

## Patol Babu

QJC

12. Counting your chicken ----- of it.

12. Who is the speaker?

A. Patol Babu's wife is the speaker.

22. Explain "Counting your chickens again before they're hatched, are you?"

A. It means that Patol Babu was counting his chickens even before they're hatched.

32. What had this habit of counting chicken before they're hatched brought him?

A. This habit of his had kept success at bay.

22. 'Tolly good! - - - - - will you'.

12. Who is the speaker?

A. Baren Mullick, the director of the film is the speaker.

22. Who is being praised here?

A. Patol Babu's performance is being praised here.

32. What has he done for which he is being praised?

A. He has played his minor role with perfect timing & has given a wonderful performance.

32. "All he felt - - - - - to the stage."

12. Who is 'he'?

A. Patol Babu

22. What did he use to do twenty years ago?

A. He used to act on stage

32. What was he excited about?

A. He was excited about his role in the film.

40 How does Lalol Babu reconcile to the dialogue given to him?

A Initially, Lalol Babu was disappointed when he saw the word 'Oh!' written on the paper. Next moment, he was reminded of the advice given to him by his mentor Mr. Bakkerhi that a role, not big or small, it was the manner in which it was performed that mattered. He accepted the role & decided to give it a try.

52 What was the advice of Lalol Babu's mentor & guru Bakkerhi?

A The advice of Mr. Gogon Bakkerhi, his mentor and guru was - Do your work irrespective of the fact whether the role was big or small. Perform well & wholeheartedly. That's all.

62 What idea did Lalol Babu have while rehearsing? Did the director approve of the idea?

A The idea was that if he had a newspaper in his hand the scene would look more authentic. The Director would approve of the idea & asked a bystander to give him a newspaper.

72 Why did Lalol Babu leave without taking money?



A After the shot was over, Patol Babu heaved a sigh of relief, a deep sense of satisfaction swept over him. He had done his job really well. After all, all these years had not blunted his scrupulousness. Money did not matter compared to the job done with perfection. He left without taking the money.

82 How do we know that Patol Babu was a meticulous man?

A Patol Babu was a meticulous man because he rehearsed well before his shot. Although his dialogue was just a monosyllable, he delivered it to perfection. He rehearsed his monosyllabic dialogue by stressing it in diverse ways.

92 Why did Patol Babu consider his monosyllabic dialogue as a 'gold mine'?

A Initially Patol Babu was disheartened as his part was short & unimportant. But then he found many ways of speaking that monosyllabic dialogue and realized that it is an exclamation of pain, despair or surprise & contained a gold mine.

102 Why acc. to Josanka, Patol Babu was the luckiest of actors?

A Patol Babu was the luckiest one acc. to Josanka as he was the only one who had dialogue to deliver in the scene.

There had been many actors in that film who played their roles without any dialogue. So he was fortunate enough to get dialogue.

11Q What was the role offered to Patol Babu?

A A minor role was offered to Patol Babu in a film. He had to speak only a single word 'Oh!'

12Q What job did Patol Babu had he in Calcutta & why did he leave?

A He worked as an insurance salesman with Hudson & Kimberley located in D Calcutta. Patol Babu had a very smooth life till he lost his job in Calcutta. There was a sudden retrenchment in his office due to II World War which cost him his nine year old job.

13Q It appears that punctuality was Patol Babu's virtue. Explain.

A Patol Babu was a very punctual man. He worked with Hudson & Kimberley for nine yrs but wasn't late for a single day. He also reached the shooting location prematurely & he was praised by Naresch Dutt for his punctuality.



14Q. Describe Latol Babu's days as a stage performer.

Latol Babu was a well-known stage actor. He was passionate about acting & could not think about anything else. He had acted in jathras, in amateur theatricals & plays. He was a famous actor & thus people bought tickets especially to see him.

5Q What did Latol Babu do after leaving his job with Hudron & Kimberley?

