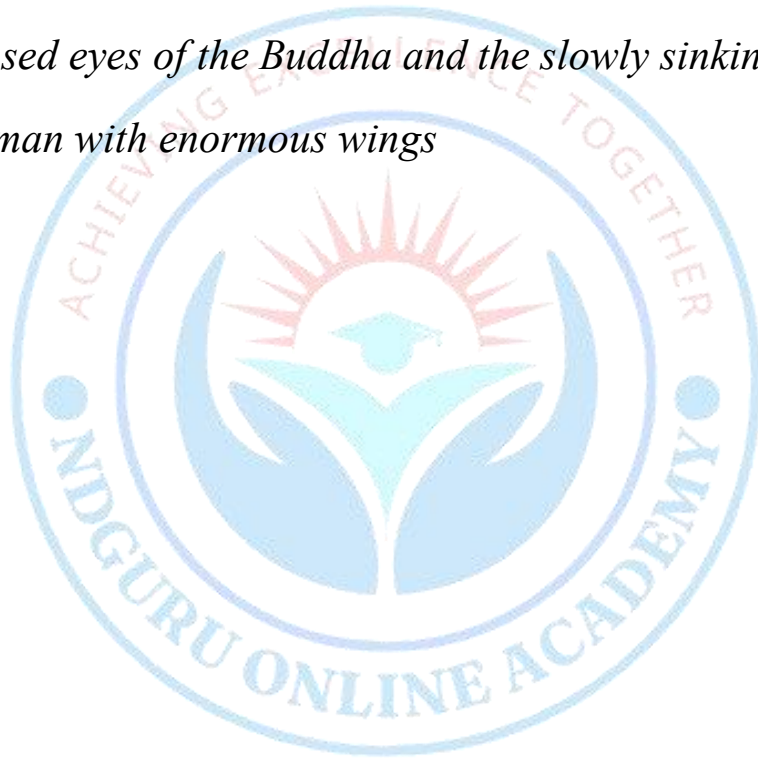


## Unit 1: Short Stories

1. *Neighbors*
2. *A respectable woman*
3. *A devoted son*
4. *The treasure in the forest*
5. *My Old Home*
6. *The half-closed eyes of the Buddha and the slowly sinking Sun .*
7. *A very old man with enormous wings*



## Short story

### Neighbours

#### Writer descriptions :

Tim Winton, full name Timothy John Winton, (b. 1960) is an Australian author of both adult and children's novels that deal with both the experience of life in and the landscape of his native country. He competed with 35 other novelists for The Australian Literary Award presented for the best-unpublished novel manuscript and won the prize in 1982 for his manuscript *An Open Swimmer*. His novels include *That Eye, the Sky* (1986), *Dirt Music* (2001), and *Breath* (2008). He also wrote several children's books, including *Lockie Leonard*, *Human Torpedo* (1990), *The Bugalugs Bum Thief* (1991), and *The Deep* (1998). This story 'Neighbours' has been taken from *Migrants of Australia* edited by Harwood Lawle.

### Main summary

*Neighbours* is a story about a newly married couple living in a multicultural and multilingual suburb neighbourhood. It shows that cultural and linguistic barriers cannot stop people from bestowing love and compassion.

Tim Winton's short story "Neighbours" is about a young couple who have just relocated to a new neighbourhood with several European immigrants. Both the young couple and their neighbours have prejudices at first because they only see the strange and sometimes disgusting customs of their new neighbourhood, but after a while, they quickly adapt to their new surroundings, and the young couple begins to like their neighbours and notice that they aren't all bad.

**The author does not name the characters he mentions in the story why?.** Hence, the characters are not defined, and as a result, they might be viewed

as role models for everyone. Before moving, the young couple **resided** in the vast outer **suburbs**.

First, they act as though they are **strangers** and refuse to speak to anyone. The so-called “young man” stays at home and prepares his thesis on the evolution of the book in the twentieth century. The “young woman” is employed by a hospital.

After that, the entire neighbourhood begins to engage with them and offers their assistance. As a result, the young couple is proud of their neighbours. Even though the couple had not planned for a pregnancy, the young woman becomes pregnant in the spring, and their neighbours become aware of it after a short time. Everyone is **willing** to assist and is **courteous**.

