

10. Where the Wild Things Are Maurice Sendak

SUMMARY : 'Where the Wild Things Are' by Maurice Sendak, is the story of a little boy and main character of the story, named Max. After his mother sends him to bed without dinner, Max falls asleep and his room immediately transforms into a moonlit forest surrounded by a vast ocean. There is a boat waiting for him, and Max is excited for the chance to travel to a faraway land and escape his mother's strict rules.

After sailing for quite some time, Max finally finds himself in a place where the wild things are. The wild things are big and ferocious but ultimately tame creatures. He is greeted by this group of creatures who try to scare him off by roaring, stomping, and showing their teeth and claws, but Max doesn't even flinch. Instead, he stares into their eyes without blinking. The wild things realize that Max is the most wild of all of them, and they make him king of the wild things.

With Max in charge, the wild things are commanded to 'let the wild rumpus start!' They spend days on end shouting, stomping, dancing, and swinging through the trees. When Max has finally had enough, he puts an end to the craziness by sending his subjects to bed without their dinner, just as his mother did to him.

At that point, Max starts to miss his mom. He realizes that being in charge is hard work, and he understands why his mother sent him to bed. Then, he smells something delicious, perhaps the dinner that he wasn't allowed to eat, waiting for him in his bedroom. Max decides that it is time to leave the wild things and sail back to the place where he is loved most of all.

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A Truck Full of Chrysanthemums - Summary

A Truck Full of Chrysanthemums is an abstract from, "No Presents Please" written by Jayant Kaikini. In this publication, he records the life of people who live in Mumbai. The book is originally written in Kannada and was translated into English by Tejaswini Niranjana. It is considered to be the first translated book to win the DSC prize for South Asian Literature.

The story "A Truck Full of Chrysanthemums" is set in Mumbai municipal chawl. In a chawl of tenement homes, filled with noise and bustle and a thousand smells, members of mahajan family struggled to live. The story revolves around a main character called Durgi who was a servant of the house of Maharjan family. She was sixty years old. The owner of the house was Sudhir Mahajan who worked in municipality. His wife was Jyothi Mahajan who took tuitions in the evenings. They had two children, Rashmi and Varsha. Durgi was hired twenty years ago to look after Rashmi when she was an infant. It was agreed that Durgi would work for the Mahajan family in exchange for two meals a day, a sari once a year and a minimum salary. She worked for twenty years but at present, she had fallen sick and was in her deathbed.

The story begins when Durgi lies on the mat, eyes open, her small arms and legs making her look like a child. She wears the discarded clothes of the girls. She is unable to walk and hence she would crawl to the window on her stomach and looks outside. Her belongings are an old cup, plastic mug, comb and a palm-sized plastic mirror that are placed nearby the mat.

Durgi, as a servant, went on plaiting the girls' hair, washing clothes, scrubbing vessels and having done all the household chores, she stood in ration queue.

Gradually when Durgi fell ill, the girls felt that she was an obstacle in the house and were irritated by her very presence.

It was during Rashmi's tenth-grade exams that the symptoms of Durgi's illness first began to appear. She kept

getting a fever. The family treated her with balm and tablets which were of no use. Her face and limbs began to swell. One day, unable to withhold the vomiting sensation, she puked and created a mess in the room. This incident forced Sudhir to think of sending her away. However, Jyothi was against sending her off because she was more concerned about the neighbours' reaction. So she suggested her husband to take Durgi to hospital. Sudhir took her to three different doctors who told him that she required major treatment from big hospitals. His lack of interest in spending on a servant compelled him to cook up a few lies. He went home and told

his wife that the disease could be curable with the consumption of vitamin tablets and the reason for the disease was change of climate. But the sickness would not stop.

Then the mahajans enquired if Durgi wanted to go to her native place or relatives but she did not respond as she absolutely had no idea about them.

The chawl people said that the sickness was infectious because of which tuition students stopped coming. The girls, on the other hand, started quarrelling over small things.

As Durgi's sickness deteriorated, she was unable to walk and bedridden permanently. Jyothi then could not tolerate having to help Durgi with her ablutions. Durgi stopped eating altogether. Even after one month, she burned bright and didn't show any sign of death. As she had no strength to speak to people around, she spent time looking through the window wholesale dealers of flowers, fruits and the trucks that carried vegetables and flowers.

Being fed up by the presence of Durgi, Sudhir, as suggested by his colleague, approached a doctor who, in turn, gave him ten pills and asked him to give it to her before she slept. The same night, the Mahajans approached Durgi and convinced her that their daughters were in the age to be married off and that she should take those ten pills and die. She agreed to take them but the next day. Jyothi used to plait Durgi's hair once a week but this time Durgi didn't want Jyothi to do that as she was aware of the fact that they were about to kill her. Then the mother asked the girls to plait Durgi's hair meanwhile Durgi slowly reminded them about Varsha's birthday.

Durgi then looks through the window and assumes a truck full of Chrysanthemums which would never become empty.

