

Theme : Old age is just a record of one's whole life

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Introduction :

Khushwant Singh, in his story 'The portrait of a lady' beautifully picturizes his accompany with his grandmother in school days and the characteristics of her. The author's grandmother is a role model to all the readers of this story.

Author's village life :

During his childhood the author studied in the village school which was attached to the temple. He went on foot accompanied by his grandmother. He studied alphabet and morning prayers in the village school.

His grandmother's routine :

In the morning, the grandmother woke up her grandson and got him ready for the school. She said her morning prayers while bathing and dressing her grandson. She accompanied him to the school and in the evening both returned home. The grandmother carried stale chapattis and fed the street dogs while returning home from the school in the evening.

Author's city life :

When parents were well settled in the city, grandmother and the author went to live with them. There he joined in a city school. He used to go to school by bus. He studied English words, western science, the law of gravity, Archimedes' principle etc., in the city school.

Grandmother's adaption of city life :

The grandmother knew that she couldn't help the changes and accepted the fact. She rarely left her spinning-wheel. In the afternoon, she used to feed sparrows in the courtyard of the house. The grandmother accepted the seclusion when the author went abroad for higher studies.

Grandmother's death :

After five years, he came back home. While his grandma clasped him in her arms, she was chanting prayers. The next morning, she fell ill. As she was highly religious, she could even predict her death. During the last few hours, the grandmother did not talk to anyone. She lied peacefully in bed praying and telling her beads. Suddenly her lips stopped moving and the rosary fell from her lifeless fingers.

Conclusion :

This story inculcates some moral values like love and care for animals, respect the elders etc. Every one of us remembers our grandparents and their love while reading this story.

Moral: Respect and love the elders

Theme : Self confidence and hard work

Introduction :

Mary Kom, in her autobiography 'Queen of Boxing' portrays herself as a self-confident, determined and hard working person throughout her life. Her autobiography brings forth the confidence and self-reliance among the readers.

Financial support for her First International Competition :

Mary Kom's father gave her Rs.2000/-. Her friend, Onler went to meet two MPs and they donated her Rs.8000. She had collected a little more from people. She did not want to disappoint those people who helped her. Hence she thought that she should not return empty-handed.

Her First victory :

When she reached America, She was tired and suffering from jet lag. She was qualified for the finals and even hopeful of getting the gold. But she won the silver medal. The main reason was her weight loss from 48kg to 46 kg due to her loss of appetite. The biggest thing she took away from the USA championship was that she could take on any boxer in the world.

The warm welcome offered on her arrival :

On her return, Mary Kom was given a warm welcome at Delhi airport. In Imphal, she was greeted with garlands, drumbeats and dancing. A felicitation programme was held in Langol. She was presented with a traditional shawl.

Her financial management :

The silver in Pennsylvania and prize money from the government had put an end to her immediate financial worries. But she wanted a job since it would provide a steady and safe income. When she was getting married she had no savings except a couple of life insurance policies. In 2005, Manipur government offered her a sub inspector job. Subsequently she got rid of her financial problems.

Her continuous victory :

From 2001 to 2004 Mary Kom participated in many International Championships and bagged many medals. In the meantime she got married. But even after the marriage, she took part in the Third and Fourth World Women's Boxing Championships in October 2005 and November 2006 and won gold medals. She retained her world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22 – 7 at the Fourth World Championships in New Delhi.

Conclusion :

It was the most memorable victory for her because she was able to win at home. She got hat-trick win of world Championships. So the media named her the 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'.

Moral: Self-confidence and hard work will always earn success.

Theme : Forgetfulness is a form of freedom

Introduction :

Robert Lynd, the author of the essay analyses humorously about the fundamental reasons for forgetfulness in humans. He actually wonders at the great efficiency of human memory. www.Padasalai.Net

The efficiency of human memory :

Modern man remembers the telephone numbers, addresses of his friends and the names of actors, actresses, cricketers, footballers and murderers, the climatic condition and the hotel where he had the bad meal during the summer.

Forgetfulness :

According to the psychologists, human beings forget what they don't want to remember like taking pills. Sports persons forget their sports goods because their minds are filled with a vision of the playing field. Absent-mindedness is common among the angler and the poet because they are imaginative people. The author also forgets to post letters, books, umbrellas and walking sticks most often. The angler may forget to take his fishing rod due to over pleasure of getting fish.