Hence, The story “Neighbours” by Tim Winston **demonstrates** how immigrants may contribute to Australia’s social fabric. Their strong sense of community aids the couple in seeing that **intolerance, prejudice**, and **discrimination** all comes from a lack of knowledge.

### **Important questions**

a. Describe how the young couple’s house looked like.

= Even though their home was tiny, it had the appearance of a beautiful cottage due to the high ceilings and paned windows that were on the walls. Their house was not that luxurious or of High-standard but was perfectly cosy to live a life as a normal person.

b. How did the young couple recognize their neighbours in the beginning of their arrival?

=The young couple recognized their neighbours as uncivilized and annoying people in the beginning of their arrival from various odd activities that they witnessed. People in their surrounding used to scream, quarrel, make unnecessary noises. They also lack proper sanitation. They used to complain about their dog. They used to interfere with their household activities.

All these things made them have a negative impression about their neighbourhood in the beginning of their arrival.

**c. How did the neighbours assist the young couple in the kitchen garden?**

= Neighbours helped them both orally and physically in their kitchen garden. Orally, they gave them some advice that was required to have proper benefits from gardening. They approached the work area and offered and advised them the ideas for spacing, hilling and mulching the vegetables they had planted. They provided them with some seeds and plants of vegetables as well.

Thus they assist the young couple in the kitchen garden.

**d. Why were the people in the neighbourhood shocked at the role of the young man and his wife in their family?**

= The people in the neighbourhood were shocked by the actions of a young couple which was new to them. They were astonished to see that the young guy stayed at home and took care of domestic chores, while his wife worked at a hospital. It was frowned upon in the neighbourhood for men to sit at home while women worked outside.

**e. How did the neighbours respond when they learned about the woman's pregnancy?**

= The neighbour's reacted to the woman's pregnancy with grace and politeness. They began smiling at the young couple all the time and showing a lot of concern for the young lady. They did all they could to help her in different ways. They gave her numerous presents, counsel, and attention in connection with her pregnancy.

Neighbours showed their joy and happiness through various activities. Some people started offering them presents, hand-knitted sweaters, gloves, caps, some women started advising them baby names, some started guessing the child whether it will be a boy or a girl.

From all these, we can infer that the people in the neighbourhood were very happy to learn about the woman's pregnancy.

f. Why did the young man begin to cry at the end of the story?

= At the conclusion of the story, the young man cried, realizing his neighbour's concern, care, and affection. When he found people applauding for his newly born kid, he couldn't conceal his feelings. He cried with joy at his neighbours' happiness. His view of his neighbours changed. He was able to understand the concept of interpersonal interactions.

Angry and annoyed by their neighbour's interferences into their personal lives, the young couple had become resentful of their neighbour's. They were unaware that all of their neighbour's actions were motivated by love and concern for them. Their relationship changes when the Young Lady becomes pregnant and their neighbour's start admiring and wishing them well. This story's last scene depicts a young man's tears of gratitude for his neighbour's kindness

**A respectable woman**

-by Kate Chopin

Main Summary:

The short story "A Respectable Woman" is structured around the character of Mrs Baroda and her inner conflict as she finds herself attracted to her husband's friend. The conflict follows the pattern of classical fiction and moves from exposition to rising action and then to climax and resolution.

In the beginning, Mrs Baroda is upset to find that her husband's friend Gouvernail is intending to spend a week or two at their plantation, as she had planned a period of rest and talk with her husband Gaston Baroda after they had been busy all winter. She has never met Gouvernail, despite being aware that he and her husband were college buddies and that he is now a journalist.

At first, She has a mental image of him as a tall, slim, cynical man, which she dislikes, but when she meets Gouvernail, who is slim but neither tall nor cynical, she discovers that she likes him. Mrs Baroda is unsure why she likes Gouvernail because she does not see all of Gouvernail's positive characteristics. He doesn't appear intelligent, but in reaction to her excitement to welcome him and her husband's hospitality, he appears quiet and kind. He makes no effort to impress her in any way, and he enjoys sitting on the portico and listening to Gaston describe sugar plantation, although he dislikes fishing and hunting.

