

SIMPLIFIED

“Class-IX Main Course Book”

Ch. 1. Grooming of a Boy

SHORT. (3 MARKS EACH)

Q. 1. What should Lincoln's son be steered away from?

Ans. He should be steered away from envy.

Q. 2. What should one never sell?

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

Q. 3. Why does Lincoln not want his son to be cuddled?

Ans. Because one becomes tough only by passing through the difficulties of life.

Q. 4. After listening to all the men, what should one do?

Ans. One should accept only good and true ideas.

Q. 5. What should one beware of?

Ans. One should beware of flattery.

LONG. (5 MARKS EACH)

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

Ans. Honesty, courage, patience, truthfulness, faith in oneself and faith in the goodness of mankind.

TRANSLATION (4 Marks)

1. Steer him away from envy. ਉਸਨੂੰ ਈਰਖਾ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਰੱਖੋ।

2. All men are not true. ਸਭ ਲੋਕ ਸੱਚੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ।

3. This is a big order. ਇਹ ਇੱਕ ਵੱਡਾ ਹੁਕਮ ਹੈ।

4. All men are not just. ਸਭ ਲੋਕ ਨਿਆਪੂਰਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ।

5. For every enemy there is a friend. ਹਰੇਕ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਇੱਕ ਮਿੱਤਰ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

6. Treat him gently. ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਨਰਮ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਕਰੋ।

7. Beware of too much sweetness. ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਮਿਠਾਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਚੋ।

8. Teach him always to have sublime faith in himself. ਉਸਨੂੰ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਚ ਪੂਰਨ ਯਕੀਨ ਰੱਖਣਾ ਸਿਖਾਉ।

9. He is such a fine little fellow, my son. ਉਹ ਕਿੰਨਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਨਿੱਕਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਬਾਲਕ ਹੈ, ਮੇਰਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ!

10. Teach him to listen to all men. ਉਸਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਸੁਣਨੀ ਸਿਖਾਉ।

11. The test of fire makes fine steel. ਅਗਨੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਵਧੀਆ ਲੋਹਾ ਬਣਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

12. Teach him how to laugh when he is sad. ਉਸਨੂੰ ਉਦਾਸੀ ਚ ਵੀ ਹੱਸਣਾ ਸਿਖਾਉ।

Ch. 2. Plants Also Breathe and Feel

SHORT. (3 MARKS EACH)

Q. 1. Name the instrument made by Jagdish Chandra Bose.

Ans. Crescograph.

Q. 2. What could the instrument measure?

Ans. It could measure the growth of plants. It also proved that plants have hearts.

Q. 3. What was India known for in the nineteenth century?

Ans. Its achievements in arts, philosophy and literature.

Q. 4. What can plants feel?

Ans. Plants can be happy, sad or tired.

Q. 5. How can one be glorious?

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

LONG. (5 MARKS EACH)

Q. What is Jagdish Chandra Bose's contribution to science?

Ans. Bose invented Crescograph and proved that plants have hearts and they can feel happiness, sadness or tiredness.

TRANSLATION (4 Marks)

1. It was an event that surprised the scientific world. ਇਹ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਘਟਨਾ ਸੀ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਿਕ ਜਗਤ ਨੂੰ ਹੈਰਾਨ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

2. Your instrument is a wonderful thing. ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਉਪਕਰਨ ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ਾਨਦਾਰ ਚੀਜ਼ ਹੈ।

3. What do you call this instrument? ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਉਪਕਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹੋ?

4. The reply caused greater surprise. ਉੱਤਰ ਨੇ ਬੜੀ ਹੈਰਾਨੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਕੀਤੀ।

5. Bose was born in 1858 in a village of Bengal. ਬੋਸ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ 1858 ਵਿੱਚ ਬੰਗਾਲ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ।

6. Bose was by nature a rebel. ਬੋਸ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਦਰੋਹੀ ਸੀ।

7. He refused to touch any part of his salary for three years. ਉਸਨੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਸਾਲ ਆਪਣੀ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਥ ਲਾਉਣ ਤੋਂ ਇਨਕਾਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

8. In the end victory was his. ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿੱਤ ਉਸਦੀ ਹੋਈ।

9. Bose knew he was right and he proved it. ਬੋਸ ਨੂੰ ਪਤਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਸਹੀ ਸੀ, ਅਤੇ ਉਸਨੇ ਇਹ ਸਾਬਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ।

10. It showed that plants have hearts and are capable of feeling. ਇਸਨੇ ਦਿਖਾਇਆ ਕਿ ਪੌਦਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਦਿਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਕਾਬਿਲ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

Ch. 3. Budgeting Your Time

SHORT. (3 MARKS EACH)

Q.1. Why is the money considered so important?