Exceptional memory power :

The great writers and the great composers of music have exceptional memory power. On the other hand, statesmen have extraordinary bad memories. The great poets have great intellectual memory power. A list of articles lost by train travellers astonished many persons because they belonged to the young rather than the adult.

Plight of baby:

Once a man took his baby in a pram and slipped into a pub leaving the baby outside. By chance his wife happened to find her sleeping baby in the pram and took it home with her. She expected that her husband would come in panic. But he had completely forgotten and asked about his lunch.

Conclusion :

An absent-minded man is often making the best of life. He has no time to remember the ordinary things. Most of us are born with enough efficient memories to run the family.

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Moral: Never forget what you need to remember

Theme : Struggle and good fortune

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Introduction :

E.V. Lucas narrates the story 'Tight corner' in a humorous way as how he faced the critical situation and overcame from that situation.

Christie's house :

The narrator's friend took him to the Christie's, an auction house in King Street. They were selling Barbizon pictures for large sums of money. Even small pictures were sold for 2000 or 3000 pounds. The narrator had sixty-three pounds in his bank but he joined the bidding just for fun. His friend warned him against bidding, but the narrator did not listen to him. He was confident that somebody would outbid him and he would not be caught.

The narrator's tight corner :

Then, a picture was put up and a red-faced dealer offered "Four thousand Guineas". Immediately the narrator offered "And fifty" expecting the red-faced dealer to outbid him. But nothing happened. The auctioneer announced that the narrator had bought the picture. Thus the narrator was caught in a tight corner.

The narrator's thought :

Picture after picture was auctioned, but the narrator did not bother about it. The author was recollecting the names of his uncles and other persons for borrowing. He also thought of some money lenders. He also thought of confessing his poverty to the staff of Christie's and requesting them to auction the picture again.

The sudden stroke of luck :

When the narrator was very much upset, a messenger from the red-faced dealer offered to give him additional fifty guineas and to take the picture. The narrator thought that the messenger was from the high gods. Using his presence of mind, the narrator asked the messenger for a hundred guineas and he got it.

Conclusion :

The narrator thought that he was almost caught. Suddenly, the stroke of luck changed his situation. Thus the narrator got out of the tight corner.

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Moral: Life is not a problem to be solved but a reality to be experienced

Theme : Responsibilities of the Universities and the graduates

Introduction :

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In the Convocation address, Arignar Anna claims to represent the great men's advice and tries to explain the responsibilities of the universities and the graduates in his speech.

The necessities for the universities :

Universities are necessary to trim and train, guide and lead the youth to the development of the society. They have to fit an individual for making democracy fruitful and effective.

Scholars and poets in olden days :

In olden days, scholars and poets adorned the chambers of kings and queens, lords and nobles. They worked in secluded places, away from the common people. They used their wisdom only to help the kings, nobles and not for the common people.

Responsibilities of the universities :

According to Dr. Radhakrishnan, the universities can develop true spirit of democracy and solve the differences through discussions. They train the students to have self-confidence and faith in others. They should mould the students to shoulder responsibility with courage and confidence. Above all, universities instil the spirit of service to society in the student's mind.

The hindrances faced by the graduates :

The world may dim a graduate's hope, disturb his destination and urge him to face the unpleasant practices contrary to his principles. Tyranny of all kinds and the environment will discourage him. He may find that self-seekers are enthroned and the patient worker decried.

Responsibilities of the graduates :

Anna says that the society is responsible for the higher education of the youngsters in terms of money. Therefore, the graduates must give back to society in terms of service. Graduates must try to serve society in all possible ways to remove ignorance and bring light and hope.

Conclusion :

Students have to earn for themselves and their families. They must give back to society what they have received. [Kindly send me your district Questions & Keys to email Id - Padasalai.Net@gmail.com](mailto:Padasalai.Net@gmail.com)

Moral: A good education is a foundation for a better future

Theme : The Chaos and frustrations of absent mindedness

Introduction :

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'The Accidental Tourist' is an amusing story about the frustrations of Bill Bryson, the author who is a globetrotter. He expresses how he faces chaos in his everyday life in a humorous way.

Bryson's character sketch :

Bryson was not able to do what others did easily. Living in the real world was a big problem for him. He would always be confused to locate the lavatory in a cinema theatre and often forget the room number of a hotel where he was staying.