She finds Gouvernail puzzling, yet charming and unoffensive. She initially leaves him alone with her husband, but as she works to overcome his nervousness, she begins to accompany him on walks. Her husband informs her that he will be staying another week and inquires as to why she does not want him to. Gaston is delighted when she says that she prefers him to be more demanding.

Mrs Baroda claims that she expected Gouvernail to be more interesting. Gaston tells her that he does not expect a commotion over his visit and that he just wants a break from his busy life. She sits alone on a bench later that night, puzzled and desiring to leave the plantation, having told her husband that she might go to the city in the morning and stay with her aunt.

Gouvernail notices her and sits next to her, unaware of her discomfort with his presence. Gouvernail, on Gaston's behalf, hands her a scarf and speaks about the night, and his quietness fades as he talks for the first time. He tells her about his childhood and his wish for a peaceful existence. She is drawn to his voice more than his words, and she considers drawing him closer, despite her resistance because she is "a respectable woman." She eventually leaves, but Gouvernail stays behind to conclude his talk for the evening. She wants to tell Gaston about her peculiar foolishness, but she understands that she must deal with this emotion on her own.

Mrs Baroda goes for the city the next morning and does not return until Gouvernail has left. Gaston requests that Gouvernail return the next summer, but she rejects.



She subsequently changes her mind, much to her husband's surprise, who assures her that Gouvernail did not deserve her disapproval. She kisses her husband and vows that she has "overcome everything" and will now treat him with more respect.

**Answer the following questions.**

**a. Why was Mrs. Baroda not happy with the information about Gouvernail's visit to their farm?**

Mrs. Broda was not happy with the information about Gouvernail's visit to their farm because she had worked long hours on the sugar plantation throughout the winter and was looking forward to spending time with her husband. Furthermore, she was anxious about Gouvernail coming to their property since he was a total stranger to her.

**b. How was Gouvernail different from Mrs. Baroda's thinking?**

Gouvernail was drastically different from Mrs. Baroda's thinking because she had thought him to be a tall, skinny, unsociable and unlikable guy. He wasn't the tall, skeptical man as she had expected him to be. He didn't wear spectacles and wasn't at all what she expected. When she met her, she had a completely different impression of him because she didn't think he was bright or intelligent.

**c. How does Mrs. Baroda compare the guest – Gouvernail with her husband?**

Mrs. Baroda compares Gouvernail as not interesting, adaptive, friendly, interactive, and funny like her husband Gaston.

**d. Why and how did Mrs. Baroda attempt to change Gouvernail's solitary habits?**

Mrs. Broda wanted to change his solitary habit because she wanted Gouvernail to be more open and talkative to her. Despite Mrs. Baroda's efforts, Gouvernail ignored her. He enjoyed his lonely lifestyle and his preference for being alone.

Mrs. Baroda hoped to entice him away from his lonely tendencies by accompanying him on his excursions to the mill and along the river.

**e. How does Gaston not agree with his wife on Gouvernail's character?**

Gaston disagrees with his wife on Gouvernail's Character by forwarding his opinions to her. She has reported to him that Gouvernail was not a friendly, talkative and interesting guy. He replies that Gouvernail is a very good and respectable person, He explains that he has many bright and outstanding qualities, but he has been disturbed by the work overload and she should not mistreat him.

**f. Why is Gaston surprised by his wife's expression towards the end of the story?**

Gaston is surprised by his wife's expression in the end because, the woman who was blaming Gouvernail for being less – sociable, uninteractive, self-centered, gloomy, unlikable earlier was later ready to welcome him again and be more hospitable.

**Reference to the context**

**a. What is the reason for conflict in Mrs. Baroda's mind? What role does Mrs. Baroda 'being a respectable woman' play in this story?**

The cause of the conflict in Mrs. Baroda's mind is that she has started liking her husband's friend. Being a respectable woman, She has to protect her pride of being a woman. Even, the primary topic of this story is desire vs discipline. Her



wish to show her affections for Gouvernail is blocked by societal norms, which prevent her from doing so.

