

Unit – I

The Portrait of a Lady (Prose)

Warm up

Nuclear Family or Joint Family



Based on the visuals given above, give five words/phrases each to describe these two family Types.

Nuclear family		Joint family	

Answer:

Nuclear family		Joint family	
small	contented	congested	less privacy
happy	rich	compete for needs	sharing more

more space	kind	peer learning	more fun
caring	loving	less riches	more joy
joyful	more love	wait for turn	no immediate gratification
good education	needs met	mutual care	bondage great

Textual Questions

(1) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences based on your understanding of the story:

Question (a)

Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.

Answer:

The grandfather wore a big turban and loose-fitting clothes. His white beard, covering his chest made him look like a hundred-year-old man.

Question (b)

Why was the author left with his grandmother in the village?

Answer:

The author's parents went to the city to make a living. The young author was left with his grandma till his parent's settled well in the city.

Question (c)

Where did the author study in his childhood?

Answer:

The author studied in a village school attached to the temple.

Question (d)

Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school?

Answer:

Grandma was a pious lady. The school was attached to the temple. So, the grandmother accompanied the author to his school. While he learned letters

of alphabets, she spent her time inside the temple reciting prayers and telling the beads of her rosary.

Question (e)

What made the dogs follow the grandmother after school hours?

Answer:

The dogs followed the grandmother after school hours for the chapattis which she threw to them.

Question (f)

Why didn't the grandmother feel sentimental when the author went abroad for higher education?

Answer:

Grandmother got alienated from her grandson the time he went to the English medium school in the city. The reduction of focus in spiritual education and value education and an increase in the importance of science perturbed grandma a great deal. She knew that she can't help the changes. So, she did not show any sentimentality when the grandson went abroad.

Question (g)

What was the happiest time of the day for their grandmother?

Answer:

The grandmother accepted the fact and she was serious about the author's education.

2. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each:

Question (a)

Describe the author's grandmother.

Answer:

Grandma was bent with age. She was deeply religious. She did not approve of modern science, music, and entertainment. However, she had the wisdom to accept changes gracefully and retain her values till her death.

Question (b)

What was the daily routine of the grandmother at home?

Answer:

The grandmother hobbled about the house with one hand balancing her stoop and the other telling the beads of her rosary. Her lips constantly moved in inaudible prayer.

Question (c)

How is school education in the village different from that in the city?

Answer:

The village school is easily accessible on foot. Values and letters of the alphabet are given utmost importance. Children carried wooden slate and ink-pot. There was no subject specialization in the village school. One teacher taught all. City school has huge buildings. Subject-wise teachers are there. School is remote. Children have to travel to long distance to reach school.

Question (d)

The grandmother appreciated the value of education. Give instances in support of your answer.

Answer:

The grandmother liked what was taught in the village school. Though she was not able to help her grandson with his studies in the city school, she did not discourage him in any way. She insisted on good manners and love for all living things. This is understood by her feeding dogs and sparrows.

Question (e)

The grandmother was strong-minded. Justify.

Answer:

Grandmother had strong values and had a zest for life. She lived life the way she wanted it. She spun the wheel, told her beads, fed the dog in the village and sparrows in the city unmindful of changes around her. She played the drum with joy when she realized her impending death. She died a peaceful death after predicting it to all her family members. She is really a strong lady.

Question (f)

How did the grandmother spend the last few hours of her life?

Answer:

She suspended her prayer for a while. She called the women from neighbourhood, sang, and played the drum along with them. The next morning she had a fever. She told the family that she was about to die! She died in bed telling her beads and lisping her last prayer.

3. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100 - 150 words each.

a) The grandmother played a vital role in the author's formative years. Give your own example of how elders have a positive influence on the younger generation. Include examples from the story also.

b) As young Khushwant Singh, write a letter to your parents describing your daily routine along with your thoughts and feelings about staying in the village.

c) Animals are capable of empathy. Substantiate this statement with examples from the story as well as your own experiences.

Answer:

(a) Do it yourself.

