

*Study Notes*  
*on*  
*English*

**for 9<sup>th</sup> Class (Session 2017-18)**

A Complete Revision for

***Annual Examination***

with the help of

***Simple Notes***

prepared by Vijay Gupta, S. S. Master

***Govt. High School Chowarian Wali (Fazilka)***

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(Fazilka - I) (Distt. Fazilka)

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English Main Course Book (9<sup>th</sup> Class)

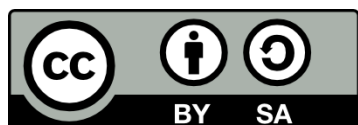
English Literature Book (9<sup>th</sup> Class)

A Practice Book of Grammar & Composition (9<sup>th</sup> Class)

[www.pseb.ac.in](http://www.pseb.ac.in)

**1<sup>st</sup> Edition:** October 2008,

**Revised Edition:** Aug. 2017, (For Education Purpose Only)



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!! To Dear Students !!

We are very glad to hand over this booklet to you. This booklet is prepared keeping in mind of your special requirements so that you may achieve your goal by reading this booklet. The language used in this booklet is so simple that you can grasp everything very easily.

We assure you if you learn the material given in this booklet by heart, you may get marks as much as you want at least. So don't be lazy. Time is no more. It is still much to be done. Awake, arise and work hard until you achieve your goal.

We hope that you will study whole heartedly and got good marks in the examination.

Your comments and suggestions will always be welcomed to improve the booklet further.

Wishing you always all the best!

S.S. & English Faculty

Govt. High School,

Chowarian Wali

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**5. ENGLISH**  
**Class IX**

Time: 3 hrs.

Theory: 90 marks  
CCE: 10 marks  
Total: 100 marks

**SYLLABUS AND THE STRUCTURE OF QUESTION PAPER**

Sr. No.	Contents	Marks Distribution
1.	<p align="center"><b>Part-I (Objective type questions)</b></p> <p>It will consist of 10 objective type questions carrying one mark each. Objective type questions may include questions with One word to one sentence answer or Fill in the blanks or True/False or Multiple choice type questions.</p> <p>a. Main Course Book b. Supplementary Reader c. Grammar, Vocabulary</p>	<p><b>10 marks</b></p>       $4 \times 1 = 4$ $3 \times 1 = 3$ $3 \times 1 = 3$
1	<b>Unseen Paragraph (Comprehension)</b>	$5q \times 2m = 10$ marks
2	<b>English Main Course Book -9</b>	
	(a) Short answer type (Any three out of 5 questions)	$3q \times 3m = 9$ marks
	(b) Long answer type (One question with internal choice)	5 marks
3	<b>English Literature Book-9 Supplementary Reader</b>	
	4 out of 6 questions	$4q \times 3m = 12$ marks
4	<b>Poetry</b>	
	(a) Stanza (2 out of 3 questions based on the given stanza)	$2q \times 3m = 6$ marks
	(b) Central idea/ long answer type (with internal choice)	$1q \times 3m = 3$ marks
5	<b>Objective type (Grammar)</b>	12 marks
6	(a) <b>Vocabulary</b>	5 marks
	(b) <b>Note making/E-mail messages (with internal choice)</b>	4 marks
	(c) <b>Paragraph Writing (with internal choice)</b>	6 marks
	(d) <b>Letter Writing (with internal choice)</b>	8 marks

Note: abbreviations used: q-questions, m-marks

Main Course Book

Short answer type Questions (10-20 words)

Lesson 1 (Grooming of a Boy)

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

Ans. It is right that all men are not just and true. But the author is still hopeful because he knows that for every scoundrel there is a hero and for every selfish politician, there is a dedicated leader also.

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

Ans. Lincoln wants that his son should be steered away from envy.

3. What does Lincoln expect his son never to sell?

Ans. Lincoln expects his son that he should never sell his heart and soul at any rate.

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

Ans. Lincoln wants his son not be cuddled because he thinks that only the test of fire makes fine steel.

5. What should one beware of?

Ans. One should beware of too much sweetness.

Lesson 2 (Plants also Breathe)

1. What was the event that surprise the world?

Ans. The event that surprised the world was an instrument that could measure the growth of plants. It was made in India by Jagdish Chander Bose.

2. Name the instrument made by Jagdish Chander Bose.

Ans. The name of the instrument made by Jagdish Chander Bose was 'Crescograph'.

