Making of a Scientist. **without feet.**

1.⁠ ⁠The story revolves around Griffin, a scientist who discovers a formula for invisibility.

1.⁠ ⁠Griffin develops a drug that makes his body invisible, but he remains physically tangible

1.⁠ ⁠Initially, Griffin misuses his power to steal money, clothes, and food in London.

1.⁠ ⁠Due to difficulties in the city, Griffin relocates to the small village of Iping

1.⁠ ⁠Villagers are suspicious and uneasy around Griffin due to his strange behavior.

1.⁠ ⁠Griffin stays at the local inn, where a series of mysterious incidents occur.

1.⁠ ⁠As Griffin's money runs out, he reverts to stealing and assaults the inn owners when suspected.

1.⁠ ⁠Cornered, Griffin reveals his invisible identity to the villagers.

1.⁠ ⁠Despite this revelation, Griffin escapes capture by turning invisible.

1.⁠ ⁠Griffin's discovery ultimately leads to chaos and destruction, highlighting the dangers of unchecked scientific power.

**The Making of a Scientist" in 10 points:**

1.⁠ ⁠Richard Ebright, a renowned scientist, developed an interest in science at a young age, encouraged by his mother.

1.⁠ ⁠Ebright started collecting butterflies, coins, fossils, and rocks, showcasing his curiosity.

1.⁠ ⁠The book "The Travel of Monarch X" sparked his fascination with science.

1.⁠ ⁠He participated in science fairs, winning awards for projects on monarch butterflies and viceroy butterflies.

1.⁠ ⁠In 8th grade, Ebright researched the cause of viral sickness in monarch caterpillars.

1.⁠ ⁠In high school, he discovered an unknown insect hormone, leading to a new theory on cell life.

1.⁠ ⁠Ebright identified the chemical structure of the hormone and proposed a theory on cells reading DNA blueprints.

1.⁠ ⁠His research was published in a scientific magazine and earned him opportunities at Walter Reed Army Institute.

1.⁠ ⁠Ebright graduated from Harvard with highest honors and exhibited diverse interests in public speaking, debate, and outdoor activities.

1.⁠ ⁠His journey demonstrates perseverance, dedication, and hard work are essential to achieving success.

**"The Necklace" by Guy de Maupassant in 10 points:**

1.⁠ ⁠Mathilde Loisel, a dissatisfied clerk's wife, longs for wealth and luxury in 19th-century France.

1.⁠ ⁠Her husband secures an invitation to a fancy party, but Mathilde is unhappy about not having a suitable dress.

1.⁠ ⁠He lends her 400 francs (saved for a rifle) to buy a dress.

1.⁠ ⁠Mathilde borrows a sparkling necklace from friend Jeanne Forestier.

1.⁠ ⁠At the party, Mathilde impresses everyone, but loses the necklace.

1.⁠ ⁠They search everywhere, report to police, and advertise, but can't find it

1.⁠ ⁠Mathilde writes to Jeanne, claiming the clasp is broken.

1.⁠ ⁠They buy a replacement necklace for 36,000 francs, using inherited and borrowed money.

1.⁠ ⁠Repaying the debt takes 10 years, drastically changing their lives.

1.⁠ ⁠Mathilde, now aged and worn, discovers the original necklace was worthless (worth ~500 francs).

**Bholi" by K.A. Abbas in 10 points:**

1.⁠ ⁠Bholi (Sulekha) suffers brain damage, stammers, and has pock-marks on her face due to smallpox.

1.⁠ ⁠She's ridiculed and considered backward, earning her the nickname "Bholi" (simple-minded).

1.⁠ ⁠Ramlal, her father, worries about her marriage prospects

1.⁠ ⁠A Tehsildar encourages Ramlal to send Bholi to the newly opened village school.

1.⁠ ⁠Initially hesitant, Bholi finds solace in school and a kind-hearted teacher.

1.⁠ ⁠The teacher helps Bholi overcome her stammering and builds her confidence.

1.⁠ ⁠Years pass, and Bholi transforms into a capable and educated individual.

1.⁠ ⁠A marriage proposal from a greedy, lame old man is accepted by Ramlal, but Bholi refuses.

1.⁠ ⁠She stands up against dowry demands and chooses to serve her parents and teach at her alma mater.

1.⁠ ⁠Bholi's transformation showcases the power of support, education, and self-respect.