Ans. It is required to buy everything.

Q.2. Does time wait for anyone?

Ans. No, time does not wait for anyone.

Q.3. What type of precious moment should not be lost?

Ans. The moment that can make or mar a person's whole future should not be lost.

Q.4. Which is the most important time for doing something?

Ans. Present is the most important time.

Q.5. Why must one be punctual?

Ans. Time once lost cannot be regained. Therefore one must be punctual.

LONG. (5 MARKS EACH)

Q. Why is budgeting of time important?

Ans. We have limited time. But the life is very fast. Every moment is precious. So we should not waste the time and manage it.

TRANSLATION (4 Marks)

1. Money makes the mare go. ਪੈਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਚੱਲਦਾ ਹੈ।

2. Time and tide wait for none. ਸਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਲਹਿਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਇੰਤਜ਼ਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦੇ।

3. Every second in life is important. ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਹਰ ਪਲ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਹੈ।

4. Seconds add up to minutes, hours, days and months. ਸੈਕਿੰਡ ਜੁੜ ਕੇ ਮਿੰਟ, ਘੰਟੇ, ਦਿਨ ਅਤੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

5. One must learn to be punctual in all one's activities. ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਕੰਮ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕਰਨੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।

6. It is no use crying over split milk. ਬੀਤ ਗਏ 'ਤੇ ਪਛਤਾਉਣਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ।

7. Art is long and time is fleeting. ਕਲਾ ਲੰਮੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਂ ਤੇਜ਼ੀ ਨਾਲ ਦੌੜਦਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

8. 'Now or Never' must be our guiding principle in life. 'ਹੁਣ ਜਾਂ ਫਿਰ ਕਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ' ਸਾਡੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

9. One must act in time before it is too late. ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ, ਇਸਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਿ ਦੇਰ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ।

10. Never put off till tomorrow. ਅੱਜ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕੱਲ੍ਹ 'ਤੇ ਕਦੇ ਨਾ ਛੱਡੋ।

11. What is the best time for doing a thing? ਕਿਸੇ ਕੰਮ ਨੂੰ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਮ ਸਮਾਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਹੈ?

Ch.4. Journey by Night

SHORT. (3 MARKS EACH)

Q. 1. Who was Sher Singh Bahadur?

Ans. He was a famous hunter.

Q.2. Why could Sher Singh's mother not take her son to the hospital?

Ans. His mother had to look after the cattle and fields.

Q.3. How did Sher Singh carry his brother?

Ans. Sher Singh carried his brother in a sling of cloth.

Q.4. How did Sher Singh cross the second river?

Ans. He made a rope with grass. He tied it around himself and his brother and crossed the river.

Q.5. How did Sher Singh and Kunwar reach the hospital after crossing the river?

Ans. He was too tired to walk. They got lift in a bullock cart and a truck and reached the hospital.

Q.6. What did the doctor say?

Ans. "Your brother will live. Come and see."

LONG. (5 MARKS EACH)

Q. Write a character-sketch of Sher Singh.

Ans. Sher Singh was twelve years old. He carried his brother to 80km away hospital. He faced many problems. But he did not lose his courage. Finally, he reached the hospital. He saved his brother's life.

