

Unit 12

Peace and Conflict



Objectives

After the completion of this unit, you will–

- ask and tell about problems.
- seek and give suggestions.
- listen for specific information.
- narrate something in writing.

Overview

Lesson 1: Definition, Causes and Types of Conflict

Lesson 2: What is Conflict?

Lesson 3: Cruelties of Conflict

Lesson 4: “The Old Man at the Bridge” by Ernest Hemingway

Lesson 5: Peace Movement



Answer Key

Lesson 1: Definition, Causes and Types of Conflict

1. Look at the pictures and read the following questions



The left photo shows parents are fleeing a country rampaged with war to save their lives and the lives of their children. The right photo shows girls celebrating Pahela Falgun festival in Bangladesh.

What is your view of peace and conflict? Write five words that come to your mind when you think of peace and five more when you think of conflict.

Here are two poems that speak of man's desire for peace and the inevitability of conflict or war. W.B. Yeats (1865-1939) was an Irish poet whose early poetry showed a yearning for love and peace, and who found in nature a refuge from the ugliness of city life. The Lake Isle of Innisfree' gives him the promise of some peace of mind. W.H. Auden (1907-1973) was an Anglo-American poet who became famous for his stylistic and technical achievements and for poems (and plays) of exceptional depth and feelings. He wrote about love, war, religion, politics and the problems of modern man. 'September 1, 1939' is an indictment of all wars, particularly one that was looming over the world in 1939.



2. Read the poem and answer the questions that follow:

A. **The Lake Isle of Innisfree**

by *W.B. Yeats*

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;
Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee
And live alone in the bee loud glade.
And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evening full of the linnet's wings
I will arise and go now, for always night and day
I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

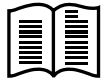
3. Describe the island in Yeats' poem. What does 'bee loud glade' mean?
4. What does the poet mean when he says 'for peace comes dropping slow'?
5. Why does the poet desire peace so much? Can such an island really offer him peace?

B. From 'September 1, 1939' by W. H. Auden

I sit on one of the dives
On Fifty-second Street
Uncertain and afraid
As the clever hopes expire.
Of a low dishonest decade:
Waves of anger and fear
Circulate over the bright
And darkened lands of the earth,
Obsessing our private lives;
The unmentionable odour of death
Offends the September night.

6. Discuss the nature of the conflict one finds in cities such as the one the poet lives in.
7. Auden's poem has as its setting in the city of New York. How does the city contribute to the conflict in the poet's mind?
8. How does Auden describe the impending war? What effect does a war have on people?
9. Why does the poet feel 'uncertain and afraid'?
10. Write a brief summary of each of the poems.
11. What is the meaning of each of the following words?
 - a. wattle
 - b. veil
 - c. glimmer
 - d. linnet
 - e. lapping
 - f. expire
 - g. obsession
 - h. offend.

Lesson 2: What is Conflict?



1. Read the following prose text on conflict and answer the questions that follow:

Conflict can be described as a disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility. This is usually fueled by the opposition of one party to another in an attempt to reach an objective different from that of the other party. The elements involved in the conflict have varied sets of principles and values, thus allowing a conflict to arise.

Conflict can be defined in many ways but one of the simplest is that it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state. Conflict is an inevitable part of life. All of us possess our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. We have our own ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think is proper. Hence, we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios; it may involve other individuals, groups of people, or a struggle within our own selves. Consequently, conflict influences our actions and decisions in one way or another.

Conflict comes naturally; the clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience. It is true that it can be destructive if left uncontrolled. However, it shouldn't be seen as something that can only cause negative things to transpire. It is a way to come up with more meaningful realizations that can certainly be helpful to the individuals involved.

Conflict can be seen as an opportunity for learning and understanding our differences. We can all live harmoniously despite conflicts as long as we know how to responsibly manage these struggles.

