

The English Teacher

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One mark and two marks questions

1 Whose books Krishna read for fiftieth time?

Ans: Milton, Carlyle and Shakespeare.

2 Where did Krishna work?

Ans: He worked in Albert Mission College.

3 What was the salary paid to Krishna?

Ans: One hundred rupees per month.

4 Who was the principal (head) of the Albert Mission College?

Ans: Mr. Brown.

5 Who was the assistant professor of Geography?

Ans: Gajapathy.

6 Who spoke on the importance of English and the need for preserving its purity?

Ans: Mr. Brown.

7 Name two colleagues of Krishna?

Ans: Rangappa, Gajapati, Gopal.

8 Who was as sharp as a knife in Mathematics?

Ans: Gopal.

9 What created an alchemy of inexplicable joy in Krishna's mind?

Ans: The rumble of the river, cries of birds, magic of the morning light.

10 What did the English department solely exist for?

Ans: For dotting the - i's and crossing the - t's.

11 What does 'raining cat and dogs mean'?

Ans: Strong wind, heavy and hard rain.

12 Who was the ever questioning philosopher?

Ans: Rangappa.

13 Why did Krishna want to be up very early the next day?

Ans: To see the sunrise and get some exercise before the work.

14 Where had Krishna brought the alarm clock from?

Ans: Junk store in Madras.

15 When did the alarm clock stop shrieking?

Ans: When a heavy book like 'Taine's History of English Literature' was placed on its crest.

16 What was in heaps on Krishnan's table?

Ans: Books from libraries and friends, untouched and unanswered letters.

17 Who was Singaram?

Ans: Hostel servant.

18 Which bath is real bath for a real man according to singaram?

Ans: River bath.

19 Which poem did Krishna write and how many lines?

Ans: Nature, Fifty lines.

20 What takes up most of teachers' hours?

Ans: Attendance.

21 Which is the vital portion of great tragedy King Lear?

Ans: Lear facing the storm.

22 Which hour is a sort of relaxation for teachers?

Ans: The Composition hour.

23 Who had written two pages about a poem without understanding it?

Ans: Ramaswami.

24 Which epigram Krishnan set for essay writing?

Ans: "Man is the master of his own destiny"?

25 Who read the four days old news paper?

Ans: Logic lecturer Sastri.

26 Who was the assistant professor of philosophy?

Ans: Dr.Menon.

27 Who are Saner than their English cousin in most matters?

Ans: Americans.

28 Where had Dr.Menon obtained his Ph.D from?

Ans: Columbia University.

29 Who said the "American spelling is foolish buffoonery"?

Ans: Gajapathy.

30 What were exciting things for Krishna?

Ans: Letters.

31 Where did Krishna's brother work?

Ans: He worked in Hyderabad as an auditor.

32 Who led her husband by nose?

Ans: Krishna's brother's wife.

33 Who said there is merit in accuracy, which must be cultivated for its own sake?

Ans: Gajapathy.

34 Who said "Politics need not butt in everywhere"?

Ans: Gajapathy.

35 What is like a weed choking all other human faculties?

Ans: Politics.

36 Who said the American spelling is foolish buffoonery?

Ans: Gajapathy.

37 Who underlined the 'town' three times while writing letter?

Ans: Susila.

38 Name the wife of Krishna?

Ans: Susila

39 Who was fastidious and precise in handling the English language?

Ans: Krishna's father.

40 Who was the B.A. of the olden days?

Ans: Krishna's father.

41 Which bathrooms are like hell on the earth?

Ans: Hostel bathrooms.

42 Who was as assistant in the Economics Department.

Ans: Subharam.

43 What makes somebody 'gurus' in this life?

Ans: The Meritorious deeds in the previous life.

44 What was a grand affair for Krishna's mother?

Ans: House-keeping.

45 How did Susila spend her time before marriage?

Ans: Reading, knitting, embroidering or looking after a garden.

46 Whom did Krishna's mother detest heartily?

Ans: Her eldest daughter-in-law.

47 Who said 'I shall never accept a girl from High Court Judge's family'?

Ans: Krishna's mother.

48 Which was a wonderful place for Krishna?

Ans: Kavadi.

49 Who were the eminent professors of the Madras College?

Ans: Dr. William Miller, Mark Hunter

50 What amount of rent Krishna had to pay for the house?

Ans: Twenty five on the fifth of every month.

51 Why should we grow jasmine bush in a boys' hostel?

Ans: To remind that there are better things in the world.

52 Why did Krishna want a house facing south?

Ans: It keeps the western sun out and gets the eastern in and admits northern light.