(b) Do it yourself.

(c) Do it yourself.

Unit – I

Once Upon A Time (Poem)

Warm Up

Question (a)

Guess what friendly words these two gentlemen exchange when shaking hands.



Answer:

James: Hi John, great to see you. How are you? John: Hi James I'm fine. It is nice to see you.

Question (b)

The children in the picture are watching an exciting sporting event, where their school team is winning. Suggest suitable utterances reflecting their feelings:

Answer:



First child : Sixer...

Second child : Ramesh, the invincible.

Third child : My School Team is great!

Fourth child : Hurrah!

Fifth child : Fantastic six!

Sixth child : Wow, what a lovely shot!

Question (c)

Given a chance, any adult would wish to become a child again for many reasons. Fill the boxes with some of what you imagine could be the reasons.

e.g. I need not worry about project deadlines.			
I can wear my pajamas the whole day.			
I can sleep as long as I like.			

Answer:

Reasons for wishing to become a child again.

e.g. I need not worry about project deadlines.	As man advances in years he ceases to be innocent.	Man doesn't show his real feelings.	He reveals only that part of his personality which is worthy of acceptance.
I can wear my pajamas the whole day.	As everyone involves in a "make-believe" relationship, even good people are forced to wear masks, for the sake of keeping links alive.	The face is no more the index of the mind. It is inscrutable.	Even loud laughter could conceal a plot to topple.
I can sleep as long as I like.	People keep on changing their face mask like dresses.	We don't know who are our real friends.	If we are frank, we gain real enemies and false friends.

Textual Questions

1. Based on your understanding of the poem answer the following questions in one or two sentences each:

Once upon a time, son
They used to laugh with their hearts
And laugh with their eyes:
But now they only laugh with their teeth
While their ice-block-cold eyes
Search behind my shadow.

There was a time indeed
They used to shake hands with their hearts
But that's gone, son
Now they shake hands without hearts
While their left hands search
My empty pockets.



“Feel at home!”, “Come again”
They say, and when I come
Again and feel
At home, once, twice

There will be no thrice For then I find doors shut on me.
So I have learned many things, son

I have learned to wear many faces
Like dresses – home face
Office face, street face, host face
Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles
Like a fixed portrait smile.
And I have learned too

To laugh with only my teeth
And shake hands without my heart
I have also learned to say “Goodbye”
When I mean “Good-riddance”
To say “Glad to meet you”
Without being glad; and to say “It’s been



Nice talking to you”, after being bored.
But believe me, son
I want to be what I used to be
When I was like you. I want
To unlearn all these muting things
Most of all, I want to relearn

How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror
Shows only my teeth like a snake’s bare fangs!
So show me, son
How to laugh; show me how

I used to laugh and smile
Once upon a time when I was like you.

Question (i)

What do you associate with the title of the poem?

Answer:

The title of the poem makes us associate it with a fairy tale which has a happy beginning and ending.

Question (ii)

What is the relationship between the narrator and the listener?

Answer:

The narrator is the father. The son is the listener.

Question (iii)

What happens to the poet when he visits someone for the third time?

Answer:

When he visits someone for the third time their door remains shut for the poet.

Question (iv)

Pick out the expressions that indicate conflicting ideas.

Answer:

Conflicting ideas are expressed in the following phrases found in the poem:
laugh with their teeth; shake hands without hearts; like a fixed portrait smile;
“Glad to meet you” without really being glad and “It’s been nice talking to you”.

Question (v)

How does the poet compare his face with dresses?

Answer:

He often changes his face to that of changing dresses for suitable occasions.

Question (vi)

What does the poet mean when he says 'goodbye'?

Answer:

When the poet says 'goodbye' he really means "good riddance".

Question (vii)

What pleasantries does the poet use to fake cordiality?

Answer:

Goodbye, Glad to meet you and It's been nice talking to you are the pleasantries.

Question (viii)

What does he desire to unlearn and relearn?