The last line, "The longest night of the century was holding off tomorrow with all its might" indicates her unwillingness and helplessness to face death. The 'truck full of Chrysanthemums' is a representation of her optimism and positive thinking towards life even in the midst of difficult times.

05. THE POWER OF HABIT - PROLOGUE - “THE HABIT CURE” - CHARLES DUHIGG

SUMMARY: Charles Duhigg opens the book with the story of 34-year-old Lisa Allen, an American woman who lived for years with a smoking addiction, an unhealthy body, financial problems, and relationship struggles. A range of medical researchers from neurologists to geneticists were researching how the brain forms habits, and Lisa’s story provided a perfect example of how people can change their habits to improve their lives. Lisa turned her life around by addressing one key habit first: She quit smoking. By changing just this one habit, what Duhigg identifies as a keystone habit, Lisa retrained her brain with an entirely new set of habits that overhauled her life.

The problem with habits, as Duhigg explains, is that humans often feel that they are making active decisions in their lives, but our habits unfold as deeply subconscious routines. Thanks to a robust field of scientists who have researched habit formation in the brain, we do not necessarily need to be victimised by our habits. Duhigg then introduces both the book’s premise and its structure: “Each chapter revolves around a central argument: Habits can be changed, if we understand how they work”. The book’s nine chapters are organised into three broad themes: 1) how habits form within the brains of individual humans; 2) how corporations and organisations have used habits to market their products; and 3) how habit formation works within societies.

Duhigg begins with Lisa Allen’s story in order to emphasise that habit change is possible and show how profoundly habits shape people’s lives. Allen’s bad habits totally dominated her life—they limited her personal, financial, and professional success. Her turnaround was remarkable because she corrected so many bad habits in such a short period of time. This shows that even the most destructive, deeply ingrained habits are ultimately within people’s control. In other words, Duhigg promises that people can change any habit if they have the right tools. Lisa Allen resolved to change her habits after hitting rock bottom. While many people view their habits as outside their control, Allen managed to change when she realised that habits were one of the few things she actually could control. This shows how motivation is a crucial ingredient in habit change: people must want to change in order to actually do it. Unfortunately, motivation is also the only ingredient that people have to supply for themselves. While Duhigg can teach people evidence-based techniques to change their habits in this book, people have to decide for themselves if their habits are worth changing.

Is it possible to turn around a messy life in a relatively short period of time? Lisa Allen, 34 years old had struggled with obesity her entire life. She had started

smoking and drinking when she was sixteen. Worse, she was \$10,000 in debts. Most people wouldn't recover from such a situation. Yet, Lisa now completely changed. She looks a decade younger, she's run a marathon and she just bought a home. Charles Duhigg begins with this striking example to illustrate the power of habit. After a divorce, Lisa hit rock bottom. As she travelled, she decided to trek through the Sahara desert, working towards something to rebuild her life. To achieve this challenging goal, she soon realised that she needed to quit smoking. According to the author, that one small shift triggered a series of changes "that would ultimately radiate out to every part of her life". Charles calls it a "keystone habit". Lisa's decision to quit smoking pushed her to exercise more, to start jogging, to care more about her life including her diet, sleep and finances. She also decided to start a master's degree. The power of habit highlights that it's possible to change our habits. But we first need to understand how they work. By focusing on just one habit, or a "keystone habit," we can teach ourselves to reprogram other parts of our lives as well. Most of the choices we make each day are not the product of well-considered decision making, but are instead habits. Habits can be changed if we understand how they work.

08. 'YOU'VE GOT TO FIND WHAT YOU LOVE', Jobs says

SUMMARY : "you've got to find what you love" a commencement speech delivered by Steve Jobs, CEO of apple computer and Pixar animation studios on June 12, 2005. In this he has addressed the graduating class at Stanford university encouraging them to be risky, strive for what they want in life and just trust in their "Gut Instinct" even if it means to be different. He explores the most important things to guide an individual's life. He talks about discouraging what you want in your life as a person, following your heart and doing what you love the best. The author emphasizes on believing oneself. This is one of the most memorable and classic speeches addressed to the graduating students of Stanford university beginning a new journey of their lives. He divides his speech into 3 stories as follows; **1. Connecting the Dots...2. Love & Loss...3. Death.** The speech had a theme that resonates with just about everyone who seeks meaning in their lives and their career: Do what you love. "Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work. And the only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking. Don't settle. As with all matters of the heart, you'll know when you find it," Jobs said.

In the first story Jobs urges the students to trust in themselves and take chances in things that might not seem to be. Jobs' first story was about connecting the dots. He talks to the graduates about dropping out of Reed College so he could "drop in" to the courses he wanted to take, like calligraphy, a course that has no practical application to his life. Ten years later he incorporated what he had learned into the design of the Macintosh. "It was the first computer with beautiful typography...You can't connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards. You have to trust the dots will somehow connect in your future." Jobs himself took a chance when he "dropped out of college" and believed things would work out eventually, even at that moment his sleeping and eating conditions were not the best. Jobs takes another chance when he decides to take a calligraphy class. He found the class interesting. Although he did not know where it would lead him, later on this interest led him to designing the first Macintosh computer which was designed into Mac one of his biggest successes.