53 What are the conditions that are looked for in residential locality?

Ans: Cheap houses, refined surroundings, near to the market and the office.

54 Who revered the college teachers?

Ans: The old man.

55 Who was the daughter of the retired High Court judge?

Ans: Krishna's eldest brother's wife.

56 Who said "Susila is a modest girl, she is not obstinate"?

Ans: Krishna's mother.

57 Who disliked the extravagance of travelling second class?

Ans: Krishna's father-in-law.

58 Who said "Biscuits are bad for the baby"?

Ans: Krishna.

59 Which was the best shop in the town?

Ans: The National Provision Stores (N.P.S).

60 Who never understand the importance of traveling alone?

Ans: Women.

61 Who says man or woman is not born merely to cook and eat?

Ans: Krishna.

62 Who is Leela in the novel?

Ans: Krishna's daughter.

63 What are bad for the babies?

Ans: Biscuits

64 Who was the cash-keeper in Krishna's house?

Ans: His wife Susila.

65 In whose hand a hundred rupees seemed to do the work of two hundred rupees.

Ans: Susila.

66 Who is 'Kamu' in the novel?

Ans: Krishna's mother.

67 What did Susila read without Krishna's help?

Ans: The Tamil classics and Sanskrit texts.

68 Who was a 'Phantom of Delight' for Krishna?

Ans: Susila

69 What price Susila got for the old clock?

Ans: Twelve annas.

70 What affects a child's health?

Ans: Husband and wife quarreling.

71 Who advanced money to Krishna to buy a new house?

Ans: His father.

72 Where did Krishna and his wife go to choose a house?

Ans: To Lawley Extension.

73 How do the soul and body laugh?

Ans: The soul laughs through the eyes and body laughs with lips.

74 Name the boy who serves tiffin to Krishna and Susila?

Ans: Mani, a youngster from Malabar.

75 Who had promised Krishna in choosing the house?

Ans: Sastri, of the logic section.

76 What did Krishna call his wife?

Ans: Jasmine.

77 Who blamed Krishna for living in a rented house?

Ans: His mother.

78 What salary was fixed to the old lady?

Ans: Six rupees per month.

79 What did Krishna fancy?

Ans: He was born for a poetic career and some day he hoped to take the world by storm with the publication.

80 Who jostled each other in a struggle for existence?

Ans: Milton, Shakespeare, Bradley.

81 Who was the moving spirit of the new Lawley Extension?

Ans: Dr. Sastri of the logic section.

82 What sign Krishna watched for while searching the house?

Ans: " To Let".

83 Who was the secretary of the Building and Acquisition Society?

Ans: Dr. Sastri of the logic section

84 Who blamed Krishna and his wife for living in the rented house?

Ans: Susila's mother.

85 What name Krishna loved to give to the new home?

Ans: Jasmine Home

86 What did the God Srinivas grant the visitors?

Ans: He granted all their boons and blessed all their efforts.

87 Who never heard of buttermilk being given for fever?

Ans: The old woman in Krishna's house.

88 Who wrote encouraging letters to Krishna during Susila's illness?

Ans: His brother in Hyderabad, his sister at Vellore and the other sister at Delhi.

89 Who try to starve patients to death?

Ans: The English doctors.

90 Who was convinced that an Evil Eye had fallen on her daughter?

Ans: Susila's mother.

91 What does the exorcist do to bring down the fever of Susila?

Ans: He feels her pulse, utters some mantras with closed eyes, takes a pinch of sacred ash and rubs it on Susila's forehead. He ties her arm a talisman strung in yellow thread.

92 Why did Susila not like the doctors?

Ans: They pressed the stomach, and here and there.

93 Who, according to Rangappa, was the greatest physician on the earth?

Ans: Dr.Shankar of the Krishna Medical Hall.

94 Which is the most erratic and temperamental disease on the earth?

Ans: Malaria.

95 Which ailment is the king among the fevers?

Ans: Typhoid.

96 Who said," Never trust these English doctors"?

Ans: The contractor.

97 Where did Krishna's mother live?

Ans: Kamalapuram.

98 What was old lady's antidote for an 'Evil Eye'?

Ans: Cracking fingers on the temple.

99 What did Kamu's friend say about the men?

Ans: Men are spoilt if they are without a wife at home.

100 Why was Krishna to take Fourth Hons. class?

Ans: Because George of the language class was absent.

101 Where did Krishna and Susila take their morning tiffin?

Ans: The Bombay Anand Bhavan.

102 Who says 'our nature adapts itself to circumstances with wonderful speed'.

Ans: Krishna.

103 What was one aim in Krishna's life after Susila's death?

Ans: To see that Leela did not feel the absence of her mother.

