, suppresses his emotion, he is like a cannibal, eater of his own heart. There is no difference between him and the cannibals. In this regard, Bacon cites the example of Communes who observed his first master Duke Charles the Hardy who never communicated his secrets to any, especially those which troubled him the most. It was also true to his second master Lewis the eleventh.

5. Discuss the function of friendship regarding joy and grief.

Ans. If one communicates his heart to his friend he is a double gainer in case of joy and grief. If you convey your joy to a friend your joy should be double and you feel better enjoyment than you feel if not say at all. On the other hand, if you lay down your burden of grief to a true friend your grief will be lessening in no time and you will find a case in your mind.

6.What is the second fruit of friendship?

Ans. The second fruit of friendship is understanding and counseling. One can not look the whole matter at a glance; can not make out the right decision to perform. His mind is generally tossed by different thoughts. He finds difficulty to reach the right point. But when he discourses with a friend it becomes clear to him. He can then find the things in the real perspective and marshal them in the proper line. It is true that the light that a man receives by counseling is drier and purer than that of his own judgment and understanding which always tends to be drenched by his affections and customs.

7.”a friend is another himself”. Explain.

Ans. A man can not do everything that he likes or desires. If a man finds a true friend he may lay almost secure that the care of those things will continue after him. A man's body is confined to a certain place but through friendship, he can be deputed in various ways and places. His desires that he can not express himself can be expressed through the friends. Finally, in the words of Bacon, it can be said that a man can not fitly play his own part if he has no friend.

THE MAN IN BLACK OLIVER GOLDSMITH

1. Why does Goldsmith call the Man in Black a —humorist in a nation of humorists॥?

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Goldsmith calls the Man in Black a humorist because of the eccentricities observed in the latter. The Man in Black is ashamed of his natural benevolence and wishes to appear harsh. England is a nation of humorists because there are many types of eccentric people. The word॥ humorist॥ means an eccentric person or one with strange inconsistencies in manners.

2. What is the real nature of the Man Black?

The Man in Black is really kind and sympathetic to the poor.

3. Summarise briefly the views of the Man in Black regarding beggars and the responsibility of the State towards them.

The Man in Black speaks against beggary. All beggars are lazy impostors and they don't want to avail themselves of the facilities provided to them by the Government, They invent stories of suffering and thus appeal to the sympathies of the people. They pester

travellers and visiting foreigners for alms. They bring only discredit to their country.

Therefore they deserve the prison house rather than our sympathy. Only a fool will take pity on them and help them with money. Helping them means encouraging idleness and imposture.

4. How did the Man in Black help the beggar in tattered livery?

An old beggar in tattered livery appeals for alms. His dress reveals the fact that he was once well off. He says he has to support a dying wife and five children. On hearing this story the Man in Black is visibly moved. He considers it a weakness in his character. There is

a struggle going on in him between his pride and compassion. Altangi pretends to look another way and thus provides an opportunity for the man in Black to help the old beggar. The Man in Black slips a silver coin into the lodd man's hands. At the same time he warns him in a loud voice not to trouble passengers.

5. How did he dismiss the soldier with a wooden leg?

On seeing the sailor with a wooden leg, the Man in Black swears that the former is an impostor. He gets about to prove it. He angrily questions him about how he was thus disabled. The sailor replies that he was a captain on board a private ship of war and lost his leg in defending his country. The Man in Black is moved by this story of patriotism and sacrifice. He wants to help the beggar unobserved by Altangi. So he offers to buy the bundle of chips carried by the sailor for one shilling. Obviously it is a huge price and the sailor gladly sells the matches. The Man in Black pretends that he has made a cheap purchase

6. How does he justify the bargain he had made with the soldier? -

The Man in Black proposes to use the matches to light candles. It means saving a lot of money. Lighting candles by thrusting them into the fire will result in wastage.

7. Narrate the incident that had led to his parting with the bundle of matches.

The Man in Black sees a woman in rags with one child in her arms and another on her back. She is singing a sad song. The Man in Black cannot withstand the sight of the wretched woman. He instantly gives up his assumed harshness. Without minding the presence of Altangi he searches for a piece of money in his pocket. But there is none. The pain felt by him is more than that seen in the woman. At last he remembers the 'bundle of chips he bought from the sailor. He puts it into her hands and walks away.

5 Mark

How do studies serve man according to Bacon?

What are the disadvantages of studies according to Bacon?

Write an account on Bacon's epigrammatic style.

Write an account on the purpose and enjoyment of Hazlitt's journey.

What pleasures does Hazlitt derive in the inns while going on a journey?

1. Where does Hazlitt want to go in company during a journey?
2. How does Lamb describe Mrs. Field, the great grand-mother and the house in which she lived?
3. Discuss the element of pathos in the essay 'Dream Children'.
4. Write a brief note on the auto – biographical element in the essay 'Dream Children'.
5. What is the resentment of hard workers?
6. How can a truant educate himself?
7. How does an idler learn from nature?
8. Describe the nature of busy people.
9. Write an account of our ignorance on nature pointed out by Lynd.
10. Why Lynd says that there is nothing to worry about our ignorance?
11. How do people construe the meaning of liberty in life according to Gardiner?
12. 'Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract'. Explain.
13. Describe the experiences of Lucas of the things he had found.
14. How are the innocent people beguiled by the tricksters?
15. What difference does Lucas point out between finding things and looking for things?
16. Write an account on Lucas's prose style.

10 Mark