In the second story Jobs tells the students bunching to find what they love in life and follow that. He recalled falling in love with computers at an early age, meeting Steve "Woz" Wozniak, building Apple, and losing Apple after a falling out with the Board of Directors. "Getting fired was the best thing that could ever happen to me...I'm convinced that the only thing that kept me going was that I loved what I did. You've got to find what you love." Jobs also goes on to say that it is okay to have some ups and downs and bumpy roads on their way to

success. Jobs found what he loved to do at an early age, which was to have his own company. he started his company in his mom's garage which later turned into a "billion dollar business, called apple. 10 years after Jobs started his company he gets fired. Also, when jobs got fired he did not give up he expected life for how it was. Rather jobs went onto creating bigger and better things. In which he later founded NeXT and Pixel company. In creating "the first computer animated feature film toy story".

In the third story, jobs give examples to the students about how to live their lives and how the past can influence one's future. Jobs' first story was about connecting the dots. He talked to the graduates about dropping out of Reed College so he could "drop in" to the courses he wanted to take, like calligraphy, a course that had no practical application to his life. Ten years later he incorporated what he had learned into the design of the Macintosh. "It was the first computer with beautiful typography...You can't connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards. You have to trust the dots will somehow connect in your future."

The speech emphasizes the triumph over adversity. Each of the three vignettes from Jobs' life involve struggle or sacrifice. Stories of triumph over struggle resonate with audiences because humans are hard-wired to empathize with one another, and stories are the vehicles through which we share these common bonds. Stories help transport listeners to another world, allowing them to see to themselves in the speaker's shoes. Once they're connected to a speaker, an audience is more likely to follow the speaker's advice or buy in to their idea.

Steve Jobs saves his call to attention for the end of the speech: "Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish. I have always wished that for myself. And now, as you graduate to begin anew, I wish that for you. Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish." A great speech can give people courage they didn't know they had. The Jobs speech has been inspiring people for a decade and will continue to do so, convincing many more people to "Stay hungry. Stay foolish."

“Untold stories of change loss and hope along the margins of Bengaluru’s lakes.”

Bengaluru was known for its numerous lakes and green spaces. But now because of Rapid urbanization and information technology hub, it led to the disappearance of many of these ecosystems. Those that remain face a range of challenges: residential and commercial construction, pollution and waste dumping, privatization, and so on. Today, Bengaluru’s lakes are principally seen as garbage dumps and sewage ponds

Because of rapid urbanization and environmental change, people’s reliance on local natural resources has substantially decreased in Bengaluru. This decrease is due to contamination of the surroundings, and restrictions. Bengaluru is witnessing a transition from livelihoods dependent on use of these open spaces for activities such as fishing, cattle grazing and domestic purposes, to a cultural use of recreation and visual beauty. People are tending to move away from communal organization—such as taking turns to work on each other’s rice fields, maintaining the village grove, or sharing irrigation and lake management duties—and to move towards private organization when tending to one’s home garden or carrying out religious rituals. While people at the margins of lakes are often blamed for the degradation of lake ecosystems, they are actually preserving and often increasing native biodiversity and open space.

These trends are taking shape in line with a shift in lake accessibility. It is becoming harder to gain access to these ecosystems, either because of regulations (only government tendered fishing is allowed), physical barriers (lake fencing), or distance to adequate natural resources. Societal pressures also influence trends (cooking with firewood is old-fashioned). This means that livelihoods have become less location-bound for the ones that can afford it. The stories of Bengaluru’s residents suffered from rapid urban growth , but their voices often remain unheard. To bring back these voices into the debate, a photo exhibition was organized.

The photographers who worked on the project are Anoop Bhaskar and Arati Kumar-Rao. They visited all the case study lakes and assisted with the household interviews that were held in Kannada, Tamil or Hindi with duration of four months.

Livelihoods of some people who are living around the margins of lakes are mentioned here.

Saraswathamma was born at Bhattarahalli Lake. Back in the day, she and her neighbors enjoyed eating fish from the lake, but today the lake is so polluted she does not dare to touch its fish. She receives Rs.24 for each liter of milk her three cows produce. Her cooking takes place on a kerosene stove, until she runs out of fuel that she receives in her supply of monthly ration, which usually happens after 15 days. She copes by collecting firewood from cut road side trees, or by foraging from her surroundings. Soon she will need to rethink her livelihood strategies, as a demolition order demands her to leave her home ground for rehabilitation elsewhere.

Rajamma has been living at Madivala Lake. cows, which provide them with an income from the sale of milk and curd. Today, Rajamma crosses the drain via a makeshift bamboo bridge to take

her cattle out for grazing. Restricted access to the lake also complicates the collection of wild soppu (leafy greens) to cook green curry.

