



The Tempest-I

Q1:- Who was Ariel, and how did he come to be Prospero's servant?

Ans. Ariel was a spirit who was imprisoned in a pine tree by a witch named Sycorax. She died without releasing him. When Prospero came to the island, he released him by the power of his magic. Thus, Ariel became Prospero's faithful Servant in lieu of his freedom.

Q2:- Who was Caliban? What did he look like?

Ans. Caliban was the son of a witch named Sycorax. He looked more like a fish than a man.

Q3:- What did Miranda ask Prospero to do when she saw the ship caught in the tempest.

Ans. When Miranda saw the ship caught in the tempest and heard the painful cries of the drowning sailors, she could not tolerate the dreadful scene. So she requested her father to stop the tempest who had raised it by his magical powers.

Q4:- What did Prospero say he raised the tempest for?

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Ans. Prospero said that he raised the tempest for her sake. But didn't explain clearly how Miranda was to benefit from the tempest.

Q5:- Why did Prospero leave the management of state of affairs to Antonio?

Ans. Prospero left the management of state of affairs to his brother, Antonio because of following reasons.

1. Prospero's chief aim in life was to gain knowledge. Wealth and other worldly things didn't matter to him.
2. He had full faith in the loyalty of his brother and knew well that he was able to manage state affairs in his absence.

Q6:- Who helped Antonio to seize the throne?

Ans. The king of Naples, who was Prospero's enemy and some Royal soldiers, bribed Prospero's Ministers and some Lords helped Antonio to seize the throne.

Q7:- What did Antonio's soldiers do?

Ans. Antonio's soldiers took Prospero and his little daughter, Miranda out of the palace and put them into an old and damaged ship so that they might perish in sea.

Q8:- How did old Gonzalo help Prospero?

Ans. Gonzalo was an old Lord, loyal to Prospero. He was against Antonio's plot. So he helped Prospero by storing his ship with food, fresh water and clothes. He also put in the ship some books, which Prospero valued more than his dukedom.



HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

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Term-II

(Class 9th – English)

Q9:- Who were in the ship that was caught in the tempest?

Ans. Antonio, his son Ferdinand, the King of Naples, all other enemies of Prospero and Prospero's faithful Lord Gonzalo was in the ship.

Q10:- What did Ariel remind Prospero of, when Prospero Mentioned more work?

Ans. He reminded Prospero of his promise to free him after the task assigned to him had been done.

Writing Work

Q. Write briefly how Antonio tried to get rid of Prospero and how Prospero escaped?

Ans. Prospero was the duke of Milan. He was very interested in secret studies of Magic. Whenever he was out at studies, he handed over the charges of his state affairs to his brother, Antonio who was very loyal to him. But with the passage of time, he grew greedy and wanted to snatch his power and possessions. He plotted against Prospero with the help of his Ministers, Royal soldiers and the King of Naples who was Prospero's enemy. They took Prospero and his little daughter out of the palace and put them in a damaged ship so that they might perish at sea.

Fortunately Gonzalo, Prospero's faithful Lord put some fresh water, clothes and books of magic in the ship. After this ship was driven by favorable winds and took Prospero and Miranda to a lonely island. Thus in this way Prospero and his little daughter escaped death.

The Tempest -2

Q1:- What did Miranda at first think for Ferdinand was and why? Was Ferdinand and Miranda's love at first sight?

Ans. She thought he was a spirit because Ferdinand had a noble and a beautiful appearance. So far she had not seen what a young man looked like.

Yes, the love between Ferdinand and Miranda was a love at first sight.

Q2:- Why did Prospero pretend to think that Ferdinand was a spy?

Ans. Because he wanted to test his love for Miranda.

Q3:- What was the task that Prospero gave Ferdinand?

Ans. Prospero gave Ferdinand the task of piling up of heavy logs of wood.

Q4:- What made Ferdinand's labor seem light?

Ans. The presence of Miranda made Ferdinand's labour seem light.



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Term-II

(Class 9th – English)

Q5: What were the king and his party doing in the mean time?

Ans. They were wondering about on the island. They were tired and hungry and were being tried by Ariel for their sins.

Q6: Why were they Amazed to see Prospero?

Ans. They were amazed to see Prospero because they believed him to have been drowned in the sea long before.

Q7: Prospero told the king that he had lost his daughter in the tempest and in a sense he was right. Can you say in what sense?

