

CLASS IX
LESSON 1 THE GROOMING OF A BOY

Q. 1. All men are not just and true. Why is the author still hopeful?

Ans. The author is hopeful because for every bad person there is a good one also.

Q. 2. What should Lincoln's son be steered away from?

Ans. He should be steered away from envy.

Q. 3. What should one never sell?

Ans. One should never sell one's heart and soul.

Q. 4. Why does Lincoln want his son not to be cuddled?

Ans. According to Lincoln, one becomes tough only by passing through the difficulties of life. So that is why he doesn't want his son to be cuddled.

Q. 5. How can one gain sublime faith in mankind?

Ans. It can be done by having sublime faith in oneself also.

Q. 6. What should one ponder about?

Ans. One should ponder about the mystery of all the objects of nature.

Q. 7. After listening to all the men what should one do?

Ans. One should accept that which is good and true.

Q. 8. What should one beware of?

Ans. One should beware of the flatterers.

Q. 9. List the qualities which make a good human being.

Ans. The following qualities make one a good human being : honesty, courage, patience, truthfulness, faith in oneself and faith in the goodness of mankind.

Q. 10. Make a list of the qualities you have in yourself.

Ans. My motto of life is – Do good, find good. So I never think ill of others. I hate cruelty and dishonesty in any form.

LESSON 2 PLANTS ALSO BREATHE AND FEEL

Q. 1. What was the event that surprised the world?

Ans. J.C. Bose had invented an instrument that could measure the growth of plants. He also proved that plants have hearts and can feel. It was this discovery that surprised the world.

Q. 2. Name the instrument made by Jagdish Chandra Bose.

Ans. Crescograph.

Q. 3. What could the instrument measure?

Ans. It could measure the growth of plants.

Q. 4. What was India known for in the nineteenth century?

Ans. India was known for its achievements in arts, literature and philosophy.

Q. 5. Where did Bose go for higher studies?

Ans. He went to England.

Q. 6. What did he have to struggle for?

Ans. Bose worked as a Professor in Physics in Calcutta. But he was given only half of what was paid to a European Professor. Bose protested against it. In the end, he was given his due.

Q. 7. What can plants feel?

Ans. Plants can feel like human beings. They can feel tired, sad or happy.

Q. 8. How can one be glorious?

Ans. One can be glorious through one's noble actions and hard work.

Q. 9. Write short notes on the following.

1. Use of Crescograph.

Ans. Crescograph is a wonderful instrument. It can record the growth of plants. It shows how plants react to such things as light, noise and manures. It can show that plants feel like human beings. A Crescograph can show that plants have a keen sight.

2. Jagdish Chandra Bose's contribution to science.

Ans. J.C. Bose was a great scientist. He was interested in animal and plant life. He proved that all living things and lifeless objects behaved in the same way. He invented a wonderful instrument. It was called crescograph. With this instrument, he proved that plants can feel like human beings.

2. Jagdish Chandra Bose's love for his country.

Ans. J.C. Bose was a great patriot. He was proud of his country. He was proud of India's great past. And he had faith in the present generation also. He had faith in the intelligence of his countrymen. He was certain that they could do great things as their ancestors had done in the past.

LESSON 4 BUDEGTING YOUR TIME

Q. 1. Why is money considered so important?

Ans. It is said that money makes the mare go. That is why money is considered important.

Q. 2. What do people believe about the power of money?

Ans. They believe that the power of money is great.

Q. 3. Does time wait for anyone?

Ans. No, time does not wait for anyone.

Q. 4. What type of precious moment should not be lost?

Ans. There is sometimes a moment that can make or mar person's whole future. Such a moment is precious. It should not be lost.

Q. 5. What do we mean by saying : Art is long and time is fleeting?

Ans. Art here means the work that one has to be done in one's life. Man has a lot of work to do in his life. But the time with him is running out fast.

Q. 6. Which is the most important time for doing something?

Ans. The Present is the most important time to do anything.

Q. 7. Why must one be punctual?

Ans. An opportunity once missed is lost for ever. Time once lost can never be regained. Therefore, one must be punctual.

Q. 8. Is it useful to cry over spilt milk or blame our stars for our failure?

Ans. No, it is useless to do so if we are ourselves responsible for our failure.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

Q. 1. What should be the guiding principle of our life, and why?

Ans. 'Now or never' should be the guiding principle of our life. Time is always fleeting. Time once lost can never be regained. Therefore, we should always act in the present. We should never put off till tomorrow what we can do today.

Q. 2. Why is the budgeting of time important?

Ans. We have very limited time at our disposal. But the work we have to do is very long. Life today has become very fast. Every moment has become precious. Therefore, the budgeting of time is important.