Dhobis (launderers) washed their loads in a canal next to the lake until about 20 years ago, when the water became too polluted and they resorted to bore well water. Currently, the disappearance of open lands and grazing fields has led their donkeys to the garbage dump in search of food. After so many years, their deteriorating environment has made the dhobis lose sight of a bright future.

The watchman of the fishermen's hut at Madivala Lake makes broomsticks from the veins of coconut leaves he collects nearby. He lost his leg after a bus accident.

When Narayanswamy was younger, he and his father would fish in Madivala Lake. Now that all fishing has become contracted.

The only remaining non-contracted fishing at Madivala Lake is a collaborative effort by a group of men who build a structure of nets, mud and dams made of coconut trunks to create ponds that ensure that the fish cannot escape and grow big. After some weeks or months, men organize themselves and start emptying the ponds with buckets, removing weeds, locating the fish hiding in the mud and catching them by hand. The catch is divided among them.

The children live in a settlement of blue tarpaulin shacks northeast of Vibhutipura Lake. Together with their families, they migrated from rural Karnataka to Bengaluru city, fleeing the drought. Here, their fathers work as construction laborers in apartments, while their mothers work as domestic help. Their houses do not have electricity or toilets. They wash their clothes and vessels in the lake outflow, which is not fenced off like the rest of the lake. They cook on firewood but cannot grow their own vegetables because the land they live on is not their land. And they do not know where they will be living at the start of next school year.

Jalalbe, age 14, was born near Puttenahalli Lake after her parents moved from Gulbarga to Bengaluru. The family of six lives in a single room that lacks basic amenities; she lights a lamp every evening and cooks rice on a wood fueled stove in front of the house. Water is fetched from construction sites. Twice a year, they replace the coconut leaves on their roof to prevent it from leaking. On the way back from school, she walks along the lake and enjoys the view, birds and fish. In her ideal world, there would be more nature to compensate for the noise, buildings and roads that surround her at present.

Vibhutipura Lake used to be larger, and would flood after heavy rains. Long-time residents remember how brick factory laborers would drink lake water during their lunch breaks. After the lake was fenced and cleaned up, it has also seen a new set of visitors: joggers and walkers from surrounding apartments and offices.

Margaret Mary, age 59, was born near Vibhutipura Lake and still sells spices in the neighborhood. In her memory, the area was like a village, where nobody would be out on the streets after 6 p.m. Long gone are the times that she used the lake for domestic purposes. Nowadays, the aesthetic and recreational benefits are the most important features of the lake for her. Nevertheless, she feels spiritually connected to the lake, and relates the lake to her everyday happiness.

Pushamma lives with her children at Puttenahalli Lake. she worked as a street sweeper, she collects long grass and reeds to make broomsticks. She did not collect the huge pile of firewood next to her house: she says it is hard to find firewood now that the groves around the lake have disappeared, and she has aged.

Bengaluru's lakes are small-scale representations of the city and its main challenges: a mix of the urban poor, middle-class, and elite, of urban expansion, encroachment, privatization, pollution, ecological degradation, traditional and modern uses, land disputes, and so on. This reflection on Bhattarahalli Lake's surface shows the rise of a 38-storey lake view apartment next to a soon-to-disappear slum settlement with its coconut, fruit and drumstick trees. In the foreground are the remainders of an immersed Ganesha idol amidst the nutrient-hungry water weeds that are choking so many of this city's lakes.

Ashwathamma lived adjacent to Puttenahalli Lake. Her knowledge of ecological and geographical changes in the landscape around the lake is formidable. She has been a key member in organizing the community to fight for stay orders against eviction. She poses the question: why are there different laws for the ministers living in wealthy neighborhoods than for us?

Three girls spend evenings playing with their friends in the lanes of Bhattarahalli Lake's settlement. They grow up living at its waterfront. What are the chances that they will continue to see their lake once it is cleaned up and turned into a neat looking park?

Government First Grade College,. Madugiri.

Department of English

The Four Facebooks

Misinformation, manipulation, dependency, distraction

Nolen Gertz

1 Who investigated people's awareness about the influence of the Facebook?

Ans: Computer scientist Karrie Karahalios and her team.

2 Which magazine reported the results of investigation on Facebook?

Ans: Time magazine.

3 Which moment did the scient Karahailos compare with the revelation of effect of Facebook on its users?

Ans: To the moment when Neo discovers the artificiality of the Matrix in the English Movie Matrix.

4 For many Facebook is no longer experienced as merely a site on the Internet but-----

Ans: as part of the fabric of everyday reality.

5 Name the scandal of 2016 about Facebook involvement in government sector.

Ans: Scandals surrounding 2016 U.S. presidential election.

6 Who testified Mark Zuckerberg for the scandal of 2016 U.S. presidential election?

Ans: Congress of America.

7 Name the major scandals which had little to no impact on the fame of Facebook.

Ans: The Cambridge Analytica scandal and the massive data breach in 2018.

8 Who wrote the book 'Technology and the Lifeworld'?

Ans: Philosopher of Technology Don Ihde.

9.Name the philosopher of Technology who did analysis on Facebook.

Ans: Don Ihde.

