

The Address

इस अध्याय के सभी महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न – उत्तर सहित। पहले खुद हल करने की कोशिश करो, फिर उत्तर मिलाओ।

अभ्यास प्रश्न-उत्तर (हर टॉपिक से)

» The Narrator's First Visit to 'The Address'

प्रश्न 1 (आसान). What was the first question the narrator asked Mrs. Dorling?

उत्तर – The narrator asked, 'Do you still know me?'

प्रश्न 2 (आसान). What visible item helped the narrator confirm Mrs. Dorling's identity?

उत्तर – Mrs. Dorling was wearing the narrator's mother's green knitted cardigan.

प्रश्न 3 (मध्यम). How did Mrs. Dorling react to the narrator's visit initially?

उत्तर – Mrs. Dorling opened the door 'a chink,' denied knowing the narrator, and showed no sign of recognition on her face, eventually closing the door.

प्रश्न 4 (कठिन). What does Mrs. Dorling's behaviour on the first visit tell us about her character?

उत्तर – Her behaviour shows she is deceitful, selfish, and unwelcoming. She is clearly aware of the narrator's identity and her purpose but deliberately pretends not to know her, indicating an intention to keep the stolen belongings.

» Flashback: Pre-War Memories and Mrs. Dorling's Introduction

प्रश्न 5 (आसान). When did Mrs. Dorling first appear at the narrator's mother's house?

उत्तर – During the first half of the War.

प्रश्न 6 (आसान). What did Mrs. Dorling claim she was doing by taking the things?

उत्तर – She claimed she wanted to 'save' the mother's nice things from being lost if they had to leave.

प्रश्न 7 (मध्यम). What kind of items did Mrs. Dorling take from the house?

उत्तर – She took valuable items like 'table silver,' 'antique plates,' 'large vases,' and 'crockery'.

प्रश्न 8 (कठिन). How did Mrs. Dorling's actions demonstrate manipulation rather than genuine help?

उत्तर – She exploited the fear and vulnerability of the narrator's mother during wartime, not by force, but by 'suggesting' and 'insisting' that she safeguard their belongings, creating a false sense of security while intending to keep the items for herself.

» The Lingering Impact of War and the Desire for Past Connections

प्रश्न 9 (आसान). What does 'Liberation' refer to in the context of the story?

उत्तर – It refers to the end of the war and the freedom from its dangers.

प्रश्न 10 (आसान). Why was the narrator initially 'not interested' in her stored possessions?

उत्तर – She was afraid of confronting things that belonged to a past connection that no longer existed.

प्रश्न 11 (मध्यम). How did the narrator's feelings about her possessions change over time, and what caused this change?

उत्तर – Initially, she was afraid and uninterested. This changed to curiosity and a desire to see them as life slowly became normal again after the war.

प्रश्न 12 (कठिन). Discuss the psychological impact of war on the narrator, as shown by her initial reluctance and later desire regarding her possessions. Quote one phrase from the text.

उत्तर – The war left a deep psychological scar on the narrator, causing her to initially avoid anything related to her painful past. Her 'fear of being confronted with things that had belonged to a connection that no longer existed' highlights her trauma. However, as life returned to normalcy and she felt secure, her natural human desire to connect with her roots and memories resurfaced, leading to her curiosity.

» The Second Visit and the Unfamiliar Familiarity

प्रश्न 13 (आसान). Who opened the door during the narrator's second visit?

उत्तर – Mrs. Dorling's daughter.

प्रश्न 14 (आसान). What was the girl doing when the narrator arrived?

उत्तर – Her mother was doing an errand.

प्रश्न 15 (मध्यम). Describe the room where the narrator found her belongings.

उत्तर – The room had a 'strange atmosphere', a 'muggy smell', and things were arranged in a 'tasteless way'. The narrator felt 'oppressed' by the setting.

प्रश्न 16 (कठिन). Explain the phrase 'I was in a room I knew and did not know' in the context of the narrator's feelings.

उत्तर – The narrator knew the items in the room as they belonged to her mother and her past, creating a sense of familiarity. However, the way they were arranged, the 'strange atmosphere', and how they were being used by Mrs. Dorling's family made the room unfamiliar and disturbing, creating a conflicting sense of knowing and not knowing it.

» The Loss of Value and the Decision to Move On

प्रश्न 17 (आसान). What phrase did the narrator use to describe how the objects lost their worth?