Q. 3. Reproduce, in your own words, the dialogue between the Yaksha and Yudhishthira.

Ans. Yaksha was a god. He asked Yudhishthira what the best time for doing a thing was. Yudhishthira replied that Now or the Present was the most important time to do a thing.

LESSON 5 JOURNEY BY NIGHT

Q. 1. Who was Sher Singh Bahadur?

Ans. He was a famous hunter. He lived in Laldwani village. His name was Sher Singh. The word 'Bahadur' was added to his name like a medal.

Q. 2. Where did he get the big scar from?

Ans. Once Sher Singh Bahadur tried to save a comrade from a tiger. The tiger attacked Sher Singh also, and tore his flesh to the bone. Thus Sher Singh Bahadur got a big scar along his skull, back and shoulder.

Q. 3. Why there were no men in the village?

Ans. All men of the village had gone to the jungle with a hunting party. That was why there were no men in the village.

Q. 4. What had happened to the other children?

Ans. They all had died. It was cholera and influenza that had taken their lives.

Q. 5. Why could Sher Singh's mother not take her son to the hospital?

Ans. Sher Singh's father was not at home. So his mother had to look after the cattle and attend to the field. So she could not take her son to the hospital.

Q. 6. How did Sher Singh carry his brother?

Ans. Sher Singh's mother took one of her two saris. She made a sling with it. Sher Singh put it round his forehead and down his back. It was in this sling that he carried his brother.

Q. 7. What happened at the first river?

Ans. The first river was very shallow. Sher Singh was able to cross it without much difficulty. He had to go very slowly because the stones were slimy.

Q. 8. What was the condition of the second river? What had happened to the bridge?

Ans. The second river was in flood. It had a bamboo bridge. But now the bridge was gone. It lay broken in the flooded river.

Q. 9. How did Sher Singh cross the second river?

Ans. Sher Singh made a rope from grass. He tied it round himself and his brother. Then he moved forward inch by inch through the flooded river. Thus he crossed the second river.

Q. 10. How did they reach the hospital after crossing the river?

Ans. Sher Singh was too tired to walk. He went crawling some distance. Then he did not know what happened. He and his brother were in a bullock cart and then a truck. Thus they reached the hospital.

Q. 11. What did the doctor say?

Ans. The doctor called Sher Singh a brave boy. He called him Sher Singh Bahadur. He said, "Your brother will live. Come and see."

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

Q. 1. Explain the circumstances in which Kunwar was carried to the hospital.

Ans. Kunwar had severe pain in his stomach. The pain was getting worse and worse. So the boy had to be taken to the hospital. Sher Singh's father was not at home. There were no other man in the village. His mother could not leave home. So Sher Singh had to carry Kunwar to the hospital. He saved his brother's life.

Q. 2. Write a few lines about the character-sketch of Sher Singh.

Ans. Sher Singh was a twelve year old but brave boy. He carried his sick brother to the Kalaghat hospital. It was 80 kilometers from the village. Sher Singh had to face many dangers on the way. But he did not lose courage. He reached the Kalaghat hospital at last and saved his brother's life.

Q. 3. Describe Sher Singh's father.

Ans. Sher Singh's father was a famous hunter. He was very brave and fearless. The word 'Bahadur' was added to his name like a medal. Once he tried to save a comrade from a tiger. The tiger attacked Sher Singh also, and tore his flesh to the bone. Thus Sher Singh Bahadur got a big scar along his skull, back and shoulder.

LESSON 11 THE DISCOVERY OF THE MOON

Q. 1. Name the two astronauts who landed on the moon ?

Ans. Armstrong and Edwin.

Q.2 What was the name of their spacecraft?

Ans. Apollo-11.

Q.3 Which two countries had worked out programme for the exploration of the moon?

Ans. The USA and the USSR.

Q.4 How did the Soviet Union feel about carrying on this exploration?

Ans. The Soviet Union did not feel it necessary to land moon on the moon. It believed that scientific instruments were enough to carry on the exploration.

Q. 5. Why have the scientists declared moon unfit for human habitation?

Ans. There is no air or water on the moon. There is no atmosphere. Solar dust keeps falling on it all the time. That is why scientists think it unfit for man's living.

Q. 6. According to the scientists, how can moon be made habitable for men?

Ans. The moon has some elements that contain oxygen. Scientists think that this oxygen should be separated from the elements. Then the moon can be made fit for man's living.

Q. 7. Name the metals found on the moon.

Ans. Aluminium, titanium and iron.

Q. 8. Have the traditional beliefs about moon proved true?

Ans. The traditional beliefs have proved to be untrue. The information gathered about the moon has proved them wrong.