104 What seemed to be the greatest task for Krishna in life after Susila's death?

Ans: Living without illusions.

105 Who cracked her finger on her temple as an antidote for Evil Eye?

Ans: An old village woman sitting next to Krishna's mother.

106 What was the most welcome sound into the pandemonium -like class?

Ans: The college bell.

107 Who brings a letter to Krishna?

Ans: The village boy of fifteen years.

108 Who says, "men are spoilt if they are without a wife at home?"

Ans: The old village woman.

109 Why should we first wash and then read stories?

Ans: We must never touch goddess Saraswati without washing.

110 Who built the goddess 'Yak Matha' temple by mere chanting?

Ans: Sankara.

111 Through whom Susila communicated with Krishna?

Ans: The peasant.

112 Who have been working to bridge the gulf between life and after life?

Ans: A band of spirits.

113 Who said children must not eat more than two sweets at a time?

Ans: Krishna.

114 Who was very good girl and friend of Leela?

Ans: Kamala.

115 Where had Susila selected clothes for Leela's birthday?

Ans; At the Bombay Cloth Emporium.

116 How many skirts and shirts Leela had?

Ans: Over forty.

117 Who sent silk pieces and clothes to Leela?

Ans: Her grandparents, uncles and aunts.

118 Who had partitioned the main hall into a number of rooms?

Ans: The Headmaster.

119 What bored the Headmaster?

Ans: Holidays.

120 What did Susila urge Krishna on to look for at every sitting?

Ans: Her sandalwood casket and the fourteen letters.

121 What story Susila had begun on a sheet of paper?

Ans: The story of two brothers, woodcutters.

122 Why did the spirits need no exercise?

Ans: Because they have no physical bodies.

123 What had Krishna a gift for?

Ans: Veena.

124 What transports us directly?

Ans: Music

125 What was the evidence of Susila's visit to Krishna's room after her death?

Ans: Taking away the scent from the ten jasmine buds.

126 What had Leela made on her first day visit to the college?

Ans: A green paper boat.

127 Who bring in a shield or cup?

Ans: The eleven stalwart idiots.

128 What is the main business of an educational institution?

Ans: To shape the mind and character

128 Who are made to pass the examinations?

Ans: The sportsmen.

129 What was the name of the tiger in the Headmaster's story?

Ans: Raja.

139 Who never used a towel for bath.

Ans: The Headmaster.

140 Where was the house of the Headmaster?

Ans: In Anderson Lane.

141 What had Malagudi earned notoriety for?

Ans: Its municipal affairs.

142 Who was Anderson?

Ans: Some gentleman of the East India Company.

143 What had children taught to the Headmaster?

Ans: To speak plainly, without the varnish of the adult world?

144 Which was the dullest work read in English language by Krishna?

Ans: Criticism of the Elizabethan dramatists, Beaumont and Fletcher.

145 Whose company is unfit for children?

Ans: Adults' company.

146 Where had the headmaster a fine house?

Ans: In Lawley Extension, Anderson Lane.

147 What puts blinkers on us?

Ans: Our own schooling.

148 Which system will make children wholesome?

Ans: 'The Leave Alone System'.

149 Which problem is crushing us all the time?

Ans: The problem of living and dying.

150 Who is a nice fellow to have around?

Ans: A dog.

151 Who obeys you carefully and never falls back?

Ans: A dog.

152 Whose golden temple was in Tayur village?

Ans: Yak Matha.

153 Who are keener sighted by nature?

Ans: Children

154 Name the friend of Leela?

Ans: Kamala

155 Who was a miniature version of Susila?

Ans: Leela.

156 Who was the fourth wife to her husband?

Ans: The old village woman.

157 What did Susila ask Krishna to find out?

Ans: Fourteen letters and her small sandalwood casket.

158 Who had sent Susila a couple of fancy lacquer caskets of Burmese origin?

Ans: Her sister from Rangoon.

159 What was responsible for a perpetual criticism?

Ans: He was constantly nagged by the feeling that he was doing the wrong work.

160 Who had a gift for Veena when he was young?

Ans: Krishna.

161 What directly transports us directly?

Ans: Music.

162 What was evidence of Susila's presence in Krishna's house?

Ans: Taking the scent out of ten jasmine buds.

163 What the school halls were hung with?

Ans: Different pictures, tigers and lambs and trees drawn with childish hands

164 What, according to the Headmaster, is the main function of an educational institution?

Ans: To shape the mind and character of the youths.

165 Who are made to pass the examinations?

Ans: The tournament players.

166 Which story the Head master narrates to the children in front of Krishna?

Ans: The story of a 'Bison and a Tiger'.