Causes and Types of Conflict

According to an American psychologist, conflicts are basically of three types arising out of three different causes:

a. Economic conflict: Resources are limited, and so groups or individuals come into conflict with each other to possess as much of these resources as possible, thus bringing forth hostile behaviors among those involved.

b. Value conflict: It is concerned with the varied preferences and ideologies that people have as their principles. Conflicts driven by this factor are demonstrated in wars wherein separate parties have their separate sets of beliefs that they assert in an aggressive manner.

c. Power conflict: It occurs when the parties involved intend to maximize what influence they have in the social setting. Such a situation can happen among individuals, groups or even nations.

Conflicts are also classified into the four following types:

a. Interpersonal conflict: This type of conflict refers to a conflict between two individuals. This occurs typically because of differences among people. Apparently, it is a natural occurrence which can eventually help in personal growth or developing our relationships with others.

b. Intrapersonal conflict: It occurs within an individual. The experience takes place in the person's mind. Hence, it is a type of conflict that is psychological involving the individual's thoughts, values, principles and emotions.

c. Intragroup conflict: It is a type of conflict that happens among individuals within a team. It arises from interpersonal disagreements or differences in views and ideas. Within a team, conflict can be helpful in coming up with decisions which will eventually allow the members to reach their objectives as a team. However, if the degree of conflict disrupts harmony among the members, then some serious guidance from a different party will be needed for it to be settled.

d. Intergroup conflict: It takes place when a misunderstanding arises among different teams within an organization. This is due to the varied sets of goals and interests of these different groups. In addition, competition also contributes to intergroup conflict.



2. Choose the correct answers from the alternatives:

a. what does the word “disagreement” means

- i) Discordance
- ii) Agreement
- iii) Concord
- iv) Account

b. ----- can be defined in many ways.

- i) Peace
- ii) Conflict
- iii) Party
- iv) Meaning

c. What does the word “Conflict” mean

- i) Impringement
- ii) Peace
- iii) Aid
- iv) Compromise

d. The word “Belief” Means

- i) Faith
- ii) Disbelief
- iii) Distrust
- iv) Pride

e. Conflict is an inevitable part of

- i) A Country
- ii) A Nation
- iii) A society
- iv) Life

f. The Word “Harmoniously” means

- i) Usefully
- ii) Congenially
- iii) Melodiously
- iv) Vitally

3. Answer the following questions:

- a) What according to the text is conflict?
- b) How is conflict Fueled?
- c) Can we live harmoniously despite conflict? How?
- d) When the conflict destructive?
- e) Is conflict inevitable in the society? Why?
- f) Why are we involved in conflict?
- g) How can conflict influence our decision and Actions?

4. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with appropriate expression from the list of words given in the box below:

Conflict can be defined as ----- of value and ideas among other things, and the most serious form of conflict is ----- clashes that results in lot of ----- and casualties. There can be conflict ----- us, which is ----- intrapersonal conflict. The conflict between or ----- -- persons is called ----- conflict. Constraints of ----- resources is also a cause of conflict and it is known as ----- conflict. Conflict is a very ----- phenomenon, but sometimes it takes ----- forms.

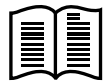
within	economic	clash	serious	interpersonal	among deaths
called	natural	resource	armed		

5. Make a list of five cause of conflict

Lesson 3 : Cruelties of Conflict

1. Warm-up activity:

- Think and note down some features of poetry that distinguish it from prose.
- The poem ‘The Charge of the Light Brigade’ is about a real war that took place in 1854. Go to the net and find out more about the war, its historical background, and the parties involved in the war.



2. Read the poem and answer the questions that follow:

The Charge of the Light Brigade

Lord Alfred Tennyson

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death,
 Rode the six hundred.
‘Forward, the Light Brigade!
Charge for the guns’ he said:
Into the valley of Death
 Rode the six hundred.
‘Forward, the Light Brigade!’