TRANSLATION (4 Marks)

1. She did not weep. ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਰੋਈ।

2. The steaming clothes did nothing. ਭਾਫ਼ ਨਿੱਕਲਦੇ ਕੱਪੜਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਅਸਰ ਨਾ ਹੋਇਆ।

3. Sher Singh's father was known far and wide as Sher Singh Bahadur. ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੂਰ-ਦੂਰ ਤੱਕ ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਸੀ।

4. Sher Singh saw death in his young brother's eyes. ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਭਰਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ 'ਚ ਮੌਤ ਦੇਖੀ।

5. There are no men in the village. ਪਿੰਡ 'ਚ ਕੋਈ ਆਦਮੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

6. Kalaghat was 80 km away. ਕਾਲਾਘਾਟ 80 ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ ਦੂਰ ਸੀ।

7. Night fell. ਰਾਤ ਹੋ ਗਈ।

8. The sky blazed with stars. ਅਕਾਸ਼ ਤਾਰਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਚਮਕ ਉੱਠਿਆ।

9. Sher Singh chilled with fright. ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਡਰ ਨਾਲ ਠੰਡਾ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ।

10. Sher Singh breathed another prayer of thanks. ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਹਾਂ 'ਚ ਇੱਕ ਹੋਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ ਪੜ੍ਹੀ।

11. He looked for the bridge. ਉਸਨੇ ਪੁਲ ਦੀ ਭਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ।

12. Sher Singh knew that his brother was dying. ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਸਦਾ ਭਰਾ ਮਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।

Ch. 5. The Discovery of 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 programmes 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. They did not land man on the moon. They believed that the 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 Oxygen or water on the moon. There is no atmosphere.

Q.6. Name the metals found on the moon.

Ans. Aluminium, Titanium and iron.

Q.7. Have the traditional beliefs about moon proved true?

Ans. No, the traditional beliefs have been proved wrong.

TRANSLATION (4 Marks)

1. Armstrong and Edwin became the first men to set foot on the moon. ਆਰਮਸਟ੍ਰਾਂਗ ਅਤੇ ਐਡਵਿਨ ਚੰਦ 'ਤੇ ਪੈਰ ਪਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਆਦਮੀ ਬਣ ਗਏ।

2. The discovery of moon formed an important part of space programme. ਚੰਦ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਖੋਜ ਪੁਲਾੜ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਅਹਿਮ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਸੀ।

3. We know all the important facts about the moon. ਅਸੀਂ ਚੰਦਰਮਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਤੱਥ ਜਾਣਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

4. We see the full moon and no moon once in a month. ਅਸੀਂ ਪੂਰਨ ਚੰਦਰਮਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਫਰ ਚੰਦਰਮਾ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

5. The moon is of the same age as the earth. ਚੰਦਰਮਾ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਧਰਤੀ ਜਿੰਨੀ ਹੈ।

6. Some scientists feel that moon can be made inhabitable for men. ਕੁਝ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਿਕ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹਨ

ਕਿ ਚੰਦਰਮਾ ਨੂੰ ਇਨਸਾਨ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਲਾਇਕ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

7. It is the Earth's only natural satellite. ਇਹ ਧਰਤੀ ਦਾ ਇੱਕੋ-ਇੱਕ ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਉਪਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਹੈ।

8. The moon is not a self-luminous body. ਚੰਦਰਮਾ ਇੱਕ ਆਤਮ-ਦੀਪਤ ਪੁੰਜ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

9. The moon is lacking water and has no atmosphere. ਚੰਦਰਮਾ 'ਤੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਵਾਯੂਮੰਡਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

10. The moon is an absolutely desolate place where there is no water and air. ਚੰਦਰਮਾ ਇੱਕ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੰਜਰ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਕੋਈ ਪਾਣੀ ਤੇ ਹਵਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ।

11. Its distance from the Earth is 384,405 km. ਚੰਦਰਮਾ ਦੀ ਧਰਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰੀ 384,405 ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ ਹੈ।

Ch. 6. Three Great Indians

SHORT. (3 MARKS EACH)

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

Ans. It is named the First War of Independence.

Q.2. What was the childhood name of Rani Laxmi Bai?

Ans. Her childhood name was Manikarnika or Manu.

Q.3. What happened to Rani Laxmi bai's son and husband?

Ans. They had died by 1853.

Q.4. How is Udham Singh's name linked with Jalianwala Bagh?

Ans. He took revenge for the Jalianwala Bagh massacre. He killed General O'Dwyer.

Q.5. How did Udham Singh take his revenge?