Chaos at the airport :

At the airport, when the side of the bag flew open and everything within - newspaper cuttings and other loose papers, a 14 - Ounce tin of pipe tobacco, passport, English money and film - came running down in a fluttery cascade. First he thought of the tobacco price but suddenly he realized that his finger was bleeding. Then he cried.

Clumsy behaviour on the flight :

When Bryson leaned over to tie his shoelace, someone in the front seat of him threw his seat back into full recline. Bryson was pinned helplessly in the crash position. He caught hold of the leg of the man sitting next to him and got himself free.

His worst experience :

When he was writing some important notes, he was sucking into his pen and chatting with a young lady for 20 minutes. Then he went to the lavatory and discovered that his mouth, chin, tongue and teeth were in blue colour which remained for several days. This was Bryson's worst experience on a plane.

His family reaction :

Bryson's wife looked at his antics with an expression of wonder. She was neither angry nor exasperated. She could not understand how Bryson is so prone to accidents.

Conclusion :

Clumsy behaviour is sometimes the result of absent-mindedness. A clumsy person can train himself to overcome shortcomings. He should follow certain unwritten rules that dictate the way we behave in public places.

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Moral: Laugh at your mistakes but learn from them.

Theme : Life lessons from a child

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Introduction:

'Once upon a time' is a monologue of the Nigerian poet, Gabriel Okara. He addresses his son. He portrays the behaviour of the past and the present people in a sensible manner.

The behaviours of the past people:

The poet remarks that there was a time when people felt real joy on meeting their friends and relatives. Once upon a time people laughed with their hearts sincerely. Their eyes shone with real happiness.

The behaviours of the present people:

They only show their teeth while laughing and their eyes are "ice-block-cold". Now people shake hands without real gladness. "Feel at home" and "Come again" are simply said without sincere feelings. When the poet visits someone for the third time, the doors are shut on him.

The behavioural changes of the poet:

Now the poet says that he has also learnt to behave like other people. He changes his facial expression according to different situations. He has also learnt to laugh artificially. Now, he feels that he looks like a fake person.

The poet's confession:

Now the poet feels sorry for his behaviour. He wishes to go back to his boyhood days and show real feelings. The poet wants his son to show him how to express true love and show real feelings to others.

Conclusion:

The poet condemns the fake cordiality of the modern people. He has also learnt to behave like a fake person. Finally, he wants to forget his fake personality and relearn the cordial behaviour from his son.

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Theme : Being proud to be a spectator not a participant

Introduction:

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- In the poem 'Confessions of a Born Spectator', Ogden Nash talks about how glad he is as a spectator. Different children have different aspirations. Some of them become a jockey, a basketball player or a hockey player.

The poet's opinion about sportsmen:

The poet admires the talents of athletes and sportsmen. At the same time, he confesses that he is glad that he is neither a sportsman nor an athlete. He knows that the athletes play rough. They are self centered and over enthusiastic.

Being a born Spectator :

Being a born spectator the poet does not wish to change places with athletes. He does not like to get injured. He regrets that zealous athletes play rough games without caring about the feelings of the opponent player.

The Poet's reassurance :

The poet feels glad for himself because whenever there is a struggle in his mind between knowledge and ego, knowledge only wins. While addressing the winning athletes, the poet says that he will be ready to celebrate or wish on their victory but never compete with them.

Conclusion:

By looking at the challenges faced by athletes in the ground, he gains more confidence and tells that he is not like them. He is proud of the fact that he is only a spectator and not an athlete.

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Moral : Be content with what you are. Everyone is unique.

Theme : Man's failure to enjoy Nature

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Introduction:

William Wordsworth wrote this poem in a form of a Ballad. The major theme of this poem is Nature.

The beauty of Nature :

William Wordsworth is sitting in a grove and enjoys the sounds of the birds. The poet appreciates the nature for her God like abilities of linking a human soul to herself. The poet observes that the green bowers, beautiful flowers and birds are thankful to the nature. The twigs are spreading out to enjoy the breeze.

Human's cruel behaviour :

The poet tells us that human soul and nature are linked together. God has created nature with utmost care to pleasure us because our human soul searches it. But he also feels grief about how cruelly man has separated himself from nature. Nature has given us everything to enjoy. But in turn, men destroy nature.