157 Who preferred poison to brinjal?

Ans: The Headmaster.

158 What were the pictures on the partitioned screen?

Ans: Men, trees, animals, skies and rivers.

159 What had Malagudi earned its notoriety for?

Ans: The municipal affairs.

160 Who was the 'Anderson' of the Anderson lane?

Ans: Some gentleman of the East India Company.

161 What had the children taught to the Headmaster?

Ans: To speak plainly and without the varnish of the adult world.

162 Which was the dullest work read by Krishna in the English language?

Ans: The criticism of Elizabethan dramatists, Beaumont and Fletcher.

163 What kind of send-off was arranged for Krishna? Ans: A grand send-off.

164 Whose company is unfit to the angels? Ans: Adult company.

165 Where was the house of the Headmaster? Ans: In Lawley Extension.

166 Which system will make the children wholesome human beings?

Ans: "Leave Them Alone" system.

167 Which problem is crushing us all the time?

Ans: The problem of living and dying.

168 What are we all, the paid servants of according to Krishna?

Ans: The paid servants of the garbage department.

169 What makes our life's journey easier?

Ans: Seeing and worshipping nature every time.

170 What is a good omen people say? Ans: The braying of a donkey.

171 Who had predicted the Headmaster's death? Ans: An astrologer. (a hermit)

172 What must a man be essentially creature of?

Ans: A creature of strength and truth.

173 What does death mean to the Headmaster?

Ans: Nothing more than a full stop.

174: Who says 'school is my house hereafter'?

Ans: The Headmaster.

175: What do the young minds in colleges need today?

Ans: The lesson in the fullest use of the mind.

176: What has our education today reduced us to?

Ans: The education has reduced us to a nation of morons. We are strangers to our own cultures and camp flowers of another culture feeding on leavings and garbage.

177 Which article appeared in the weekend educational supplement?

Ans: Problems of Higher Education.

178: What hardly seemed a work and more of a fraud to Krishna?

Ans: Teachers mugging up and repeating in the class; students mugging up and repeating in the examination.

179: What seemed real work to Krishna?

Ans: Something which satisfied his innermost aspirations.

180 Which world has a vast storage of peace and harmony?

Ans: The world of children.

181 What is necessary for the complete communion?

Ans: A degree of concentration and psychic development.

182 What wish often Susia had expressed to Krishna?

Ans: To walk along the Sarayu river in moonlight.

183 What does one work for according to Krishna?

Ans: One works for the money.

184 Which world is a vast storehouse of peace and harmony?

Ans: The world of children.

185 Who said success must be measured by its profit-less-ness ?

Ans: The French philosopher.

186 What did the Honours boy say about Krishna on the occasion of send off to Krishna?

Ans: Our country needs more men like our beloved teacher who is going out today.

187 Who said 'I mug up and repeat and they mug up and repeat in the examination?

Ans: Krishna.

188 What hardly seemed work to Krishna?

Ans: Mugging up and repeating in the class, and students mugging up and repeating in the examination

189 What did young minds need according to Krishna?

Ans: They need lessons in the fullest use of the mind.

190 Who says there is no escape from loneliness and separation?

Ans: Krishna.

191 What do children need above all else?

Ans: The warmth of mother's touch.

192 What did the Headmaster give to his wife and children?

Ans: Monthly allowance for their upkeep.

193 Who arranged for an exorcist to visit Krishna's house?

Ans: Krishna's mother-in-law.

194 Who can see past, present and future, and give everything its true value?

Ans: A hermit.

Krishna

Krishna is the name of the English teacher. He worked in Albert Mission College. He never liked the routine mechanical life. He believed in some external scheme. He said nobody cares for the happiness in work. All work for money.

He had the poetic talent. He felt he was doing wrong work. He taught in the college for hundred rupees. He did not know much about the history of English literature. Once, Mr. Brown spoke about the dropped vowel in 'honors'. Krishna said there are blacker sins in this world than a dropped vowel.

He had a rather weak and uncontrolled mind. He was incapable of controlling his own thoughts. It was due to lack of exercise and irregular habits. His colleagues tell him to give up the frivolous habits of college days. They tell him to be serious.

He disliked the wretched hostel life. He begins long walk, run a few yards and bathe in the river to regulate his life. He cultivates new habits. He makes his life orderly. His mental eagerness, anxiety and agitation is seen at the Malgudi railway station. He goes there to receive his wife and child.

He loved trees, storm, chirping birds and morning air. They provided him a new lease of life. He says nature gives us the highest form of joy and peace.

Letters excited him. He writes a poem entitled 'Nature'. When the boys made noise in the class threatened them of marking absent.