Was there a man dismay'd?
 Not tho' the soldiers knew
 Some one had blunder'd:
 Theirs not to make reply,
 Theirs not to reason why,
 Theirs but to do and die:
 Into the valley of Death
 Rode the six hundred.
 Cannon to right of them,
 Cannon to left of them,
 Cannon in front of them
 Volley'd and thunder'd;
 Storm'd at with shot and shell,
 Boldly they rode and well,
 Into the jaws of Death,
 Into the mouth of Hell
 Rode the six hundred.
 Flash'd all their sabres bare,
 Flash'd as they turn'd in air
 Sabring the gunners there,
 Charging an army while
 All the world wonder'd:
 Plunged in the battery-smoke
 Right thro' the line they broke;
 Cossack and Russian
 Reel'd from the sabre-stroke
 Shatter'd and sunder'd.
 Then they rode back, but not
 Not the six hundred.
 Cannon to right of them,
 Cannon to left of them,
 Cannon behind them
 Volley'd and thunder'd;
 Storm'd at with shot and shell,
 While horse and hero fell,
 They that had fought so well
 Came thro' the jaws of Death,
 Back from the mouth of Hell,
 All that was left of them,
 Left of six hundred.
 When can their glory fade?
 O the wild charge they made!
 All the world wondered.
 Honour the charge they made,
 Honour the Light Brigade,
 Noble six hundred!

3. Guess the meanings of the following words by using contextual clues:

- a. valley
- b. dismay'd
- c. blunder'd
- d. volley'd
- e. rode
- f. reel'd
- g. thunder'd

4. Express the main ideas of the poem in your own words.
5. What happened to the light brigade? What is the poet's attitude to the soldiers mentioned in the poem? What words and expressions show the poet's attitude towards the soldiers?
6. What is a bridge? What is a league?
7. Why does the poet say 'Theirs not to make reply, /Theirs not to reason why, '?
8. Find out the words in the poem associated with warfare (e.g. Cannon).
9. Does the poet think the soldiers' glory will soon fade?
10. 'Jaws of Death' is an example of a metaphor. Find out other metaphors used in the poem.

Lesson 4: "The Old Man at the Bridge" by Ernest Hemingway

1. Think and note down the kind of problems a war can create for human beings and other living things.



2. Read the text below for a clear and critical understanding and then answer the questions that follow:

An old man with steel rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes sat by the side of the road. There was a pontoon bridge across the river and carts, trucks, and men, women and children were crossing it. The mule-drawn carts staggered up the steep bank from the bridge with soldiers helping push against the spokes of the wheels. The trucks ground up and away heading out of it all and the peasants plodded along in the ankle deep dust. But the old man sat there without moving. He was too tired to go any farther.

It was my business to cross the bridge, explore the bridgehead beyond, and find out to what point the enemy had advanced. I did this and returned over the bridge. There were not so many carts now and very few people on foot, but the old man was still there.

"Where do you come from?" I asked him.

"From San Carlos," he said, and smiled.

That was his native town and so it gave him pleasure to mention it and he smiled.

"I was taking care of animals," he explained.

"Oh," I said, not quite understanding.

"Yes," he said. "I stayed, you see, taking care of animals. I was the last one to leave the town of

San Carlos.”

He did not look like a shepherd nor a herdsman and I looked at his black dusty clothes and his gray dusty face and his steel rimmed spectacles and said, “What animals were they?”

“Various animals,” he said, and shook his head. “I had to leave them.”

I was watching the bridge and the African looking country of the Kbro Delta and wondering how long now it would be before we would see the enemy, and listening all the while for the first noises that would signal that ever mysterious event called contact, and the old man still sat there.

“What animals were they?” I asked.

“There were three animals altogether,” he explained. “There were two goats and a cat and then there were four pairs of pigeons.”

“And you had to leave them?” I asked.

“Yes. Because of the artillery. The captain told me to go because of the artillery.”

“And you have no family?” I asked, watching the far end of the bridge where a few last carts were hurrying down the slope of the bank.

“No,” he said, “only the animals I stated. The cat, of course, will be all right. A cat can look out for itself, but I cannot think what will become of the others.”

“What politics have you?” I asked.

“I am without politics,” he said. “I am seventy-six years old. I have come twelve kilometers now and I think now I can go no further.”

