

He is quick, thinking in clear **images**;

I am slow, thinking in broken images.

He becomes dull, **trusting** to his clear images;

I become sharp mis **trusting** my broken images.

Trusting his images, he **assumes** their **relevance**;

Mistrusting my images, I question their relevance.

Assuming their relevance, he assumes the fact;

Questioning their relevance, I question the fact.

When the fact fails him, he questions his senses;

When the fact fails me, I approve my senses.

He continues quick and dull in his clear images;

I continue slow and sharp in my broken images.

He in a new confusion of his understanding;

I in a new understanding of my confusion.

وہ بے راہگیر ہے واضح تصورات کے گمان میں؛

میں سست رفتار ہوں شکستہ تصورات کے گمان میں

وہ کند ذہن بن جاتا ہے اپنے واضح تصورات پر بھروسہ رکھتے ہوئے؛

میں ذہین بن جاتا ہوں اپنے شکستہ تصورات پر بھروسہ نہ رکھتے ہوئے؛

اپنے تصورات پر بھروسہ کرتے ہوئے وہ ان کا برمحل ہونا تسلیم کر لیتا ہے؛

اپنے تصورات پر بھروسہ نہ کرتے ہوئے میں ان کے برمحل ہونے پر اعتراض کرتا ہوں۔

ان کے برمحل ہونے پر ناز کرتے ہوئے وہ حقیقت کو تسلیم کر لیتا ہے؛

ان کے برمحل ہونے پر میں اعتراض کرتے ہوئے وہ حقیقت پر شک کرتا ہوں۔

جب حقیقت اسے مایوس کرتی ہے تو وہ اپنے حواس پر شک کرتا ہے؛

جب حقیقت مجھے مایوس کرتی ہے تو میں اپنے حواس کی تصدیق کرتا ہوں۔

وہ اپنے واضح تصورات میں تیز رفتاری اور کند ذہنی کا سفر جاری رکھتا ہے۔

میں اپنے شکستہ تصورات سمیت سست روی اور ذہانت کا سفر جاری رکھتا ہوں

وہ اپنی سمجھ بوجھ کی وجہ سے ایک نئے الجھاؤ میں ہے۔

میں اپنے الجھاؤ کی وجہ سے ایک نئی سمجھ بوجھ رکھتا ہوں۔

WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS	WORDS	URDU	SYNONYMS
assumes	فرض کرنا	pose, undertake, imagine,	trusting	یقین کرنا	believing, accepting
images	تصورات	ideas, symbols, views	relevance	مطابقت	connection, application

EXPLANATION WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT**LINES 1-4**

*He is quick, thinking in clear images;
I am slow, thinking in broken images.
He becomes dull, trusting to his clear images.
I become sharp, mistrusting my broken images.*

REFERENCE:

These lines have been taken from the poem "In Broken Images" by Robert Graves.

CONTEXT:

We should not live a dull and confused life by taking things for granted or by accepting facts without questioning their relevance. True understanding of things comes by avoiding hasty conclusions.

EXPLANATION:

The poet describes two persons and their different approaches towards ideas and concepts of life. One is quick and hasty while the other is slow and steady. The quick one takes the things in haste and thinks that he has grasped them well while the slow one thinks that his concepts are still unclear and need clarification. The poet discusses the condition of both the persons logically and systematically. He says that the quick one trusts ideas and concepts hastily, without raising any question. So, he learns little. He loses his interest and becomes dull. While the poet feels that he still needs to understand concepts. So his inquisitive attitude makes him sharp and precise with the passage of time.

CRITICAL APPRECIATION:

The poet employs juxtaposition of opposite words to reveal two contrasting attitudes towards ideas and concepts of life: clarity to confusion brings frustration and uncertainty, while confusion to clarity brings satisfaction and enlightenment.

LINES 5-8

*Trusting his images, he assumes their relevance;
Mistrusting my images, I question their relevance
Assuming their relevance, he assumes the fact;
Questioning their relevance, I question the fact.*

EXPLANATION:

The poet describes two persons and their different approaches towards ideas and concepts of life. One is quick and hasty while the other is slow and steady. The poet says that his friend trusts the images considering them relevant to the point. But the poet doubts the concepts and his research and enquiry lead him to the fact. The sharp person thinks that his findings are relevant. Therefore, he assumes the facts. He thinks that whatever he has found is absolute truth. On the other hand, the poet challenges the relevancy of his findings. He does a thorough research whether his results are correct or not, and reaches the true understanding of things.

CRITICAL APPRECIATION:

The poet employs juxtaposition of opposite words to reveal two contrasting attitudes towards ideas and concepts of life: clarity to confusion brings frustration and uncertainty, while confusion to clarity brings satisfaction and enlightenment.