The poet's grief :

The poet feels sad about the relationship between man and man. Nature is linked to the souls of all human beings. By separating themselves from Nature, they have failed to realize the pleasure of Nature. They also fight against one another and all become unhappy.

Conclusion :

He concludes that except man, all other creatures are happy as they have close link with nature. The poet questions what man has made of man.

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Moral : Live in harmony with Nature

Theme : Mysterious characters of Macavity, the Cat

Introduction :

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This poem written by T.S. Eliot, describes about the mysterious qualities of a cat.

Appearance of Macavity :

Macavity is called "Mystery Cat" and "Hidden Paw". Macavity's appearance is strange and unusual. He is a ginger cat; who is tall and thin. His head is highly domed, and his forehead shows he is deeply in thought. His eyes are sunken.

Qualities of Macavity :

He is so busy with thoughts of mischief that he neglects to clean his coat or comb his whiskers. He seems to be asleep, but he is always awake and alert. Macavity indulges in destructive mischief. Once he loots the larder and steals the jewel-case. He drinks the milk secretly and tears the toy dog Peke. He breaks the greenhouse glass and trellis. He has also taken away a Treaty from the Foreign office or some plans from the Admiralty.

Macavity a Mystery :

Macavity is a mysterious cat. He fools and confuses the Scotland Yard and the Flying Squad who are specialized in investigating crime. His footprints are not found anywhere. He commits several crimes, but when the police reach the spot of Crime, Macavity is not there and is a mile away.

Conclusion :

On the whole, Macavity is a devil in disguise. The poet says that Macavity controls all criminal activities. So, he is considered as the Napoleon of crime.

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Moral: The thief not caught becomes a king

Theme : Every hillock has a summit to boast

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Introduction :

This poem is written by Dr.V.C. Kulandaiswamy. In this poem, the poet discusses the virtues that make people greater. He insists us to do our work with full determination and honesty.

Human's pride :

We have a few virtues which make us feel proud and tall. We should be proud of our position, however humble it may be. We have to do every assigned duty with deep and true devotion. We follow a path of honour and dignity. We should be proud of it. We should not bow or stoop before anyone for gain.

Value of humble work :

We repel against failure because courage is our fort. We face defeat with courage and determination. We must respect the talented and achievers. Everest is the highest peak and climbing it is a great achievement. But every hillock has a summit. The height we reach is not important. But we must not give up our responsibility.

The positions of the honest persons :

Competence and merit are two important qualities. A person who does not stoop and surrender is adored as a king. The people who are honest and independent are the ladders of the society. They help the society to climb great heights.

Conclusion :

The worldly riches, power and positions do not impress us. We derive our happiness in serving those who serve the nation. We respect all who are honest in their dealings. So, as honest citizens, we are proud.

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Moral : A person who sows virtue reaps glory

Theme : A deposed king's lament

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Introduction :

This poem is an extract from the play Richard II written by William Shakespeare. The dethroned king Richard II expresses his desperate mind to his followers.

King Richard II :

King Richard II had a few followers who misguided him. The king became unpopular because of his misrule. Therefore, he was dethroned by his cousin Henry Bolingbroke. Bolingbroke declared himself as King Henry IV and sent Richard II to prison. The King's own relatives became his enemies thereafter.

The desperate King :

The King talks to the few loyal friends on the nature of temporal power and how death overtakes everything and everybody. Under critical circumstances, King Richard II talks about graves, epitaphs and worms. He explains how even monarchs leave nothing behind except a small patch of land into which they will get buried.

The Hollow crown :

He talks on various ways the deposed Kings were killed. Some were slain in the battlefield. Some were poisoned to death by their own spouses. Though the king's crown is a symbol of his power, death sits in the hollow crown. In fact, death is in supreme command.

Self-realization :

He chides his loyal friends who still believe that he is a monarch. He tells them that he is an ordinary mortal just like them with basic wants. He realizes that he can no more be called a King as he is powerless before the impending death.

Conclusion :

Finally the King feels that he and his subjects are one and the same. The poem beautifully picturizes the state of mind of a powerless king.

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Moral : A king without power is an absurdity

Theme: Friendship, Loyalty and Trust

Introduction :

In 'After Twenty Years', O. Henry beautifully portrayed the story of the two different characters - Bob and Jimmy Wells. Both Bob and Jimmy Wells were close friends. Both grew up together in the city of New York. www.Padasalai.Net

The Promise :

They parted one night at the restaurant door. They had promised to meet each other after 20 years at the same spot and same time in New York City. When Bob left to pursue his fortunes in the West, the two eventually lost touch.