So, the feeling of being a respectable woman controls her urges and feelings for him.

**b. Sketch the character of Gouvernail and contrast it with Gaston.**

We learn about Gouvernail through his outside portrayal that he is Gaston's college buddy, who is now working as a journalist, who is an unsociable and less-interactive guy and that he is a heavy smoker.

Gouvernail is an introverted type of guy, who does not talk much and who is simply boring from the view of Mrs. Baroda, while Gaston is a sociable and friendly guy.

**c. Why does Mrs. Baroda not disclose her feelings towards Gouvernail to her husband?**

Mrs. Baroda does not disclose her feelings towards Gouvernail with her husband because Mrs. Baroda does not want to deviate from the ideal of being a respectable woman. Being respectable means living according to social norms or living our lives without regret.

**d. The last three sentences of the story make a kind of twist. After reading these three sentences, how will you analyze Mrs. Baroda's attitude towards Gouvernail?**

When Mrs. Baroda tells Gouvernail, "I have overcome everything! This time I will be really kind to him," the story takes an unexpected twist.

Mrs. Baroda's statement at first glance seems that she has regained control of her emotions. Her victory over "everything" suggests that she has overcome not just her discontent with Gouvernail, but also her intellectually bankrupt emotional feelings for him.

But, on the other hand, from Mrs. Baroda's rejection of society's norms, it can imply that Mrs. Baroda learned more about her own wants and desires as a woman.

- 1) Rakesh
- 2) Mr Varma
- 3) His wife

### A Devoted Son-by Anita Desi

Doomist

Novelist

#### Summary of the Story

A Devoted Son is a realistic narrative set in an Indian town about a middle-class Indian family. The tale demonstrates how parents value their children's **ambition** and how a son should **honor** his parents' **wishes**. Rakesh, a loyal son, is mentioned in the story title, and the storyline focuses on him. He is from a **rural Indian village**. Varma's father used to be a salesperson for vegetable. So, he did not get any education. So, he has high ambitions towards his son Rakesh.

The narrative begins with the good news that he passed his medical test, followed by a family gathering with the neighbors. He leaves when he is offered the opportunity to continue his education in the United States. Mr. Varma is proud of his son since he did well in the exam. Although some people say that he will forget about his past and become egoistic.

Despite being offered a job at one of America's most prominent hospitals, Rakesh declines because he wants to help his parents and his nation. Rakesh enjoys his time in America, but his family comes first. He still longs to return to his homeland. When he gets enough experience and money, he returns to his hometown and starts a clinic shop. His parents were dissatisfied with him. They are perplexed by his wish to return home and discard what he has accomplished. Rakesh returns from the United States and marries a low-educated woman from the rural South. There is fairly strong evidence of a familial feud. Unfortunately, his mother passes away, and as a consequence, his father suffers from severe depression.

Rakesh is unable to dedicate enough time to his father now that he has his own family. Soon later, his father becomes very ill. He tells his wife Veena to provide

him with medicine and food at the proper times in order to care for his ill father. Despite Rakesh's restriction, his father tries to bribe Rakesh's kid with sweets. Rakesh is worried about his son's untrustworthiness. His father bemoans his inability to eat enough and eat according to his desires. Their relationship deteriorates, but he develops a stronger bond with his father. At last, we are shown the Mr. Varma who is extremely worried by his son's behaviour for not letting him eat what he wants and begs to die rather than eating the tonics and medicines that his son brings for him.

### Important

75

# Justify the title of the story 'A Devoted son'

→ The title of the story 'A Devoted son' indicates more responsible and loyal son of varma who contribute the core and respect to his father.

Q no. 2 Describe the character of Rakesh?  
Is he the more ethical or responsible?

→ Q no. 3 How did the community celebrate Rakesh's success?  
Why = because

→ Q no. 4 Describe how Rakesh rises in his career?  
After completion medical exam.  
He become a doctor in city hospital.  
medical clinic.

- He started his own
- He became director of hospital.

Q no 5 write a detailed summary  
 The treasure in the forest—  
 with highlighting main theme of this  
 G.H Well

How the people are interrupted when they are face some valuable things and greed by the person.