Answer:

The poet desires to unlearn the hypocrisies or unreal things he has learned to keep up appearances. He wants to relearn how to laugh and smile as he had done early during his own childhood days.

Question (ix)

How is the poet's laugh reflected in the mirror?

Answer:

The poet's laugh is reflected like a snake's bare teeth.

Question (x)

What does the poet long for?

Answer:

The poet longs for the innocence of childhood days when he laughed with his heart.

Question (xi)

Mention the qualities the child in the poem symbolizes.

Answer:

The child is the symbol of innocence, purity, enthusiasm, happiness, and genuineness.

(2). Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box given and complete the summary of the poem:

The poet Okara in this narrative monologue painfully condemns the (a) _____ displayed by adults, both in their words and actions. Here, a father laments to his son about the negative changes that creep into the attitude and behaviour of humans, when they grow into (b) _____. He says that people used to be (c) _____ when they laugh and the honesty would be reflected in their eyes. But, people of modern times laugh (d) _____. Their handshakes used to be warm and happy conveying a sense of togetherness, but nowadays the handshakes have become a mere (e) _____. He warns his son that people do not trustworthily and have become so selfish that they are concerned only about their own (f) _____ benefits. People utter words of welcome and exchange (g) _____ but those words come only from the tip of their tongues and not from the depth of their hearts. Humans have learned the art of changing their (h) _____ expressions according to situations merely to ensure social acceptance. They wear (i) _____ and exhibit multiple faces. The narrator admits that he has also changed into a hypocrite. However, he tells his son that though he (j) _____ his expressions, he does all these against his will. He says he wants to become a (k) _____ again and laugh genuinely. He wants to (l) _____ the unreal things and (m) _____ how to laugh as he had done once upon a time. When he laughs before the (n) _____, he sees no expression. His teeth are bare like that of the (o) _____ of a snake. So, he asks his son to show him how to laugh the way he used to laugh when he was a kid like him.

relearn	adults	facial
personal	fangs	child
fakes	superficially	duplicity
genuine	unlearn	falsity
masks	mirror	pleasantries

Answer:

- (a) falsity
- (b) adults
- (c) genuine
- (d) superficially
- (e) duplicity
- (f) personal
- (g) pleasantries
- (h) facial
- (i) masks
- (j) fakes
- (k) child
- (l) unlearn
- (m) relearn
- (n) mirror
- (o) fangs

(3) A. Interpret each of the following expressions used in the poem, in one or two lines.

Question (i)

laugh with their eyes

Answer:

Eyes are the gateways of souls. The love for fellow humans was explicit in the eyes when people laughed with their eyes.

Question (ii)

shake hands without hearts

Answer:

In modern times, a handshake is just a sign of cordiality. There is no human warmth. So, the poet says people laugh without heart.

Question (iii)

like a fixed portrait smile

Answer:

People have a fixed ready-made smile for all occasions. Their smiles are enigmatic and inscrutable. One can't say whether the smile is meant to exhibit warmth or love.

Question (iv)

hands search my empty pockets

Answer:

Human contacts are not focused on building or creating a bond of love. When courtesies are being exchanged one weighs the other's social status and financial position. It is like a business ritual.

Question (v)

to unlearn all these muting things

Answer:

The hypocrisies of people who feign to have love and respect for fellow humans need to be dispensed with. The poet realizes that he must unlearn all superficial and unnatural behaviours like portrait smiles and heartless handshakes.

B. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

Question (i)

'But now they only laugh with their teeth,
While their ice-block-cold eyes...'

Question (a)

Who are 'they'?

Answer:

'They' refer to modern people.

Question (b)

Explain: ice-block-cold eyes

Answer:

'Ice-block cold eyes' means eyes lacking a feeling of warmth or endearing feelings like love, sympathy, and empathy.

Question (c)

Identify the figure of speech used here.

Answer:

'Ice block cold eyes' has been used as a metaphor. It implies that the man who laughs with his ice-cold block eyes has no real emotions. He looks through people.

Question (ii) 'Most of all, I want to relearn.