LESSON 12 THREE GREAT INDIANS

Q. 1. What is the name given to the national uprising of 1857?

Ans. It is called the First War of Independence.

Q. 2. When and where was Laxmi Bai born?

Ans. She was born on 16 November 1834 in Varanasi.

Q. 3. What was her childhood name?

Ans. Manikarnika or Manu.

Q. 4. Who was she married to?

Ans. She was married to Raja Gangadhar Rao.

Q. 5. What happened to her son and husband?

Ans. Both of them had died by 1853.

Q. 6. Where did she join her forces with Tantya Tope?

Ans. At Kalpi.

Q. 7. How is Udham Singh's name linked with Jallianwala Bagh?

Ans. He was the man who took revenge for the killings of Jallianwala Bagh. He killed General O' Dwyer who had ordered the firing and killed thousands of innocent men, women and children.

Q. 8. What was his pledge?

Ans. His pledge was to avenge the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh.

Q. 9. How did he take his revenge?

Ans. He waited for 21 years. Then he went to England. There he shot General O' Dwyer in full view of a large gathering.

Q. 10. Write a short note on the death of Rani Jhansi.

Ans. The British forces had laid a siege on Jhansi. The Rani of Jhansi continued to fight from inside the fort. But at last she was forced to leave Jhansi. The British forces persuaded her. She was defeated and surrounded from all sides. She was badly wounded. She died on the battlefield.

Q. 11. Write a short note on the teachings of Sri Satguru Ram Singh Ji.

Ans. Satguru Sri Ram Singh Ji preached his followers-

To believe in one God.

To lead a simple and honest life.

To be free from any kind of evil.

To help the poor and the needy.

To work for the independence of the country.

To live like brothers.

To fight against such evils as child marriage, the dowry system, cow slaughter, non-vegetarianism, casteism, and religious fanaticism.

LESSON 13. THE DEATH OF ABHIMANYU

Q. 1. Why did Karna decline to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Kaurava army?

Ans. Drona was older and more experienced than Karna. That was why Karna refused to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Kaurava army.

Q. 2. What request did Duryodhana make to Drona?

Ans. He requested Drona to make the plan of war in such a way that Yudhishtira could be arrested.

Q. 3. What happened on the eleventh day of the war?

Ans. Drona had planned to capture Yudhishtira. Arjuna wanted to keep near his brother and help him. But Susharma's sons made it impossible for Arjuna to help Yudhishtira. Drona made his greatest attempt to capture Yudhishtira. But just then Bhima came to help of his elder brother. Thus this day was saved by the Pandavas.

Q. 4. Who came to the rescue of Yudhishtira when Drona tried to capture him?

Ans. It was Bhima who came there.

Q. 5. What is Chakravyuh?

Ans. It is a form of arranging an army during the war. The arrangement is in the shape of a wheel. That is why it is called Chakravyuh.

Q. 6. Who knew how to pierce through Chakravyuh?

Ans. Only Arjuna, Krishna, Pradyumna and Abhimanyu knew this.

Q. 7. What was Arjuna's vow?

Ans. His vow was to kill Jayadratha by sunset the next day or die himself.

Q. 8. Who killed Jayadratha and how?

Ans. It was Arjuna who killed Jayadratha. He shot his arrows at Jayadratha with a terrific speed. Thus he slashed Jayadratha's head from his body.

Q. 9. Who was Abhimanyu? How did he pierce through the Chakravyuh? Who killed him and how?

Ans. Abhimanyu was Arjuna's son. Drona formed a Chakravyuh in order to capture Yudhishtira. Abhimanyu pierced through the Chakravyuh. The Kauravas surrounded him on all sides. The brave boy kept fighting all alone. But at last the Kauravas disarmed him, and killed him. Jayadratha was the most cruel of them. He cut off Abhimanyu's limbs from his trunk.

Q. 11. How did Arjuna avenge his son's death?

Ans. Jayadratha had killed Abhimanyu in a very cruel manner. Arjuna vowed to kill Jayadratha by sunset the next day or die himself. Jayadratha tried to hide himself among the Kauravas. But

Arjuna pierced through the heart of enemy. His arrows slashed Jayadratha's head from his body. Thus Arjuna avenged the death of his beloved son.

SUPPLEMENTRY READER

LESSON 1 THE MAGIC VIOLIN

Q. 1. Why did the boy go to the farmer?

Ans. The boy was very poor. He was in search of work. That was why he went to the farmer.

Q. 2. What did the farmer ask the boy to do?

Ans. The farmer asked the boy to look after his goats.