Ans. He had to wait for 21 years. Then he went to England. There he killed General O'Dwyer.

LONG. (5 MARKS EACH)

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

Ans. He preached-

- To believe in one God.
- To lead a simple and honest life.
- To be free from all evil.
- To help the poor and the needy.
- To work for the freedom of the country.
- To live like brothers.
- To fight against social evils like child marriage, dowry system, female foeticide,

cow slaughter, casteism and religious fanaticism.

TRANSLATION (4 Marks)

1. Laxmi Bai was born on 16th November 1834. ਲਕਸ਼ਮੀ ਬਾਈ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ 16 ਨਵੰਬਰ 1834 ਨੂੰ ਹੋਇਆ।

2. The Punjabi word 'Kuka' stands for a roar. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ਕੂਕਾ' ਦਾ ਮਤਲਬ ਹੈ ਗਰਜ।

3. The followers of this movement were named Namdharis. ਇਸ ਅੰਦੋਲਨ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਯਾਈਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀ ਨਾਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ।

4. Rani Laxmi Bai died fighting bravely for the sake of her country. ਰਾਣੀ ਲਕਸ਼ਮੀ ਬਾਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਲਈ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਲੜਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਮੌਤ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ।

5. Her childhood name was Manikarnika or Manu. ਉਸਦਾ ਬਚਪਨ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਮਨੀਕਾਰਨਿਕਾ ਜਾਂ ਮਨੂ ਸੀ।

6. She breathed her last on the battlefield. ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਆਖਰੀ ਸਾਹ ਯੁੱਧ ਦੇ ਮੈਦਾਨ 'ਚ ਲਿਆ।

7. Thousands of men, women, children and old men died in the massacre. ਇਸ ਕਤਲੇਆਮ 'ਚ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਪੁਰਸ਼, ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀਆਂ, ਬੱਚੇ ਅਤੇ ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗ ਮਾਰੇ ਗਏ।

8. Udham Singh was arrested and sentenced to death on 30 July. ਉਧਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੂੰ ਗ੍ਰਿਫ਼ਤਾਰ ਕਰਕੇ 30 ਜੁਲਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਫ਼ਾਂਸੀ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ।

9. In 1937, he reached England after travelling through Europe. ਸੰਨ 1937 ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹ ਯੂਰਪ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਗਿਆ।

10. He strongly opposed child marriage. ਉਸਨੇ ਸਖ਼ਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਬਾਲ ਵਿਆਹ ਦਾ ਵਿਰੋਧ ਕੀਤਾ।

11. Udham Singh's name is linked inseparably with Jallianwala Bagh. ਉਧਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਜਲ੍ਹਿਆਂਵਾਲੇ ਬਾਗ਼ ਨਾਲ ਅਟੁੱਟ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ।

Ch. 7. The Death of Abhimanyu

SHORT. (3 MARKS EACH)

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

Ans. He declined the offer in favour of Guru Drona, because Guru Drona was older and more experienced than Karna.

Q.2. What request did Duryodhana make?

Ans. He requested Drona to plan to arrest Yudhishtira.

Q.3. What is Chakravyuh?

Ans. Army is arranged in the shape of a wheel; it includes different layers.

Q.4. What was Arjuna's vow?

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

LONG. (5 MARKS EACH)

Q.1. Who was Abhimanyu? How did he pierce through the Chakravyuh? Who killed him and how?

Ans. Abhimanyu was Arjuna's son. With a great energy and powerful attack he entered the Chakravyuh. Kauravas surrounded him. He fought with them. Unarmed at last, he was killed by the Kaurava warriors- Drona, Karna, Duryodhana, Dushahsana and Jaydratha. They killed him cowardly.

Q.2. How did Arjuna avenged his son's death?

Ans. Arjuna seemed helpless. Krishna, with the help of his power, covered the sun with a thick mist. Kauravas got happy. But soon Krishna uncovered the sun. All became scared. Arjuna attacked Jaydratha and cut his head.

