**U.VINOTH**

**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH**

**DHARMAPURAM ADHINAM ARTS COLLEGE-MAYILADUTHURAI**

 **IV–SEMESTER\***

 **SHORT STORIES FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION**

 **Subject code; 16ELCE4**

 **PART-II-ENGLISH**

 **UNIT-I\***

1. **THE AUSPICIOUS VISION\***

 **–RABINDRANATH TAGORE**

**1. Who is Kantichandra?**

 **Kantichandra** was young; yet after his wife's death he sought no second partner, and gave his mind to the hunting of beasts and birds. His body was long and slender, hard and agile; his sight keen; his aim unerring.

**2.** **Why did Kanti get confused?**

Kanti was in utter confusion because the bride was a different one; she was not the maiden with the ducks whom he had seen earlier.

**3. What was the real auspicious vision of kanti?**

 Kanti looked at the face of his bride .It was a gracious and beautiful face .That was the real auspicious vision for him.

**4. What was the physical defect in the maiden?**

The beautiful maiden was deaf and dumb.

**5. What was the call from inside the house?**

Someone inside the house called the name of Sudha and the maiden jumped up and went in.

 **2 .GLORY AT TWILIGHT\***

 **-BHABANI BHATTACHARYA**

**1.** **How was the early life of satyajit?**

Born in a humble village, satyajit had to struggle hard to attain success in life.

**2. What was satyajit’s first appointment?**

Satyajit was appointed as a Clerk in a private bank.

**3. How did Srinath arrange to get the dowry amount?**

Srinath told satyajit that Harish, the money –lender would give the cash but he needed security.

**4. What was the request of srinath to satyajit?**

Srinath requested satyajit to give Rs.2001/-towards cash dowry for his daughter Beena.

**5. What is the greatness of satyajit?**

Satyajit is able to taste the glory at twilight even after his economic downfall.

 **UNIT –II\***

1. **THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE ROSE\***

 - **Oscar Wilde**

**1. What does the nightingale symbolize in The Nightingale and the Rose?**

 In the short story "The **Nightingale and the Rose**," the **nightingale does symbolize** goodness, virtue, and sacrifice. ... She understood goodness, virtue, and sacrifice because she gave her life for her belief in true love. The **rose** is the symbol of the **nightingale's** true love.

**2. What are the themes of The Nightingale and the Rose?**

 This brief but poignant story explores themes related to **sacrifice**, love, and materialism. The Nightingale makes the ultimate **sacrifice** of his own life, believing love a worthy cause. However, this **sacrifice** is not appreciated. The girl shows materialism in her rejection of the red rose, a symbol of perfect love.

**3. What is the setting of the Nightingale and the Rose?**

 There are a number of **settings** in "The **Nightingale and the Rose**." The first **setting** is the student's garden, the place in which he desperately searches for a red **rose** to give to the girl he loves. ... Finally, after being rebuffed by the girl, the student retreats to the third **setting**: his bedroom.

**4. What does Nightingale symbolize?**

 The **nightingale** has a long history with symbolic associations ranging from "creativity, the muse, nature's purity, and, in Western spiritual tradition, virtue and goodness." Coleridge and Wordsworth saw the **nightingale** more as an instance of natural poetic creation: the **nightingale** became a voice of nature.

**5. Who is the protagonist in The Nightingale and the Rose?**

 The most important character in the short story “The **Nightingale and the Rose**” by Oscar Wilde is the **Nightingale**, who functions as the heroine or the **protagonist**. The **Nightingale** is a bird, but she is personified by the author, who gives her speech, thoughts and feelings like those of a human being.

**6. How does the Nightingale wonder at the mystery of love?**

 “He is weeping for a red rose,” said the **Nightingale**. ... But the **Nightingale** understood the **secret** of the Student's sorrow, and she sat silent in the oak-tree, and thought about the **mystery of Love**. The **nightingale**, as readers learn, **will** sacrifice its life so that the student may experience **love** with his chosen partner.

 **2. ACME\***

 -**John Galsworthy**

**1. What is the theme of the story quality by John Galsworthy?**

 In **Quality by John Galsworthy** we have the **theme** of commitment, determination, loyalty, honesty, dedication and loss. Narrated in the first person by an unnamed man the reader realizes after reading the **story** that **Galsworthy** may be exploring the **theme** of commitment

**2. Why did Bruce appear very weak?**

Bruce had undergone an operation which had cost him much money and left him very weak.