After the retrenchment from Hudron & Kimberley, Latol opened a variety store which wound up after 5 years. He gave up his job in a Bengali film firm. He worked as an insurance salesman, for almost ten yrs., but could not earn enough for a good living.

### LAQ

16Q. The story of Latol Babu highlights the importance of passion & satisfaction. Discuss

Latol Babu was always passionate about acting & stage. He never dropped his dreams even though how many hard times it came. The value we get from him is that money is important but it is insignificant when compared to sentiments & satisfaction of a perfect

performance. Even though his role was nothing in the film he still put his variations & gave his best shot. Person satisfaction is more important than money. We should not compromise satisfaction for money. Pleasure derived from talent and skill cannot be measured in terms of money. The story also reveals that perfect practice is needed to be successful in any task.

172 Patol Babu doesn't collect his payment after his role is over. Why?

A Patol Babu walks away before he is paid because he knew what he would be paid would be a trivial amount which would hurt him. Being an actor that he feels those people to be commercialised. Who cannot recognise & appreciate actual talent. He felt that the satisfaction to deliver his dialogue flawlessly was his actual gain. The satisfaction was his payment & he did not wish to sell this satisfaction. This lets us know now genuine Patol Babu was was a passionate actor who worked just for the sake of love for the work & not for material gains.

182 Who was Mr Pakrashi? How do his words help Patol Babu in enacting his role?



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1. Jogan Bakshi was Latol Babu's mentor & guru. His words proved to be a source of encouragement to Latol Babu in this testing time. After recalling his words, he was able to fight with his initial trepidations with the monosyllabic dialogue.

192 What were the special touches that Latol Babu gave to his role to make it more authentic?

A Latol Babu gave numerous special touches to his role to make it more authentic. He asked for a newspaper to read while walking, so that he would appear as an absent-minded stranger. He measured out the ratio of emotions that he had to express in his line to make it sound more effective. He also calculated the steps it would take to collide with the actor, so that the shot would be perfect.

202 How did Latol Babu's dream come true?

A Latol Babu had always dreamt of making it big, famous & rich one day. He had got the opportunity of acting in a film. In the past, he was a very good actor on the stage. He performed very well & earned everyone's appreciation.

## Chp 14-23

### Chapter 14

Q What inspired Helen to write the short story? How did Mr Anagnos react receiving the story?

A After Helen returned home having learned to speak, she wrote a short story inspired by Miss Sullivan's description of autumn. Her family was surprised that she could write so well. Helen sent it as a birthday present to Mr Anagnos, the Director of the Perkins Institution, whom she greatly admired & loved.

Mr Anagnos was delighted with the story. Helen felt that she was at the zenith of success. But soon she was accused of plagiarism.

Q Why did Helen begin to fear writing?

A With the passage of time, Helen's bitterness lessened but the stigma of plagiarism remained. Miss Canby herself wrote to her that some day she would write a great story out of her head. But that prophecy never materialized as Helen reared an invisible fear that whatever she wrote would be similar to something written in the past by somebody else. She was cautious & conscious even while writing to her mother. Still she continued writing.



because of the encouragement given by her teacher, Miss Sullivan. But, she couldn't come out completely from the fear of plagiarism.

### Chp. 15

Q3 Describe Helen's trip to Washington in 1893. How was the trip fascinating to Helen?

A During the inauguration of President Cleveland in 1893, Helen & Miss Sullivan visited Washington. The two chief events during this were their visit to Niagara & World's Fair. They went to Niagara in March 1893. She stood on the point which overhangs the American falls. She felt the air vibrate & the earth tremble, many people wonder that she could see the wonders & beauties of Niagara. "What does this beauty or that music mean to you? You cannot see the waves rolling up the beach or hear their boat. What do they mean to you?" Helen confesses that she could not feel what they mean to her any more than she could define love, religion or goodness.

Miss Sullivan & she visited the World's Fair in the company of famous scientist, Graham Bell. Many things at the World's Fair fascinated Helen. Among them were the French bronzes, the relics of ancient Mexico & the Egyptian mummies. Helen

also took interest in such inventions as telephones, autophones, phonographs & wireless system.