10 Name any one of the Don Ihde's categories to see the Facebook influence on us.

Ans: 1 Dependency: Facebook as a profile

2. Misinformation : Facebook as platform.

3 Manipulation : Facebook as corporation

4 Distraction : Facebook As Zuckerberg.

11 Facebook as profile works a little bit like -----

Ans :Glasses

12 what is the term used by Ihde to describe the relation between humans and technology?

Ans: Embodiment relations

13 What is the term used by Ihde to describe the experience of meeting new people and public figures through Facebook?

Ans: Hermeneutic relations.

14 Which device is used for detecting radiations?

Ans: Geiger counter.

15 Which Island did the nuclear power plant experience partial meltdown at?

Ans: Three Mile Island.

16 What is the term used to denote the relationship between Facebook and advertisements?

Ans: Background relations.

17 What is the word used to signify the data Facebook has of people who don't have accounts?

Ans: Shadow profile.

18 Who is the co-founder and CEO of Facebook?

Ans: Mark Zuckerberg.

19 . The interaction between humans and technology is called as -----by Ihde.

Ans: Alterity relations.

Prepared by -Chythanya N.G ,Assistant Professor ,G.F.G.C Madhugiri

20.The two robots who talk like human beings are -----.

Ans: Siri and Alexa.

21 Pokémon GO is a-----

Ans:Augmented-reality game

Prepared by

Chythanya N.G ,Assistant Professor ,G.F.G.C Madhugiri

Farewell Letter from Che to Fidel Castro

SUMMARY : "Farewell Letter from Che to Fidel Castro" is a letter written by Ernesto Che Guevara, a great revolutionary to the Cuban president, Fidel Castro who was his friend and also a Cuban revolutionary. (He was the leader of Cuba from 1959-2008, serving as prime-minister of Cuba from 1959-1976 and the president from 1976-2008). The letter dates back to April 1, 1965, when Che Guvera decided to leave Cuba after winning Cuba its own identity in the world.

He recalls the day he met Fidel Castro in Mario Antonia's house and how they came together to free Cuba from the clutches of colonists. Having fulfilled his duty towards Cuba, Che bids farewell to everyone. He informs that he resigns from all positions like party leadership, minister, commander and even from Cuban citizenship but of course emotionally bound/ tied to them. He expresses satisfaction over the way he worked to bring about revolutionary triumph; at the same time recounts how he failed in realising/ showing more confidence in him and in his leadership , revolutionary spirit. He takes pride in having spent time with such a brilliant statesman and following him during the Cuban crisis.

Che is obliged to leave the head of Cuba with mixed feelings for he would like to assist other people of the world who expect his service, which can't be done by Fidel as he holds a responsible position; still the purest hopes and dearest people are left behind with a heavy heart, carrying their faith and revolutionary spirit to perform sacred duties against the imperialists. If at all if he dies in a foreign land, then he gratefully thinks of Fidel Castro and his people. He has decided to continue the legacy of revolution. He shall part happily in spite of not leaving behind any property to depend on as the state will take care of their education and livelihood. Words can't express the real feelings towards them.

1. Who wrote the farewell letter to Fidel Castro?

Ernesto Che Guvera

2. Who is Fidel Castro?

Basically a Cuban revolutionary, later became the prime minister and president of Cuba.

3. Who is referred to as „you“ in the letter?

Fidel Castro

4. When did Che decide to say farewell?

When he felt that he had fulfilled the part of his duty that tied him to the Cuban revolution in its territory.

5. What positions did Che hold in Cuban government?
Leader of the party, minister, commander /and citizen of Cuba.
6. According to Che, what was his failure considering the past?
Not keeping confidence in Fidel Castro and taking long time to understand his qualities as a leader and a revolutionary.
7. Why did Che decide to leave Cuba?
Because other nations of the world are looking forward to his assistance.
8. Which is the most sacred duty for Che Guvera?
To fight against imperialism wherever it may be.
9. Whose thought would come to Che at the time of his final hour?
Of Fidel Castro and of Cuban people.
- 10.What makes Che feel grateful to Fidel Castro?
He feels grateful for his teaching and setting an example.
- 11.What has Che always identified himself with?
He has always been identified with the foreign policy of their revolution.
- 12.What does Che not feel sorry about?
Not leaving any material property to his wife and children.

Sree Siddaganga College of Arts, Science and Commerce

General English notes -- I Semester BCom/ BCA

One mark questions:

Story of an Hour

1. Who was suffering from heart trouble?
Louise Mallard
2. Who took great care in breaking the bad news to Mrs. Mallard?
Sister Josephine and her husband's friend Richards.
3. How is Josephine related to Mrs. Mallard?
Josephine is her sister
4. What was the bad news?
Brently Mallard was killed in a railroad accident.
5. Who got this bad news first?
Her husband's friend Richards.
6. Where did he get the news of Brently Mallard's death?
In the newspaper office.
7. What caused the death of Brently Mallard?/ How was he killed?
A railroad accident.
8. Why did they take great care in breaking the bad news to Mrs. Mallard?
Because she was a heart patient
9. Where did she stand in her room?
She stood in front of the west facing window.
10. What is Mrs. Mallard compared to?
11. How did she welcome the new feeling?
By opening and spreading her arms out.
12. What did Richard do at the sudden appearance of Brently Mallard?
Richard quickly motioned to screen Brently Mallard from the view of his wife.
13. Why did Richard try to block Mr. Mallard from his wife's view?
Because Mrs. Mallard was a heart patient. He feared that it might lead to some serious consequences.