Meeting of the friends :

After twenty years, as per the agreement, Bob was waiting for his friend, Jimmy Wells. A policeman was on patrol duty. He was his friend, Jimmy Wells. Without knowing that he was his friend, Bob explained about the story of his friendship with Jimmy Wells and the promise made by them. When he lit up a cigar, Jimmy identified Bob as the most wanted criminal in Chicago.

The new man's arrival :

Jimmy left the place immediately. Twenty minutes later, a tall man in plain clothes came to meet Bob. Bob thought that he was Jimmy Wells. From the shape of his nose, Bob realized that the tall man was not Jimmy Wells.

Bob's Arrest :

The man in plain clothes was actually a police officer. He arrested Bob as he was a criminal. He gave a letter to Bob. He learnt from the letter that the patrol officer whom he met earlier was his friend Jimmy Wells.

Conclusion :

Jimmy Wells was very cordial. He did not want to arrest his friend Bob. For Jimmy Wells, duty was more important than friendship. So, he sent another person to arrest him.

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Moral: Duty is more important than friendship

Theme : Misconception

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Introduction :

In the story “ A Shot in the Dark’ Saki brought out the misconception of Philip Sletherby and disproved the irony ‘seeing is believing’ in a humorous way.

The purpose of Sletherby’s travel :

Philip Sletherby travelled by train towards Brill Manor. His intention of travelling was to get a seat in the parliament re-election. He relied on one lady named Saltpen Jago, an influential lady.

His companion :

His companion in the train introduced himself as Bertie. He was the second son of Saltpen Jago. He had come away without his purse that had his family crest on it. Bertie needed three quid desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him. At first, he accepted to give the amount hesitatingly.

Misconception of Sletherby :

When Bertie explained about the Jago crest and his mother’s dark brown hair, Sletherby was under the suspicion of foul play. So, he refused to give money. Sletherby knew that Mrs. Saltpen Jago’s hair was blonde, not dark brown and her letter had a greyhound courant crest.

The truth revealed :

The young man got out of the train angrily. Sletherby was received by the tall man, Claude People K. C. When K. C. opened the elegant car’s door, Sletherby was shocked to see two crests on the car’s door panel- panel a grey hound courant and a demi-lion holding in its paw a cross-crosslet. K.C said that Saltpen Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde just five weeks ago.

Conclusion :

Now only Sletherby could realize that Bertie had not lied to him and he had mistaken Bertie for a fraud.

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Moral: Don't judge a book by its cover

Theme: Thrilling humour

Introduction :

"The First Patient" is an amusing play, written by C.V. Burgess. It reveals the humorous situation in a dentist's clinic.

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Dentist's Clinic :

A few patients were sitting in the waiting room of a dentist's clinic. Two or three were joining. Among them one lady was interested in showing her holiday photos to other patients.

The first patient :

The dentist arrived. He called Joe the first patient into his room. The nurse came out, went into another room and brought a hammer. The patients heard the noise of hammering from the room.

The terrified patients :

The patients heard the noise of sawing. The loud sound of sawing and screeching from the dentist's room made everyone leave the waiting room. Joe's wife was scared and she began to weep. The other patients were all terrified and went out in a hurry.

The reason for the sound :

Later Joe came out and told his wife that the doctor had missed the key of his tools cabin and tried to open the cabin with the hammer, pliers and hacksaw. The woman with the photographs was surprised that the queue had moved quickly and she was the next patient to go in.

Conclusion :

The dentist had lost the key of his tool cabinet. So he used the hammer, pliers and a hacksaw to open his tools cabinet. But everyone imagined that he was using those tools to pull out the first patient's teeth.

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Moral: Don't let your emotions overpower your intelligence

Introduction :

In the story, "With the Photographer", Stephen Leacock, a Canadian writer shared his bitter experience with a professional photographer in a humorous way.

Leacock visited a photo studio :

One day, Stephen Leacock went to a photo studio to take a photo. The photographer was a drooping man, his body was bent. His eyes were dim like the eyes of a natural scientist. He was wearing a gray suit. While he waited, he read some magazines to pass time. He was called after an hour. The photographer rolled a machine into the middle of the room. He crawled into it and drew a black cloth over himself. He was very quiet. Leacock thought he was praying.

