

Collegedunia NCERT Notes

NCERT Revision Notes

Chapter 1: The Lament

These notes help students revise Anton Chekhov's story with clear theme maps, character points, setting notes, symbolism and exam answer frames.

Also see:

[Chapter 1 NCERT Solutions](#)

Practise textbook answers for The Lament.

[Chapter 1 NCERT Book PDF](#)

Read the official source chapter before revision.

[Chapter 1 Handwritten Notes](#)

Use visual notes for last-minute recap.

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1 Chapter Snapshot

The Lament is a short story about Iona Potapov, an old cabdriver whose son has died. He tries to speak about this loss to passengers and fellow workers, but nobody listens with care.

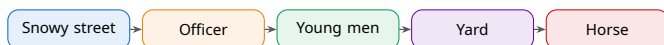
1.1 Core facts

Point	What to remember	Exam use
Author	Anton Chekhov, Russian short story writer.	Mention only when needed.
Main character	Iona Potapov, an old cabdriver.	Use for character sketch.
Central loss	Iona's son has died recently.	Use for grief theme.
Main action	Iona tries to share his sorrow.	Use for plot summary.
Ending	He tells the story to his horse.	Use for symbol and irony.

Core idea

The story does not show a large dramatic event on stage. It shows the quiet pain after the event, when a grieving father cannot find one human listener.

Story movement



1.2 Quick reading route

- First read the story as a grief narrative.
- Then read it as a picture of city indifference.
- Finally read the horse as a symbol of silent sympathy.

First revision move

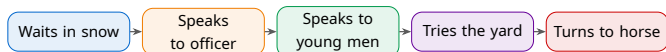
Write Iona as a father first and a cabdriver second. The whole story hurts because society sees only the cabdriver.

2 Plot Flow and Conflict

The plot is simple, but each repeated failure deepens Iona's loneliness. Chekhov lets the same action return again: Iona begins to speak, another person cuts him off, and his grief remains inside him.

2.1 Five-stage plot

Iona's failed search for a listener



Repetition as structure

The repeated pattern is important. Iona does not fail once. He fails again and again, so the ending feels both quiet and devastating.

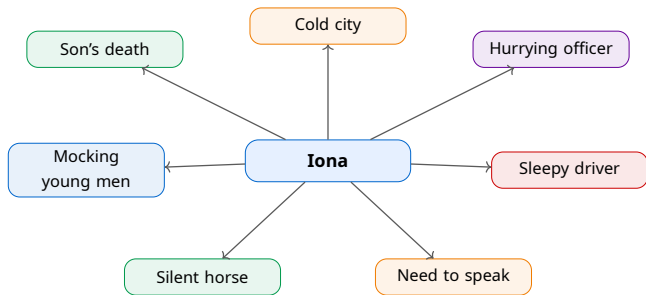
2.2 Outer and inner conflict

Conflict	Where it appears	Meaning
Iona vs city	Traffic, passengers and shouting streets.	The city is crowded but cold.
Iona vs silence	He cannot keep the grief sealed inside.	Speech becomes a need.
Iona vs role	Passengers see only a driver.	A public job hides private suffering.
Human vs animal response	People talk but do not listen.	The horse's silence feels kinder.

Plot mistake

Do not write that nothing happens in the story. The action is emotional: Iona repeatedly tries and fails to share grief.

Conflict web

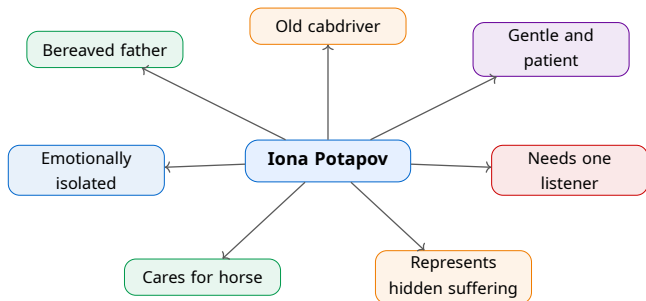


3 Iona Potapov as a Character

Iona is not a heroic character in an outward way. He is poor, tired, old and quiet, but his grief makes him deeply human.

3.1 Character traits

Iona character map



Character answer order

Start with Iona's situation, then his nature, then

his grief, and end with his need for sympathy.

3.2 Evidence points for answers

- He continues working in snow because poverty gives him little choice.
- He tries to speak gently, not angrily, even when ignored.
- His repeated return to the same topic shows how grief has narrowed his world.
- His care for the horse shows that sorrow has not made him cruel.
- His final confession to the horse shows both helplessness and tenderness.

Public role and private life

Students meet many workers in public roles: drivers, guards, clerks and helpers. The story reminds us that a public role never erases a private human life.