LINES 9-12

*When the fact fails him, he questions his senses;
When the fact fails me, I approve my senses.
He continues quick and dull in his clear images;
I continue slow and sharp in my broken images.*

EXPLANATION:

The poet describes two persons and their different approaches towards ideas and concepts of life. One is quick and hasty while the other is slow and steady. The poet says when his friend finds the fact opposite to what he has thought, he feels confused. He blames his senses which could not grasp the fact properly. He suspects his understanding while the poet feels enlightened because his inquisitive nature saves him from wrong conclusions. So, in this way his approach towards understanding of things proves fruitful and reliable. His inquisitive nature makes him sharper and wiser gradually.

CRITICAL APPRECIATION:

The poet employs juxtaposition of opposite words to reveal two contrasting attitudes towards ideas and concepts of life: clarity to confusion brings frustration and uncertainty, while confusion to clarity brings satisfaction and enlightenment.

LINES 13-14

*He in a new confusion of his understanding;
I in a new understanding of my confusion.*

EXPLANATION:

The poet concludes the poem beautifully that the quick and over-confident person blames his senses that have led him to wrong understanding. He regrets the poor journey of his understanding while the poet remains slow but steady and inquisitive. He finds solution to his confusion, and feels elated and satisfied. He appreciates his senses. The poet conveys the message that a person should be inquisitive and quizzical towards the images of life. Inquisitive nature opens new horizons of understanding.

CRITICAL APPRECIATION:

The poet employs juxtaposition of opposite words to reveal two contrasting attitudes towards ideas and concepts of life: clarity to confusion brings frustration and uncertainty, while confusion to clarity brings satisfaction and enlightenment.

TEXTBOOK EXERCISE

Q.1 What is the state of the two persons – one who trusts clear images and the other who mistrusts the broken images?

One Sharp and the Other Dull

Ans. A person who trusts clear images ends up in confusion. On the other hand, a person who mistrusts his broken images does not get confused. Clarity to confusion brings frustration and uncertainty, while confusion to clarity brings satisfaction and enlightenment.

Q.2 Why does a person question his senses when the facts fail him? (4 Times)

He Trusts Images Blindly

Ans. A person questions his senses when the facts fail him because he trusts his images blindly. He assumes facts without questioning their relevance. He does not use his senses and faculties of mind to reach true understanding of things. A person should be inquisitive rather than a blind believer.

Q.3 Who is in a new confusion of his understanding? (1 Time)

Who Assumes Facts Blindly

Ans. A person is in a new confusion of his understanding when he assumes facts blindly and without questioning their relevance. The poet wants to say that facts and images need to be broken and mistrusted in order for one to have fresh understanding of things.

Q.4 What is the moral lesson/theme of the poem, ‘In Broken Images’? OR What does the poet want to convey in the poem ‘In Broken Images’? (4 Times)

OR

What conclusion does the poet draw in the last two lines of the poem, ‘In Broken Images’? OR

What is the result/benefit of broken images? (2 Times)

Avoid Hasty Conclusions

Ans. The poet says that we should not live a dull and confused life by taking things for granted or by assuming facts without questioning their relevance. True understanding of things comes through research and avoiding hasty conclusions.

MCQS FROM PAST PAPERS

1. The poet is _____ because he thinks in broken images. (1 Time)
(a) quick (b) slow (c) sharp (d) intelligent

ANSWER KEY

1. B

MORE MCQS FOR PRACTICE

1. The quick person thinks in _____.
(a) clear images (c) vague images
(b) dreary images (d) dull images

2. The poet becomes sharp, mistrusting his _____.
 (a) quick images (c) wise images
 (b) broken images (d) clear images
3. The poet mistrusts his images and _____ their relevance.
 (a) accepts (c) trust
 (b) questions (c) praises
4. Who is in a new understanding of his confusion?
 (a) one who trusts his images (c) one who mistrusts his images
 (b) one who believes blindly (d) one who understands life
5. Who wrote the poem, "In Broken Images"?
 (a) T.S. Eliot (c) Charles Perrault
 (b) Dr. Nicholson (d) Robert Graves

ANSWER KEY

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D

SYNONYMS FROM PAST PAPERS

1. Trusting his image, he assumes their relevance. (3 Times)
 (a) undertakes (b) prefers (c) shows (d) thinks
 (a) poses (b) retires (c) proves (d) argues

ANSWER KEY

1. A/A

MORE SYNONYMS FOR PRACTICE

1. I become sharp, mistrusting my broken images.
 (a) believing (c) verifying
 (b) exploring (d) doubting
2. He in a new confusion of his understanding;
 (a) ruin (c) rage
 (b) clarity (d) puzzlement
3. Mistrusting my images, I question their relevance;
 (a) connections (c) effectiveness
 (b) security (d) sureness
4. When the fact fails him, he questions his senses;
 (a) approves (c) negates
 (b) trusts (d) doubts
5. When facts fail me, I approve my senses.
 (a) support (c) reject
 (b) clear (d) highlight

ANSWER KEY

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. A