**3. How did Bruce look like?**

 Bruce was a tall, thin man with a face rather like Mark Twain’s black eye brows, drooping grey moustache and fuzzy grey hair.

**4. Why is Bruce called genius?**

Bruce had written fifteen books which had earned him the reputation of a genius.

**5. How much money did the author get for Bruce‘s skit?**

The author received a cheque for 3000 dollars from a film company for Bruce’s skit.

 **UNIT-III\***

1. **THE SON FROM AMERICA\***

 **-Isaac Bashevis Singer**

**1. What is theme of the son from America?**

 In **The Son from America by Isaac** Bashevis **Singer** we have the **theme** of contentment, independence, tradition, appearance, faith, humility, change and acceptance. Narrated in the third person by an unnamed narrator the reader realizes after reading the story that **Singer** may be exploring the **theme** of contentment

**2.** [**What plan did Samuel have for Lentshin?**](https://www.enotes.com/homework-help/what-plan-did-samuel-have-lentshin-1219188)

 Berl is an elderly Jew in his eighties. He is a Russian Jew who resettled in Poland. He and his wife, Berlcha, live in one of the smallest huts of Lentshin and own “a half of an acre of field

3**.** [**How do Berl and Berlcha live in "The Son from America"?**](https://www.enotes.com/homework-help/how-do-berl-and-berlcha-live-in-the-son-from-1962018)

 Berl and Berlcha live in a tiny hut in the village of Lentshin in Poland. They have a garden, which presumably provides them with vegetables, as well as a cow and a goat for milk. Berlcha keeps

**4.** [**What plan did Samuel have for Lentshin?**](https://www.enotes.com/homework-help/what-plan-did-samuel-have-lentshin-1219188)

 Berl is an elderly Jew in his eighties. He is a Russian Jew who resettled in Poland. He and his wife, Berlcha, live in one of the smallest huts of Lentshin and own “a half of an acre of field,

**5.** [**What does the story reveal about a clash of values?**](https://www.enotes.com/homework-help/what-story-reveal-clash-values-1330562)

 Isaac Bashevis Singer's short story "The Son from America" tells of a son's return home, from America, after forty years. The son has returned with great wealth, hoping to improve the lives of his...

 **2. THE PEDESTRIAN\***

 -**Ray Bradbury**

**1. What is the main idea of the pedestrian?**

 A **central theme of "The Pedestrian**" is that humans run the risk of allowing technology to take over their lives. In the story, Leonard Mead.

**2. What happens in the pedestrian?**

 "The **Pedestrian**" offers a glance into the future, where a man, Leonard Mead, goes for long walks every evening by himself. The year is 2053, and Mr. Mead is the only **pedestrian** near his home. ... He lives by himself - he has no wife, and so it is a tradition for him to walk every evening.

**3. What is the author's message in the pedestrian**?

 "The **Pedestrian**," which was the inspiration for Fahrenheit 451, is a cautionary short story warning its readers not to allow technology to run out of control. In the dystrophic world depicted in the tale, it is considered a very bizarre act for a person to take a walk in the open air.

**4. What is the point of view of the pedestrian?**

 The story is in a third person limited omniscient **point of view**. It shows us Leonard Mead's thoughts and actions, but only the actions of the police car.

**5. What was Ray Bradbury's purpose for writing the pedestrian?**

 **Bradbury's purpose** of **writing** “The **Pedestrian**” could be to warn the people of the future and how technology could affect the people of the future. In the 1950's televisions had just came out, which made certain people watch it all day

 **UNIT-IV\***

1. **A NINCOMPOOP\***

 **-Anton Chekhov**

**1. Is nincompoop a real word?**

 Calling someone a **nincompoop** is like calling them a fool, idiot, bonehead, or dope. ... **Nincompoop** is a silly-sounding **word** that's also kind of old-fashioned, like ninny. No one has any solid idea where it came from, and anyone who claims otherwise is, well, a **nincompoop**.

**2. Where did the word nincompoop come from?**

 **Nincompoop**. For such a colloquial **word**, **nincompoop** actually has a very learned past. Samuel Johnson, the compiler of England's first proper dictionary, claims the **word comes from** the Latin phrase non compos mentis (“not of right mind”), and was originally a legal **term**.

