

# CLASS NOTES

Class: XI

Date: 08/11/2021

Subject: English

Topic: Ranga's Marriage

## MCQ

Q1. What is the writing style of the author?

- a) Persuasive
- b) Rambling
- c) Technical
- d) None of the above

Q2. The story "Ranga's Marriage" is set in a village of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Madurai
- b) Bangalore
- c) Mysore
- d) Bhubaneswar

Q3. What is the name of the narrator's village?

- a) Hosahalli
- b) Panchavalli
- c) Hadinaru
- d) None of the above

Q4. How does the narrator speak of his village?

- a) Passively
- b) Vividly
- c) Inadequately
- d) Both (a) and (c)

Q5. What does the narrator mention as a 'priceless commodity'?

- a) To his native language
- b) To mangoes of his village
- c) To flowers of his village
- d) To English language

Q6. Who was Ranga?

- a) The narrator's son
- b) The accountant's son
- c) The doctor's son

d) None of the above

Q7. Why was Ranga's homecoming a big event?

a) Because he brought gifts for everyone

b) Because he was new in the village

c) Because he returned from Bangalore after studying there for six months

d) All of the above

Q8. An old lady checked for Ranga's \_\_\_\_\_.

a) birthmark

b) sacred piercing

c) sacred tattoo

d) sacred thread

Q9. After knowing that Ranga was the same, the crowd was \_\_\_\_\_.

a) disappointed

b) happy

c) angry

d) irritated

Q10. How does the narrator speak of Ranga's character?

a) Poorly

b) Highly

c) Manipulatively

d) Does not speak of his character

Q11. "As for his namaskara to me, he did not do it like any present-day boy..." What does it say about Ranga?

a) He was well mannered

b) He was disrespectful

c) He was forgetful

d) He changed his caste

Q12. What was Ranga's initial take on marriage?

a) He wanted to marry immediately

b) He wanted to marry a girl chosen by his parents

c) He wanted to remain a bachelor

d) He wanted an arranged marriage

Q13. According to Ranga, what type of girl should one marry?

- a) Mature
- b) Admirable
- c) Both (A) and (B)
- d) Not mentioned in the story

Q14. According to the narrator, who would make a suitable bride for Ranga?

- a) Narrator's own daughter
- b) Rama Rao's niece
- c) Narrator's niece
- d) Rama Rao's daughter

Q15. How does the narrator describe Ratna?

- a) Pretty girl of eleven
- b) From a big town
- c) Disrespectful
- d) Both (A) and (B)

Q16. When Ranga reached the narrator's house, Ratna was \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) sitting
- b) painting
- c) singing
- d) waiting

Q17. Ranga was \_\_\_\_\_ about Ratna.

- a) curious
- b) uninterested
- c) envious
- d) annoyed

Q18. "She was married a year ago." Hearing this, Ranga was \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) thrilled
- b) disappointed
- c) unconcerned
- d) surprised

Q19. What is the name of the narrator of the tale?

- a) Rangappa
- b) Shahtri
- c) Rama

d) Shyama

Q20. "Come, let's go and see Shastri." Who was Shastri?

a) The village doctor

b) A village elder

c) The astrologer

d) Not mentioned in the tale

Q21. Why was it not important to know Ranga's star?

a) Because Shastri already knew

b) Because Shastri was taught beforehand by the narrator

c) Because Shastri was not well versed

d) All of the above

Q22. According to the Shastri, what was Ranga's concern?

a) Concern for a girl

b) Concern for his studies

c) Concern for a job

d) Concern for his village

Q23. What sort of cue did Shastri suggest for the girl's name?

a) Something found in the forest

b) Something found in the ocean

c) Something found in the sky

d) None of the above

Q24. Later on, Ranga got to know that Ratna was

a) divorced

b) widowed

c) unmarried

d) engaged

Q25. "There's greater truth in that shastra than we imagine." Who said this?

a) Shyama

b) Shastri

c) Ratna

d) Ranga

**Q26. “Don’t forget, I developed on the hints you had given me.” What does the line suggest?**

- a) Shastri for what to Narrator tutored tell**
- b) Everything that Shastri told was based on his predictions
- c) Both (A) and (B)
- d) None of the above

**Q27. Why does the narrator call the couple childish?**

- a) Because they were immature
- b) Because they named their child after him**
- c) Because they were playful
- d) Because they invited him for dinner