4 Themes in The Lament

The main themes are grief, indifference, alienation, empathy and the failure of human communication. Each theme must be tied to

Iona's repeated attempts to speak.

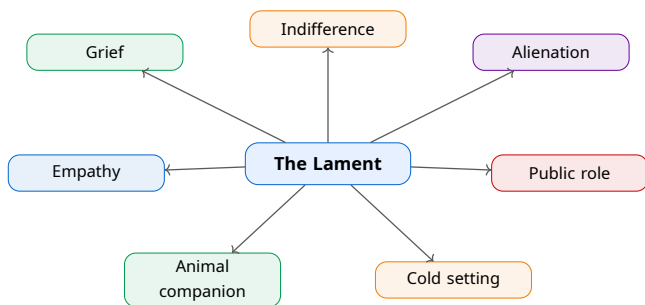
4.1 Theme grid

Theme	Story evidence	Answer line
Grief	Iona's son has died.	Grief becomes heavier when it is unheard.
Indifference	Passengers interrupt or ignore him.	The city uses Iona but does not see him.
Alienation	He is among people but emotionally alone.	Crowds do not guarantee companionship.
Empathy	The horse receives his story silently.	Listening can be the simplest form of kindness.
Communication	Iona cannot finish his account to people.	Speech needs a willing listener.

GIAEC

Remember the themes as GIAEC: Grief, Indifference, Alienation, Empathy and

Theme map



4.2 Theme explanation

Chekhov does not lecture the reader about morality. He places a suffering man in ordinary scenes and lets the reader feel the failure around him. The officer is not presented as a villain. The young men are not monsters. Their ordinary carelessness is exactly the point.

Theme mistake

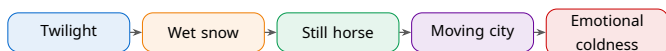
*Do not make the answer only about cruelty.
The story is sharper because most people are
casually indifferent, not openly violent.*

5 Setting, Weather and Atmosphere

The snowy opening is not decoration. It prepares the reader for emotional coldness, blurred identities and a city that keeps moving without warmth.

5.1 How setting works

Setting to meaning



Atmosphere

Twilight creates uncertainty, snow muffles the city, and Iona's stillness makes him look almost buried by grief.

5.2 Setting answer table

Detail	Literal meaning	Symbolic meaning
Snow	Cold weather covers the street.	The world feels emotionally frozen.
Twilight	Day turns into night.	Iona's life is dimmed by loss.
Street noise	The city is busy.	Movement does not create sympathy.
Stable	Iona returns to the horse.	Private sorrow finally finds a listener.

Reading setting

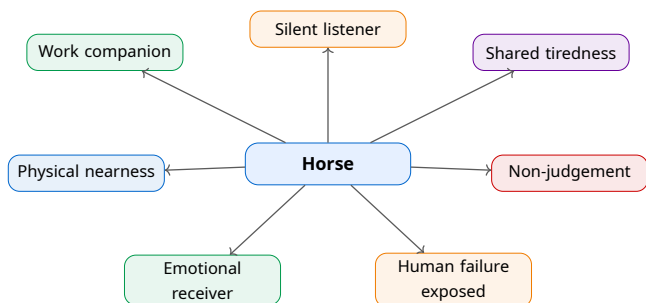
*In short stories, weather often carries mood.
Here the cold outside matches the cold response
Iona receives from people.*

6 Symbolism and Irony

The strongest symbol in the story is the horse. The strongest irony is that an animal becomes more humane than people who can speak.

6.1 The horse as symbol

Horse symbol web



Symbol answer

Write that the horse cannot solve Iona's grief, but it gives him a safe space to speak.

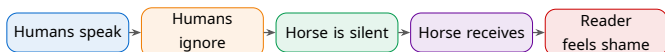
6.2 Irony in the ending

The ending is ironic because the people who can speak do not truly communicate. The animal that cannot speak offers the only meaningful companionship.

Ending mistake

Do not call the ending comic. It is tender and painful because the horse's silent attention exposes human failure.

Irony chain



7 NCERT Answer Frames

Most NCERT questions from this chapter ask for interpretation. The safest method is to name the idea, quote or paraphrase a scene, explain the effect, and close with Chekhov's larger point.

7.1 Four-step answer method

Answer ladder

1. Name the theme or character point
2. Give one scene from the story
3. Explain how the scene proves the point
4. Close with Chekhov's view of society

SEEC

Use SEEC: State, Evidence, Explain, Close. This

keeps literary answers focused.

7.2 Common question types

Question type	What to include	What to avoid
Indifference	Officer, young men and sleepy driver.	Do not list events without explaining feeling.
Character sketch	Poor, patient, gentle, grief-stricken.	Do not reduce Iona to only a driver.
Horse companion	Silent presence and final listener.	Do not say the horse understands in human words.
Setting	Snow, twilight, street movement.	Do not write only winter description.
Modern alienation	Crowded city, no emotional contact.	Do not drift away from the story.