TRANSLATION (4 Marks)

1. Abhimanyu knew only the art of entering the Chakravyuh. ਅਭਿਮਨਯੂ ਚੱਕਰਵਿਊ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੇਵਲ ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਜਾਣਦਾ ਸੀ।

2. Abhimanyu was fighting alone. ਅਭਿਮਨਯੂ ਇਕੱਲਾ ਯੁੱਧ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।

3. At last, the wheel was torn into pieces. ਅਖ਼ੀਰ ਪਹੀਏ ਦੇ ਟੁਕੜੇ-ਟੁਕੜੇ ਹੋ ਗਏ।

4. All the warriors returned to their camps. ਸਭ ਯੋਧੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਤੰਬੂਆਂ 'ਚ ਮੁੜ ਗਏ।

5. Arjuna wept bitterly. ਅਰਜੁਨ ਛੁੱਟ-ਛੁੱਟ ਕੇ ਰੋਇਆ।

6. Duryodhan assured him all protection. ਦੁਰਯੋਧਨ ਨੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਨ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਯਕੀਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

7. Arjuna fiercely attacked the kauravas that day. ਅਰਜੁਨ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਕੌਰਵਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਭਿਅੰਕਰ ਹਮਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ।

8. Arjuna advanced ahead. ਅਰਜੁਨ ਓਗੇ ਵਧਿਆ।

9. Duryodhan was soon exhausted. ਦੁਰਯੋਧਨ ਜ਼ਲਦੀ ਹੀ ਥੱਕ ਗਿਆ।

10. Krishna was wathing everything carefully. ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਖ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ।

11. Arjuna shot his arrows with terrific speed. ਅਰਜੁਨ ਨੇ ਭਿਅੰਕਰ ਗਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਤੀਰ ਚਲਾਏ।

12. They slashed the head of Jayadratha from his body. ਉਹਨਾਂ ਤੀਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਜੈਦਰਥ ਦਾ ਸਿਰ ਧੜ ਤੋਂ ਅਲੱਗ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

13. Arjuna was aware of the time of truce. ਅਰਜੁਨ ਅਸਥਾਈ ਯੁੱਧ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਸੀ।

1st Poem- Open Thy Eyes and see Thy God

Q. What is the central idea/theme/message/thought/main idea of the poem?

OR

Q. Where can God be found?

Ans. We cannot find God in temples by chanting and telling beads. He lives among common and poor. We should work along with them if we want to find God.

2nd Poem- No Men are Foreign

Q. What is the central idea/theme/message/thought/main idea of the poem?

Ans. All are same. All the differences of caste, colour, race, countries and religions are man-made. Humanity is above all. We should not hate each other. We should love everyone.

3rd Poem- The Nightingale and the Glow-Worm

Q. What is the central idea/theme/message/thought/main idea of the poem?

Ans. It is based on the idea 'Live and let live'. Everyone has some talent and quality. Everyone has his own part to play in the world. So no one should be harmed.

“Literature Book”

Ch. 1. The Magic Violin

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

Ans. The boy went to him in search of work.

Q. 2. How much did the farmer pay him and why?

Ans. Three copper coins after three years.

Q. 3. Who did the boy give his three coins and why?

Ans. The boy gave his coins to a beggar because the beggar was very hungry.

Q. 4. What did the old man give to the boy?

Ans. Two wishes- a magic violin and a magic gun.

Q. 5. How did the boy get the silver coins and his freedom back?

Ans. The magistrate granted the boy's last wish to play on the violin. When the boy played the violin, everybody started dancing. All were exhausted. The boy demanded that he would stop playing the violin only if would be given his money and freedom. The magistrate and others accepted the condition.

Ch. 2. Wishes Come True

Q.1. What did the Lady of Wishes give to both the father and the son?

Ans. The father wished to be young and the son wished to grow old. The Lady of Wishes granted their wishes.

Q.2. What changes took place in Sushil?

Ans. He had grown old. He became bald, and got beard on his face. He could not climb a tree, dive into a pool or eat green mangoes.

Q.3. What happened to Subalchandra after his wish was granted?

Ans. He had become a child. He got back his teeth. His beard and moustache had gone. He did not like to go to school. He wanted to play.

Q.4. Was Subalchandra happy with the change? Why?

Ans. No, he was not happy. He wanted to sit among his old friends.

Q.5. What happened when the Lady of Wishes changed them once more?