How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror
Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs! '

Question (a)

Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?

Answer:

The poet has forgotten to laugh naturally. He wants to relearn to laugh because his laugh in front of the mirror shows his teeth like a snake's bare fangs.

Question (b)

Whom does the poet want to relearn from?

Answer:

The poet wants to relearn from his little son.

Question (c)

Mention the figure of speech used here.

Answer:

A simile is the figure of speech employed here in the last line.

C. Explain the following lines with reference to the context:

Question (i)

Once upon a time, son
They used to laugh with their eyes:

Answer:

Reference: These lines are from the poem, "Once upon a time" written by Gabriel Okara.

Context: The poet says these words to his son while discussing his own happy, childhood days.

Explanation: The poet compares the behaviour of people in the past and those in modern times. He tells his son that people in the past used to laugh with their eyes. There was an expression of genuine warmth among people when they laughed.

Question (ii)

There will be no thrice.

Answer:

Reference: This line is from the poem, "Once upon a time" written by Gabriel – Okara.

Context: People would say "feel at home" "come again" to keep appearances.' This would cease if one visits a third time.

Explanation: The semblance of cordiality will disappear if one visits for the third; time to meet the people who used the aforesaid kind words. In fact, they would shut the door on his face. One should not believe those words and visit their houses frequently. I have learned to wear my faces like dresses of changing their facial expressions according to the situations merely to ensure social acceptance. The poet also has started wearing faces like dresses, changing them according to fashion and season, and almost daily. He regrets his hypocrisy but is helpless.

Question (iii)

I have learned to wear my faces

Like dresses...

Reference: These lines are from the poem “Once Upon a Time” written by Gabriel Okara.

Context: The poet says these words while admitting how he himself started putting on appearances to conform to the changed attitude of people in modern times.

Explanation: The poet registers his displeasure over the negative changes that have influenced the behaviour of adults. The adults have mastered the art

Question (iv)

I want to be what I used to be

Reference: This line is from the poem “Once upon a time” written by Gabriel Okara.

Context: The poet says these words while contrasting the present hypocrisy with his past genuine relationships.

Explanation: During childhood, the poet, like any child, laughed with human warmth. He used to express his love through his eyes. Now, he is changing his faces like dresses to suit the occasions and to ensure social acceptance. So, he wants to be what he used to be in childhood.

4. Answer the following questions in about 100 – 150 words each.

- i. Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult.
- ii. This poem is nothing but a criticism of modern life. Justify this statement.
- iii. ‘Face is the index of the mind.’ Does this adage concur with the views of the poet?

Answer:

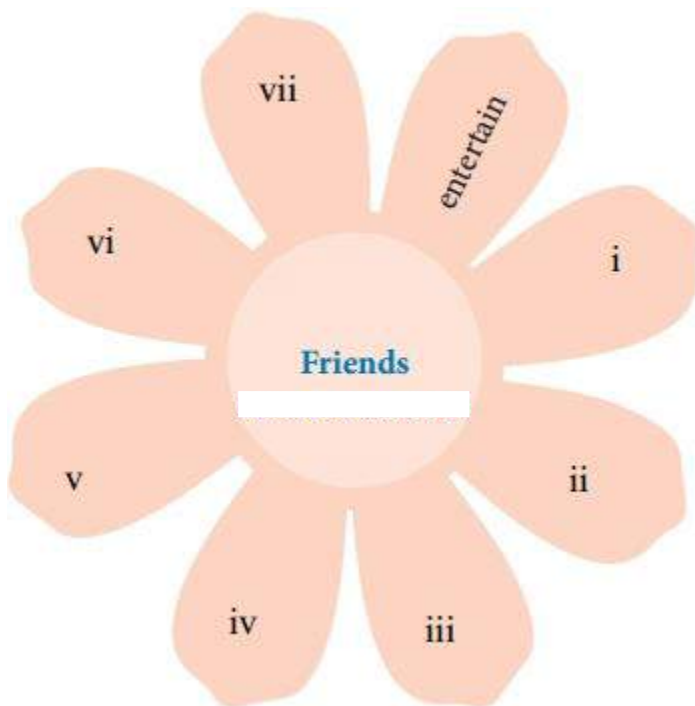
- (i) Do it yourself.
- (ii) Do it yourself.
- (iii) Do it yourself.