3. What could the instrument measure?

Ans. The instrument could measure the growth of plants. It proved that plants have hearts & can feel.

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

Ans. In the nineteenth century, India was known for its greatness in the fields of fine arts, literature and philosophy.

5. Where did Bose go for higher studies?

Ans. Bose went to England for higher studies after studying Physics at Calcutta University. He graduated from Cambridge University.

6. What can plants feel?

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

7. How can one be glorious?

Ans. It is action and not idleness that is responsible for one's glory.

#### Lesson -3 (The Postmaster)

1. How did the postmaster feel at Ulapur? why?

Ans. The postmaster felt like a fish out of water at Ulapur. Because he belonged to Calcutta and was appointed in this remote village.

2. Who was Ratan?

Ans. Ratan was an orphan girl of the village. She did odd jobs for the postmaster.

3. What memories haunted the postmaster?

Ans. The memories of his own home, mother and sister haunted the postmaster. These memories often made him sad.

4. What did Ratan learn from the postmaster?

Ans. Ratan learnt the alphabet from the postmaster. In a very short time, she learnt the double consonants.

5. Why did he apply for transfer?

Ans. He applied for transfer because he did not want to live there. The climate of the area did not suit him. He felt home sick also.

6. What were the words that Ratan could not bear?

Ans. The postmaster said, "Ratan, I shall tell my successor to look after you". These words were kindly meant. She could not bear them.

7. What did he try to give her while going away?

Ans. He tried to give her his whole month's salary. But she refused to take it.

8. What did Ratan actually want?

Ans. Ratan actually wanted the postmaster to take her to his house.

#### Lesson 4 (Budgeting Your Time)

1. Why is money considered so important?

Ans. Money is considered so important because everyone loves it. People believe that its power is great. We can buy anything with it. It is said that money makes the mare go.

2. Does time wait for anyone?

Ans. No, time and tide wait for none. Those who waste their time, have to repent. So one must act in time before it is too late.

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

Ans. The time which can make or mar one's whole future should not be lost. Such a precious moment must not be ignored.

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

Ans. 'Now' is the most important time for doing something. It is the only time when we have power to act something.

5. Why must one be punctual?

Ans. One must learn to be punctual in all one's activities. If we are not punctual, we may miss any important task to do. Then we shall have to repent. The power of time is greater than money. Money once lost, can be regained ; time once lost, is lost for ever.

6. Is it useful to cry over the spilt milk or blame our stars for our failures?

Ans. It is no use to cry over the spilt milk. We should not blame our stars for our failures when we are ourselves responsible for it.

#### Lesson 5 (Journey by Night)

1. Who was Sher Singh Bahadur?

Ans. Sher Singh Bahadur was a really brave man. He was a famous hunter. He lived in Laldwani village. He looked after his animals and cultivated his field.

2. Where did he get the scar from?

Ans. He got the scar from a tiger who attacked him when he was pulling his comrade away from a tiger.

3. What had happened to all the children?

Ans. All the children were dead. They had died of Cholera and Influenza.

4. How did Sher Singh cross the second river?

Ans. Sher Singh made a rope from grass. He tied it round his brother and himself. Then he entered the water and moved forward slowly. It was only his courage that helped him to cross the river.

5. What did the doctor say?

Ans. The doctor called Sher Singh a brave boy. He called him Sher Singh Bahadur. He told him that his brother was out of danger.

#### Lesson 6 & 7 (The Bishop's candlesticks - I & II)

1. What did the convict want?

Ans. The convict was hungry. He had eaten nothing for three days. He asked the Bishop to give him food to eat.

2. Why did the Bishop leave the door unbarred?

Ans. The Bishop was a kind-hearted man. He was always ready to help the poor and the needy. He did not fear any theft. So he kept the door unbarred.

3. Why did the convict become a thief?

Ans. The convict had no work to do. His wife was ill. She was dying. He had no money. He had no food to give her. So he had to steal to buy food for his wife.

4. What did he tell the Bishop about prison life?

Ans. The convict told the Bishop that he was treated badly in the prison. They chained him up like a wild animal. They lashed him like a hound. He was fed on filth. He was covered with vermin.

5. Why did the convict steal again?

Ans. The convict had run away from prison. He spent the night in the Bishop's house. He stole his silver candle sticks. He thought he could get a lot of money by selling them.