Ans. Prospero was right in telling the king that he had lost his daughter in the tempest. It was not because the tempest had brought Ferdinand closer to Miranda and he had given his daughter in marriage to Ferdinand.

Q8: Why did Prospero gave up his magical powers?

Ans. Prospero gave up his magical powers because there was no need of such powers for him after punishing his plotters and getting back Dukedom from them.

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Q9: What was Ariel's last service to his master?

Ans. Ariel's last service to his master was that he produced favorable winds that led their ship to Naples.

Writing Work

Q How did Prospero test Ferdinand's love? How did Ferdinand stand the test?

Ans. In order to test Ferdinand's love for Miranda, Prospero gave Ferdinand the work of piling up of heavy logs of wood. It was a difficult and tiring work. But Ferdinand agreed to do it for the Miranda's sake. Miranda offered to help him. But he did not let her do it. He told her that her presence made his labour seem light to him. Prospero was secretly watching all this from a distance. He was convinced that Ferdinand loved Miranda truly. Thus Ferdinand passed the test gloriously.

Lesson No 7

How A Client Was Saved

Q1: Why had Rustom ji's smuggling offences not been discovered earlier?

Ans. Rustomji's smuggling offences had not been discovered earlier because he was on the best terms with the customs officials. No one suspected him. They used to take his invoices on trust.

Q2. What did Rustom Ji's consider to be greatest cause for shame to him?

Ans. Going to jail was the greatest cause for shame to him.



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Q3: What did Gandhi ji consider to be a greater cause for shame?

Ans. Gandhi ji considered the committing of offence a greater cause for shame.

Q4: Which words that Rustom ji used to describe his offence show us that he did not consider it to be a moral offence?

Ans. Rustom ji called his smuggling activities merely “Tricks of the trade”. It shows that he did not consider it moral offence.

Q5: Who, according to Gandhi ji, was the one who would finally decide whether Rustom ji was to be saved or not?

Ans. According to Gandhi ji, it was the customs officer who was to decide this. And the customs officer was in turn to be guided by the Attorney General.

Q6: Gandhi ji and the other counsel differed in the way in which they thought the case ought to be handled. How did (a) Gandhi ji and (b) the other counsel hope to settle the case?

Ans. A. Gandhi ji hoped to settle the case by means of confession i.e, by admitting the crime and paying the penalty fixed by the customs officer and the Attorney General.

(b) the other counsel was of the opinion that the case should be taken into the court and Jury would be the last to acquit him.

Q7: Gandhi ji spoke of two penances.

What were they?

Which of them did Rustom ji not have to do?

Ans. (a) The one penance was to undergo imprisonment. The other was to resolve never to smuggle again.

(b) Rustom ji did not have to go to prison.

Q8: Why did Gandhi ji have to go to the Attorney General as well as to the customs officer?

Ans. Because he wanted to convince them that Rustom ji was really repentant and they should not prosecute him. Moreover, he wanted them to fix a penalty for Rustom ji and not to drag him into the court.

Q9: Which two qualities of Gandhiji's helped him to persuade the Attorney General not to drag Rustom ji into court?

Ans. It was Gandhiji's frankness and his persuasiveness.



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Term-II

(Class 9th – English)

Q10: What did Rustom ji (a) lose (b) partly save by the settlement of the case?

- (a) Rustom ji lost twice the amount he had confessed to having smuggled in order to pay the penalty.
- (b) He partly saved his honor and reputation that he had built up with care and hard labor because he did not have to go to jail.

Writing Work

Q11: What do you learn from this lesson? Sum up your thought in 250 words?

Ans. The lesson “How a client was saved” by Gandhiji teaches us a moral lesson of honesty, truthfulness and frankness. We must remember that an offence is an offence whether it is hidden or known. Real penance lies in resolving never to commit the offence again. Even if an offender escapes material or physical punishment, he cannot escape from the punishment of his inner spirit. It will always keep him restless in his heart. God is above and he sees everything we do even if no one else is watching. To save us or not to save us is in the hands of God alone.

So, we should be honest in thought, speech and action. We should never think of deceiving others. We should always believe in honesty is the best policy.

“To the Cuckoo”

MUZAMIL SIR

(William Wordsworth)

Q1: How does the Cuckoo's voice charm the poet?