Unit – I

After Twenty Years (Supplementary)

Warm up

(a) What do you expect your close friends to do for you? Beautify the petals with your thoughts?



Answer:

1.
 1. Educate
 2. help
1. encourage
2. support
3. share
4. care
5. guide

Questions (b)

Question (i)

Find out when the International Day of Friendship is celebrated.

Answer:

International day of friendship is celebrated every year on 30 July.

Question (ii)

How is that day celebrated?

Answer:

Activities on a friendship day:

- Cards indicating how one values the other's friendship are handwritten and exchanged.
- Friends exchange small gifts such as flowers, cakes, chocolates and friendship bands.
- Call and greet "Happy Friendship Day" or at least SMS the greeting.
- Buy a ticket for a movie to show how one values the other.
- Take a group photograph and upload it on social media.

Questions (c). We have heard of the proverb 'Familiarity breeds contempt'. Do you think that the passage of time strengthens friendship? Share your reasons with your class.

Answer: Do it yourself.

Textual Questions

(1) Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each, based on your understanding of the story:

Question (a)

Describe the appearance of the policeman on the beat.

Answer:

The policeman on the beat was strong. He had a well-built physique. He had an air of authority about. He had a sense of pride of being a guardian of peace and walked with a swagger.

Question (b)

What did he keep doing while on his rounds?

Answer:

On his rounds, the policeman checked the doorknobs of shops to ensure that every shop was safe. He carefully watched down the pacific through fare.

Question (c)

Why were the streets devoid of people?

Answer:

It was 10 o'clock at night. Most of the shops were closed. It was chill. It appeared that it might rain soon as the gusts of winds were very chill with the taste of rain. So, the streets were devoid of people.

Question (d)

What story did the man standing near the hardware store tell the passing cop?

Answer:

The stranger told the cop that he and Jimmy Wells, his best friend dined at Big Joe Brady's restaurant and decided to meet there after twenty years that day at 10 p.m. If Jimmy were alive, he would definitely meet him there. They had both decided that twenty years was long enough to make one's fortune. Jimmy Wells stayed in New York and he had gone to the west.

Question (e)

What used to be there in the place of that shop twenty years ago?

Answer:

In the place of the shop twenty years ago, Big Joe Brady's restaurant was there.

Question (f)

Describe the man awaiting the arrival of his friend.

Answer:

The waiting man was pale and had a square-jawed, face with keen eyes. There was a little scar near his right eyebrow. His scarf pin was a large diamond oddly set.

Question (g)

Why did the friends part ways?

Answer:

Both parted ways to seek out their fortunes. Jimmy refused to leave New York. But Bob took the risk and went to the west to seek his fortune.

Question (h)

When and how did Bob realize that the tall man was not his friend?

Answer:

A drug store stood at the corner. It was brilliant with electric lights. When Bob and the tall man came into this glare, they simultaneously gazed upon each other. It was then Bob realized that the man in the overcoat was not Jimmy Wells.

Question (i)

Who was the tall man?

Answer:

The tall man was another policeman in plain clothes. He had been sent by Jimmy Wells to arrest Bob.

Question (j)

What did he give Bob?

Answer:

He gave Bob a note written by Jimmy Wells.

2. State whether the following statements are true or false by marking '✓' or 'X' in the corresponding boxes:

1. The cop suddenly slowed his walk, when he heard the barking of dogs.
2. The friends grew up together in the city of New York.
3. Both Jimmy and Bob were of the same age.
4. The friends parted one night after watching a movie together.
5. The friends could not keep in touch because they lost each other's phone numbers.
6. Bob wanted to stay for half an hour more than the appointed time.
7. Jimmy grew a little taller after he was twenty.
8. Bob realized that the tall man was not Jimmy Wells from the shape of his nose.