Answer the following questions.

a. Describe the expository scene of the story.

→ The story opens with the canoe approaching the land, by two treasure hunters, Evans and Hooker, a little river flowing to the sea, the thicker and deeper green forest, sloppy hill, and the sea.

b. What does the map look like and how do Evan and Hooker interpret it?

→ The map looks like a rough map, creased and worn to the pitch of separation. Evan interprets twisting lines in the map as the river and the star as the place and Hooker interprets the dotted line and straight line and the way to the lagoon in the map.

c. How did Evan and Hooker know about the treasure?

→ Evan and Hooker knew about the treasure by the conversation of the Chinese man and the map he has.

**d. Describe Evan's dream.**

→ Evan had a dream about the treasure and Chang-hi. In the dream, they were in the forest and saw a little fire where three Chinamen sat around it and talked in quiet voices in English. Evans went closer and he knew that Chang-hi took the gold from a Spanish galleon after shipwrecked and hid it carefully on the island. He worked alone and it was his secret, but now he wanted help to get the gold back. There was a battle and Chang-hi was brutally killed by them.

**e. What do the two treasure hunters see when they walk towards the island?**

→ The two treasure hunters see three palm trees in line with a clump of bushes at the mouth of the stream when they walk towards the island.

**f. In what condition did the treasure hunters find the dead man**

→ The treasure hunters found the dead man lying in a clear space among the trees with a puffed and purple neck and swollen hands and ankles.

**g. How did the treasure hunters try to carry gold ingots to the canoe?**

→ The treasure hunters tried to carry gold ingots to the canoe with the help of the Coat of which one end of the collar catching by the hand of Hooker and the other collar by Evan.

**h. How were Evan and Hooker poisoned?**

→ Evan and Hooker were poisoned as a slender (thin) thorn nearly of two inches length pricked in Hooker's thumb and Evan rolled over him and both of them crumpled together on the ground which made them suffered a lot.

How does the treasures hunters find evans and hooker and which situations they are?

Reference to the Context

a. How do you know the story is set on a tropical island?

→ The story “The Treasures in the Forest” has been set on a tropical island. It begins with two men, Evans and Hooker, heading in a canoe towards a coral island in the heat of the noon sun, after having paddled all night from the mainland.

Here, Tropical islands are known to have uniquely naturally variable ecosystems, including tropical rainforests, open woodlands and grass savannahs, freshwater lakes and streams, salt marshes and mudflats (wetland), mangrove and coastal forests, seifs, fringing and offshore coral reefs, and deep sea.

As we go through the story, it opens with a canoe approaching land, and the setting of the bay, the white surf of the reef, the litter river, running to the sea, the virgin forest, sloppy hill, and so on. Its atmosphere, ecosystems, thicker and green forest, freshwater stream coastal forest, palm trees, thorny bushes, seagrass and depth sea illustrate the reader to know that the story is set on a tropical island.

b. Why do you think Evan and Hooker took such a risk of finding the buried treasure on a desert island?

→ I think Evan and Hooker took such a risk of finding the buried treasure on a desert island because of the following reasons:



Treasure Hunts help people develop new skills and strengthen and reinforce other skills such as leadership, communication, and problem-solving.

This is of equal benefit to employees and employers combined.

It develops the ability to tackle any difficult circumstances.

They think of risks as rewarding.

It is said that “Gold makes people crazy” to do something new.

It also reveals their greed for wealth.