**"Mijbil the Otter" by Gavin Maxwell in 10 points:**

1.⁠ ⁠Gavin Maxwell decides to adopt an otter as a pet after losing his dog.

1.⁠ ⁠He receives Mijbil (Mij) from Arabs in Iraq, along with a sack.

1.⁠ ⁠Initially, Mij takes time to adjust to his new surroundings.

1.⁠ ⁠Mij loves playing with water, learns to open faucets, and causes mischief.

1.⁠ ⁠When returning to London, Maxwell faces challenges flying with Mij.

1.⁠ ⁠Mij escapes from his box, causing chaos on the flight.

1.⁠ ⁠An air hostess helps Maxwell contain Mij and calm passengers.

1.⁠ ⁠In London, Mij enjoys playing with ping-pong balls, marbles, and suitcases.

1.⁠ ⁠Maxwell takes Mij for walks, sparking curiosity and wild guesses about the animal.

1.⁠ ⁠The story showcases the unique bond between Maxwell and Mij, highlighting their adventures.

This summary highlights themes of:

•⁠ ⁠Unconventional pets and their challenges

•⁠ ⁠Human-animal bonds and relationships

•⁠ ⁠Adaptation and resilience in new environments

•⁠ ⁠Humour and unexpected adventures

**Madam Rides the Bus" in 10 points:**

1.⁠ ⁠Valli, an 8-year-old Tamil girl, lives in a village near a bus stop and longs to ride the bus.

1.⁠ ⁠She saves money for the fare, 30 paise one way, and plans a solo journey.

1.⁠ ⁠Valli boards the bus, enjoying the luxurious seats and scenic views.

1.⁠ ⁠The conductor, a jovial man, calls her "Madam" and shows her to her seat.

1.⁠ ⁠On her journey, Valli marvels at mountains, fields, palm trees, and a cow crossing the road.

1.⁠ ⁠At the town, Valli reveals she's only there for the ride and buys a return ticket.

1.⁠ ⁠On the return trip, she sees the same cow dead by the roadside.

1.⁠ ⁠Valli is saddened, grappling with life and death's meaning.

1.⁠ ⁠She returns home, choosing not to share her experience with her family.

1.⁠ ⁠Valli's adventure sparks a desire for more exploration and independence.

This summary highlights themes of:

•⁠ ⁠Childhood curiosity and exploration

•⁠ ⁠Independence and self-discovery

•⁠ ⁠Contrast between joy and sorrow

•⁠ ⁠Coming-of-age moments and understanding life's complexitie

**"The Sermon at Benares" in 10 points:**

1.⁠ ⁠Lord Buddha, born as Prince Siddhartha Gautama, lived a sheltered royal life.

1.⁠ ⁠At 26, he encountered suffering (sickness, age, death) and renounced royalty.

1.⁠ ⁠He sought spiritual knowledge, attained enlightenment, and began preaching.

1.⁠ ⁠His first sermon was in Benares, where he met grieving Kisa Gotami.

1.⁠ ⁠Kisa Gotami's son had died, and she sought medicine to revive him.

1.⁠ ⁠Buddha asked her to find mustard seeds from a death-free household

1.⁠ ⁠Kisa Gotami's search failed, leading her to realize mortality's universality.

1.⁠ ⁠Buddha taught that grief increases suffering, serving no purpose.

1.⁠ ⁠A wise person accepts nature's cycle, avoiding unnecessary pain.

1.⁠ ⁠Kisa Gotami accepted truth, freeing herself from suffering.

This summary highlights themes of:

•⁠ ⁠The origins of Lord Buddha's teachings

•⁠ ⁠Confronting and accepting mortality

•⁠ ⁠The futility of grief and suffering

•⁠ ⁠Spiritual awakening and enlightenment

•⁠ ⁠Compassion and wisdom in coping with loss

**"The Trees" by Adrienne Rich in 10 points:**

1.⁠ ⁠The poem explores the conflict between nature and human confinement.

1.⁠ ⁠Trees, used for interior decoration, are "imprisoned" and yearn for freedom.

1.⁠ ⁠They desire to return to the forest, where trees are dwindling due to deforestation.

1.⁠ ⁠The poet suggests that all living beings have an innate desire for freedom.

1.⁠ ⁠Freedom is essential for growth and well-being.

1.⁠ ⁠The poem questions the suitability of language in capturing nature.