Q. 3. How much the farmer pay him and when?

Ans. The farmer paid him only three copper coins. After three years, the boy wanted to leave the farmer. He asked for his wages. Then the farmer gave him three copper coins as his wages for three years.

Q. 4. Who did the boy give his three coins and why?

Ans. The boy gave them to an old beggar. The beggar said that he was very hungry. He asked the boy if he had any spare coins. The boy him all the three coins he had.

Q. 5. What did the old man give to the boy?

Ans. The old man was an angel. He gave the boy a magic violin and a gun. The music of the violin could make all men dance. The magic gun never missed its aim.

Q. 6. Where did the boy go with his violin and gun? What happened there?

Ans. The boy went back to the farmer's house. As, he reached the gate, a bird flew up from the field. The boy hit the bird with his gun. The farmer said that the bird was his. The boy began to play on his magic violin. The farmer danced and danced while the boy played. The farmer requested the boy to stop playing. He said that he would give him a thousand silver coins.

Q. 7. Why did the magistrate punish the boy? What was the punishment?

Ans. The farmer said that the boy was a thief. The police arrested him. They found a thousand silver coins with him. The magistrate believed the farmer's story. He ordered to hang the boy at once.

Q. 8. How did the boy get the silver coins and his freedom back?

Ans. The magistrate had ordered to hang the boy. The boy requested the magistrate to let him play his violin before he was hanged. The magistrate allowed him to do so. The boy began to play. The magistrate, the hangman and the farmer had to keep dancing while the boy played. They all became very tired. At last the farmer said that he would give him the silver coins. The magistrate said that he would give him his freedom. Thus the boy got both these things.

LESSON 2 WISHES COME TRUE

Q. 1. Why did Sushilchandra's neighbours get angry with him?

Ans. Sushil was not so well behaved. He would keep playing pranks. It irritated his neighbours.

Q. 2. Why did Sushil not want to go to school one Saturday? What happened then?

Ans. There was going to be a geography test at school. Sushil wanted to escape the test. He made a pretence that he had a tummy-ache. The father understood Sushil's trick. He gave him a bitter mixture of medicine to drink. Then he locked him in a room.

Q. 3. Why did the Lady of Wishes grant wishes to both the father and the son?

Ans. Both the father and the son fely unhappy in their present states. The father washed he

were a child again. The son wished he were as old as his father. The Lady of Wishes granted their wishes she wanted to see what would happen if they got their wishes.

Q. 4. What changes took place in Sushil?

Ans. Sushil had grown up overnight. His clothes had burst at the seams. His face was covered with grey stubbles of beard. He had become bald also. He did not feel like getting up from his bed. He yawned again and again.

Q. 5. What happened to Subalchandra after his wish was granted?

Ans. Subal had now become very small. He had got back all his teeth. His beard and moustache were gone. His clothes were now too big for his small body.

Q. 6. Why was Subal kept busy in the evening?

Ans. A group of old men used to gather in Sushil's room to play chess. Subal was kept busy so that he could not come and disturb the elders. Sushil got for him a tutor who kept Subal busy till ten at night.

Q. 7. Was Subalchandra happy with the change? Why?

Ans. Subal was not at all happy with the change. He used to imagine that if he were a child again, he would spend all his time in studying. But now he hated going to school. He couldn't play chess. He wished to be as before.

Q. 8. What happened when the Lady of Wishes changed them once more?

Ans. When the Lady of Wishes changed them once more, both the father and the son started behaving as they always did.

LESSON 3 IN THE FLOOD

Q. 1. Where did the villagers take shelter? Why?

Ans. The village was flooded and the temple was the highest point in the village. So the villagers took shelter there.

Q. 2. Why did Chenna Paraya not want to leave his hut?

Ans. There were a few banana trees in the plot. There was also a haystack. Chenna did not want to leave them at the mercy of thieves.

Q. 3. When did Chenna Paraya leave his hut?

Ans. Chenna faced the flood for two nights and a day. But the flood water continued rising. The hut could go down the water any time. Chenna's wife and his four kids were also with him. That was why he left the village.

Q. 4. How did he leave the village?

Ans. Chenna saw a boat at some distance. He cried aloud to the boat men. They heard him and came to his help. Chenna, his wife and kids got on to the boat. Thus they left the village.

Q. 5. Who went with Chenna Paraya?

Ans. Chenna's wife, his four kids and the cat went with him.

Q. 6. Why did the dog cry continuously?

Ans. The dog was hungry and alone. That was why he kept crying.

Q. 7. How long was the dog alone in the hut?

Ans. He was alone for two days and two nights.

Q. 8. Did anyone help the dog?

Ans. Nobody helped the dog.