The Photographer's unpleasant remarks :

The photographer came out and made unpleasant comments on the features of Leacock's face. He said that his face would have looked better if it had been three-quarters full. He twisted Leacock's face and stood looking at him. He asked him to open his mouth a little, droop his ears, roll his eyes under the lids and change his posture. But he was still unsatisfied with his face. He took a long time to take a photo.

The photo was finally taken :

Leacock told him to stop commenting on his face and that he had learnt to love his face as it was. When Leacock angrily rose from his seat, he took a photo of him. Leacock was called on Saturday to look at the proof of his photo.

The Altered photo :

The photographer was pleased with how the photo had come out. But when Leacock saw his photo, he was disappointed. The photographer did not like Leacock's face. Therefore he had touched, adjusted and made many changes. He altered the eyes, eyebrows and mouth to make the face look more handsome.

A worthless bauble :

Leacock wanted to have his photograph as it was, so that his friends could remember him after his death. But the photograph did not look like him. So, he angrily rejected the photo calling it "a worthless bauble".

Conclusion :

Thus, the purpose of taking his photograph was wasted. Finally, Leacock left the studio with tears.

Theme : Despair and Dejection

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Introduction :

In 'The Singing Lesson story', written by Katherine Mansfield is all about a surprising day of a music teacher's life. This story clearly portrays the changing behaviour of Miss. Meadows.

The sad mood of Miss. Meadows :

Miss Meadows was the music teacher in a school. Miss. Meadows received a letter from her fiancé, Basil. Basil stated that the marriage between himself and Meadows would be a mistake. So he had no intention of marrying her. She was very much upset and dejected.

Her behavioural change :

In the morning, when the Science Mistress greeted Miss Meadows, she stared in hatred at the Science Mistress. Mary Beazly was her favourite student. Usually she would greet Miss Meadows with a beautiful yellow Chrysanthemum. She took it up and tuck it into her belt. But that morning, Miss Meadows did not take it, and she made no reply to her greeting.

Miss. Meadows at the music class :

Miss Meadows started her music class in a gloomy and depressed mood. She taxed the students by making them sing a sad song, 'A Lament'. It was a sad song. Every note was a sigh, a sob, a groan of great sorrow.

Basil's telegram :

Suddenly she was called by Miss Wyatt, the headmistress. She gave Miss Meadows a telegram from Basil. In the telegram Basil stated— Forget the letter, I was in a mad mood. It meant that he would marry her. She was so happy.

Conclusion :

Miss Meadows felt happy and returned to the class with vigour and cheer. She announced to sing a song of happiness. Miss. Meadow's voice was cheerful and dominating others' voices. This story is an example of a person's mood swing due to the situations he/she is facing.

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Moral: One should be in stable mind at work

Theme: Harsh reality of modern living

Introduction :

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In the story 'The Never- Never Nest' Cedric Mount satires the modern people's addiction for buying things in instalments in a humourous way. In the title, "Nest" refers to their house.

The lifestyle of Jack and Jill :

Jack and Jill, the couple, called their house a little nest. Jack's salary was six pounds a week. But he bought the house, the car, the furniture and the radiogram on monthly instalments. The total instalments came to more than eight pounds! For the extra 2 pounds he would borrow from the Thrift and Providence Trust Corporation.

Aunt Jane's visit :

Jane was Jack's Aunt. She had the principle of "ready cash" and she never borrowed money from others. One day she visited Jack and Jill. She thought that Jack had bought all the things with ready cash. She came to know that everything was bought in instalments.

Aunt Jane's advice :

When Aunt Jane came to know that everything was bought in instalments, she criticized their life style. Even though Jack used the car, he was not the owner of it. Only the steering wheel, one of the tyres and two of the cylinders belonged to him. Before leaving, she gave a cheque to Jill and asked to pay off at least any one of the bills. Then Aunt and Jack left.

Their poor condition :

On return Jack asked Jill for the cheque because he wanted to pay off the instalments on the car. But Jill had already sent the cheque to Dr. Martin in order to pay off the delivery charges of their baby. By doing so, they owned their baby.

Conclusion :

The most shocking part of their life was that they had not fully paid even the hospital charges for the delivery of their baby. This is satire on the materialistic bent of the mind of the modern man.

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Moral: Too much of anything is good for nothing