Ans. Cuckoo's voice fills the poet's heart with joy.

Q2: Why does the poet call the cuckoo a ‘Wandering voice’ and the “darling of the spring”?

Ans. The cuckoo keeps moving from place to place while it is singing. So the poet calls it a ‘wandering voice’.

Cuckoo's song is heard only in the spring season. So the poet calls it the ‘darling of the spring’.

Q3: Which childhood experiences does the poet describe in stanzas five and six?

Ans. On hearing the sweet voice of the cuckoo, the poet would start looking for it everywhere. He would look for it in bushes, in trees and in the sky. He would look for it in the woods and on the green. But he was never able to find it. It always remained an invisible mysterious thing for him.

Q4: What does ‘golden time’ refer to?

Ans. Golden time refers to the poet's boyhood when he was a school boy.

Q5: What is personified in the poem?

Ans. The sweet voice of the cuckoo has been personified in the poem.



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Term-II

(Class 9th – English)

Q6: What is the rhyme –scheme of the poem?

Ans. The rhyme scheme in each stanza is ab ab.

Q7: What imagery does words worth use to portray the beauty of nature in the poem?

Ans. Wordsworth uses the imagery of pictorial pictures to portray the beauty of nature. His descriptions create visual pictures of the cuckoo. We can see with our mind's eye the cuckoo hopping and singing from tree to tree and from bush to bush.

“Summary of the poem”

The poem “To the Cuckoo” is written by William Wordsworth. In this poem, the poet hears the sweet voice of a cuckoo. It has recently come from its winter quarters. The sweet music of the bird fills the poet's heart with joy. He welcomes the bird with many sweet names. He calls it a happy new comer. He calls it a Wandering voice since the cuckoo's voice is heard sometimes from far off and sometimes from very near. The song of the cuckoo brings to the poet the memories of his boyhood days. He used to look for the bird in bushes, in trees says that even now the cuckoo is to him an invisible mysterious thing. He calls it the darling of the spring and a blessed bird. It transforms this earth into a fairy land. In other words, on hearing the song of cuckoo, the poet forgets all the sorrows and sufferings of the material world.

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“Central idea of the poem”

This poem shows poet's love for nature. He hears the sweet music of a cuckoo and it filled him with joy. He is reminded of his boyhood days. He would then try to locate the cuckoo in the trees and the bushes. But he could never find the bird anywhere though he could hear its music all around. He calls the bird a wandering voice. He also calls it a mystery because he has never been able to see it.

Poem-9th

Palanquin Bearers

(Sarojini Naidu)

Q1: What are the feelings of Palanquin bearers as they carry the princes inside the Palanquin?

Ans. The feelings of the Palanquin –bearers reveal their pleasure. For them, the princess is something very light, delicate and tender. She is like a flower, a bird, a laughter, a star and a beam. The Palanquin bearers are quite sensitive to the princess' delicate situation. They look upon her like a brittle thing. That is why they carry her with all care.



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Term-II

(Class 9th – English)

Q2: Lightly, o lightly we bear her long; she sways like a flower in the wind of our song.

What are these opening lines of the poem suggestive of? Do you think that the Palanquin bearers are sensitive to the presence of the bride?

Ans. In these opening lines, the palanquin-bearers describe through their song the manner in which they are carrying the bride in their palanquin. They are carrying her along very lightly. The bride sways gently as she is being carried along. She looks like a flower swinging in the wind.

Yes, the palanquin –bearers are quite sensitive to the brides' presence. They look upon her like a brittle thing. That is why they carry her along with all care.

Q3: What is the rhyme –scheme of the poem? Pick out pairs of rhyming words in the poem?

Ans. The rhyme–scheme of both the stanzas is aa bb cc . The pairs of rhyming words are: long-song; stream-dream; sing-string ; tide –bride.

Q4: In line 4, the poet says, 'she floats like a laugh from the lips of the dream' and in line 10 she writes, 'she falls like a tear from the eyes of a bride; Do you think that the poet has deliberately used the device of contrast? Why has she done so?

Ans. The poet has deliberately used the device of contrast because , on the one hand the bride is dreaming of a joyful and romantic life with her husband but, on the other, she is full of deep pain over her separation from her parents, brothers and sisters.

Q5: Simile: It is a figure of speech used to compare the qualities of two objects or things using words such as 'like' or 'as' . For example:

The poet compares the bride to a flower.