Q. 9. Why did the two men come to the hut?

Ans. The two men were thieves. They came to steal hay, coconuts and bananas from the hut.

Q. 10. Why did the two men hit the dog?

Ans. The two men were thieves. The dog bit one of them hard in the leg. He cried in pain. The

other man picked up a pole and hit the dog on the belly.

Q. 11. What happened to the dog in the end?

Ans. He was found dead under a coconut tree.

LESSON-6 A LETTER TO GOD

Q. 1. Where was Lencho's house located? Did he have any neighbours?

Ans. Lencho's house was on the top of a low hill. It was the only house in the valley. Thus Lencho had no neighbours.

Q. 2. When did it start raining?

Ans. It started raining in the evening. Then Lencho and his family were having dinner.

Q. 3. What was Lencho's family doing when it started raining?

Ans. They were having dinner.

Q. 4. Why did Lencho go out? What did he observe?

Ans. It had started raining. Lencho went out to have the pleasure of feeling of rain on his body. He observed the raindrops falling from the sky. He called them new coins.

Q. 5. Why did Lencho's sons run out? Were they happy? How do you know?

Ans. It had started hailing. The sons went out to collect the hailstones. They were very happy. The hailstones seemed to them like frozen pearls. And they ran to collect them.

Q. 6. Why did Lencho become unhappy after the storm? What did he say?

Ans. After the storm, the field was all covered with hailstones. Not a leaf remained in the trees. The corn was totally destroyed. The flowers were gone from the plants. All this made Lencho very unhappy. He said that the hail had left nothing. They would have no corn that year.

Q. 7. What did Lencho think throughout the night?

Ans. Lencho thought only of help from God. This was his only hope. He believed that God sees everything. He would not let him starve.

Q. 8. Who did Lencho write to for help? What did he write in his letter?

Ans. Lencho wrote a letter to God for help. He wrote, 'God, if you don't help me, my family and I will go hungry this year. I need a hundred pesos in order to sow my field again'.

Q. 9. How did Lencho address the envelope? What did he do after that?

Ans. Lencho wrote on the envelope only two words: "To God". He put his letter inside the envelope and went to the town. There he got a stamp at the post office. He put the stamp on the envelope and dropped it into the mailbox.

Q. 10. Who took the letter to the postmaster?

Ans. It was a postman who took the letter to the postmaster.

Q. 11. What did the postmaster do after reading Lencho's letter? Why did he do so?

Ans. The postmaster was struck by Lencho's faith in God. He thought of sending God's reply to Lencho's letter. He collected money from his employees. He himself gave a part of his salary. Thus he collected seventy pesos. The money was handed to Lencho in the form of a letter.

Q. 12. When did Lencho receive the letter from 'God'? Who gave it to him and where?

Ans. The following Sunday Lencho went to the post office to ask if there was a letter for him. The postman handed a letter to him.

Q. 13. Was Lencho surprised to receive the money? Why?

Ans. Lencho was not at all surprised to receive the money. He was certain that God would reply his letter and send him the money.

Q. 14. Why was Lencho angry after counting the money?

Ans. Lencho had asked God for a hundred pesos. But he found only seventy pesos in the envelope. He thought that the post-office people had taken out the rest of money. So he was

angry.

Q. 15. Did Lencho write back to God? Why did he do so?

Ans. Lencho did write back to God. He had asked God for hundred pesos. But he got only seventy pesos. He thought the post office people had taken out the money. So he wrote back to God to send him the rest of the money.

Q. 16. What did Lencho write in his second letter to God?

Ans. Lencho had asked God for a hundred pesos. But he got only seventy. He thought the post office people had taken out his money. So he asked God to send him the other thirty pesos. But he asked Him not to send the money through mail. He said that the post-office employees were a bunch of crooks.

LESSON-7 THE LAST LEAF

Q. 1. Who were Sue and Johnsy? What happened to Johnsy?

Ans. Sue and Johnsy were two young artists. Johnsy was seriously ill. She had pneumonia.

Q. 2. What did Johnsy feel about her illness?

Ans. She thought she was not going to get well. She thought she would die with the falling of the ivy leaf.

Q. 3. What did Sue do to make her feel happy?

Ans. She talked about clothes and fashions. She started whistling while working at her painting.

Q. 4. Why did Johnsy look at the ivy leaves carefully?

Ans. Johnsy thought she was nearing her death with the falling of each leaf. She kept looking at the leaves carefully to see how many of them were left.

Q. 5. Who was Behrman?

Ans. He was an old painter. He was sixty years old. He had always desired to paint a masterpiece. But he could never begin it.