Ans. Subal was the same old man and Sushil was the same little boy.

Ch. 3. In the Flood

Q.1. Why did Chenna Paraya not want to leave his hut?

Ans. He did not want to leave his property at the mercy of thieves.

Q.2. When did Chenna Paraya leave his hut?

Ans. After two nights and a day.

Q.3. Who went with Chenna Paraya?

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

Q.4. How long was the dog alone in the hut?

Ans. The dog was alone for two days and two nights.

Q.5. Did anyone help the dog?

Ans. No one helped the dog.

Q.6. Why did the two men come to Chenna Paraya's hut?

Ans. They were thieves. They came to steal hay, bananas and coconut from the hut.

Q.7. Was Chenna Paraya unkind to his dog? Discuss?

Ans. He was really unkind to the dog. He took no notice of the dog and left it alone behind. He came back only when the flood water receded.

Ch. 4. A Letter to God

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

Ans. His house was on the top of a low hill. He had no neighbours.

Q.2 Why did Lencho go out? What did he observe?

Ans. He went out to enjoy the rain. He observed and called it the rain of coins.

Q.3. Why did Lencho become unhappy after the storm? What did he say?

Ans. His corn was totally destroyed; so he became very sad. He said that they had left nothing.

Q.4. Who did Lencho write to for help? What did he write in his letter?

Ans. He wrote a letter to God. He wrote to god to help him with one hundred pesos.

Q.5. What did the postmaster do then? Why did he do so?

Ans. The postmaster collected 70 pesos and replied Lencho's letter. He did so because he was struck by Lencho's faith in God.

Q.6. Was Lencho surprised to receive the money? Why?

Ans. He was not surprised at all. He became angry because he demanded 100 pesos, but received only 70.

Q.7. Did Lencho write back to god? Why did he do so?

Ans. Yes he wrote back to God. He wrote in order to get the remaining money.

Q.8. What did Lencho write?

Ans. He wrote that he received only seventy pesos. He wrote God to send the rest of the money. He also wrote to send the money directly, because the post office employees were cheaters.

Ch. 5. The Last Leaf

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

Ans. They were young artists and friends. Johnsy was seriously ill with Pneumonia.

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

Ans. She thought she would not die with the fall of the last ivy leaf.

Q.3. Why did Johnsy look at the ivy leaves carefully?

Ans. She linked her health with the fall of the leaves.

Q.4. Who was Behrman?

Ans. He was a sixty years old painter. He wanted to paint a masterpiece.

Q.5. How was Johnsy saved?

Ans. Behrman painted an ivy leaf on the wall. Johnsy saw the last leaf still there. She regained her will to live and was saved.

Q.6. What happened to Behrman and why?

Ans. He painted an ivy leaf to save Johnsy. He worked in a stormy night and got pneumonia. He died after two days.

Q.7. What was Behrman's masterpiece?

Ans. The ivy leaf he painted was his masterpiece.

Ch. 6. The Bewitched Jacket

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

Ans. The author met a handsome man at the party.

Q.2. Where did the author get his suit made?

Ans. He got his suit made from Alfonso corticella via Ferrara 17.

Q.3. What did the author find in the right pocket of the jacket? What happened after that?

Ans. He found a ten thousand lire note. Then again and again he found another notes.

Q.4. What did the author do with the money?

Ans. He hid it in an old trunk.

Q.5. Did the author know that there was a connection between the ill-gotten money and the bad happenings?

Ans. Yes he had a doubt that there was a connection.

Q.6. Why did the author decide to destroy the jacket? What happened when he was destroying it?

Ans. He wanted to get rid of the jacket. When he was destroying it he heard a human voice-
“Too late, too late!”

Ch. 7. 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. He looked like a stupid.

Q.3. Why were the two men fighting?

Ans. They were fighting for a dog.

Q.4. How did the king return the dog to the right owner?

Ans. He asked to cut and divide the dog. But the real owner loved the dog so much and requested to give the dog to the other person. Thus king knew he was the real owner.

Q.5. Why was the king not pleased with the Chancellor and the Prime minister?

Ans. Because both of them were stupid and sycophants.

Q.6. Why were the courtiers amazed at the King's behaviour?

Ans. Because the king was not limping at the end and he was wise.