She hang like a star in the dew of song.

The poem is full of similes.

Pick out all the similes used by the poet in the poem.

Ans. The similes used in the poem are:

1. She sways like a flower in the wind of our song.
2. She skims like a bird on the foam of a stream.
3. She floats like a laugh from the lips of a dream.
4. We bear her along like a pearl on a string.
5. She hangs like a star in the dew of our song.
6. She springs like a beam on the brow of the tide.
7. She falls like a tear from the eyes of a bride.



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Term-II

(Class 9th – English)

Q6: Refrain: Poet often use the device of arefer in ('refrain' is a line or a part of line or a group of lines repeated in the course of a poem). Did you notice that some words, a, line/ parts of lines are repeated in the poem? Pick out these words or lines that are repeated. What effect does such repetition create in the poem?

Ans. The Last line of the stanza I and that of the stanza 2. "We bear her along like a pearl on a string" has been used as a refrain.

The repetition creates charming music in the poem. It adds to rhythmic appeal of the poem.

Q7: You have studied in the last peom about images. Read the poem and complete the following table by matching from the poem with the related images conveyedby them.

Line from the poem	Image conveyed.
Skims like a bird	gliding movement of a bird flying over a stream.
Sways like a flower	swaying movement of a flower in the cool breeze
Floats like a laugh	Floating movement a bird in the sky.
Hangs like a star	Twinkling a beams of light on a tide.
Springs like a beam	Springing beams of light on a tide.
Falls like a tear	Falling tears on the face of a bride.

Summary of the poem

The poem "Palanquin Bearers" is written by Sarojini Naidu. This pome is in the form of a song sung by a group of palanquin bearers. They are carrying a royal bride in a palanquin. They carry the Palanquin lightly and move gently. They go on singing their song while they are carrying the bride to her husband's house. In their song, they describe how the bride looks as she is being carried. The bride in the palanquin skims in the same way as does a bird on the foam of a stream. She floats like a laugh from the lips of a dream. The palanquin bearers say that they sing while they go gliding with the palanquin on the shoulders. While they are thus carrying her along, she looks like a pearl on a string. They say that they are carrying the bride in their palanquin very softly. In the dew of their song, she looks like a star hanging in the sky. She looks like a beam springing on the top of a tide. When she springs down, she looks like a tear falling from the eyes of a bride. The palanquin-bearers go gliding with palanquin on their shoulders. While they are thus carrying the bride, she looks like a pearl on a string.

"Central idea of the poem"

The poem is the in the form of a song. It has been sung by a group of palanquin-bearers. In their song, they describe how a bride looks as she is being carried in a palanquin to her husband's house. The palanquin bearers go singing on their way. In their song, they make use of many similes to describe how the bride looks. Some of these similes are very concrete; as – "she falls like a tear from the eyes of the bride". Some similes are very abstract, as – "She floats like a laugh from the lips of dream." The beauty of the poem lies in these smiles. Otherwise the poem has no thematic core.


Poem-10th
“The child’s Prayer”
(Sir Mohammad Iqbal)
Q1: Who is the speaker in the poem and to whom is it addressed?

Ans. The speaker in the poem is a child. The poem is addressed to God.

Q2: What does the child wish to be? List his Wishes in the order they are described in the poem?

Ans. The child wishes to become a candle light for other. He wishes that through him the darkness of a world may Vanish. He wants to make his motherland as beautiful as a garden. He wants to serve the poor, the weak and those who are in pain. He wants to keep away from all evil. He wants to follow the path of goodness in his life always.

Q3: Why does the child wish to be:

i. **Candle**

ii **Moth;**

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iii. **Blossom.**

Ans. The child wants to be a candle because just as a candle vanishes darkness, he also wants to vanish the darkness of ignorance from this world.

He wants to be a moth who sacrifices itself, as it is attracted to the light. The child also wishes to sacrifice his life for the sake of spreading the light of knowledge.

He wants to be a blossom because just as a blossom makes a garden fair, he also wants to make this world a beautiful place to live in.

Q4 : What is the child’s mission?

Ans. The child’s mission is to love and serve the poor. He wants to give sympathy for those who are weak and those who are in pain.

Q5: Identify metaphors and similes in the following lines.

My tender hopes arise to the lips I pray:

Kindly Candle light may my life be!