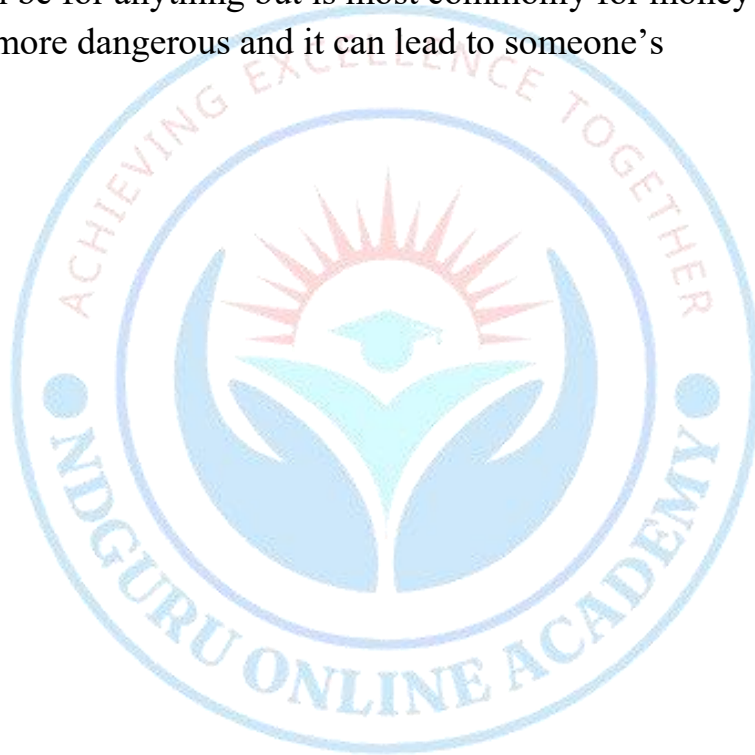
c. Do you think the narrator of the story is racist? If yes, what made him feel superior to other races?

→ Yes, I find some sort of racist feelings in the narrator of the story when he presents. Evan and Hooker as superior to that of the Chinese man in the story. In fact, a racist is a person who is prejudiced against or antagonistic towards people based on their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized. In the story, we find the Chinese man was brutally killed by Evans and Hooker. When Hooker said to Evans, “Have you lost your wit?”, It also reflects dominating nature of Hooker over Ivan. Thus, many instances in the story state that the narrator of the story looks like a racist.

d. What do you think is the moral of the story?

→ “The more they desire for greed and power, the more they become selfish” is the moral of the story “The Treasure in the Forest”. Evans and Hooker’s greed increase as they come to know about the treasures. They murdered the Chinese man Chiang-hi brutally and they went in search of treasures with the help of the map.

It is Greed that is the disordered desire for more than is decent, not for the greater good but one’s own selfish interest, and at the detriment of others and society at large. Greed can be for anything but is most commonly for money or treasures and power is much more dangerous and it can lead to someone’s



## **My Old House** - my old childhood days and its experiences

### My Old Home: Characters

Lu Xun: He is the young Master and the narrator. He is considered a miser in the sense he does not want to give away the furniture to the poor rather wants to sell them.

Runtu: He is the former temporary servant of Lu Xun. He is a shy in nature but “high in spirit”

Hong'er: Lu Xun's eight-year-old timid and shy Nephew who soon be friends with Shu Sheng, the son of Runtu

Shu Sheng: He is the 5" son of Runtu who is also very shy and converses only during social ceremonies.

Lu Xun's mother: who greets him at his arrival in the Old House.

Lu Xun's father

Elder brother Shun: The one who wants to keep some kitchen furniture.

Poor folks: They work in the field but there is no change in their lifestyles.

Mrs Yang: She is a neighbour who accuses the narrator of being miserly and people call her the “Beancurd Beauty” because she sits in a bean curd (milk products) shop opposite Lu Xun's home.

### Main summary

Lu Xun's 'My Old Home' is an autobiographical novel about the authors' persona, Lu Xun, as the narrator and his memories which he is recalling of his childhood in his brilliant home. He can't describe how much he loved it and how proud he was to grow up in the home. The story projects the conflict between recollections and realities.

The narrator revisits his Old Home after twenty years in 1911 during the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty; he doesn't believe his eyes at first. Here, his Old House as a symbol represents his old recollections. He is greeted by his mother and nephew. So many changes have been made but not in positive tracks rather he finds his house in a ruined position, twenty years of weather, renovations and other families. Lu Xun reconciles with his relatives including Mrs Yang, a neighbour who accuses him of being miserly. Lu Xun feels ashamed when the bean curd lady says he is being miserly for he does not want to give away his furniture. His prior conceptions come into conflict as he faces the realities of his Old Home town.

