



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH



Subject : English

Topic : **Ranga's Marriage**

Worksheet .No : 5

Resource Person: Vincent Mathew

Date : _____

Name of the Student : _____

Class & Division : _____

Roll Number : _____

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Give a brief account of Ranga's education, his views on marriage and finally how he got married. 6

Ranga was the son of an accountant of Hosahalli village. He made news when he went to Bangalore to study English. In those days, not many people could speak or even understand English. So when he returned home after six months, a curious crowd of villagers gathered at his house to see the change in the boy. They were disappointed.

Ranga was unwilling to marry a very young and immature girl. He was willing to remain a bachelor until he found the right girl. He was opposed to arranged marriage. A man should marry a girl he admired—that was his clear cut philosophy.

But the narrator resolved to get Ranga married at the earliest. He so manipulated that Ranga saw young Ratna, got the sanction of Shastri's astrology and married her.

2. This is a humorous story. Which part did you find the most amusing? Describe the narrator of the story.

Shyama, the narrator of the story 'Ranga's Marriage' is also the central character. His style of narration evokes a lot of humour in the story. He is an elderly gentleman and refers to himself as a dark piece of oil cake. He is passionately in love with his village and the villagers and rambles incessantly. While describing it. He is a keen observer of his surroundings and uses a colourful style of narration. He feels it is disgraceful to use English words in the native tongue. He is a good judge of people and regards Ranga as a generous and considerate fellow. He is conservative at heart and feels unhappy at Ranga's decision to remain single. He means well and his intentions are good. He plans to get Ranga married. He calls Ranga when Ratna was singing. He also arranges a meeting with Shastri whom he had tutored thoroughly. He had decided that Ratna would be a suitable bride for him. He is a shrewd contriver as he tells Ranga that Ratna was married. This he does in order to rouse Ranga's desire for the unattainable.

The description of the village Hosahalli evokes some humour in the story. The narrator and Ranga's visit to the astrologer and their conversation produce a few comic moments in the story.

Discovering Tut: the Saga Continues

3. Who was King Tut? Why was his mummy taken out for a C.T. Scan?

King Tut was last Pharaoh of his family line which ruled Egypt for centuries. He was a very young boy when he took the throne of Egypt in 1332 B.C. The boy king soon changed his name to Tutankhamun, "living image of Amun", and restored the old ways of religious



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belief. He ruled for about nine years and then died unexpectedly in 1332 B.C. King Tut's death was a big event. His funeral was the death knell of his dynasty. But the particulars of his death and its aftermath are not clear.

King Tut was buried in the ancient Egyptian cemetery known as the Valley of the Kings. Tut was loaded with glittering goods: precious neckbands, engraved necklaces and bracelets, rings, amulets, apron, sandals, sheaths for fingers and toes and iconic inner coffin and mask all of pure gold.

Carter discovered Tut's tomb for more than 3300 years after his death in 1922 and in 2005, his mummy was taken out of tomb for the first time for his C.T scan. The probe by the C.T scanner was to look into the delayed medical mysteries of this little understood young ruler about his life and death.

4. What problems did Howard Carter face with regard to Tut's mummy? How did he solve them? 6

Howard Carter, a British archaeologist, discovered King Tut's tomb after years of searching in 1922. He found fabulous treasure in the tomb, even though it had been ransacked earlier. The treasure consisted of golden coffin, gold ornaments and even petty things of everyday need.

Carter found three-nested coffin. In the first, he found the garlands of leaves and flowers. But when he reached the mummy, he ran into trouble. The resins spread below Tut's body had hardened. The coffin was of solid gold. Neither human force nor the scorching sun could loosen the body. So Carter used chisel and hammer to remove the resins. He had little choice. Tut's mummy also had to be removed part by part. Having taken out the old coffin, the body parts were reassembled, put in a wooden box and placed in the tomb again.