Answer:

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. False
8. True

(3) What does each of the following mean in the story? Choose the right option.

Question (a)

on the beat:

- (i) moving around hitting everyone with a stick
- (ii) on duty walking around the assigned area
- (iii) marching with his heart beating fast

Answer:

- (ii) on duty walking around the assigned area

Question (b)

a guardian of peace:

- (i) a watchman
- (ii) a holy man
- (iii) a policeman

Answer:

- (iii) a policeman

Question (c)

arm in arm:

- (i) with arms linked together
- (ii) with weapons in hands
- (iii) with handcuffs on wrists

Answer:

- (i) with arms linked together

Question (d)

plainclothes man:

- (i) a man who wears simple clothes for grand occasions
- (ii) a policeman in civilian clothes while on duty
- (iii) a cine artist in ordinary costumes

Answer:

- (ii) a policeman in civilian clothes while on duty

(4) Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each:

Question (a)

What did Bob share with the cop about their friendship?

Answer:

Bob said that Jimmy Wells and himself were like brothers. Both were raised in New York. He was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. He couldn't drag Jimmy to the west because Jimmy, the plodder thought New York was the only place on earth. He believed that Jimmy would meet him at the appointed place as he was his best friend.

Question (b)

What are the strengths and weaknesses of Jimmy Wells from Bob's point of view?

Answer:

What are the strengths and weaknesses of Jimmy Wells from Bob's point of view? Jimmy Wells was assertive. He did not want to leave New York. But he was not adventurous enough to chase his dreams, across the nation. He was a plodder.

Question (c)

Was Bob hopeful of his friend's arrival? How do you know?

Answer:

Bob was really hopeful about his friend's arrival. He told the patrolman that he would wait for his best chum for another half an hour. He added that Jimmy would meet him there if he were alive for he was always the truest, staunchest old chap in the world.

Question (d)

How did the cop come to understand that Bob had been successful in the West?

Answer:

In the cigar light, Jimmy Wells saw Bob wearing a Diamond studded watch and a scarf pin too. He was wearing a very costly dress too. He admitted that he did pretty well in the west. He expected Jimmy too to be at least half successful compared to him. Thus the cop understood that Bob had been successful in making money.

Question (e)

Bob's life in the West was not a bed of roses. Give reasons.

Answer:

Bob, during the course of his conversation with the cop, admitted that he had to compete with some of the sharpest wits going to get his pile (i.e.) wealth. In fact, West did put a razor's edge on him. He had overcome many obstacles. Thus, it is very clear that life was not a bed of roses for Bob. Even if he had

enjoyed the rose bed for some time, it did have its thorns. He knew the risks involved in his effort to make quick illegal bucks.

Question (f)

Why didn't Jimmy Wells, being a cop himself, arrest Bob?

Answer:

Jimmy Wells sent a note to Bob through a plainclothes man explaining his inability to arrest him. The note read that he had also remembered the rendezvous they had made twenty years ago. But, when he lit the cigar, he could find the features of the criminal wanted in Chicago. Somehow, he could not bring himself to arrest him. It is obvious his emotions prevented him from doing so. So, he had sent someone else to do the job.

Question (g)

Who do you think has been more successful between the two? Give reasons.

Answer:

I think Jimmy Wells has been more successful in his career than his friend. It is not just because he became a guardian of peace. It is a question of personal ethics. He was concerned with the means to achieve his end. He led a contented life and gained respect from colleagues and the general public as an honest officer.

(5) Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 150 words each:

Question (a)

Compare and contrast the character of Jimmy Wells and Bob with suitable references from the story to support your view.

Answer:

from the story to support your view Jimmy wells a policeman is a lifelong resident of New York City who has had a friend from his youth named Bob. He invited him to move west where they could seek their fortunes. But Jimmy, a true city boy did not like to leave his home town as his virtuous friend. Bob travelled west to find opportunities.