The visit to the World's fair made Helen learn about the real world & progress made by human beings over the years.

### Chp. 16

Q.4 What difficulties did Helen face in Latin grammar?

Ans. At first, Helen was rather unwilling to study Latin grammar. Helen was not ready to waste her time on learning the intricacies of Latin grammar. She did not want to analyse every word - noun, genitive, singular, feminine - when its meaning was clear. As she got involved she became more interested, & the beauty of the language fascinated her. She felt delighted to read Latin passage, picking up words she understood & trying to make sense with a touch of pride, she says: "I have never ~~ceased~~ ceased to enjoy this pastime."

### Chp. 17

Q.5 In what way did the Wright-Humason School for the Deaf contribute to the "edu" of Helen?



1. Helen joined the Wright-Humason School for the Deaf for vocal culture training in lip-reading. The school was known for its teaching of speech to the deaf. Helen joined the school to improve her speech further. Besides learning speech, she studied there arithmetic, physical geography, French & German.

She made much progress in German. Her teacher could use the manual ~~alph~~ alphabet. In a few months she could understand almost everything her teacher said. She found French much more difficult as Madame Olivier, a French lady did not know the manual alphabet.

So, she could not read her lips easily. Helen's progress in lip-reading & speech was unexpectedly slow. It was so because she wanted to speak like other people, which was too high an ambition. She worked hard but found goal not within reach.

### Chp. 18

Q6: What role did Mr. Gilman play in Helen Keller's life?

1. Arthur Gilman was a major figure in advance higher education for women. He was one of the founders of Radcliffe College & served as its first regent. He then founded & was director of the

Cambridge school for young ladies. He was very supportive & to Helen. He instructed her in English literature. Some of the books which she read under his guidance were "As You Like It", Burke's "Speech on Conciliation With America", Macaulay's "Life of Samuel Johnson". Gilman's broad views of history & literature & his clever explanations made Helen's work easier & pleasanter than it could have been had she only read notes mechanically.

Helen's mother & little sister came on Christmas & Mr Gilman was kind enough to let them enjoy the holidays with her (Helen). He also let Mildred study in his school. It gave Helen immense pleasure. Gilman also supported her in her examinations. He read all the papers to her by means of the manual alphabet. The first day she had before Mr Gilman sat beside her & read the paper through first, then sentence by sentence, while she repeated the words aloud, to make sure that she understood him well. He also allowed Helen to make changes in her answers. Helen never had availed this kind of support in any of her previous examinations.



## Chp. 20

Q. 1: What were Helen's memories of Radcliffe?

A Helen's dream of going to Radcliffe's was realized in the beginning of 1900. She was excited on the first day at Radcliffe. She had tried her strength by the standards of those who could see & hear. She began her studies with eagerness. She could feel within herself the capacity to know all things. She was entering a new world of "Beauty & Light". The professors were the embodiment of wisdom & knowledge. But Helen soon realized that the college was not quite the romantic lyceum she had imagined. Many of the dreams that had delighted her young inexperience became beautifully less & "faded into the light of common day."

Gradually Helen began to find that there were disadvantages in going to college. The lack of time was a big hurdle. In college, there was no time to commune with one's thoughts. One goes to college to learn, it seems, not to think. She studied French, German, History, English composition & Eng. literature in the first year. In the classroom she was of course practically alone. She couldn't make notes during the lectures as her hands were busy listening. She could only jot down what she could

remember them at home.

In the second year at Radcliffe, she studied English Composition, the Bible as English Literature, the govt. of America & Greece, the odes of Horace & Latin Comedy. The class in composition was very lovely. The lectures were always interesting. During her stay at Radcliffe there was the transition from romance to actual. She learned many things & one of them was the precious science of patience.

## Chp. 22

Q8 - give a brief account of Helen's out-of-door sports.

OR

How can you say that Helen had great attraction for the country & out-of-door sports?

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