During his student days, he cultivated correct language. He never thought of becoming the lecturer in the same college. His father was B.A. of olden days

He prepares very well to receive his daughter. He feels confident of running a home. He searches for a house within walking distance of college. He disliked abnoxious neighbors. He loved the house free from the professional intrusion. He questioned himself was he good and cultivated. He said we cannot have everything our way in a rented house.

He is seen very attentive and care taking husband and loving father. His wife is modest and not obstinate woman. He called his wife jasmine. He did not like his wife and child travelling third class.

He came from the college at 4:30. He took his child on his arms. He explained to her about various house articles.

On first of every month, he came with bulging envelope. It carried ten rupees ten notes. It was his monthly salary. He placed it in his wife's hand. She was his cash- keeper. He took his wife twice or thrice a month to a picture. Only once he quarreled with his wife. It was because of disposing off the old clock and the papers. But soon they are reconciled.

He was a good reader in hostel. He wrote his thoughts on life, nature and humanity. He often thought he was born for a poetic career. He wished to take the world by storm with his publications. He wrote both in Tamil and English. He wrote poems about his wife, "She was Phantom of Delight". He thought Susila was Gods' grace to him. She was a divine creature, jasmine for him. He spent time chatting with her. He loved watching the child play.

He shows much concern for Susila's health. He is much respected by the doctor. He makes all possible efforts to regain her health. He makes Susila's sick room better than a special ward. He wished to see her fresher and stronger. He sleeps very little at night. He keeps a chart on the wall to note down the fever. He acts as her nurse. The sickness binds them strongly and closely. He prays for blessings to Susila and the child.

After Susila's death, he thinks of ending his life. He thinks of taking a long dip in the river or poking fingers in a snake's hole. But he remains alive only for his daughter. He develops communion with his wife. This communion bridges the gulf between life and after life. Susila tells him to be happy and relaxed. He gives up the well paid college job. He starts working the children's school. He told students what is sense and what is nonsense. He said the English teachers are the paid servants of the garbage dept.

His many comments on the system of education and mechanical teaching are worth pondering.

Susila

Susila is the wife of Krishna, the English teacher. She had unearthly loveliness, beauty, tall form, dusky complexion and shiny hair. She wore small diamond rings. There was perpetual smile in her eyes. For Krishna she was divine creature, jasmine and phantom of delight.

She is a modest woman. She is not an obstinate woman. She was the last daughter of her family. She was greatly petted by her parents. She loved reading, singing, stitching, knitting, embroidering or looking after a garden. She dressed befitting the occasion. Her innocence and simplicity is seen in the Bombay Anand Bhavan.

She was well trained by Krishna's mother in house-keeping and household economy. She greatly impresses her parents with her domestic life skills. She conducts herself gracefully before the guests.

It was not in her nature to be demonstrative. She is calm and controlled. She says other people must also travel in train. She powdered her face elegantly. She kept a few silver images of Gods and covered them with flowers. She lit two little lamps before them every morning. She prayed every morning. She uttered some magical words with closed eyes.

She takes optimum care of her child. She avoids giving all sorts of things to her. She always expected her husband to appreciate her handiwork. She always took side with Krishna in all his

discussions. She hated everyone Krishna hated and respected anyone he respected. She lit the oven and cooked the dinner

She taught Krishna economic ways of life. She saved money for her daughter's marriage. She is Krishna's cash keeper. She avoided unnecessary expenses. In her hands a hundred rupees seemed to do the work of two hundred. She gave money to him whenever he demanded.

She spent money in judicious manner. She said a man must live within his means and save more. She made monthly list of provisions. She wrote from rice down to mustard. She easily noticed any underweight or rotten articles. She measured everything Ghee or oil or salt or milk. She challenged anyone to prove her faulty. She compels Krishna to change over to the co-operative stores from national Provision. She was immensely proud of her ability. She checked the figures and prices. She reigned supreme in the kitchen

She read Ivanhoe, Tales from Shakespeare, some hymns of Tamil saints, Bhagvada Gita, Ramayana. She showed curious delight in turning over pages of a book. She also read Tamil classics and Sanskrit texts. She avoided unnecessary expenses.

She was against have more children. The old lady comes and she loses her supremacy over kitchen and the store. The old lady proves great company and service to Susila. She never liked her husband copying from somebody. She adjusted books, arranged and tidied them up.

Once she sells the old papers and the junk clock. Krishna is enraged by this. He decided to teach her a lesson. His words cause her sobbing. They remain aloof and bitter for two days. He sees her eyes swollen. He feels great pity for her. He blames himself for the savage act. Soon they are reconciled. She says quarrels affect child's health.