**Q28. “It’s Shyama’s birthday.” Who has been referred to in this line?**

- a) Ranga and Ratna’s child**
- b) The narrator
- c) A child in village
- d) None of the above

**Q29. After reading “Ranga’s Marriage”, who (according to you) played a major role in Ranga and Ratna’s marriage?**

- a) Rama Rao
- b) Shastri
- c) Ranga
- d) Shyama**

**Q30. What sort of intentions does the narrator seem to have towards Ranga?**

- a) He is mean
- b) He feels responsible for his marriage**
- c) He is manipulative
- d) He feels pitiful

## **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**1. What were the two distinctive features of the village Hosahalli?**

**Ans.** The narrator speaks glowingly of his village. Hosahalli. He lists a number of distinctive features of the place. It has a doctor who had travelled widely.

Then there are some special mango trees and a creeper growing in the village pond.

**2. How does the narrator give us a vague picture of Indian villages during the British rule?**

**Ans.** During the British rule, Indian villages were poor and undeveloped. Very few people could understand or speak English. So, when Ranga was sent to Bangalore to study, it was a great event. Early marriage was a common practice. Ratna was married off when she was just eleven years old.

**3. Why was Ranga's homecoming a great event?**

**Ans.** Ranga was the son of the village accountant. He was sent to Bangalore to study in an English school. People were very excited when Ranga returned home after six months. They expected a big change in the boy. So, they rushed to his doorstep. His homecoming became a great event.

**4. What role does the narrator play in the life of Rangappa?**

**Ans.** Shyama, the narrator, resolves to get Ranga married. He lays a trap for Ranga. He invites both, Ratna and Ranga to his house so that they see each other. There, as the narrator had thought, Ranga becomes attracted to Ratna. Finally, the narrator manages to get them married. Thus, the narrator plays the role of a match-maker.

**5. What were Ranga's views on the selection of a bride and marriage in general?**

**Ans.** Rangappa had no intention to marry unless he found the right girl. He wanted a mature girl and also one whom he admired. He was against arranged marriage and against marrying an adolescent girl. If he failed to find the girl of his choice, he was ready to remain a bachelor.

**6. What tricks did the narrator play to intensify Ranga's interest in Ratna?**

**Ans.** At first, Ranga was against marrying a young and immature girl. But the narrator played his cards tactfully. He brought Ranga and Ratna face to face. When he noticed that Ranga was attracted to the girl, he lied to him that Ratna had got married recently. Ranga was sad and disappointed on hearing this. Then with the help of the village astrologer, the narrator convinces Ranga that Rama was the girl for him. Even the stars predicted the same. Thus, Rana was convinced and he married Ratna.

### **7. Why did the narrator resolve to get Ranga married?**

**Ans.** The narrator was pleased when Ranga greeted him respectfully and later came to meet him with a couple of oranges. He thought that such a decent boy should marry and settle down. But Ranga had his own views about an ideal life-partner. He was willing to remain single until he found the right girl. So the narrator made up his mind to get the boy married soon.

### **8. What role does Shastri play in bringing about Ranga and Ratna together?**

**Ans.** The narrator sought the help of Shastri in bringing Ranga and Rama together. He tutored Shastri, the astrologer. He took Ranga to his house. Shastriji read the stars and made calculations. He finally declared that the girl in Ranga's mind has the name of something found in the ocean. It could be Ratna as well. Ranga was convinced that even stars wanted that he should marry Ratna.

### **9. How did Ranga and Ratna express their gratitude to the narrator?**

**Ans.** Several years passed since the marriage of Ranga and Ratna. They had a three-year-old son now. Ranga invited the narrator for dinner at his house on the child's birthday. There he came to know that the child was named "Shyama" after him. That was how the two youngsters expressed their gratitude to Shyama.

### **10. Why did the narrator tell a lie about Ratna's marital status?**

**Ans.** The narrator noted Ranga's growing interest in Rama. Ranga enquired if she was married. The narrator told a lie that she was married a year ago. He said so to see Ranga's reaction. Later on, he declared that she was not married yet. Ranga was surprised and happy, all willing to marry Ratna.

## **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

### **1. Give a brief account of Ranga's education, his views on marriage and finally how he got married.**

**Ans.** Ranga was the son of an accountant of Hosahalli village. He made news when he went to Bangalore to study further. In those days, not many people could speak or even understand English. So, when he returned home after six months, a curious crowd of villagers gathered at his house to see the change in the boy. They were disappointed.