उत्तर – 'instantly lose their value'

प्रश्न 18 (आसान). What was the condition of the narrator's new room?

उत्तर – A small rented room with 'shreds of black-out paper still hung'.

प्रश्न 19 (मध्यम). What did the narrator mean by 'Of all the things I had to forget, that would be the easiest'?

उत्तर – She meant that forgetting the address was easier than forgetting the painful memories of the war or the loss of her mother, as the objects themselves no longer held emotional value for her.

प्रश्न 20 (कठिन). How does the narrator's decision reflect the theme of loss and acceptance in the story?

उत्तर – Her decision reflects that she accepts the loss not just of the physical objects, but of the past life and its associated memories. By choosing to forget the address, she is letting go of the futile hope of reclaiming a past that no longer exists in its original form, and instead, embracing the need to move on and build a new future.

हल किए हुए उदाहरण (step-by-step)

उदाहरण 1. Describe the narrator's experience and Mrs. Dorling's reaction during the first visit.

- › The narrator arrived at Number 46, Marconi Street, hoping to retrieve her mother's belongings.
- › She asked Mrs. Dorling, 'Do you still know me?'
- › Mrs. Dorling opened the door only 'a chink' and denied knowing the narrator, saying, 'No, I don't know you.'
- › The narrator noticed Mrs. Dorling wearing her mother's green knitted cardigan, confirming her identity.
- › Despite the narrator's explanation of her purpose, Mrs. Dorling remained unwelcoming, stating, 'I regret I cannot do anything for you.'
- › Mrs. Dorling then 'cautiously closed the door,' leaving the narrator outside, shocked and disheartened.

उत्तर – The narrator's first visit was met with cold denial and an unwelcoming attitude from Mrs. Dorling, who pretended not to know her, despite wearing the narrator's mother's cardigan and being confronted about it.

उदाहरण 2. Explain how Mrs. Dorling managed to take away the narrator's mother's valuable possessions.

- › The narrator's mother and Mrs. Dorling were old acquaintances, though the narrator had never heard of her before the war.
- › During the initial phase of the war, Mrs. Dorling suddenly appeared and renewed contact with the mother.
- › She regularly visited the house and, under the pretext of 'saving' the valuables from potential loss during the war, started taking items home.
- › The mother mentioned, 'She suggested it to me herself. She even insisted. She wanted to save all my nice things.' This shows it wasn't outright theft, but manipulation.
- › She took various items like 'table silver,' 'antique plates,' and even large 'vases,' portraying it as a helpful act while exploiting the war-time fear and vulnerability of the narrator's mother.

उत्तर – Mrs. Dorling manipulated the narrator's mother by rekindling an old acquaintance during wartime. She volunteered and insisted on 'saving' valuable possessions like silver and antique plates, arguing that they would be lost if the family had to evacuate. By presenting this as an act of help and generosity, she systematically collected their belongings under the guise of safekeeping.

उदाहरण 3. Explain why the narrator initially felt 'afraid' of her stored possessions after the war, and what changed her mind to revisit them.

- › The narrator states, 'Initially after the Liberation I was absolutely not interested in all that stored stuff, and naturally I was also rather afraid of it.' यहाँ 'Liberation' का मतलब है युद्ध का खत्म होना। वह 'afraid' थी क्योंकि उसे 'being confronted with things that had belonged to a connection that no longer existed' - यानी उन चीजों का सामना करने में डर लग रहा था जो अब मौजूद न रहे रश्तियों से जुड़ी थीं। युद्ध ने उसके जीवन को बदल दिया था, और वो चीजें उसे उन दुखद यादों की याद दिलातीं।
- › धीरे-धीरे, 'But gradually everything became more normal again.' उसके जीवन में स्थिरता आई - 'bread was getting to be a lighter colour,' 'a bed you could sleep in unthreatened,' 'a room with a view you were more used to glancing at each day.'
- › इस सामान्य स्थिति के बाद, 'And one day I noticed I was curious about all the possessions that must still be at that address. I wanted to see them, touch, remember.' अब युद्ध का डर कम हो गया था, और उसे अपने अतीत की यादें, अपनी मां से जुड़ी चीजें देखने की इच्छा हुई।

› So, the narrator's initial 'fear' stemmed from the painful memories associated with her lost past and connections due to the war. Her eventual 'curiosity' arose as life slowly returned to normalcy, allowing her to desire a tangible link to her bygone happy life.