Summary

Story of an Hour

--- Kate Chopin

‘Story of an Hour’ is a short story written by Kate Chopin, a gifted story teller who wrote on ‘Female spiritual emancipation’. The story centers round the young married woman of late 19th century; her reactions to her husband’s death in a train accident.

This is the story of a woman who finds out that her husband had died in a railroad accident. She reacts with sadness at first; then realizes in a rush of emotion and relief that she is free body and soul free. She views the world with a fresh outlook. The short story satisfies the classical unities of time, place and action- meaning to say, as the title suggests, the action of the story takes place in an hour in Mallard’s house. Louis Mallard is the protagonist of the story. Her husband - Brently Mallard, his friend- Mr. Richard, and Mrs. Mallard’s sister, Josephine are the other characters involved.

It is Mr. Richard who had been to the newspaper office comes to know of Mr. Mallard’s death in a railroad accident by the intelligence and takes care to break such unpleasant news to Mrs. Mallard, a heart patient. When Louis Mallard hears from Josephine and Richards of Brantley’s death, she reacts with obvious grief and although her reaction is more violent than other women, it is appropriate. After the storm of grief spent alone in her room, she looks at the nature outside the window quivering with new spring life- the tree tops, breath of rain, a peddler, twittering of sparrows, the blue sky. Louis is fair and young; She now begins to realize that she is now “free, free, free”, an independent woman; Alone in her room, her heart races and her whole body feels warm. Even though these are her private thoughts, she at first tries to quench the joy she feels, beat it back with her will. Independence is a forbidden pleasure that can be imagined only privately; At last she spreads her arms open symbolically welcoming her new life: “Free! Body and soul free!” She repeats to herself a statement that enlivens and enlightens her. She would live the future years for herself without anybody to impose their (her husband) will.

Worried Josephine urges Louise to open the door. But Louise, having fallen in love with life, is busy praying for long life. Later she accompanies her sister downstairs like a goddess of victory only to see her dead husband entering with no knowledge of what has happened so far. The doctors declare that Mrs. Mallard has died of heart attack caused by excessive joy. But the reality is different!

Farewell Letter from Che to Fidel Castro

Notes prepared by H G Sarvamangala, Assistant Professor, Siddaganga College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Tumkur.

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Not leaving any material property to his wife and children.

Summary

'Farewell Letter from Che to Fidel Castro' is a letter written by Ernesto Che Guevara, a great revolutionary to the Cuban president, Fidel Castro who was his friend and also a Cuban revolutionary. (He was the leader of Cuba from 1959-2008, serving as prime-minister of Cuba from 1959-1976 and the president from 1976-2008). The letter dates back to April 1, 1965, when Che Guvera decided to leave Cuba after winning Cuba its own identity in the world. He recalls the day he met Fidel Castro in Mario Antonia's house and how they came together to free Cuba from the clutches of colonists. Having fulfilled his duty towards Cuba, Che bids farewell to everyone. He informs that he resigns

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from all positions like party leadership, minister, commander and even from Cuban citizenship but of course emotionally bound/ tied to them. He expresses satisfaction over the way he worked to bring about revolutionary triumph; at the same time recounts how he failed in realising/ showing more confidence in him and in his leadership , revolutionary spirit. He takes pride in having spent time with such a brilliant statesman and following him during the Cuban crisis.

Che is obliged to leave the head of Cuba with mixed feelings for he would like to assist other people of the world who expect his service, which can't be done by Fidel as he holds a responsible position; still the purest hopes and dearest people are left behind with a heavy heart, carrying their faith and revolutionary spirit to perform sacred duties against the imperialists. If at all if he dies in a foreign land, then he gratefully thinks of Fidel Castro and his people. He has decided to continue the legacy of revolution. He shall part happily in spite of not leaving behind any property to depend on as the state will take care of their education and livelihood. Words can't express the real feelings towards them.

A Truck Full of Chrysanthemums

1. Mahajan's family includes
 - a. Mr. and Mrs. Mahajan
 - b. Five members
 - b. Four members
 - d. None of the above

Ans: b. Four members.

2. Mrs. Mahajan was a
 - a. Home tutor
 - b. Teacher
 - c. Home maker
 - d. None of the above

Ans: a. Home tutor

3. When did Durgi come into Mahajan family?
When Rashmi was an infant, Durgi came into Mahajan family

4. What was Durgi's remuneration for her work?

Two meals a day, a saree once a year and the promise of putting her salary in a separate bank account.