Ranga was unwilling to marry a very young and immature girl. He was willing to remain a bachelor until he found the right girl. He was opposed to arranged marriage. A man should marry a girl he admired—that was his clear-cut philosophy. But the narrator resolved to get Ranga married at the earliest. He so manipulated the situation that Ranga saw young Ratna got attracted to her and with the sanction of Shastri's astrology, married her.

## **2. Why and how does the narrator conspire to get Ranga married?**

**Ans.** Ranga was young educated, generous and promising boy. But he was adamant on not marrying a very young and immature girl, selected by his parents. He was bent upon staying single until he found the right girl whom he admired. The narrator resolved to get him married. He thought of Rama, the eleven-year-old niece of Rama Rao. She could play the harmonium and even had a sweet voice. The narrator brought Ratna and Ranga face to face at his own house. He roused the boy's interest in the girl. He declared that the girl was already married. But it was a lie. He conspired with Shastri to further Ranga's interest in Ratna. Ranga was made to believe that even according to the Shastras he was destined to marry Ratna.

## **VLAUE BASED QUESTIONS**

**1. The institution of child marriage is deep-rooted in our society. Laws are present to check it but it is still prevalent in society. It is an evil which laws alone cannot annihilate. Something more is to be done. Discuss.**

**Ans.** Child marriage is prohibited by law in our country. Strangely enough, this social tradition is still prevalent in society. Child marriage is a social evil. Thus, these social evil needs treatment at the social level and this responsibility lies on the shoulders of the social organisations. They should carry out intensive awareness programmes against child marriage. To fight these evil, young boys and girl should willingly come forward to oppose this tradition. They should not give consent to such marriages. Child marriage snatches away childhood and its dreams. It makes a girlchild's life a virtual hell. Motherhood at a tender age leaves her weak physically and mentally. As she is not well educated, she does not know how to look after her children efficiently. The girls who become mothers at a tender age often die a premature death.

Those who try to perpetuate child marriage should be severely punished. The custodians of law, if found negligent, should be equally punished. More and

more girls should be educated. Moreover, the girls must have more say when the question of their marriage crops up. Such measures can provide the only way to uproot this most heinous of the social evils.

**2. To decry any language and any culture is not good. The bad thing is the unmindful aping of other cultures. Elucidate.**

**Ans.** The widening influence of the western culture is all pervasive. Every culture has positive as well as negative points. Soaping any culture blindly is never good. English education has changed our lifestyle. It is good that it has made us broad-minded and we have rejected many age-old and outdated rites and rituals. Today, our women are no longer the slaves of men. They have their own say. But under the influence of western culture, we have ignored the good of our own culture. Junk food has replaced our healthy food. Materialism has made us forget the values of human relations. Cut-throat competition, a product of western culture has made us insensitive and brutish. Old Morals and values are forgotten. Marriage is a union of two families. So, while having the right to choose one's life partner one's family's role should not be ignored. We can conclude that we should try to form an amalgamation of positive points of different cultures and make this world a better place to live in.

## CLASS NOTES

Class: XI

Topic: Landscape of the Soul

Subject: ENGLISH

### MCQ

**1. What two forms of art did the author contrast in this chapter?**

- A. Indian Ancient Art and Chinese Art
- B. Chinese art and European art**
- C. American Art ad European Art
- D. European Art and Greek Art

**2. Who did the Tang emperor Xuanzong commission to decorate a wall in the palace?**

- A. Axi Xiami
- B. Viu Quizi
- C. Wu Daozi**
- D. Wu Shawmi

**3. Who was the Chinese Emperor during the Eighth Century?**

- A. Tang Emperor Xuanzong**
- B. Yongle Emperor Zhu Di
- C. Jianwen Emperor Zhu Yunwen
- D. Tiacheng Emperor Zhu Changluo

**4. Where did the painter draw the attention in the painting?**

- A. Sun
- B. Palace
- C. Birds
- D. a cave at the foot of the mountain**

**5. What happened when the painter entered the cave?**

- A. The entrance closed behind him**
- B. The painting vanished
- C. Nothing happened
- D. It was only a dream

**6. What happened when the painter clapped his hands?**

- A. The painting on the wall was gone and so was the painter**
- B. The emperor entered the cave
- C. Painter falls
- D. The wall collapsed

**7. Why didn't the painter want to draw an eye of a dragon?**

- A. He feared that the painting would not look good
- B. He feared that the dragon would fly out of the painting**
- C. He feared that dragon will seem real
- D. Because he didn't want to work