“This is not a good place to stop,” I said. “If you can make it, there are trucks up the road where it forks for Tortosa.”

“I will wait a while,” he said, “and then I will go. Where do the trucks go?”

“Towards Barcelona,” I told him.

“I know no one in that direction,” he said, “but thank you very much. Thank you again very much.”

He looked at me very blankly and tiredly, and then said, having to share his worry with someone, “The cat will be all right, I am sure. There is no need to be unquiet about the cat. But the others. Now what do you think about the others?”

“Why they’ll probably come through it all right.”

“You think so?”

“Why not,” I said, watching the far bank where now there were no carts.

“But what will they do under the artillery when I was told to leave because of the artillery?”

“Did you leave the dove cage unlocked?” I asked.

“Yes.”

“Then they’ll fly.”

“Yes, certainly they’ll fly. But the others. It’s better not to think about the others,” he said.

“If you are rested I would go,” I urged. “Get up and try to walk now.”

“Thank you,” he said and got to his feet, swayed from side to side and then sat down backwards in the dust.

“I was taking care of animals,” he said dully, but no longer to me. “I was only taking care of animals.”

There was nothing to do about him. It was Easter Sunday and the Fascists were advancing toward the Ebro. It was a gray overcast day with a low ceiling so their planes were not up. That and the fact that cats know how to look after them was all the good luck that old man would ever have.



3. Choose the correct answers from the alternatives:

- a. How was the old man?
 - i) Very Happy
 - ii) Very tired
 - iii) Very Carefully
 - iv) Very attentive
- b. The old man sat beside the
 - i) Well
 - ii) River
 - iii) Road
 - iv) Field
- c. The word pontoon means
 - i) A Flat of a Seaplane
 - ii) A flat of bottomed boat
 - iii) A temporary floating platform built across several boats
 - iv) A boat
- d. The old man came from
 - i) San carlos
 - ii) India
 - iii) Pakistan
 - iv) Italy
- e. The word native means
 - i) Old
 - ii) Modern
 - iii) A place where somebody is born
 - iv) New
- f. The old man left-----
 - i) The Village
 - ii) The Town
 - iii) The City
 - iv) The Country

4. Answer the following questions:

- a. What was the old man doing in his native town?
- b. How does the narrator describe the old man?
- c. Why is the old man not much concerned about the cat?
- d. Why is the old man so concerned with 'other animals'?
- e. Where are the trucks going?

- f. Which war does the author use as the backdrop of his story?
- g. What is the narrator's job in the story?
- h. Why does the old man stop and not go across the bridge?
- i. Why does the author describe contact as 'that ever mysterious event'?
- j. What is the function of the old man in the story?
- k. What effect does the war have on the peasants?
- l. What is the setting of the story?

5. Write a summary of the text.

6. Critically examine how the theme has been presented in the text.

7. Find the meaning of the following words and make sentences with them:

- a. spectacles
- b. spokes
- c. plad
- d. explore
- e. bridgehead
- f. herdsman
- g. artillery
- h. blantly
- i. unquiet j. sway
- k. overcast

Lesson 5: The Peace Movement

1. Look at the pictures before reading the questions below



The right photo shows the half a kilometre march the children completed mirrored Gandhi's Dandi peace march in 1930

How do you feel about the need for peace in society, state and the world?

What do you know about peace movements in the world?



2. Read the text and answer the questions that follow:

A peace movement is a social movement that seeks to achieve ideals such as the ending of a particular war (or all wars), minimize inter-human violence in a particular place or type of situation, including ban of guns, and is often linked to the goal of achieving world peace. Means to achieve these ends include advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts,

demonstrations, peace camps; supporting anti-war political candidates and banning guns, creating open government, direct democracy; supporting people who expose war-crimes or conspiracies to create wars, and making laws. Different organizations involved in peace movements may have some diverse goals, but one common goal is sustainability of peace.