उत्तर – The narrator was initially afraid of her stored possessions because they reminded her of a past life and connections lost due to the war. This fear gave way to curiosity and a desire to see, touch, and remember her past as life gradually returned to normalcy after the war.

उदाहरण 4. नायिका को Mrs. Dorling के घर में अपनी कौन सी चीज देखकर सबसे ज़्यादा झटका लगा, और क्यों?

- › पाठ में देखें कि नायिका ने Mrs. Dorling के घर में क्या-क्या चीजें देखीं।
- › उसने 'woollen table-cloth' देखा जिस पर 'burn mark' था।
- › उसने 'antique plates' देखे, 'silver spoons' भी।
- › सबसे ज़्यादा भावनात्मक जुड़ाव 'woollen table-cloth' से था क्योंकि उसे उस पर जला हुआ निशान तक याद था, जो ये साबित करता था कि ये उसकी अपनी ही चीज थी।
- › लड़की ने बताया कि वे 'we use it for everything' और 'once we even ate off the plates hanging there on the wall' – ये सुनकर नायिका को झटका लगा क्योंकि उसकी चीजें इतनी आम तरीके से इस्तेमाल हो रही थीं, जबकि उसके घर में उनकी खास अहमियत थी।

उत्तर – नायिका को सबसे ज़्यादा झटका 'woollen table-cloth' (उनी मेज़पोश) देखकर लगा, क्योंकि उसे उस पर का 'burn mark' (जलने का निशान) तक याद था। यह उसकी माँ की नशिनी थी और उसे इस बात से दुख हुआ कि उसकी प्यारी चीजें इतने बेतरतीब और 'tasteless way' (बेस्वाद तरीके) से इस्तेमाल हो रही थीं।

उदाहरण 5. Why did the narrator decide to forget the address even though it was correct?

- › First, recall that the narrator visited Mrs. Dorling's house and saw her belongings there.
- › Then, remember how the objects were kept - 'in a strange way' and 'a repulsive way', 'tastefully arranged' but not in her home context.
- › Consider the narrator's feelings: 'I was in a room I knew and did not know.' She recognized the items but felt their 'value' was lost because they were not in their original, loving environment.
- › Think about her current situation: she lived in a 'small rented room' with 'black-out paper still hung' and limited space for 'cutlery'.
- › Finally, conclude that the 'sentimental value' of the objects was gone, and she had no practical space for them, leading her to decide to 'forget the address' as the 'easiest' way to move on from the painful past.

उत्तर – The narrator decided to forget the address because the objects had lost their sentimental value when seen out of context in Mrs. Dorling's strange surroundings. They no longer held the emotional significance they once did, and she also realized she had no space for them in her small rented room, making forgetting the address the easiest way to move on from the past.

बोर्ड परीक्षा के लिए खास

- यह हिस्सा अक्सर चरित्र-चित्रण (character sketch) के सवाल में आता है, खासकर Mrs. Dorling के व्यवहार और नायिका की भावनाओं पर।
- इस सेक्शन से अक्सर Mrs. Dorling के चरित्र चित्रण (character sketch) से जुड़े सवाल आते हैं, खासकर उसकी चालाकी (cunning nature) और लालच (greed) पर ध्यान दें।
- इस भाग से अक्सर नायिका की मानसिक स्थिति, युद्ध के बाद के उसके भावनात्मक बदलावों और 'fear' से 'curiosity' तक के उसके सफर पर प्रश्न आते हैं। इसे ध्यान से समझना।

- इस कहानी में नायिका की भावनाओं और उसके आंतरिक संघर्ष पर प्रश्न अक्सर पूछे जाते हैं। विशेष रूप से 'unfamiliar familiarity' वाले हिस्से पर ध्यान दें, क्योंकि नायिका को अपनी चीजें देखकर भी अजीब लगा।
- यह प्रश्न 'The address was correct. But now I didn't want to remember it any more' से संबंधित बोर्ड परीक्षा में अक्सर पूछा जाता है।

एक नज़र में रिवीज़न

- › Narrator's first visit: Mrs. Dorling denied recognition, wore mother's cardigan, shut the door.
- › Mrs. Dorling collected valuables from narrator's mother under guise of safekeeping during war.
- › War's psychological impact: initial fear, then desire to connect with past.
- › Second visit: Mrs. Dorling's daughter opened the door; 'unfamiliar familiarity' of belongings.
- › Objects lose value out of context; narrator decides to forget address.