Q. 6. Why did Sue call Behrman to her room?

Ans. An ivy creeper went up the wall opposite Johnsy's window. Only one leaf was left on the creeper. Johnsy thought she would die when this last leaf fell. Sue wanted Behrman to paint a similar leaf on the wall. That was why she took Behrman to her room. She wanted to show him how the last leaf looked from there.

Q. 7. How was Johnsy saved?

Ans. Johnsy thought she would die when the last leaf fell. Sue thought of an idea. She asked an old painter to paint an ivy leaf on the wall. When Johnsy woke up in the next morning she saw one leaf on the ivy. She regained her will to live. Thus she was saved.

Q. 8. What happened to Behrman and why?

Ans. In order to save Johnsy, Behrman painted an ivy leaf on the wall. He worked in the night. It was cold and windy night. It was raining also. Behrman got pneumonia. He died after two days.

Q. 9. What was Behrman's masterpiece?

Ans. It was an ivy leaf he painted on the wall. It looked so real that Johnsy could not know it. She regained her will to live. Thus the painting proved Behrman's masterpiece.

Q. 10. Do you think Behrman was right in sacrificing his life? Why?

Ans. Behrman painted an ivy leaf on the wall. It looked so real that Johnsy could not know it. She regained her will to live. Thus she was saved. But Behrman got pneumonia and died. His sacrifice was not in vain. He had painted a masterpiece and also saved a life.

Lesson- 8 The Bewitched Jacket

Q. 1. Who did the author meet at a party?

Ans. He met a man who looked handsome because of his clothes. The man was about forty

years old.

Q. 2. Why was the author impressed by the man he met at a party?

Ans. The man looked handsome because of his clothes. He seemed to be a gentle person. That was why the author was impressed by him.

Q. 3. Where did the author get his suit made?

Ans. He got it made by a tailor named Alfanso Corticella. The tailor lived at via Ferrara 17.

Q. 4. Why was the author not keen to wear the suit?

Ans. The author did not know the why of it. It was only an inner feeling. He did not feel like wearing the suit.

Q. 5. What did the author find in the right pocket of the jacket? What happened after that?

Ans. He found there a ten thousand lire note. He thought the tailor might put it there and forgotten about it. But then he put his hand into the pocket again. This time he found there another ten thousand lire note. He turned as pale as death.

Q. 6. Why did the author not return the money to the tailor?

Ans. The author soon realized that the money did not belong to the tailor. There was something magical about the jacket. Every time he put his right hand into the pocket, he found there a bank note of ten thousand lire. Thus there was no question of returning the money to the tailor.

Q. 7. What did the author do after coming back home?

Ans. The author shut the doors and lowered the blinds. He started taking out notes from his jacket. The pocket was never empty. There was a heap of notes. The author counted them. They were 58 million lire. He hid them in an old trunk.

Q. 8. Why did the author buy another suit?

Ans. The author did not want his maid to know of the bewitched jacket. So he bought another suit of the same kind. He left it to the care of the maid.

Q. 9. What did the author do with the money?

Ans. He hid it in an old trunk.

Q. 10. Did the author know that there was a connection between the ill-gotten money and the bad happenings?

Ans. Yes, he did have such a feeling. Every time he drew money from the pocket, something bad happened in the world.

Q. 11. Why did the author still want more money?

Ans. The more one has the more one wants. It is a universal truth.

Q. 12. Why did the author decide to destroy the jacket? What happened when he was destroying it?

Ans. Every time he drew money from the jacket, something bad happened in the world. The author could bear it no longer. That was why he decided to destroy the jacket. While he was destroying it, he heard a human voice. It said, "Too late, too late!" but he could see none there.

Q. 13. Do you think the author was a happy man after getting rid of the jacket?

Ans. The author was still sad and worried. He feared that some day the tailor would come to his house and ask for the payment.

LESSON 9 THE KING WHO LIMPED

Q. 1. Why were the courtiers anxious?

Ans. They were anxious to meet the new king.

Q. 2. How did the king look like?

Ans. When the king enters, he is wearing a bowler hat. And he walks with a big limp.

Q. 3. Who did the king bring with him?

Ans. The king brought with him two men. The two men were neighbours. They were fighting in the street over a dog. Each claimed to be the dog's owner. The king brought them with him to decide their dispute.

Q. 4. Why were the two men fighting?

Ans. They were fighting over a dog. Each claimed to be the dog's real owner.

Q. 5. Why did the Chancellor and the Prime Minister walk with a limp?

Ans. They saw that the King had a limp. In order to please the King, they pretended that they, too had a limp.

Q. 6. Who else did not walk properly? Why?

Ans. One of the two Ladies-in-waiting did not walk properly. She said she had a sprained ankle. But in fact, she was only trying to walk like the King who had a limp. She thought she would thus please the King.