He comes to know that his old childhood friend Runtu will be reuniting with Lu at the home. He recalls his brief relationship with his childhood friend and a part-time labour boy, Runtu. Their friendship was lively, positive and brother-like. They enjoyed talking about catching animals like Badgers. He has and Hedgehogs. They were not so worried about the outside world.

After 30 years, as time passes and people change, Runtu became much more mature as he experiences a rough life due to heavy taxes social responsibilities, famines, bandits, officials and landed gentry. These factors have influenced Runtu's attitude towards the narrator. Runtu does not act like a friend towards Xun, but rather an inferior acquaintance since Lu Xun ranks higher than him in society.

When Runtu arrives the first thing he says is “Hello Master.” This is when Lu realizes that Runtu wasn’t really his friend but more of a servant, their friendship was mutual but not the way Lu thought. Runtu behaves as if the narrator is his master and has a higher status than him.

Finally, Lu hopes his children don’t come to realize the class differences in China and hopefully they won’t drift apart that affect their friendship. Xun hopes that his nephew won’t lose his friendship with Runtu’s son. He hoped that both of them will not suffer from social responsibilities like Runtu.

To wrap up, the story forwards a message that as one leaves one destination for better opportunities and place, he/she recollects memories behind it. Xun highlights the importance of loyalty through the wary character of Runtu. A friendship won’t last if one is only caring about himself and wealth. Their friendship changes because of the hardships they go through. Society dictates, disallowing them to be friends. People from different classes cannot interact and develop mutual relations. They have to fulfil their roles in certain positions.

### **Important questions answer**

a. While reading the friendship between the narrator and Runtu, Hindu readers remember the friendship between Krishna and Sudama. Which particular description reminds you of the mythological example?

→ While reading the friendship between the narrator and Runtu, Hindu readers remember the friendship between Krishna and Sudama. Following descriptions of the story “My Old Home” remind us of the mythological connections:

Sudama was Lord Krishna’s classmate and a very intimate friend. Lord Krishna was a King. Sudama was an impoverished poor Brahmin. The same case is found

in the friendship and relationship between. Lu Xun and Runtu the former is from the rich and upper class as master and the latter one is very poor

Sudama felt very shy when he visited Krishna same as Runtu felt ashamed and nervous as he meet his friend and master Lu Xun . Sudama was helped by Krishna at the end and in the same way, Runtu was helped by Lu Xun by providing several kitchen things at the end.

Both of the stories teach us the message that we should never expect anything free in life, and a friend in need is a friend indeed.

**b. How does the story support the proposition that the relationships of childhood are innocent, impartial and disinterested?**

→ The story “My Old Home” supports the proposition that relationships of childhood are innocent, impartial and disinterested. As we go through the story, we come to know that the narrator, Lu Xun and Runtu had a childhood friendship when there were no class differences rather an innocent relationship found between them.

The notion of innocence refers to children’s simplicity, their lack of knowledge, and their purity not yet spoiled by mundane (boring) affairs. Such innocence is taken as the promise of a renewal of the world by the children. The same innocence can be realised as they were children and they used to pass the time together by stabbing ZHA, badger and porcupines. They run here and there in the field of watermelon. They had a master and part-time worker relationships. They had no any selfishness behaviour. Their friendship and relation were pure, impartial and disinterested. The same relations the narrator hopes to see in his nephew and Runtu’s son.



1. How d
2. id the neighbors help the young couple ? did they expose their positive attitude to them .

Ans = The story mainly focuses about the neighbours to be a polite and positive response to the newly married couple . In most of the time Austrilans cultures can be affect as help of them for those young couple. However, the neighbor can help theme as positive towards because his wife is pragemnet at the summer time and old neighbaour came their home and build their the new hen cottage . In other hand other neighabour to be a very essiential about their health and bring the fruits and other vegatables.