#### Lesson 8 and 9 (God sees the truth, but waits)

1. What did Ivan Dmitrich Aksenov's wife say when he was about to start?

Ans. Ivan Dmitrich Aksenov's wife told him not to go to the fair when he was about to start. Because she had a bad dream about him.

2. What had she dreamt about?

Ans. She had dreamt that her husband had returned from the town. When he took off his cap, she saw that his hair had turned grey.

3. After searching his luggage what did the soldiers find?

Ans. The soldiers found a blood-stained knife after searching his luggage.

4. What was Aksenov charged with?

Ans. Aksenov was charged with murdering a merchant and robbing him of twenty thousand rubles.

5. What did he tell his wife?

Ans. He told his wife that he had not killed and robbed the merchant. He suggested her that they should petition the king not to let an innocent man die.

6. Why did he give up all hope?

Ans. His wife did not believe him that he was innocent. The king had also rejected their petition for mercy. It gave him a big shock and he gave up all hope.

7. What was the punishment given to him?

Ans. Aksenov was condemned to be flogged and sent to Siberia to live with other convicts.



8. What were the changes that came over Aksenov during his twenty-six year stay in Siberia?

Ans. His hair turned white as snow. His beard grow long, thin and grey. All his mirth went. His back was bent. He walked slowly. He spoke little and never laughed. He often prayed to God.

9. What did the prison authorities think of Aksenov?

Ans. The prison authorities liked Aksenov for his goodness. His fellow-prisoners also respected him. They called him 'Grandfather' and 'The Saint'.

10. How did Makar's heart change?

Ans. Makar's heart was changed due to Aksenov's goodness. Makar feared that he would tell the prison authorities about his crime. But Aksenov told nothing about it. This changed Makar's heart.

#### Lesson 10 (Life Story of a Man-Eater)

1. What did the cub's mother caution him about?

Ans. She always cautioned him never to leave the cave during her absence.

2. What is the law in jungle?

Ans. The law in the jungle is - beware, the cub of the stranger.

3. Who else did the Bhalu advise him to avoid? Why

Ans. Bhalu advised him to avoid man, red dogs and mad jackles. He warned him that man was the worst of all the killers in the forest.

4. How did his foot injure?

Ans. One evening, he was lying on the hill-side. Suddenly a heavy missile struck his paw. It smashed his bone and tore off the flesh. He could never use that foot again.

5. Why did his mate back away from him?

Ans. After killing a lad, the tiger fled back to the cave. Reaching there, his mate came out to greet him. But she smelt the human blood on his claws. She disliked it. That was why she backed away from him and was never seen again.

#### Lesson 11 (The Discovery of Moon)

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

Ans. Armstrong and Edwin were the two American astronauts who landed on the moon for the first time.

2. What was name of their spacecraft?

Ans. The name of their spacecraft was Apollo - 11.

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

Ans. The USA and The USSR had the two countries which had worked out programme for the exploration of the moon

4. Why have the scientists declare moon unfit for human habitation?

Ans. The moon is completely desolate place. There is no water and air. There is no atmosphere. Cosmic dust regularly falls here. So it is unfit for human habitation.

### Lesson 12 (Three Great Indians)

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

Ans. 'The first war of independence' is given the name to the national uprising 1857.

2. When and where was Laxmi Bai born?

Ans. Laxmi Bai was born on 16th Nov., 1834 in Varanasi (U.P.)

3. What was her childhood name?

Ans. Her childhood name was Manikarnika or Manu.

4. Who was she married to?

Ans. She was married to Raja Gangadhar Rao of Jhansi when she was only eight.

5. How is Udham Singh's name linked with Jallian Wala Bagh?

Ans. He was the only man who took his revenge on General O' Dwyer for killings of Jallian wala Bagh. He killed him who was responsible for the death of thousands of innocent people.

6. How did he take his revenge?

Ans. Udham Singh waited for 21 years to take his revenge. He shot General O' Dwyer, the villain of the show, in full view of a large gathering in England on March 13, 1940.

### Lesson 13 (The Death of Abhimanyu)

1. Why did Karna decline to be the commander-in-chief of the Kaurva's army?

Ans. Karna declined to be the Commander-in-chief of the Kaurva's army because Drona was older and more experienced than he.

2. What request did Duryodhana make?

Ans. Duryodhana requested Drona to plan the war strategy in such a way that Yudhishtira might be arrested.