Q. 7. How did the King return the dog to the right owner?

Ans. It was suggested that the dog should be divided in two. The two neighbours could then have half each. The first neighbour agreed to it at once. But the second one said, "it is a good little dog. I cannot see it harmed. Let him have the dog." Thus the King saw that the second neighbour was the real owner of the dog.

Q. 8. Why did the King send the first neighbour to prison?

Ans. The first neighbour had told a lie. He had also shown how cruel he was. So the King sent him to prison.

Q. 9. Why was the King not pleased with the Chancellor and the Prime Minister?

Ans. The King saw that both of them were sycophants. Their suggestions relating to the dispute between the two neighbours were also foolish ones. So the King was not pleased with them.

Q. 10. How was the first lady rewarded?

Ans. She was made the chief Lady-in-waiting.

Q.11. Why were the courtiers amazed at the King's behavior?

Ans. The courtiers had thought the King to be a clownish fool. They were amazed when they saw how wise the king was.

POETRY SECTION

1. POEM- OPEN THY EYES AND SEE THY GOD (Rabindranath Tagore)

Q. 1. Write the central idea of the poem.

Ans. Tagore says that we can't find God in temples. We can't find Him by chanting and singing. We cannot find Him by telling the beads. He lives among poor workers. So we should go and work with the poor if we want to find God.

Q. 2. Why does the poet say that we should leave chanting, singing and telling if beads?

Ans. The poet believes that God does not live in temples. We cannot find Him by chanting, singing and telling of beads. So the poet says that we should leave chanting and telling beads.

Q. 3. Where can God be found?

Ans. We can find God where the tiller tilling the hard land. We can find Him where the path-maker is breaking stones. In other words, God lives among the poor hard- working people.

Q. 4. What does the poet suggest regarding the presence of God?

Ans. The poet says that God does not live in temples. He lives among the poor hard- working people.

STANZAS FOR COMPREHENSION

(i) Leave this chanting..... God is not before thee!

Q. 1. Name the poem and the poet.

Ans. The name of the poem is 'Open Thy Eyes and See Thy God'. The name of the poet is

'Rabindranath Tagore'.

Q. 2. Our eyes are open. Why does the poet say 'Open Thy Eyes'?

Ans. Our physical eyes are open but our eyes of the mind are closed. That is why the poet asks us to open our eyes.

Q. 3. Who are these lines addressed to?

Ans. The poet imagines someone singing hymns and telling beads in a dark corner of a temple. He addresses these lines to such a worshipper of God.

(ii) He is there.....the dusty soil !

Q. 1. What is the tiller doing?

Ans. He is tilling the hard land.

Q. 2. What is the path-maker doing?

Ans. He is breaking stones.

Q. 3. What does the poet advise us to do?

Ans. He advises us to put off our holy mantle and work with the tiller and the path-maker.

POEM 2 NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

(James Kirkup)

Q. 1. What is the theme or the central idea of the poem? Summary/inspiration.

Ans. All men are the same. They have the same kind of body. They breathe in the same way. Thus no men are strange or foreign. We should never hate others. They are all our brothers. By hating others we lose their love. Thus the poet give the message of love and brotherhood.

Q. 2. What will happen if we hate our fellow beings?

Ans. If we hate our fellow beings, we shall lose their love. All men are our brothers. Thus when we hate others, we hate ourselves only.

Q. 3. How are all men similar to one another?

Ans. All men have the same kind of body. They breathe in the same air. They sleep and wake up in the same way. They eat in the same way. After their death, they lie under the same earth.

Thus all men are similar to one another.

STANZAS FOR COMPREHENSION

I. Remember, no men are strange.....all shall lie.

Q. 1. Name the poem and the poet.

Ans. The name of the poem is 'No Men Are Strange'. The name of the poet is 'James Kirkup'.

Q. 2. What are all men to us?

Ans. All men are brothers to us.

Q. 3. Where do we all walk upon?

Ans. We all walk upon the same earth.

II. Remember they have eyes.....and understood.

Q. 1. Who 'they' here refer to?

Ans. The word 'they' here refers to all men of the world.

POEM : 5 THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE GLOW-WORM

(WILLIAM COWPER)

Q. 1. What did the nightingale do throughout the day?

Ans. The nightingale sang all day.

Q. 2. Why did it stop singing in the evening?

Ans. It felt very hungry in the evening. So it stopped singing.

Q. 3. What is the central idea of the poem, 'The Nightingale and the Glow-worm'?

Ans. The central idea of the poem is 'live and let live'. Everyone has a talent. He should be free to

make the world beautiful. let no one be harmed.