Peace movement is basically an all-encompassing “anti-war movement”. It is primarily characterized by a belief that human beings should not wage war on each other or engage in violent conflicts over language, race, natural resources, religion or ideology. It is believed that military power is not the equivalent of justice. The peace movement tends to oppose the proliferation of dangerous technologies and weapons of mass destruction, in particular, nuclear weapons and biological warfare. Moreover, many object to the export of weapons including hand-held machine guns and grenades by leading economic nations to lesser developed nations.

The first peace movement appeared in 1815-1816. The first such movement in the United States was the New York Peace Society, founded in 1815 by the theologian David Low Dodge, and the Massachusetts Peace Society. It became an active organization, holding regular weekly meetings, and producing literature which was spread as far as Gibraltar and Malta, describing the horrors of war and advocating pacifism on Christian grounds. The London Peace Society (also known as the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace) was formed in 1816 to promote permanent and universal peace by the philanthropist William Allen. In the 1840s, British women formed ‘Olive Leaf Circles’ groups of around 15 to 20 women, to discuss and promote pacifist ideas. The peace movement began to grow in influence by the mid-nineteenth century. The London Peace Society, under the initiative of American consul to Birmingham, Elihu Burritt, and the Reverend Henry Richard, convened the first International Peace Congress in London in 1843. The congress decided on two aims: the ideal of peaceable arbitration in the affairs of nations and the creation of an international institution to achieve that.

Afterwards, peace organizations were set up in many countries. The United Nations was founded with the primary objective to maintain peace and resolve inter-state conflicts in the world. Many treaties have been signed between many nations, a noteworthy one of which is the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Everyone wants peace and likes the principles of non-violence.



3. Give the appropriate meanings of the following words. Also, indicate the part of speech of each word, change them into as many parts of speech as possible, and make sentences of your own with each changed form:

- a. diplomacy
- b. boycott
- c. diverse
- d. sustainability
- e. potential

4. Make sentences of your own with the following words/expressions:

- a. horrors of war
- b. equivalent
- c. hand-held
- d. campaign
- e. set up
- f. noteworthy
- g. ban

- h. voiced
- i. mass destruction

5. What do you mean by pacifism? Who is a pacifist?
6. What is the primary goal of a peace movement? What other activities of the peace movement are mentioned in the passage?
7. Mention some of the peace movements described in the passage.
8. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:
 - a. What is a peace movement?
 - i) Personal Movement
 - ii) Social Movement
 - iii) Country's Movement
 - iv) External Movement
 - b. When did the first peace Movement appear?
 - i) 1520-1620
 - ii) 1720-1825
 - iii) 1815-1816
 - iv) 2010-2015
 - c. What does the word arbitration means?
 - i) Indecision
 - ii) Adjustment
 - iii) Justice
 - iv) Decision
 - d. What does everyone want to get?
 - i) Peace
 - ii) Honesty
 - iii) Knowledge
 - iv) Agreement
 - e. What does the word peaceable?
 - i) Aggressive
 - ii) Peace
 - iii) Tranquil
 - iv) Deceptive

Answer Key

Lesson 1

3. The lonely and peaceful island named the Lake of Innisfree gives the poet the promise of some peace of mind. The natural beauty here is exquisite in which the peace-loving poet will have nine bean rows and a hive for the honey bee. Bee loud glade means an open space in the island where bee goes on humming loudly.
4. "For peace comes drooping slow" means that in the island of Innisfree peace comes by little and gradually. Here in the morning the cricket sings, midnight twinkles, noon becomes a purple glow and evening becomes full of the linnet's wings.
5. The poet desires peace so much because living in the society he has experienced life in all

situations. He knows the fate of war or conflict resulting into mass deaths. Yes such an island can really offer him peace because in the lonesome island he will enjoy natural sight all the while.

6. The city the poet lives in is a belligerent city full of uncertainty, fear, anger, disbelief, dishonor, hatred, and the so forth because of the war in 1939. The city is a ruin of the World War of 1939. The city witnessed death tolls. The nature of the conflict one finds in the city such as the one the poet lives in is similar.

