

The Sign of Four – ALL Characters and Their Roles (Complete Table)

Character	Role / Details
Sherlock Holmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detective and main character.• Solves the mystery of Mary Morstan and the Agra treasure.• Uses logic, observation, deduction.• Intelligent, sharp, workaholic; treats crime as a science.
Dr. John Watson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Holmes' friend, assistant and narrator.• Practical, brave, loyal.• Helps Holmes in investigation.• Falls in love with Mary Morstan and marries her at the end.
Mary Morstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central female character.• Daughter of Captain Arthur Morstan.• Father disappeared 10 years earlier.• Receives a pearl every year.• Approaches Holmes for help.• Honest, calm, courageous.
Captain Arthur Morstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Father of Mary Morstan.• British officer who served in India.• Guard at Andaman Islands prison.• Friend of Major John Sholto.• Disappears mysteriously; later found to have died of a heart attack.
Major John Sholto	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• British officer in India; friend of Morstan.• Greedy; hides the secret of the Agra treasure.• Causes injustice to Morstan.• Dies of heart attack due to fear and guilt.
Jonathan Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main criminal; member of “The Sign of Four.”• Lost one leg.• Imprisoned at Andaman Islands; escapes.• Seeks revenge and the Agra treasure.• Represents greed and revenge.
Tonga	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accomplice of Jonathan Small.• Native of Andaman Islands.• Violent and cruel; uses poisoned darts.• Symbol of brutality and lawlessness.

Thaddeus Sholto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Son of Major John Sholto. • Nervous and guilty. • Contacts Mary Morstan about the treasure. • Helps Holmes with information.
Bartholomew Sholto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brother of Thaddeus. • Possesses the Agra treasure. • Lives in fear of Jonathan Small. • Found dead under mysterious circumstances.
Inspector Athelney Jones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officer of Scotland Yard. • Uses traditional police methods. • Represents contrast with Holmes' scientific reasoning.
Mahomet Singh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boatman. • Helps Holmes and Watson during the river chase.
Lal Rao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boatman / helper. • Assists in capturing Jonathan Small.
Abdullah Khan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Servant at Pondicherry Lodge. • Minor supporting character.
McMurdo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police officer (background role).
Unnamed guards / police / sailors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background characters aiding investigation and chase (names not required for exam).

4.3 Around the World in Eighty Days – ALL Characters (Complete Table)

Character	Role / Details
Phileas Fogg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main hero (protagonist). • Rich English gentleman; calm, punctual, disciplined. • Accepts a bet to travel around the world in 80 days. • Faces dangers calmly; trusts planning and time. • Represents determination, time management, self-control.
Passepartout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fogg's French servant and companion. • Loyal, emotional, talkative; often lands in trouble. • Helps Fogg in many crises. • Adds humour and human warmth to the story.
Detective Fix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police detective. • Wrongly suspects Fogg as a bank robber. • Follows him around the world. • Delays the journey intentionally. • Creates suspense and obstacles; represents misjudgement.
Aouda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young Indian woman rescued by Fogg and Passepartout. • Brave, grateful and kind. • Travels with them during the journey. • Marries Phileas Fogg at the end. • Represents humanity, love and compassion.
Members of the Reform Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English gentlemen in London. • Accept Fogg's bet. • Represent British society, reputation and punctual life.
Colonel Stamp Proctor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American officer. • Quarrels with Phileas Fogg during the journey. • Adds conflict and tension.
Sir Francis Cromarty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British general in India. • Travels with Fogg for some time. • Advises and helps during the Indian episode.
Parsee Guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Indian guide. • Helps Fogg and Passepartout during travel in India.

Consul at Suez	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• British official at Suez.• Meets Fogg and Fix.• Minor official role.
Aouda's Relatives (unnamed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indian family members.• Their customs lead to Aouda's danger.• Background characters only.
Sailors, Drivers, Officials (unnamed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appear during travel by ship, train and boats.• Support the movement of the journey.

4.2 To Sir, With Love – ALL Characters (Complete Table)

Character	Role / Details
Ricky Braithwaite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main character and narrator. • A qualified engineer who works as a school teacher. • A Black man facing racial discrimination in society and school. • Teaches students through respect, discipline and responsibility. • Treats students as adults. • Represents an ideal teacher and moral guide.
Students of Greenslade School (Class IX B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Come from poor and broken families. • Initially rude, aggressive and undisciplined. • Challenge the authority of teachers. • Slowly change due to Braithwaite's teaching method. • Learn manners, self-control and maturity. • Represent troubled youth of society.
Miss Gillian Blanchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fellow teacher at Greenslade School. • Friendly, kind and understanding. • Supports Braithwaite emotionally. • Encourages him during difficult times. • Represents sympathy and emotional support.
Headmaster / Principal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head of the school administration. • Gives Braithwaite limited authority. • Represents the rigid education system.
Other Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colleagues of Braithwaite. • Mostly indifferent to students' behaviour. • Show lack of involvement and sympathy.
Parents / Society (Collective Role)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background characters. • Reflect social prejudice and racial bias. • Influence students' negative behaviour.

4.1 History of Novel

Paragraph-wise Summary (HINGLISH)

Paragraph 1 – Meaning of Novel

Novel ek **long prose narrative** hoti hai jo human life, emotions aur society ko detail me dikhati hai. Novel ka main aim readers ko entertain karna aur unhe life ke baare me sochne par majboor karna hota hai.

Paragraph 2 – Origin of Novel

Novel ka origin **oral stories, folk tales aur romances** se hua. Pehle log kahaniyan sunaya karte the, baad me ye kahaniyan likhit form me aane lagti.

Paragraph 3 – Role of Printing Press

Printing press ke invention ke baad novels zyada popular ho gaye. Books easily available ho gayi aur log ghar par padh sakte the. Isse novel reading ka culture develop hua.

Paragraph 4 – Rise of Middle Class

Middle class ke rise ke saath novels ki demand badhi. Middle class readers novels me apni life, problems aur dreams dekh pate the. Novel unke entertainment ka important source ban gaya.

Paragraph 5 – Realism in Novel

Novels ne **real life situations** dikhana start kiya. Characters common people jaise hote the. Novel society ke social, economic aur political issues ko reflect karne laga.

Paragraph 6 – Novel as Social Mirror

Novel ek **mirror of society** ban gaya. Writers novels ke through social evils, injustice aur inequality ko highlight karte the aur reform ka message dete the.

Paragraph 7 – Elements of Novel

Har novel me kuch important elements hote hain jaise:

- Plot
- Characters
- Setting
- Theme

Ye elements milkar novel ko complete banate hain.

Paragraph 8 – Novel as Entertainment and Education

Novel sirf entertainment nahi deta balki education bhi deta hai. Reader novel se moral values, life lessons aur social awareness seekhta hai.

Paragraph 9 – Popularity of Novel

Time ke saath novel sabse popular literary form ban gaya kyunki ye **easy to read**, interesting aur relatable hota hai.

Paragraph 10 – Conclusion

Aaj novel ek powerful literary form hai jo society, human nature aur life ko deeply explain karti hai. Novel literature ka important hissa ban chuka hai.