In the New Extension area a fly comes and sits on her lip. She fails to bring lips together. Days pass, swallowing food and medicine becomes difficult for her. The food tasted bitter for her. She feels the headache. She is seen broken and crying. Krishna makes all possible efforts for her health. She is affected by Malaria. She dies very soon.

Krishna's develops communion with her. She asks Krishna for the psychic development and concentration. She asks him to improve his sensibilities. The communion bridges the gulf between life and after life.

The Head Master

There was a small school. It was red brick building. The compound had a few trees. The main hall was partitioned into a number of rooms. The partition screens were filled with glittering alphabet and pictures drawn by children. There were pictures of men, trees, skies, animals and rivers.

The Headmaster lived in midst of these pictures. He needed nothing else in life. The playthings for children were see-saws, swings, sand-heaps and ladders.

He was a slight man. He looked scraggy. He did not care for himself sufficiently. He bothered less about his hair. It fell on his nape. His coat was bayed and un-pressed. Something in him fascinated Krishna. He said children are real god on earth. He invented stories. He said adult company is unfit for angels. He said 'Leave them alone system' will make them wholesome beings.

He hated holidays. They bored him. In 10-15 years he never felt the need for holidays. He even spent his Sundays in the school. On Sundays children sang songs, heard stories and played. The Headmaster said that was the meaning of the word joy in its purest sense.

He said we can learn great deal by watching children playing. We get a glimpse and purpose in existence and creation. He strikes Krishna as an extraordinary man. His dictum was 'Learn while playing and play while learning'.

His family life was never smooth and cordial. She was very shabby. He had three sons. He had a big house in the Lawley Extension. An astrologer had predicted his death. But it never happened. He makes the school his house. He takes Sanyasa Ashrama. Krishna begins to work in his school.

The Bombay Anand Bhavan

There is the third birthday of Leela. Krishna's father promises to advance money for a house. On Sunday, Krishna and Susila go to Lawley Extension to choose a house or a site. On the way they go to Bombay Anand Bhavan. It was in the Market Road. It was Susila's first visit there.

They enter the Bhavan. There are many persons for the morning coffee. All stare at Susila. There was a lot of din and clanging of vessels. Susila stands in the middle of the hall. Krishna feels rather shy. There was a waiter, Mani. Krishna calls him. He was boy from Malabar. He had served Krishna many times. He takes them upstairs. They sit in a single room. They sit at a marble top table. The walls were lined with colored tiles. Susila appreciates the tiles. Krishna says they were the bathroom tiles. They debate over the bathrooms. Susila says bathrooms are bathrooms. Krishna says sorry to avoid the spoiling of the good morning. Susila hated onions. She tries to eat with a spoon. She tucks the eatables into her mouth. Krishna is much moved by her innocence, simplicity and helplessness. She likes only the sweet, colored drink. He makes fuss about it. She asks him to leave her alone. She asks him to take something for Leela. But Krishna was against the hotel stuff to Leela. She catches her typhoid there in the hotel.

Leela

Leela is the daughter of Krishna. She comes to Malgudi from Kamalapuram. She is just seven months old. She was learning then to say 'Appa'. In the train the Bombay men like her. They give her lot of biscuits.

Leela was a miniature version of her mother. She was a very fine and sweet child. Sometimes she gave trouble to her mother over food. She learns a lot of speech. Often she fell asleep

clutching her toys. She played in wet sand with flowers and twigs. She made clay brinjal and green paper boat in the school. It fills Krishna with pride and satisfaction. She had over forty skirts and shirts. She hated the blue silk.

Leela exhibits model behaviour during Susila's illness. She spent time with her grandparents and friends. Krishna loved her very much. Soon after coming from college, he took her on his arms. Susila's father taught her lessons. He told stories and took her out for shopping. She loved to be on grandfather's shoulder.

After Susila's death Krishna plays the dual role. He gave her bath, braid her hair and dressed her. She asked many funny questions. Susila and Krishna's parents set aside a sum for Leela's marriage and well provided fortune. Finally she goes to stay with Krishna's parents. She remains in good health and spends her time happily.

Krishna's send-off

Krishna makes up his mind to resign to the post of lecturer. He was not happy with stuffing Shakespeare, Romantic poetry and other stuff into young minds. He thought young minds need lessons in the fullest use of the mind. He thought the education has turned us into a nation of morons. We are strangers to our own culture. We are camp followers of another culture.

He places his resignation letter before Brown. He asks what was the matter? Krishna says he could not go on with that work any longer. He takes up work in children's school.