**8. What do the books of Confucius and Zhuangzi teach?**

- A. To guide his disciple in the right direction**
- B. To not fear the superiors
- C. To not to suppress your thoughts
- D. None of the above

**9. What was the name of the blacksmith in the fifteenth century Antwerp?**

- A. Adam Mulch
- B. Sadern Metsys
- C. Lori Adam
- D. Quinten Metsys**

**10. Why didn't the father approve of the love of his daughter and the blacksmith?**

- A. due to his profession
- B. due to his caste
- C. due to his appearance
- D. None of the above

**11. What did Quinten do to get into apprenticeship into his master's studio?**

- A. asked him to admit him too
- B. drew a fly on his latest panel that looked real**
- C. gave an interview
- D. drew a dragon

**12. What did the two forms of art depict?**

- A. A perfect, illusionistic likeness in Europe, the essence of inner life and spirit in Asia**
- B. A perfect, illusionistic likeness in Asia, the essence of inner life and spirit in Europe
- C. Perfect art form in Asia and realness in Europe
- D. It depicted nothing

**13. What does the word 'Dao' mean?**

- A. Perfection
- B. Both the path or the method, and the mysterious works of the**

## **Universe**

- C. Mystery**
- D. Royal**

### **14. What does the Chinese Landscape depict?**

- A. They are not real and one can enter from any viewpoint**
- B. They produce an actual viewpoint**
- C. They are not imaginary**
- D. None of the above**

### **15. What does 'Leisurely movement' mean?**

- A. Relaxed movement**
- B. Hurried action**
- C. Pleasure action**
- D. None of the above**

### **16. What did the Chinese Painter want the viewer to do?**

- A. He wants the viewer to enter his mind**
- B. He wants the viewers to admire his painting**
- C. He wants them to imagine the scene**
- D. He wants them to feel like they are inside of the scene**

### **17. What does the concept of 'Shanshui' represent?**

- A. Imaginary place**
- B. Worship**
- C. 'Mountain water' which when used together represents the word 'landscape'**
- D. None of the above**

### **18. What does Yin mean?**

- A. Water; horizontal and resting on the earth, fluid, moist and**

**cool**

- B. Mountain; vertically towards Heaven, stable, warm, and dry in the sun**
- C. Neutral action**
- D. None of the above**

**19. What does Yang mean?**

- A. Mountain; vertically towards Heaven, stable, warm, and dry in the sun**
- B. Water; horizontal and resting on the earth, fluid, moist and cool**
- C. Neutral action**
- D. Receptive, feminine aspect of universal energy**

**20. What is the role of man in between Heaven and Earth?**

- A. He is in a path**
- B. He is a sinner**
- C. He is meant to do actions**
- D. He becomes the conduit of communication**

**21. What was Francois Cheng's expression?**

- A. the centre of the landscape**
- B. the eye of the landscape**
- C. the centre of the universe**
- D. the left side of the yang**

**22. Where had the Master hidden the masterpiece for the emperor to see?**

- A. In a room**
- B. Behind a screen**

- C. Underground place behind
- D. A cupboard

**23. What does the European Figurative painting mean to the viewer?**

- A. Illusion
- B. Imagination
- C. Exactly as he sees it from a specific angle
- D. View of the painter

**24. What is the essential third element?**

- A. Left Void
- B. Middle Void
- C. Yang
- D. Yin

**25. What is the third element compared with?**

- A. Prayer
- B. Travel
- C. Yogic practice of pranayama
- D. Nirvana

**26. "Antwerp, a master blacksmith called Quinten Metsys fell in love with a ..... daughter"**

- A. Emperor's
- B. Painter's
- C. Minister's
- D. Master's

**27. What according to the painter dwells in the cave?**

- A. A spirit

- B. Magic**
- C. Mystery**
- D. Dragon**

**28. How did the cave open?**

- A. Painter said a prayer**
- B. With a magic spell**
- C. " Painter clapped his hands"**
- D. With a command**

**29. What path does the Chinese painter's art create?**

- A. Horizontal**
- B. Vertical**
- C. " A path for your eyes to travel up and down, then back again, in a leisurely movement"**
- D. Stillness**

**30. Chinese art requires ..... participation of the viewer**

- A. passive**
- B. emotional**
- C. active**
- D. methodological**

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**1. What is the difference between Chinese and European view of art?**

**Or**

**What is the essential difference in the nature of Eastern and Western painting styles?**

The Chinese and the European arts are in direct contrast to each other and represent two contrarian views of art. Western figurative paintings depict scenes exactly as they are, whereas Eastern painters depict inner space—spiritual and conceptual. The European painter wants the viewer to understand his art exactly as he sees it, whereas Chinese painter wants the viewer to use his prudence, enjoy the art and come out with his inference.