It was not a legal opportunity. He was the man wanted by Chicago police. As he was a loyal friend he waited for his friend in the same place after twenty years. Jimmy has established himself as a respected policeman, a man of integrity, and decency. He also values his friendship with Bob so much that he does not have the heart to arrest him. Instead, he sends a detective with a note to meet Bob and arrest him.

Question (b)

'Means should justify the end.' Explain this adage with reference to O. Henry's story.

Answer:

'Mahatma Gandhi often said, "Means should justify the end". Even for a just end like freedom, he advised his followers not to resort to violence or sedition, i. e., agitation which was followed by some groups who wanted to punish the British. Bob had no scruple of conscience or value system. His only intention in life was to make money even if it demanded his direct involvement in criminal activities. Ill-gotten wealth may satisfy the ego of an individual and serve his sense of personal ego trip but the law will take its course against such criminals.

So, the low paid policeman did worry about means but not Bob. Jimmy Wells is enjoying sound health and is unafraid. But Bob has to hide and be watchful of the movement of police officers. He has to run from state to state to stay away from prison. The scars do not symbolize a trace of hardwork but combat with the guardians of law while involved in criminal activities. Jimmy Wells is richer than Bob in the sense that he is blessed with contentment. But Bob is busy making his pile and running away all the time to be safe. He is happy with his wealth but is all the time restless, stressed, and afraid. This adage, "Means should justify the end" brings home the understanding that the methods we adopt to succeed in life should be socially acceptable and morally sound.

Question (c)

'Tell me who your friends are and I shall tell you who you are'. How will you explain this statement in the light of Jimmy's and Bob's friendship?

Answer:

"Tell me who your friends are and I shall tell you who you are" This statement

is not applicable to the friendship of Jimmy and Bob. Once they were very close friends and loyal to each other But they are very different after twenty years of meeting, both are mismatched in their action, movement, character, and attitude.

Jimmy has chosen the right way in his life which is filled with honesty, loyal, and justice. Another hand, Bob has chosen the wrong way in his life which is filled with disloyalty, dishonesty, and injustice. Jimmy wells are the police officer who is admired, respected, and honoured by the people.

But Bob is the criminal who is wanted by Chicago police. Totally they are contrasting each other So I conclude, “Tell me who your friends are and I shall tell you who you are “ , this is not apt in the friendship of Jimmy and Bob.

Question (d)

To your shock, you find out that your close friend is indulging in some wrong activity. Will you avoid him/her or try to correct him/her? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer:

How could I avoid him/her? He is my friend. I am bound to persuade him to return to the path of virtue. I may threaten him to snap my ties with him and try all that is in my capacity to convince him. I shall persist in correcting his behaviour. I shall tell him that his wrong activity would destroy his reputation and he might fall from the grace of teachers, classmates, and his own parents when what he does gets exposed. I shall share some real-life examples of people who have taken the wrong means to acquire wealth or power and how they have been caught and punished later. To make things clear to my friend, I shall make him realize the consequences of wrong activities. I shall try my level best to bail him out of the path of evil. After all, “A friend in need is a friend indeed.”

Question (e)

What would you do in this situation, if you were Jimmy Wells? Substantiate your reason.

Answer:

If I were Jimmy Wells, I would have been- in a real fix. It would have pained

me to discover the truth. I would have invited him for a dinner and talked all night to give up his wicked activities and surrender to the police. I would visit him in jail and discuss his reformed life after his release. I would get a pass for his family members and help them visit him in jail. Request them to tell him how they don't want the ill-gotten wealth.

I shall encourage his children to plead with him to return to the path of virtue. I shall engage the best lawyers of the country to get him fewer years of punishment. I shall provide him good books to read and organize yoga and meditation seriously for him. I shall take all measures to understand the value of hard-earned money. I know for sure his improved behaviour would lessen his term in jail. I would help him rebuild his life. If he needs a journey to start a decent business, I would offer him my support. After all, that is what a friend should do.