A grand send off is arranged for Krishna. He arrives five minutes earlier. Spectacular arrangements are made there. There are colored bunting s and streamers. Gulmohar bunches are placed on nickel vases. Porcelain cups and plates clanked somewhere. White shirted serving boys look with respectful interest at Krishna. He feels they had made sudden hero of him. There was a special garland of jasmine and roses. Gajapathy and Brown sit beside Krishna. Everybody stared at Krishna. Nearly ten courses of food items are served there. They cheer and toast with coffee. They wish Krishna all prosperity and happiness. Brown speaks about Krishna's growth and ability as a teacher. All the boys loved him. He was dreaded as an examiner. He was an uncompromising idealist. He threw up a lucrative job and adopted the one less paid. Success must be measured by its profit-less-ness. He was an idealist with justifiable pride. Krishna extends many thanks. Three more speakers speak, One honors boy says our country needs beloved teachers like Krishna. Good will and adulation envelope him like a thick mist.

Krishna says he was retiring not with a feeling of sacrifice for a national cause but with a selfish purpose. He was seeking a great inner peace. He was withdrawing from the adult world and entering into the world of children. It is the world of a vast storehouse of peace and harmony. There are three cheers for the guest and the three for the principal. On this thunderous note concludes the evening.

Media and its role

Media is the plural form of medium. We have two kinds of popular media. 1) Print Media 2) Electronic Media. Journals, magazines, handbills, posters, wall charts, books, manuals, etc. are the print media. TV, internet, mobile, blog, twitter, face book, inst-gram, etc. are the electronic media.

Media today has important role to play. Mass media can make or mar the society. It is a double edged weapon. It can educate people on various issues. Media is a means of entertainment, information, enlightenment, knowledge, forming public opinion.

Earlier newspaper was the only mass media. Its reach was limited. But the use of mobile phones has revolutionized the knowledge world. People get information about all the topics under the sun. We can watch any film, see any natural scene, sports, birds and animals and some rare species too.

Today the reach of social media is very wide. It is accessible to masses. Students use social media for information, entertainment, results, job applications, chatting, etc. The electronic media is paperless. It has saved many trees and environment greatly.

But sometimes mass media spoils the social health. The porn videos, advertisements, mobile addict culture have proved harmful both to health as well economy.

Correction of sentences

- 1) I listened his speech.(listened to)
- 2) My two son-in laws are doctors.(sons)
- 3) My father with his five guests have gone out to dinner.(has)
- 4) She bought two dozens mangoes.(dozen)
- 5) She is my cousin sister.(simply cousin)
- 6) The Library was closed, was it?(wasn't it)
- 7) He said he will do the work.(would)
- 8) One of the boy died in the accident.(one of the boys)
- 9) Ganges is a holy river.(the Ganges)
- 10) The two brothers quarrelled with one another.(each other)
- 11) He deals with food grains.(deals in)
- 12) The first two lessons are interesting.
- 13) He washed neither his hands or his face. (neither is followed by nor)
- 14) He always listen to others.(listens)

- 15) Either you or he are telling a lie.(he is)
- 16) It is very cold. Is it? (is n't it)
- 17) One should keep his promise. (one-one's not his)
- 18) He brought the luggages.(luggage)
- 19) He comes late often to school.(often comes late)
- 20) Rajesh sits besides Roshan. (beside)
- 21) Bhagavad Gita is a sacred book. (the Bhagavad Gita)
- 22) Suresh as well as his sister have arrived.(sister has)
- 23) The police have received no informations.(information)
- 24) Laxman is junior than Ram.(Junior to)
- 25) Siddharth is an university teacher.(a university)
- 26) Radha jumped in the well. (jumped into)
- 27) Lal Bahadur Shastri was a honest man.(an honest)
- 28) The minister has returned back from Delhi. (returned from)
- 29) The news of the accident are shocking.(news is)
- 30) Let us discuss about the poetry of Keats.(Discuss not followed by about)
- 31) The Sun rise in the east. (The sun rises)
- 32) Sarojini Naidu is called as the Nightingale of India.(is called, not as)
- 33) She is loving me.(loves me)
- 34) The landlord distributed his property between his three sons.(more than two among)
- 35) Your cousin brother met me yesterday.(cousin)
- 36) One must respect his elders.(one's)
- 37) The guest spoke well, did he? (did n't he?)
- 38) He made an unique achievement.(a unique)
- 39) He is best boy in the class.(The best)
- 40) Bible deals with Christianity. (the Bible)
- 41) Every day she comes from bus. (by bus)
- 42) I prefer coffee than tea.(prefer to not than)
- 43) She is one of my best friend.(friends)
- 44) One must know his duties.(One's duties)
- 45) You divide this property between your three children. (among)
- 46) My friend gave me a hundred rupees note. (rupee)
- 47) Are you reading news-papers every day? (do you read)
- 48) She can succeed in it. Can she? (can't she?)
- 49) He packed his luggages.(luggage)
- 50) We are remembering Gandhiji.(remember)
- 51) The mobile phone is not switched off, is n't it? (is it?)
- 52) The property was divided between three sons.(among)
- 53) The meeting was held between 9 to 10 a.m. (from - to)