Exam phrasing

*Use short topic sentences. For example:
Chekhov presents indifference through people
who hear Iona's words but refuse his sorrow.*

Why it matters

*The story teaches a small habit: listening
without hurry can be more useful than giving
quick advice.*

8 Important Lines and Interpretive Points

The story's power comes from details: Iona's interrupted sentences, the passengers' impatience, the snow, the horse's nearness and the final confession.

8.1 Point-bank for revision

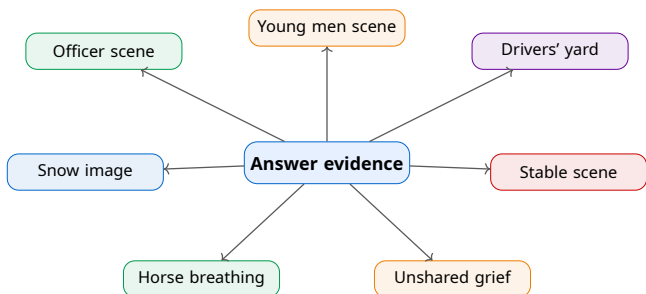
- Iona's grief is private, but his job keeps him in public spaces.
- The passengers are physically close to him but emotionally distant.
- The horse and Iona are linked from the opening image.

- The city is bright and noisy, but the story's emotional world is cold.
- The final stable scene turns silence into sympathy.

Quotation mistake

Do not invent direct quotations if you cannot remember them. A clear paraphrase of the scene is safer than a wrong quote.

Revision point web



8.2 Comparison with common student errors

Weak answer	Better answer	Why better
Iona is sad.	Iona is crushed by grief and needs someone to hear him.	It names the human need.
People are bad.	People are hurried, careless and emotionally unavailable.	It is more precise.
The horse is his friend.	The horse becomes a silent receiver of his grief.	It explains the symbol.
It is cold.	The snowy setting mirrors the emotional coldness of the city.	It links setting to theme.

HSA

For every paragraph, remember HSA: Human

9 Quick Reference Summary

Use this section for last-minute revision. It gathers the full chapter into short, exam-ready blocks.

9.1 One-page summary

- The Lament follows Iona Potapov after the death of his son.
- He tries to tell passengers and another driver about the loss.
- Every human listener fails him through hurry, mockery or sleepiness.
- The horse becomes the only patient presence.
- Chekhov exposes a society where work, speed and self-interest hide human suffering.

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9.2 Fast revision table

Need	Best point	Best scene
Plot	Repeated failed attempts to speak.	Officer, young men, yard, horse.
Character	Iona is gentle, poor and bereaved.	He speaks softly about his son.
Theme	Unheard grief causes alienation.	Nobody lets him complete his sorrow.
Symbol	Horse as silent companion.	Stable ending.
Setting	Snow as emotional coldness.	Opening street scene.

Final check

Before submitting an answer, ask whether each paragraph has a story detail. If not, add one.

10 Expanded Answer Bank

This section gives ready-to-shape answer material for the common NCERT and classroom questions from The Lament. Use these points to build paragraphs, not as memorised blocks.

10.1 Indifference question

- Iona's grief is first reduced to a passing detail by the officer.
- The young men are noisy and self-absorbed, so they cannot receive another person's sorrow.
- The sleepy driver in the yard shows that even familiar workers cannot give Iona attention.
- The repeated failure proves that Iona is socially surrounded but emotionally abandoned.

Model paragraph

Chekhov presents indifference through small refusals. Nobody openly attacks Iona for grieving, but nobody makes room for the grief either. This makes the story painful because the cruelty is casual and ordinary.

10.2 Character-sketch question

- Begin with Iona's public identity as an old cabdriver.
- Add his private identity as a father who has lost his son.
- Mention his patience, tenderness, poverty and helpless need to speak.
- Close by saying that his humanity is clearer than the humanity of the passengers.

Character sentence

A useful opening is: Iona Potapov is a poor old cabdriver, but the story asks us to see him first as a bereaved father.

10.3 Horse question

- The horse shares Iona's working life and physical tiredness.
- It remains near him when human listeners have failed.
- Its silence is not rejection, so Iona can speak freely.
- The horse exposes the failure of human sympathy.

Symbol mistake

Do not write that the horse gives advice or understands language exactly like a person. Its value is silent presence.

11 Paragraph Practice

Short literary answers become stronger when each paragraph has one clear job. These practice frames show how to build a focused paragraph for *The Lament*.

11.1 Theme paragraph frame

1. Topic sentence: name the theme.
2. Story proof: mention the officer, young men or horse.
3. Explanation: show how the scene proves the theme.
4. Closing line: connect to Chekhov's larger idea.