As the moth goes round the shining light is zest so let me love the candle of knowledge best! Save me. My god, from all snares of evil:

Ans. Metaphors:

- i. My tender hopes arise to the lips.
- ii. The candle of knowledge
- iii. Snares of evil.



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iv. Kindly candle light may my life be!

Simile:

As the moth goes round the shining light in zest.

Summary of the poem

The poem "The child's prayer" is written by Sir Muhammad Iqbal. This poem is in the form of a child's prayer to God. The child prays that his life may serve as a candle light for others. He wishes the darkness and ignorance of the world to Vanish. He wishes to fill every corner of the world with the light of knowledge and goodness. He also wants to love his land and make it beautiful in the same way as blossoms make beautiful. He wants God to develop in him such love of knowledge which is as intense as the love of a moth for a shining light. In other words, he is prepared even to sacrifice his life in the pursuit of knowledge. The mission of his life would be to love and serve the poor, the weak and those who are in pain. He wants his heart to be full of sympathy for the poor, the weak and those who are in pain. He prays to God to save him from all snares of evil. He prays for a strong determination so that he can always keep to the ways of virtue.

Central idea of the poem

The poem is in the form of child's prayer to God. The child prays that he may become a candle light for others. He wishes that through him the darkness of the world may vanish. He wants to make his mother land as beautiful as a garden. He wants to serve the poor, the weak and those who are in pain. He wants to keep away from all evils. He prays that he may always follow the path of goodness in his life.

Story- 5

The Happy Prince

Q1: Why do the courtiers call the prince 'the happy prince' ? Is he really happy? What does he see around him?

Ans. While the prince was alive, he lived in his palace. The prince was always happy. So the courtiers called him The Happy Prince.

Q2: Why does the happy prince send a ruby for the seamstress? What does the swallow do in the seamstress' house?

Ans. The happy Prince sees the poor woman's son is ill. The boy is asking for oranges. But the poor woman has no money. So the Happy Prince sends a ruby for her. The swallow puts the ruby on a table. He fans the boy's forehead with his wings.

Q3: For whom does the prince send the sapphires and why?

Ans. The prince sends one sapphire for a playwright. He sends the other for a poor match-girl. The playwright has no firewood to warm himself. The match-girl's matches have fallen into a gutter. She is crying. The prince wants to help both of them. So he sends his sapphires for them.


Q4; What does the swallow see when it flies over the city?

Ans. The swallow sees the rich making merry in their beautiful houses. Beggars are sitting at their gates, two little boys are lying under a bridge. They are lying in each other's arms to keep themselves warm. A watchman drives them away from there.

Q5; Why did the swallow not leave the prince and go to Egypt?

Ans. The prince had given two sapphires of his eyes for the poor, now he was completely blind. The swallow had a kind heart. He could not leave the prince in that state.

Q6: Why is the statue of prince described as looking like a beggar and being no longer useful?

Ans. The statue of the prince has lost all its gold, ruby and sapphires. It looked dull and grey. So it was called a useless thing looking like a beggar.

Q7: what proclamation does the Mayor make about the death of the birds?

Ans. The Mayor proclaimed that birds were not to be allowed to die at the feet of the statue of the Happy Prince.

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Q8: What impression do you gather of his personality from this?

Ans. It shows that the Mayor was a total blockhead. Birds never choose the place of their death. The Mayor's proclamation was nothing but rank stupidity.

Q9: What were the two precious things the angel brought to God? In what way were they precious?

Ans. The two precious things the angel brought to God were the heart made of lead of the prince and the dead swallow. They were precious because they had loving hearts. The prince gave his everything for the poor. The swallow sacrificed his life for the sake of the prince. There was no selfishness in their love.

Q10: What happened to the prince's leaden heart? What feelings does the end of the story arouse in you?

Ans. The prince's leaden heart broke into two when the swallow fell down dead at its feet. But it did not melt when it was put into the furnace. So it was thrown away. The end of the story arouses in us deep feelings of sympathy for the poor swallow and the happy prince.

Writing Work:
Q. Write in two paragraphs how to take care of orphans?

Ans. There can be no greater cause in life than being an orphan. To be bereft of the hugs, kisses, Lullabies and cares of parents is the biggest loss one can suffer. No material gifts can make up for it.