3. Why dose the author rush(fast) back home after more than 20 years ?

Ans = Because he wants to meet their mom and their old memories as well as he wants to meet their best friend Runtu. He expose to watch their growing of childhood to aulthood .

q) Write about 180 words its won journey of vhildhood days in short paragraph,

The half-closed eyes of the Buddha and the slowly sinking Sun

Main ideas

Character

Lady = foreign tourist

Guides

Small child

The Half-Closed Eyes of the Buddha and the Slowly Sinking Sun” by Shankar Lamichhane is a simple story being told through a discussion between two characters: a tourist and a guide. It was included in the anthology Himalayan Voice: An Introduction to Modern Nepali Literature, which was released in 1991. The story is set in and around Kathmandu, Nepal’s capital city.

In the story, both of the characters act as narrators. The first is a **Nepali guide**, and the second is a **foreign tourist**. However, the western tourist pretends to be an expert, saying, “I could take you along your ancient ways.” “You are my tour guide for today, but I feel I can help guide you as well,” the Nepali guide replies, indicating that he understands more about the subject at hand.

The story begins with a pleasant atmospheric description of the Kathmandu valley, complete with visual beauty and **various colours of homes, blue hills, and so on**. The guest then remarks that the East has contributed so many things, such as the Purans, ancient tools, ivory ornaments, palm leaf manuscripts, and copperplate inscriptions. The guide then tells the stories of Manjushri and how he stroked with his sword at Chobhar, allowing people to settle in Kathmandu Valley later on, as well as “the samyak gaze” of the shaven-headed monks and nuns who were receiving alms and spreading Buddhist preaching near the Kasthamandap, which represented purity. At last, the guide adds that these are mountains’ eyes, and their lashes are rows of fields where rice ripens in the rains and wheat ripens in the winter. They are as lovely as the setting sun’s reflection in the Buddha’s eyes

Referencetext

**How is this story different from other stories you have read?**

1. Which narrative technique is used by the author to tell the story?.

→ Shankar Lamichhane, the author, uses the **stream of consciousness** as a narrative technique to narrate the story “The Half-closed Eyes of the Buddha and the Slowly Sinking Sun.”

This story differs from others I’ve read since most other stories are told in the first person, with the narrator or persona describing the events in his own words, however, this story is told through the monologues of two characters, a tourist guide in Kathmandu Valley and a foreign tourist. Furthermore, unlike traditional stories, the story uses a stream of consciousness technique to capture what the two protagonists think rather than portraying actions and events. In this context, stream of consciousness is a writing style or storytelling approach that reflects the natural flow of a character’s extended mental process, frequently by including sensory experiences, recollections, unfinished thoughts, unique syntax, and sloppy grammar. This approach of stream of consciousness, on the other hand, is not found in any of the prior stories I’ve read.

2. How is the author able to integrate two fragments of the narration into a unified whole?.

→ The author of the story "The Half-Closed Eyes of the Buddha and the Slowly Sinking Sun" attempts to integrate two pieces of narration into a unified whole by connecting them with instances of eyes and associating them with two separate universes. The author is detailing events that are happening in the community as well as the activities that people do for a living. On the other hand, he ties it to the world of farmers, where people are uninformed of the real world and suffer from a variety of traditional beliefs and diseases.

Thus, by connecting two separate worlds or conceptions of the East and the West, he conveys the message that one should picture things deeply through their deeper eyes and comprehend the true meaning of the circumstance. He associates the guide's journey with the tourist and watching the thing on the one hand, and the guide explaining the meaning of the places and activities on the other through examples of eyes and his narrative techniques of stream of consciousness on the other.

(Vvi) Q) write a short paragraph describe your friends (using present tense)(**subj+has /have +v3 obj,subject + v1/v5 +object, subj + is am are + v4 + obj , subj+used to + v1 + obj** ).

Q. From which place you are talking now in the class ?

Q what is the popular or attractive place for visit in your locality?

Name, profession, descriptions (nature, his loves things, responsibility) personality with good quality, his/her is jharana/ram Sharma .

### **"A Very Old Man with Enormous Wings"**

"A Very Old Man with Enormous Wings", a magical realist story published in the year 1955, written by Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez. It examines the human response to those who are weak, dependent, and different. The story has shown human nature-related curiosity, greed and cruelty.

Q) what is the main theme of this story ? if human beings are world of oldage it is the natural process ? .

Why the writer use the term of curiosity?