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

Ans. On the eleventh day of the war, Drona went to the battle field. He wanted to arrest Yudhishtira. Arjun was informed about this plan. So he was very careful and wanted to help his brother.

4. What is chakravyuh?

Ans. The arrangement of army in the shape of a wheel is known as chakravyuh.

5. Who knew to pierce through chakravyuh?

Ans. Only Arjuna, Pradyumna, Abhimanyu and Krishna knew how to pierce through chakravyuh.

6. What was Arjuna's vow?

Ans. Arjuna's vow was to kill Jayadratha next day by sunset or die himself.

### Long Answer type Questions (30-50 words)

#### Lesson 1 (Grooming of a Boy)

List the qualities which make a good human being.

One should know that all men are not just and true. One should know that for every scoundrel there is a hero and for every selfish politician, there is a dedicated leader also. One should learn that a dollar earned is of far more value than five found. A good human being wants to steer himself away from envy. He knows that it is more honourable to fail than to cheat. He has strong faith in his own ideas. He is gentle with the gentle and tough with the tough. He does not lose his temper at any cost.

#### Lesson 2 (Plants also Breathe and Feel)

Write down the uses of Crescograph :-

Crescograph is a wonderful machine. It is made in India by J. C. Bose. It is an instrument that can measure the growth of plants. It proved that plants have sight and a special sense which tells them that a stranger is approaching. It also proved that plants have hearts and they can feel tired, depressed or happy like human being.

#### Lesson -3 (The Postmaster)

Write a short note on how Ratan served her master when he was ill?

Ratan looked her master very well when she came to know that he was feeling not well. She at once stepped into the post of his mother. She called in the village doctor. She gave the patient his pills at the proper intervals. She sat up at night

by his pillow. She cooked light food for him. She asked every now and then if he was feeling a little better. In short, she did everything what she could do for him.

#### Lesson 4 (Budgeting Your Time)

What should be the guiding principle of our life and why?

'Now or Never' must be our guiding principle in life. 'Now' is the most important time for doing something. It is the only time when we have power to act anything. We should never put off till tomorrow what we can do today. The power of time is greater than the power of money. Money once lost, can be regained ; time once lost, is lost for ever. Then we shall have to repent. So one must act in time before it is too late.

#### Lesson 5 (Journey by Night)

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

Sher Singh was really a 'sher'. He was only twelve years old, small and cheerful child of the jungle. But he had great faith in himself. He had to face many difficulties to save his brother. He had to cross the jungle and two rivers to take his brother to the nearest hospital. It was only his courage that saved the life of his brother. He, in the end, succeeds in the mission and earns the title of 'Bahadur' by the doctors. He was really a hero of the true life story.

#### Lesson 6 & 7 (The Bishop's candlesticks - I & II)

Write a short note on the Bishop in about 100 words.

The Bishop was a very kind-hearted man. He was always ready to help the poor and the needy. He used to keep his doors unbarred for this. He sold everything to help the poor. He gave away his silver candle-sticks which was dearest to him, to the convict. He showed kindness to the convict though he was rude to him. He believed that our body is the temple of living God. In short, he was really a man of God.

#### Lesson 8 and 9 (God sees the truth, but waits)

Write in 50-60 words a character-sketch of Aksenov.

Ivan Dmitrich Aksenov was a young merchant lived in Vladimir. He was handsome, fair-haired and curly-headed fellow. He was full of fun and very fond of singing. He used to drink before his marriage. But he gave up drinking after he got married and became a good person. He lived a contented life with his wife and children. Unluckily he was charged with murdering a merchant. He was sent to Siberia to live with other convicts though he was innocent. All his mirth

went. He often prayed to God. At last, his innocence was proved after twenty-six years. But now it was too late.

Write in 50-60 words a character-sketch of Makar Seminich.

Makar Seminich was a tall and strong person. But he was very wicked. He was a murderer and a robber. He robbed a merchant and killed him with his knife. He hid the knife in Aksenov's bag. Aksenov was charged with murder and robbery and sent to Siberia. It was he who was responsible to ruin the life of Aksenov. Later on, he himself was accused of stealing a horse and sent to Siberia too. He wanted to get rid of the prison so he dug a hole under the wall. Aksenov saw him doing so. Makar feared that he would tell others everything. But when Aksenov told nothing about it, a change came to him. He began to sob and admitted his crime.