7. During the War of 1939, the USA took part in the war in favour of anti-axis powers and in this way the New York City of the USA contributes to the conflict in the poet's mind. Again, as a New Yorker of the USA the poet cannot acquit his native city of the charge of being involved in the conflict. That's why the poet's city contributes to the conflict in his mind.

8. There are uncertainty, fear, dismay everywhere all around. Waves of anger and fear circulate over the bright and darkened lands of the earth and the private lives of people are obsessed with this horrific scenario. The first and common effects of war on people are death-tolls, famine, loss of properties, violation of sovereignty on the part of the defeated side and so on.

9. The poet feels uncertain and afraid because he does not know the effects of the war. He feels afraid because of the circulation of anger, discontent and dishonesty all over the world.

10. The poet is a worshipper of love and peace as he hates war. He hopes for harmony everywhere in the world. At the news of imminent war his soul is tormented. His dreams a bad dream full of uncertainty, fear, anger, disbelief, dishonor, hatred, and the so forth because of the war in 1939.

11. a. wattle – n. branch

b. veil - n. lid, brocade, cover

c. glimmer – n. a faint unsteady light

d. linnet – n. one kind of singing bird named “ Shyama”

e. lapping – n. to touch something gently and regularly often making a soft sound.

f. expire – v. to end /run out.

g. obsession – n. a state in which a person's mind is completely filled with thoughts of an particular thing or a person in an abnormal way.

h. offend – v. insult, dishonor

Lesson 2

2. a. i. b. ii. c. i. d. i. e. iii. f. iii

3. a) Conflict can be described as a disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility, It can be defined in many ways but one of the simplest is that it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state.

b) Conflict is fueled by the oppositions of other part with Giving the different ways to reach the same object.

c) Yes, We can live harmoniously in the society despite conflict of we know how to responsibly manage these struggles.

d) Conflict is destructive when it is left uncontrolled.

e) Yes, Conflict is inevitable in the society because it is a natural fact.

f) Different people are on different opinions about same things so what conflict may arise among us. That is why we are involved in conflict.

g) Conflict may involve other individual groups of people, or a struggle within our own selves as a result of which conflict influences our actions and decisions in one way or another.

4. Clash, economic, deaths, within, called, among, interpersonal, natural, economic, common, serious.
5. A List of five cause of conflict is produced here:
 - i) Differences in personal thought, values principles and emotions
 - ii) Misunderstanding among different terms within an organization
 - iii) Covetous competition for economic resources
 - iv) Aggression for influence and power
 - v) Misinterpretation of any same thing among different individuals or groups.

Lesson: 3

3.

- a) Valley - an area of low land between hills and mountains.
- b) Dismay'd - disheartened.
- c) Blunderid - to commit mistake seriously.
- d) Volley'd - a round fired by every gun in a battery
- e) Rode - Proceeded, went on horseback.
- f) Reel'd - Shot
- g) Thunder'd - Sounded as thunder.

5. The patriotic soldiers never retreat from a battle field, though the opposition army is gigantic. They fight for their native land against all odds. A light brigade of six hundred military men proceeds to fight a vast army equipped with modern weapons. They beat the cruel Cossack and Russian soldiers. They fight for the noble cause of protecting their sovereignty ignoring the jaws of Death. Finally the six hundred soldiers of the light brigade charge wildly and win over their foes making the entire world bewildered.

6. At a stage the light brigade was surrounded by the opposition with heavy weapons like cannon. But still the light brigade fought mildly with sabers as a result of which the opposition hero with some of his followers fell dead and the light brigade carried the day making the entire world puzzled. They came through the jaws of Death, they backed from the mouth of hell.

7. A brigade means a large sub-division of an army or its jurisdiction. It also means a large group of soldiers that forms unit of an army. The brigade mentioned in the poem is light brigade. League means a unit of distance according to the Roman, now 1 league equals 3 miles or 4000 metres.

8. In the severe strain of the war between the two rival groups of army all were totally occupied in charging each other. Then there was no time to hear and reply three, there was no time to grow reason. On the whole, there was no scope for answer ability in the battlefield. That's why the poet says so in the two lines quoted here.