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But orphans too have a life to live. It would be cruel on the part of society to leave them to their fate. Opening orphanages for them is no solution. Living in an orphanage is itself a demoralizing thing. One is constantly reminded of the fact of being an orphan. The best way is to keep them with families that treat them as their own children. Adopting an orphan and bringing them up as one's own children is a double blessing. It proves a blessing for the adopted child and also earns God's blessings for the family that adopts such children.

Plays

Play-1

A Basketful of sea –trout

Q1: Please see question first from text.

Ans.

1. The wind moans.
2. It is isolated.
3. Yes, servants live in the lodge.
4. It is full of strange sounds.
5. The action takes place when there is pitch darkness.

Q2: Nellie Salter “rejoiced in evil.” How does Mrs. Lomond describe Nellie’s character? If so, why?

Ans. Mrs. Lomond paints Nellie Salter as an evil character. She says that Nellie rejoiced in catching young men and then ruining their lives. She felt happy to see men giving away their lives or killing each other for her sake. Mrs. Lomond thus tries to justify her action of killing Nellie Salter.

Q3: “I have lost my son.” Why did Mrs. Lomond make this statement?

Ans. Mrs. Lomond had already committed suicide and it was for the sake of her son that she first killed Nellie and then killed herself. Thus she was in a way right that she had lost her son. Death had separated her from her son.

Q4: The judge did not believe that Hector was tracking Nellie. Why?

Ans. Nobody could tell during the trial what way Nellie had taken while coming back down the hill, the way in which she had been murdered. That was why the judge did not believe the Hector was tracking Nellie.

Q5: Why, do you think Mrs. Lomond committed suicide?

Ans. She committed suicide for the sake of her son. She did not want that her son should be rearrested if the case Nellie’s murder was reopened. So she wrote down a statement confessing Nellie’s murder and then committed suicide.



Q6: While leaving the judge's Lodge, the chief constable says, "it has been a most interesting experience." Why does he say so?

Ans. It had been proved that Mrs. Lomond had committed suicide in the afternoon. But it also seems certain that she visited the judges' Lodge that very night and had left a basketful of sea-trout there. That is why the Chief constable says, "It has been a most interesting experience."

Q7: Why had the play been given the title 'A Basketful sea trout'?

Ans. The whole suspense and mystery of the play centers round the basket of trout. Without it, there couldn't be any explanation of Jean's visit to the judge's lodge. It could be said that the judge and his friend were merely hallucinating. That is why the play has been titled 'A Basketful of Sea-Trout.' It is both the Centre and the climax of the play.

Q: Answer these in about 250 words each.

Q1: How did the judge and Brodie deduce that Mrs. Lomond had killed Nellie Salter?

Ans. Mrs. Lomond's own descriptions lead the judge and Brodie to deduce that it was she who had committed the murder. She knows each and every detail of Nellie's activities on the day of the murder.. She knows every detail of the way Nellie had taken while going up the hill and also while coming back down the hill. She also knows that Nellie, while going up the hill, had taken out her make up material, and beautified herself. And then there is the dark paint in which she paints her character. She says that Nellie was a wicked woman. She enjoyed catching young men and then ruining their lives. She felt joy to see men giving away their lives or killing each other for her sake. Mrs. Lomond's own son had fallen in love with her and she feared a sad end for him also. All these details given by Mrs. Lomond leave the judge and Brodie in no doubt that it was Mrs. Lomond who had killed Nellie while she was coming down the hill and was following the path known as The Path of Red Dear.

Q2: Why did Mrs. Lomond come to the judge's lodge? Give two reasons.

Ans. Mrs. Lomond visited the judge's lodge for two main reasons:

1. She wanted to thank the judge for having set her son free from the charge of Murder. She also wanted to have from him an assurance that the boy won't be arrested again if the case was re-opened. In order to express her sense of gratitude, she brings for the judge a gift also. It is a basketful of sea trout.
2. Mrs. Lomond also wants to explain to the judge that her son was really innocent and that Nellie was a horrible lady. Mrs. Lomond tells the judge that Nellie enjoyed catching young men and then ruining their lives. She felt joy to see men had giving away their lives or killing each other for her sake. Mrs. Lomond's own son had fallen in love with her and she feared a sad end for him also. All these details given by Mrs. Lomond deliberately did all this so that her son is not implicated once again in old case of murder.