Q. 4. A nightingale beautifies and cheers the night. How does it do that?

Ans. A nightingale beautifies and cheers the night with his sweet song.

Q. 5. How does a glow-worm beautify and cheer the night?

Ans. A glow-worm beautifies and cheers the night with his light.

STANZAS FOR COMPREHENSION

A nightingale, that all day long

Had cheered the village with his song,

Nor yet at eve his note suspended,

Nor yet when eventide ended,

Began to feel as well he might, The keen demands of appetite.

Q. 1. Name the poem and the poet.

Ans. The name of the poem is 'The Nightingale and the Glow-worm'. The name of the poet is 'William Cowper'.

Q. 2. What did the nightingale do all day long?

Ans. He sang all day long.

Q. 3. When did he stop singing?

Ans. He stopped singing when it was dark.

Q. 4. Where was the nightingale singing?

Ans. The nightingale was singing in the village.

Q. 5. What did he began to feel?

Ans. He began to feel very hungry.

1 My Father

My father's name is He is 35 year old. He gets up early in the morning. He goes for a walk daily. So he is very fit and healthy. My father is an able person. He is a farmer. He is not well educated. But he knows his work well. He is very hard working. He is truthful and honest. So people respect him. They greet him respectfully. My father has an open mind. He tries to settle the quarrels among the people of the village. He is the wisest man of the village. He leads a simple and clean life. He does not lose temper with anybody. He is respected by one and all. I am proud of my father. May he live long!

2 My Mother

Shrimati.....is my mother. She is 34 year old. She is a kind and noble lady. She is active and smart. She is an M.A. She is very simple lady. She has good habits. She gets up early in the morning. Then she cleans the house. She takes a bath and prays to God. She goes to temple daily. She prepares food for us. She looks after us all. She helps me in my study. At night she tells us stories. She loves me very much. I am proud of my other. May she live long!

3. My Best Friend

I have many friend. Butis my best friend. He is 15 years old. He is my class-fellow. He live next door to me. We go to school together. We play and study together.Amit is very intelligent. He always stands first in the class. He is a good player. He is the captain of the tennis team of our school. He is also a good singer. He has many good habits. He gets up early in the morning. He

goes for a morning walk daily. I also go with him. He always speaks the truth. He is very punctual. He believes in simple living and high thinking. He is honest and sincere (s`cw). He respects his elders. He is polite to all. He helps the poor and needy students. He is a true friend in the real sense. All the teachers love him. I am proud of my friend. May he live long!

4. My Favourite Teacher

Mr.is my favourite teacher. He is my class teacher. He is forty years old. He is very active and smart. He is an M.A., B.Ed. He teaches us He is the master of his subject. His method of teaching is very simple and effective. His results are always good. Mr. is an ideal teacher in the real sense. He is ever ready to help his students. He helps the poor students with money and books. He is very kind to his students. He loves the students and the students respect him. He is a source of inspiration for his students. We are proud of him. May he live long!

5. Our School Peon

Raju is our school peon. He is 45 years old. He is tall and strong. He wears a khaki uniform. He is very active and hardworking. He is obedient and honest. He is true to his duty. He respect the teachers. He always speaks the truth. He knows his job well. Raju lives in the school. He gets up early in the morning. He sweeps the school. He dusts the office. He rings the bell at the right time. He goes from class to class with order book. He goes to the bank. He also goes to the post-office. He brings the daak. He gives of chalk to the students. He is busy the whole day. He is loyal to the school. He looks after the school property. His duty is hard, but his pay is small. I pity his lot.

6. An Indian Farmer

India is a land of villages. Most of the villagers are farmers. The farmers are the backbone of the country. The Indian farmer is a simple but useful member of the society. He wears rough but simple clothes. He grows food for us. He is very hard working. He has to work hard in his fields. He has to work in sun and rain. He ploughs the fields. He sows seeds in his fields. He waters the fields. He looks after his crops day and night. He works in all weathers and seasons. He reaps his crops. All the other members of the family also help him in farming. He is simple in his habits. He is pure in his thoughts. In fact he grows food for us. We should respect the farmers.

7. An Indian Beggar

An Indian beggar is a common sight. We can see him anywhere and everywhere. We can see him in streets and bazaars. We can see him at bus-stops and railway stations. He is always in rags. He is lame or blind. He may be a singer also. He looks very dirty. He cries loudly. His cries are painful. People are moved to his cries. They give him money, clothes, flour. (Awtw)

etc. He begs from morning to evening. His habits are usually bad. He gambles and drinks. He is a burden on society. Beggars should be kept in poor homes. There they should be given work to do. Begging must be banned.