- 54) He is more taller than his sister. _(more tall or taller)
- 55) Each of the suspects were interrogated. (was)
- 56) He purchased the books from a stationary shop. (stationery)
- 57) More I watch cricket less I like it.(the less)
- 58) Meena's face is more beautiful than her mother.(than her mother's)
- 59) My friend studies in an university.(a university)
- 60) Sun is bright in the sky.(The Sun)
- 61) Each of the students are thanked by the principal. (each of the students is)
- 62) Ganga is the sacred river. (The Ganga)
- 63) Bombay is a biggest city in India. (the biggest)
- 64) One should love his country. (one's)
- 65) She is very intelligent, is she? (is n't she)
- 66) The father distributed his property among his two sons (between)
- 67) The Nathuram Ghodse assassinated Gandhi.(the not attached to proper noun)
- 68) Yesterday I sat besides my friend.(beside)
- 69) He is an university Professor. (a university)
- 70) You can do this exercise don't you? (can't you?)
- 71) He divided his property among his two sons.(between)
- 72) The quality of these mangoes are not paid.(quality is)
- 73) I prefer poetry than prose. (to)
- 74) She is one of the wisest girl in the class.(girls)
- 75) One should do his duty. (one's)
- 76) One of my books are missing. (is not are)
- 77) She could not prevent her husband to go to the horse race.(from going to)
- 78) Either I or my brother are invited.(is)
- 79) Ganges is a scared river for the Indians. (The Ganges)
- 80) Slow and steady win the race.(wins)
- 81) Mohan prefers an Indian wife than a European wife.(to not than)
- 82) He will certainly loose an opportunity.(lose)
- 83) Kalidasa is Shakespeare of India. (the Shakespeare)
- 84) One of the minister has been arrested by the police.(ministers)
- 85) The housewife jumped in the well.(into)
- 86) No sooner did the bell ring when the students rushed out.(than not when)
- 87) Rama as well as Sita go to the forest.(goes)
- 88) The clerk purchased stationaries for the office.(stationery)
- 89) Kashmir is Switzerland of India.(the Switzerland)
- 90) My mother died at Mumbai.(in Mumbai)
- 91) Have you been to Taj mahal. (the Taj Mahal)

- 92) This woman is a bachelor.(spinster)
- 93) She was the chairman of the meeting. (chairman not the chairman)
- 94) She was our host.(hostess)
- 95) The kitchen is full of mouses.(mice)
- 96) He has two father –in- laws.(fathers not laws)
- 97) I am an alumni of the Chennama university. (alumnus)
- 98) India is passing through many crisis. (crises)
- 99) This cattle is mine.(these cattle)
- 100) I have five deers.(deer not deers)
- 101) Please lend me a hundred-rupees note.(rupee)
- 102) This is a twelve –months story.(month)
- 103) He writes many poetries.(much poetry)
- 104) This is six-years old child. (Six year)
- 105) Please give me my spectacle.(spectacles)
- 106) 15th August is a historical day.(an historical)
- 107) He is my older brother.(elder)
- 108) I taught English to him.(I taught him English)
- 109) I am tired with work. (tired of)
- 110) He is clever in teaching English.(clever at)
- 111) This is the last model.(latest)
- 112) He was little tired.(a little)
- 113) This house is to let out.(to let)
- 114) The patient will be good soon.(well)

- 115) I put my hand over the table.(on)
- 116) He comes once in a week.(once a week)
- 117) We live besides the stream. (beside)
- 118) You as well as he is guilty.(are)
- 119) I have passion for studying.(passion to)
- 120) Do not discourage him to learn English.(against learning)
- 121) He is an authority over English.(on)
- 122) You cannot be admitted to this place.(into)
- 123) I am in need of your assistance.(for)

- 124) The girl is very deer.(dear)
- 125) Please give me a peace of paper.(piece)
- 126) Women perform many rights.(rites)
- 127) I want to meat you.(meet)
- 128) She preys in the temple.(prays)
- 129) I beg to apply for post of a clerk.(for the)
- 130) She is engaged with Mahantesh.(engaged to)