9. Words associated with war fare are as follow: Cannon, shot, shell, saber, horse, battery,

soldiers, guns.

10. No, the poet cannot think that the soldier's glory will soon fade. People cannot forget the heroism of the light brigade. They cannot overlook their gallantry in an unparalleled war.

11. Some other metaphors are as follows:

Valley of death, mouth of Hell.

Lesson 4

3. a) ii b) iii c) ii d) i e) iii f) ii

4. a) The old man was taking care of animals in his native town.

b) The old man is in shabby condition. He is sitting by the side of the road wearing steel rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes.

c) The old man is not much concerned about the cat because it can manage it self any how at any place.

d) The old man is so concerned with other animals because they cannot, he thinks, manage themselves well at any place, especially under the artillery.

e) The trucks were crossing the bridge and it ground up and away heading out of it all.

f) The author uses the world war, especially the Second World War, as the backdrop of his story.

g) The narrator's job in the story is to cross the bridge, explore the bridgehead beyond and find out to what point the enemy has advanced.

h) The old man stops as he is too tired to go across the bridge any more. Besides, he has an ardent love for his animals.

5. During war a shabby old man leaves his native land, sang carols, finding no alternative. He leaves his animals behind, but he always thinks of them. The peasants of the locality also leave their village behind and they are crossing the bridge to go another place. By sitting by the road for long he disclosed inner conflict to the narrator on duty on the bridge. The old man is the eye-witness of dreadfulness of the running war.

6. The author has not directly presented the theme of story. An old man presents the running situation of the contemporary time as a common sufferer man of the war hit localities. His statement poses much catharsis and is much thematic and pivotal in the life of war-hit people and the designers of war.

7. Words

a) Spectacles = Meanings Glasses _ Example Sentences He peered through his spectacles

b) Plod- to walk slowly with weary steps, especially while tiredness - We plodded through the mud.

c) explore- analyze - The best way to explore the country side is on foot.

d) bridgehead-end of the bridge- For carol, it was vital to establish a bridgehead of respect at the very least.

e) herdsman- Shepherd - It is a land of endless bush villages nomadic cattle herdsman and subsistence farmers.

f) artillery- large, heavy guns which are often moved on wheels. - Thousands were killed from heavy artillery fire.

g) blankly- Pensively, with an empty sight- If you were like most people, you'd not banking and

move to another seat.

h) unquiet- restless- Are unquiet spirits returning from the grave to haunt the living?

i) sway-Oscillate- The learners were loosely swaying in the gently breeze.

j) overcast- covered with cloud- The sky is overcast with thick cloud.

Lesson 5

3. a) diplomacy - the management of relationships between countries.

b) boycott- withdraw

c) diverse- variety, very different

d) sustainability- the capacity of being prolonged.

e) potential- existing in possibility

4. a) horrors of war- The horrors of war of 1971 is still alive in the mind of victims who lost their relatives and belongings.

b) equivalent- She's doing the equivalent job in the new company.

c) hand-held - Computer is a hand-held electronic device.

d) campaign - This is the latest act of terrorism in the long-standing and bloody campaign of violence.

e) set up- When I started my new job, it took me a while to get used to the set-up.

f) noteworthy- It is noteworthy that one third of students do not pay any tuition fees.

g) ban- The film was banned in several countries.

h) voiced- Most vowels in most languages are voiced.

i) mass destruction- Cyclone Sidr causes mass destruction in the sea-coast area of Bangladesh.

5. Pacifism means disbelief in violence and war or any other thing like these two. Those who have no faith in violence and war are called pacifist. A pacifist always campaigns against violence and war. A pacifist becomes peace-loving and peaceful. He is quiet in nature.

6. The primary goal of peace movement is sustainability of peace. Other activities of peace movement are; protesting war, minimizing inter-human violence advocating for ban on guns, camping for peace and against conflict, and above all achieving the goal of world peace.

7. New York peace society, Massachusetts peace society, London peace society, olive leaf circles.

8. a. iii, b. iii c. iii d. i e. iii