1.⁠ ⁠The speaker observes the trees' struggle, maintaining a distance.

1.⁠ ⁠The trees' branches, cramped indoors, resemble patients exiting a hospital

1.⁠ ⁠The poem symbolizes nature and womanhood, seeking liberation.

1.⁠ ⁠The trees' escape would bring silence to the house, emphasizing freedom's importance. **highlights**

•⁠ ⁠Nature's confinement and longing for freedom

•⁠ ⁠Human impact on the environment

•⁠ ⁠Feminist undertones, linking womanhood to nature

•⁠ ⁠The limitations of language in describing nature

•⁠ ⁠Liberation and growth through freedom

**Fog" by Carl Sandburg in 10 points:**

1.⁠⁠Carl Sandburg's poem "Fog" explores nature's presence in urban life.

1.⁠ ⁠The poem compares fog to a cat, emphasizing its quiet, stealthy arrival.

1.⁠ ⁠Fog envelops Chicago city and harbor, obscuring visibility.

1.⁠ ⁠The cat-like fog sits, observes, and remains indifferent to surroundings.

1.⁠ ⁠Sandburg highlights fog's silent, unpredictable departure.

1.⁠ ⁠The poem touches on fog's potential harm, causing accidents due to low visibility.

1.⁠ ⁠Despite its impact, fog is ephemeral, moving on like a restless child.

1.⁠ ⁠Sandburg's imagery evokes the beauty and mystery of natural phenomena.

1.⁠ ⁠The poem showcases Sandburg's concise, powerful storytelling

1.⁠ ⁠"Fog" reflects Sandburg's fascination with urban life and natural intersections.

This summary highlights themes of:

•⁠ ⁠Nature's presence in urban environments

•⁠ ⁠The fleeting, mysterious nature of fog

•⁠ ⁠Comparison between fog and animal behavior

•⁠ ⁠Potential dangers and beauty of natural phenomena

•⁠ ⁠Ephemeral nature of life and experiences

**"The Tale of Custard the Dragon" by Frederic Ogden Nash in 10 points:**

1.⁠ ⁠Belinda lives with four pets: Ink (kitten), Blink (mouse), Mustard (dog), and Custard (dragon).

1.⁠ ⁠Custard is timid, unlike the others who pride themselves on bravery.

1.⁠ ⁠The group mocks Custard for his cowardice.

1.⁠ ⁠A pirate breaks in, frightening Belinda and her pets.

1.⁠ ⁠Custard, despite his timidity, bravely fights and eats the pirate.

1.⁠ ⁠Belinda and the others praise Custard for saving them.

1.⁠ ⁠However, they quickly return to boasting about their own bravery.

1.⁠ ⁠Custard remains timid, still seeking a safe cage.

1.⁠ ⁠The poem highlights that even the seemingly weak can be heroes.

1.⁠ ⁠It teaches not to judge others based on appearance or behavior.

This summary highlights themes of:

•⁠ ⁠Overlooking hidden strengths in others

•⁠ ⁠Courage in unexpected places

•⁠ ⁠Humility and self-awareness

•⁠ ⁠Not judging based on appearance or behaviour

•⁠ ⁠Bravery and heroism

**"For Anne Gregory" by William Butler Yeats in 10 points:**

1.⁠ ⁠The poem is a conversation between the speaker and Anne Gregory.

1.⁠ ⁠The speaker warns Anne that suitors may love her for her beauty, not inner self.

1.⁠ ⁠Anne's yellow hair may attract lovers, but true love sees beyond physical appearance.

1.⁠ ⁠Anne considers dyeing her hair to test suitors' true intentions.

1.⁠ ⁠She seeks love based on inner qualities, not external beauty

1.⁠ ⁠The speaker agrees, citing a religious perspective that only God loves truly.

1.⁠ ⁠Human love often focuses on physical attraction, not spiritual connection.

1.⁠ ⁠Anne desires selfless love, beyond fleeting physical beauty.

1.⁠ ⁠The poem highlights the distinction between superficial and profound love.

1.⁠ ⁠True love values inner beauty, not external appearance.

This summary highlights themes of:

•⁠ ⁠The superficiality of physical attraction

•⁠ ⁠The importance of inner beauty and spiritual connection

•⁠ ⁠Selfless love vs. attraction-based love

•⁠ ⁠The distinction between true and shallow love

•⁠ ⁠The role of physical appearance in relationships