## **2. Briefly recount what happened to the painter Wu Daozi?**

The painter Wu Daozi lived in the eighteenth century. He was showing his painting of a beautiful landscape to the emperor who was all praises for it. Wu Daozi then clapped his hands before the cave in his painting and its entrance opened. The painter entered the cave and disappeared along with the cave and painting leaving the astonished Emperor speechless!

## **3. How was Quinten able to marry the painter's daughter?**

Quinten was a blacksmith who wanted to marry a painter's daughter. The painter did not think he was a suitable match, as he was not an artist. Quinten painted a fly on one of the painter's canvases. It looked so real that the painter tried to kill it. When he realised that Quinten had painted it, he allowed him to marry his daughter.

## **4. Give two examples to show that figurative Western painting reproduces an actual view.**

Flemish artist did not draw the dragon's eye for fear it would come alive; so lifelike was the dragon. Quinten Metsys painted a fly on artists' canvas — artist swatted it thinking it was a real fly.

### **5.What are Yang and Yin? What do they represent?**

**‘Yang’ represents the mountain or the vertical element which is stable, warm, dry and masculine. ‘Yin’ represents the water or the horizontal element that is fluid, moist, cool and feminine. The interaction of Yang and Yin is the fundamental notion of Daoism.**

### **6. Explain the significance of the “middle void” with reference to the lesson ‘Landscape of the Soul’.**

**Or**

### **What is the Middle Void? Why it is important?**

**The ‘Middle Void’ is the empty space between ‘Yang’ and ‘Yin’. Their interaction takes place here. It is represented by white unpainted space in Chinese paintings.**

### **7.Why is the white unpainted space important in Chinese art?**

**White space represents the Middle Void where the interaction of Yang and Yin takes place. Man has an important role here. He becomes the conduit of communication between both poles of the universe.**

### **8.Who is Nek Chand? What is his achievement?**

**Nek Chand was an untrained artist, renowned for his masterpiece sculpted work with stone and recycled material—**

the Rock Garden of Chandigarh. He was an exponent of raw art which received worldwide recognition.

## **Long Answer Type Questions**

### **1. Illustrate with examples the difference in the nature of Eastern and Western paintings?**

The essential difference between Eastern and Western paintings is that the Eastern painting is not factual; it does not represent an actual view as a Western figurative painting does. It has a dimension of time. The viewer can 'enter' the painting and thereby the artist's mind. The landscape is an inner one having spiritual and conceptual space. He gave the viewer various entry points to let him enjoy the journey from his perspective. Wu Daozi, the Chinese painter, was not satisfied with the emperor's appreciation of his art. His art had a much deeper meaning which he wanted the viewer to comprehend by entering his mind. The European paintings were to be viewed from a specific angle and exactly the way the artist wanted you to see it.

### **2. What are the elements of 'shanshui'? Explain in detail.**

The Chinese painter brings out the concept of Shanshui in his work. Literally it means mountain and water. The mountain is symbolic of the male and the water is symbolic of the female element in creation. This is the fundamental notion of 'Daoism'. In between there is the Middle Void where their interaction takes place and is also the space for man. Thus, the Chinese painter's landscape has a spiritual character.

The author has compared the concept of 'Shanshui' with the yogic practice of 'Pranayama' breathe in, hold, breath out—the

time of the suspension of breath is the void when meditation occurs. This middle void is crucial-as nothing can happen without it.

**3. Who was the untutored genius who created a paradise and what is his contribution to art?**

‘Outsider art’ was mooted in 1940 by a French painter named Jean Dubuffet. It is the art created by those who have not received any formal training in art. India’s Nek Chand is an exponent of this genre and has won worldwide acclaim.

He made a garden sculpted with stone and recycled material—that would be anything and everything from tin, broken bangles, to a sink to a broken-down car. Any discarded material could be a work of art for Nek Chand which he took to dizzying heights. His art has been highly acclaimed worldwide — how a single man’s vision can make a difference and produce a unique art. UNESCO honoured him and his work has been displayed in the leading museums of Switzerland, Belgium, France and Italy.