#### Lesson 10 (Life Story of a Man-Eater)

Write in your words, the childhood memories of the tiger.

In this chapter, a tiger narrates his own story. He tells that he was born on a cold December night. His mother was very loving to him. She used to go hunting on nights. She always warned him never to leave the cave during her absence. Then he tells us how a kind Bhalu brought him back when he left the cave one night. He remembers how Bhalu advises him to avoid man, Red dogs and mad jackals. He also warns him that the man is the worst of all the killers in the forest. Then he remembers how his mother took him for hunting one night. She wanted to train him too. But she was badly wounded while hunting a Sambur. She died next day. These are some of his childhood memories.

#### Lesson 12 (Three Great Indians)

Write a short note on Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

It is a heart rendering incident in the history of India. This event took place at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. In 1919, a large number of people gathered there on the Baisakhi day. They were holding a peaceful meeting. Then suddenly, the British officer, General O' Dwyer ordered firing on these people. Thousand of men, women, children and old men died in the massacre. Many tried to escape by jumping into a nearby well. But they were suffocated to death. Udham Singh waited for 21 years to avenge this national insult. He killed the villain of the show in England on March 13, 1940.

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

Satguru Ram Singh played an important role in the struggle for freedom and the eradication of social evils. He preached the people to believe in one God, lead a simple, honest life free from any kind of evil. He advised them to help the poor and the needy and to work for the freedom of the country. He strongly opposed the child marriage, female foeticide, dowry marriages, religious fanaticism, cow slaughter and casteism. He also opposed taking alcoholic drinks and non-vegetarian foods. He encouraged people to live like brothers and fight for the freedom of their country from the British rule.

### Lesson 13 (The Death of Abhimanyu)

How did Arjuna avenge his son's death?

Arjuna came to know that Jayadratha had killed his son in a very cruel manner. He, at once, took a vow to kill him next day by sunset. or die himself. When Jayadratha and the Kauravas knew about the vow of Arjuna, they were frightened. Jayadratha was so afraid that he wanted to run away from the battle-field. Although Duryodhana assured him all protection, Arjuna pierced through the Kaurava army. He shot his arrows with terrific speed. They slashed the head of Jayadratha from his body. Thus the death of Abhimanyu was avenged and Arjuna fulfilled his vow.

### English Literature Book

Long answer type Questions (30-40 words)

#### Lesson 1 (The Magic Violin)

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

Ans. The boy gave his three coins to the begger. The begger said that he was very hungry. The boy took pity on him and gave him the coins cheerfully.

2. Why did the boy go to the farmer?

Ans. The boy was very poor. His parents died when he was young. Now he had no work to do. He went about the country looking for work. And at last he went to the farmer.

3. Where did the boy go then? What happened there?

Ans. The boy went back to the farmer's house to earn some more. As he went near the gate, a bird flew up from the field. He at once hit the bird with his magic gun. As the bird fell, the farmer came out of the house to pick it up. The boy began to play on his magic violin and the farmer had to dance.

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

Ans. The boy was sentenced to be hanged at once. He prayed the magistrate to let him play the violin before he was hanged. The kind magistrate allowed him to do so. The boy began to play the violin. At once the magistrate, the hangman, the farmer and other people began to dance. The boy did not stop till the magistrate set him free and gave him silver coins.

### Lesson 2 (Wishes Come True)

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

Ans. There were several reasons for this. First, there was going to be a geography test. And second, there would be a firework show at the Boses' house. Sushil had planned to spend the whole day there. So he pretended to have a tummy-ache. His father knew all about his tricks. He decided to teach him a lesson. He gave him bitter medicine and ordered to stay at home all day.

2. Why did the lady of wishes grant wishes to both the father and the son?

Ans. The father longed to have his childhood back, so that he could study properly and not waste time. On the other hand, the son wished to be as old as his father. He wanted to do whatever pleased him. He wanted to play all the day, climb trees and miss school. So lady of wishes decided to fulfill their wishes for some time. Both of them were happy to hear this.

### Lesson 3 (In The Flood)

1. What happened to the dog in the end?

Ans. The dog was killed by a crocodile. When the flood water came down, Chenna found the dead body of his dog under a coconut tree. He turned it from side to side with his toe and examined it. But he was not sure if it was his dog. One ear was bitten off. The color of the body had also changed. It was all rotten.