5. How did the Mahajans treat Durgi's illness?

The Mahajans treated Durgi's illness with balms and aspirin.

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6. Mention the names of Mr. & Mrs. Mahajan.
Sudhir Mahajan and Jyothi Mahajan.
7. How old was Durgi when the story begins?
Durgi was 60 years old.
8. What was Sudhir Mahajan?
Sudhir Mahajan was a Municipality worker
9. Where did Sudhir Mahajan work?
At the Municipality office.
10. What obstructed the family from sending Durgi away?
Neighbour's opinion
11. Where did the family reside in Mumbai?
At a Municipal chawl
12. What does the truck full of Chrysanthemums stand for?
Durgi's love for life.
13. What lies did Mr. Mahajan come up with after returning from hospital?
He lied that lack of vitamins/ change of climate caused Durgi's illness.
14. How did Durgi land in Mumbai?
Durgi landed in Mumbai having come in a truck
15. What made Durgi permanently bed ridden?
A fall while coming back from the chawl's common bathrooms.
16. Why did Mahajan get pills from the doctor?
May be to get rid of Durgi permanently.
17. Which shop on the street was seen from the window?
A whole sale distribution center for fruit, vegetables and flowers.
18. What did the chawl people begin to say?
The chawl people began to say that Durgi's sickness is infectious.
19. What had the couple been saving money for?
The couple had been saving money for the weddings of their daughters.

Summary:

The short story 'A truck full of chrysanthemums' is taken from Jayanth Kaikini's book 'No Presents Please,' the first translated book to win the DSC prize for South Asian Literature in 2018. They are rightly subtitled as 'Mumbai stories'; these stories are located in specific corners of the city.

. The short story 'A truck full of chrysanthemums' traces the lives of people struggling to get by on the margins of Mumbai. How a middle class family (Mr. and Mrs. Mahajan) grapples with their responsibility to their ailing servant,

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Durgi. The plight of middle class people is brought out very effectively in the depiction of Mahajan. Meanwhile Kaikini presents the life of the marginalised through Durgi.

The story is set in a Municipality chawl. Sudhir Mahajan worked at municipality and his wife Jyothi Mahajan, making use of her college education took tuitions at home. They had two daughters: Rashmi and Varsha, Durgi had come into the family as a servant, when Rashmi was born. She had come from nowhere in one of the trucks. She worked for two meals a day, a saree a year and for a minimum salary. She proved a great help to Mrs. Mahajan; Durgi would take a good care of both-giving bath, feeding, plaiting their hairs and got them ready for school, in addition to the house hold chores like washing clothes, scrubbing vessels, getting ration so on and so forth. Thus Durgi had become an inseparable part of Mahajan family. Though Durgi was a paid servant, she had looked after the children with great care and suffered eating only one meal during the crisis in the family; only to be asked to be sent away for her illness.

Everything was fine till Durgi fell ill. She had worn herself so much that she became ill. She became an obstacle for everyone. Her very presence caused irritation for Rashmi and Varsha. With the middle class mentality, instead of taking her to a doctor, the Mahajans treated her fever with balms and aspirin. Hundreds of pains and aches exhausted Durgi; one day she puked all over the place unable to control herself. Things began to change in Mahajans household. While Mr. Mahajan wanted to send her away, Mrs. Mahajan was worried about neighbour's comments. But when it became quite serious, Mr. Mahajan took her to three different doctors who opined that she should be treated in big hospitals. The predicament forced Mr. Mahajan to lie about Durgi's illness.

Consequences of her illness seemed worse; the chawl people thought Durgi's illness was infectious and talked of the family's goodness. Durgi's fall while coming back from chawl's common bathrooms proved fatal. On the other hand, it became inevitable for Jyothi Mahajan to help Durgi with her ablutions. Helpless Durgi almost died of embarrassment; stopped even eating and drinking. In spite of that Durgi continued to live out of her love for life. Now aged sixty, weak and completely bedridden, she crawled to the window which opened her to the world outside. The trucks filled with fruit, flowers and vegetables come there and emptied themselves as the street housed a whole sale distribution centre.

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With the aim of getting their daughters married, the couple at last decided get rid of Durgi permanently. Mr. Mahajan met a doctor and got ten pills. That night, they struggled to explain their predicament in bits. Durgi with all difficulty begged to postpone taking those pills to the next day. Trying to relive the happy moments of her life, she demanded Rashmi and Varsha to oil and plait her hair, the task Mrs. Mahajan used to do once in a week; Durgi recalled the long forgotten birthday, looked herself in the mirror. The night wore on. It appeared as though the longest night was holding off tomorrow with all its might.

The Four Facebooks

--- **Nolen Gertz**

Karrie Karahalios, a computer scientist does a research wherein a test group is made aware of how the Facebook's algorithm works (algorithm- pseudo code logical statements of code) and according to the study half the study group weren't even aware that Facebook filters out their friends' latest updates. The author says that some participants compared their feeling to be similar to when Neo discovered that the matrix being a virtual reality (In the movie-The matrix).