**3**. **What is the Theme of "The Nincompoop?"**

 **Theme** of "The **Nincompoop**” The **story** conveys that one should always stand up for themselves. ... This **story** best relates to today when a person feels cheated, but they don't have the courage to stand up for themselves in fear of what might happen.

**4. Why did Julia say ‘merci’to her master?**

 It was because in other places she was not given any money at all.

**5. How much rubles was reduced in Julia’s salary for breaking a tea cup and saucer?**

The master reduced two rubles.

1. **THE DIAMOND NECKLACE\***

 -**Guy De Maupassant**

**1. What is the moral of the story the diamond necklace?**

 The **moral of the story** "The **Necklace**" is to be satisfied with what one has. In the **story**, Mathilde is not happy with anything.

**2. What happened to Mathilde in the diamond necklace?**

 She had borrowed a **diamond necklace** from her friend Madame Forestier. After the ball, she realizes she has lost the borrowed **necklace**. She and her husband go in debt to replace the **necklace**. ... She becomes old and haggard looking, working hard to pay off the debt of replacing the lost **necklace**

**3. What is the message in the necklace?**

 The theme of the short story, "The **Necklace**" is to be happy with who you are and what you have. Madame Loisel lived in the middle class society but longed to be a member of high society. She wanted to live above her means and would do whatever it took to get there.

**4. What does the necklace symbolize in the story the necklace?**

 The **necklace symbolizes** the wealth and status that Mathilde longs for but cannot attain. The coat that her husband gives her at the end of the party **symbolizes** their current life, which Mathilde hates, and the mediocre social status she wants to escape from.

**5. What is the lesson of the necklace?**

 I would say that the moral **lesson of "The Necklace**” is that deception is often a mistake which has bad results for the deceiver. Mathilde wishes to deceive the people attending the ball by making them think she has a higher social status than is actually the case. The borrowed **necklace** helps her to do this

 **UNIT-V\***

1. **SUN AND MOON \***

-**Katherine Mansfield**

**1What are the names given to the sun and moon Mansfield‘s story?**

 **Sun** (a boy), **Moon** (a girl),

 **Nurse,**

 **Annie,**

 **Mother,**

 **Father,**

 **The pianist,**

 **Minnie** - the **new cook.**

 **Nellie - the housemaid.**

**2. What is the major theme of sun and moon?**

 The gap between children and adults.

**3. What are the literary significance of sun and moon?**

 The text is written in the [modernist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernist) mode, without a set structure, and with many shifts in the narrative.

**4. What did Moon think of the flower pots?**

Moon thought they were hats.

**5. How is Moon called by a guest?**

 The guest, an old lady called Moon, ‘such a serious little poppet’.

 **2. FUR\***

 -**Saki**

**1. What does fur mean?**

 **Fur**. **Fur is** the fuzzy hair on an animal like a rabbit or a raccoon. ... Sometimes **fur is** used to **mean** "an animal's pelt" or "clothing made from the **fur** of an animal." The phrase "to make the **fur** fly" **means** "to cause serious trouble."

**2. Is hair a fur?**

 **Hair** and **fur** are chemically indistinguishable, having the same chemical composition, and are made of keratin. ... The **hair** of non-human mammals refers as “**fur**,” while humans are said to have **hair**. So, basically, **hair** is a characteristic of all mammals. **Fur** is a reference to the **hair** of animals

**3. What is the theme of fur?**

 In **Fur by Saki** we have the **theme** of selfishness, appearance, friendship, bitterness, kindness and revenge. The **theme** of this story is betrayal and deception: Eleanor is a false friend who uses her friend Suzanne's confidences to stab her in the back.

**4. What is the moral lesson of the storyteller?**

 The story is about the nature of childhood during the Edwardian period in England. The **moral lesson** of the story "The **Storyteller**" would be "not all stories end happy". It applies to the story of the bachelor about the girl named Bertha who is so horribly good that she even has three medals for that.

**5. What is the theme of the storyteller by Saki?**

 ''The **Storyteller**,'' by British author H.H. Munro, whose penname was **Saki**, explores the **themes** of pride, moral education, and improper behavior for children in the Edwardian time period. **Saki** loved to satirize high society in his short stories.