Theme sample

The Lament shows that grief needs a listener. Iona repeatedly tries to speak about his dead son, but each human listener refuses him time or care. This makes his sorrow heavier because it has no human place to go. Chekhov therefore suggests that a society without listening becomes emotionally cruel.

11.2 Setting paragraph frame

1. Name the detail: snow, twilight, street noise or stable.
2. Explain its literal role in the scene.
3. Link it to mood.
4. Show how it prepares the story's emotional action.

Mood clue

When a story begins with weather, ask what emotion the weather is carrying. In this chapter, snow carries emotional coldness.

11.3 Ending paragraph frame

1. State that the ending is quiet but powerful.
2. Explain why Iona turns to the horse.
3. Show the irony of animal sympathy and human indifference.
4. Close with the idea of failed communication.

PEIC

Use PEIC for paragraph writing: Point, Evidence, Interpretation, Close.

12 Short Questions for Revision

These short questions check whether the story has been understood at scene level, theme level and language level.

12.1 One-mark and two-mark prompts

- Who is Iona Potapov?
- What loss has Iona suffered?
- Why does Iona try to speak to his passengers?
- What does the snowy setting suggest?
- Why is the horse important in the ending?
- How does Chekhov show alienation in a crowded city?

flow("Short-answer route", ["Who", "What happened", "Scene proof", "Theme", "Conclusion"])

12.2 Three-mark prompts

table(["Prompt", "Points to include", "Best scene"],
[["Iona's loneliness", "Loss, failed speech and public isolation.", "Street and stable."], ["Horse as companion", "Silent listener, nearness and irony.", "Final scene."], ["Modern society", "Speed, self-interest and no empathy.", "Passengers."],
["Setting", "Snow, twilight and emotional coldness.", "Opening."], ["Character", "Poor,

patient, gentle and bereaved.", "All attempts to speak."]])

Three-mark timing

For a three-mark answer, write one compact paragraph with three evidence points. Do not retell the whole story.

12.3 Five-mark prompts

- Discuss indifference in The Lament.
- How does Chekhov use the horse to deepen the story's pathos?
- Write a character sketch of Iona Potapov.
- Explain how the setting prepares the reader for the story.
- Discuss alienation in modern society with reference to The Lament.

Five-mark reminder

Do not use five marks to write a long plot summary. Use five marks for argument, evidence and interpretation.

13 Language and Style Notes

Chekhov's style is quiet. He avoids loud speeches and lets repeated small details carry the emotional force.

13.1 Understatement

Understatement means saying something intense in a controlled way. Iona's grief is not shown through dramatic crying. It is shown through his repeated attempts to begin the same story.

Why understatement matters

Because the narration stays controlled, the reader has to feel the sorrow through details. This makes the ending stronger.

13.2 Contrast

The story uses contrast again and again. The city is active, but Iona is emotionally stuck. The passengers speak, but they do not listen. The horse is silent, but it receives the story. web("Style contrast", "Contrast", ["Crowd vs loneliness", "Speech vs listening", "Human vs animal", "Movement vs stillness", "Public work vs private grief", "Cold street vs warm sympathy",

"Noise vs confession"])

13.3 Repetition

Iona's repeated attempts to tell the story show that grief returns until it is heard. Each interruption makes the reader more aware of what Iona needs.

Listening as action

The story treats listening as an active moral choice. A listener does not need perfect words. The listener first needs attention.

14 Board-Style Revision Sheet

Use this sheet on the day before a test. It turns the chapter into a compact memory map.

14.1 Ten things to remember

1. Iona Potapov is a cabdriver and bereaved father.
2. His son has recently died.
3. He tries to tell an officer, young men and another driver.
4. Each human contact fails.
5. The city is crowded but emotionally cold.
6. Snow and twilight create a fitting atmosphere.
7. The horse is a symbol of silent companionship.
8. The ending is ironic and tender.
9. The themes are grief, indifference, alienation and empathy.
10. Strong answers must include a story scene.

Last-minute memory

*Remember SITH: Snow, Iona, Travellers, Horse.
These four words recall the setting, character,
failed listeners and ending.*

14.2 Final self-test

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table(["Question", "Can you answer it?", "If not,
revise"], [ ["Why is Iona lonely in a crowd?", "Use
failed listeners.", "Themes section."], ["How does
the horse become a companion?", "Use final
stable scene.", "Symbol section."], ["Why is snow
important?", "Use mood and emotional coldness.",
"Setting section."], ["What kind of person is Iona?",
"Use grief, patience and tenderness.", "Character
section."], ["How should a five-mark answer be
shaped?", "Use SEEC or PEIC.", "Answer frames."]
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