The author feels that one way to understand Facebook is by understanding all the forms it can take, so he talks about the 2016 American presidential election and about how Facebook was accused of influencing the election by distributing misinformation and misusing user data. The author talks about how people chose to focus on the image of Facebook and mark Zuckerberg instead of realising how Facebook is shaping our own social circles, and influencing the way we perceive society. While Facebook has so many scandals that involve data breaches and other scandals, it is also true that Facebook empowers its users by giving them a platform to voice their opinions, which explains why its user base has kept on growing in spite of all the controversies.

The author refers to Idhe who said "Embodiment relations"; this is when technology becomes an extension of a human being. For example, when we use glasses with time, the glasses becomes an extension of the user's eyes; similarly Facebook also becomes an extension to the way we perceive society but what the user doesn't realise is that Facebook controls the way the user perceives this society.

Facebook is a tool like any other and as we start to rely on the tool we start to lose the ability to survive without it, like Google maps the user doesn't realise how lost he is until the phone battery dies and he is forced to find his way

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without the app. Similarly even if the user wants to delete his account from Facebook, he wouldn't be able to because he believes that it is the only way to communicate with his friends.

“Hermeneutic relations”- when technologies help us access things that we were otherwise unable to access, example- a Geiger counter monitors radio activity and displays the amount of radio waves emitted by an object. We simply read the amount of radiation and forget about the machine itself; similarly Facebook can be a blank platform to share information but we forget its role in the process of receiving new information about our friends and current trends, we forget the fact that it filters the information we receive.

The author says that when we use hermeneutic tools, we assume that they are accurate and doesn't need to be checked. For example the nuclear meltdown in the Three Mile Island was because the control panels were made poorly which led to the operators misreading them. And also when the 'check engine' light turns on in the car, we don't know, if there is a problem with the engine or the light. So we hope that it is with the check light, not the engine and move on.

“Background relations”- when technologies operate in the background while they are an integral part of our day to day life. Like the office lights, which are designed to operate unnoticed so the workers can continue working without bothering about the lighting situation. But the lights are now being designed to improve the moods of the workers which make them like their job better but in reality they have a fondness to the lighting. Similarly Facebook wants to be seen as a free platform that helps users connect to their friends but what it doesn't want users to see is how it monetises by following us around the internet and sells ads based on our likes and dislikes.

Some users who value their privacy may think that they are free from Facebook because they don't have an account. But might continue to use Facebook owned apps like Whatsapp and Instagram or may have friends and family or are associated with businesses that share their information with Facebook in which case, Facebook creates a 'shadow profile' of the person who does not own a Facebook account.

“Alterity relations” refer to when technologies draw attention to themselves by simulating the actions of a living being. Even though Mark Zuckerberg is not a technology, he is able to draw attention to himself rather than Facebook as a corporation and keeping us from questioning how Facebook influences us

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behind the scenes. Just like how we feel happy or angry when we interact with Artificial Intelligence assistants like Siri or Alexa, thinking of them as live entities without realising the role of the engineers who programmed them.

This distraction away from Facebook makes us see Facebook as a creation of a disruptive tech visionary rather than a multinational corporation that operates like any other capitalist corporation. Moreover it helps to keep our attention on what Facebook will do in the future rather than what it has done in the past.

“Technology makes us anti-social”- Facebook has created dangers like misinformation, manipulation, dependency and distraction. To combat these problems Facebook must be more transparent. To overcome these problems, it is not just enough to fix or even replace Facebook. We should ask what allowed Facebook to occupy such a prominent role in our public and personal lives. For it would be similar to trying to stay dry in a sinking ship rather than finding a way for the ship to stop sinking.

The Habit Care

1. Who was the scientists' favourite participant?

Lisa Allen

2. How old was Lisa Allen?

34 years

3. When did she start smoking and drinking?

She started smoking and drinking when she was 16.

4. What had she struggled for most of her life?

She had struggled with obesity for most of her life.

5. How did Lisa Allen look?

She was lean and vibrant with the toned legs of a runner.

6. What did her recent report say?

Her recent report said that she had no debts, didn't drink and working at a graphic design firm since 36 months.

7. Where is the laboratory located?

Outside Bethesda, Maryland.

8. Who were the scientists included in the room?

Neurologists, psychologists, geneticists and a sociologist.

9. What was researchers' goal?

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To figure out how on habits work on a neurological level and what it took them change.

10. What had Lisa always wanted to see?

The pyramids

11. Which sound woke her up on the first morning in Cairo?

The sound of the call to prayer from a nearby mosque.

12. What did Lisa try to light up mistaking for a cigarette?

She tried to light a pen.

13. What was the crazy idea?

To come back to Egypt and trek through the desert.

14. Why was it a crazy idea?

Because she was out of out of shape, overweight, with no money in the bank.

15. When did Lisa finally make her way through the desert?

11 months after conceiving the crazy idea.

16. Why was Lisa the scientists' favourite participant?

Because her brain scans helped them how a decision becomes an automatic behaviour.

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