2. How did Chenna Paraya face the flood and how was he saved?

Ans. There was flood in the village. Chenna Paraya was left alone in the hut. His landlord left the village three days ago. Chenna Paraya knew that his end was near as the water would submerge the hut soon. But he faced the flood bravely. He came out of the hut by breaking open the roof. He cried aloud to

the boatmen nearby. Luckily they heard him and came to the help. Thus he was saved with his wife, four kids, the cat and the dog.

#### Lesson 4 (My Father And I)

1. Why did Ruskin Bond not want to leave his father? How did he spent time in Delhi?

Ans. The time, Ruskin Bond spent with his father was probably the happiest in his childhood. That was why he did not want to leave his father. He had no friends in Delhi during that period. So he kept him busy by looking at his father's things - books, stamps, the old gramophone, post cards and albums of photographs. Sometimes he would walk around the jungle. Some Sundays, they would explore old tombs and monuments. They would also go to see the films.

2. What arguments did the author give to stay with his father? Why did his father not agreed with him?

Ans. The author said that he could learn more at home. So there was no need to go to school. On hearing this, the father said that he could not teach him algebra, physics and chemistry. The author again said that the father would feel lonely without him. At this, the father said that could not be helped. He was frequently posted from one place to the other. He could not keep Ruskin with him at all those places. The father asked him if he could stay with his Calcutta Granny. The author said that he did not know her.

#### Lesson 5 (I became a great friends of Animals & Birds)

1. Why did he free the grouse and how did he help them?

Ans. The author had caught a few grouse and he was carrying them to the forester. But an incident changed his mind and he took them to the home. Suddenly a hawk came down like lightning. It clutched a starling between its sharp claws and soared up into the sky. The poor bird's mate followed it but dropped down like a stone. Its mournful cry touched the writer's heart. He decided to be kind to birds and animals. So instead of going to the forester, he took the grouse home. He nursed them and then left them free.

2. why did the writer go to the lake? What happened there?

Ans. He went there for fishing. There he saw a duck family swimming in the lake. Suddenly a kite came down to pick up the duckling. The writer at once swung his fishing rod round. It caught the kite's wings with the hook. But the bird was very powerful. He flew with the rod. But the ducklings were safe.

#### Lesson 6 (A Letter to God)



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

Ans. Lencho became unhappy after the storm because he was totally ruined after that. The corn was totally destroyed. Not a leaf remained on the trees. The flowers were gone from the plants. In short, the hail had left nothing. He said that they would all go hungry that year. All through the night, he thought only of the help from God.

2. Who did he write to for help? What did he write in his letter?

Ans. Lencho wrote a letter to God for help. He wrote in his letter that without God's help, his family and he would go hungry that year. He asked God to send him hundred pesos in order to sow his field again. He needed it to live until the crop came because the hail storm left nothing.

#### Lesson 7 (The Last Leaf)

1. What did Johnsy feel about her illness?

Ans. Johnsy was very ill. She felt that she would not recover from illness. She would see an old ivy creeper climbing half-way up the wall opposite their window. The creeper was shedding its leaves in the strong wind. Johnsy felt that she would die when the last leaf fell.

2. What was Behrman's masterpiece?

Ans. Behrman was a sixty-year old painter. His life-long dream was to paint a masterpiece but that had remained a dream. When Sue told him about Johnsy's fancy, he at once agreed to work in the cold night. He went out in rain. He painted an ivy leaf on the wall. It looked so real that Johnsy could not know it. It was really his masterpiece. Now Johnsy had the will to live.

#### Lesson 8 (The Bewitched Jacket)

1. What did he find in the right pocket of the jacket? What happened after that?

Ans. When he put his hand into the right pocket, he noticed there was a piece of paper inside. He mistook it for the tailor's bill. But it was ten thousand lire note. He looked at the note carefully but there was no difference. He was astonished. He slipped his hand into the pocket again. There was an other ten thousand lire note. He might have turned pale as death.

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

Ans. He decided to destroy the jacket when he came to know that the money in his pocket came from crimes, blood and death. He was deeply distressed at

the suicide of the old lady who was his neighbour. So he went to destroy it. When he was destroying the jacket, he heard a human voice. It said, "Too late, too late!" But he saw no one there.

#### Lesson 9 (The King Who Limped)

1. Who did the king bring with him? Why?

Ans. The king brought two men with him. They were neighbours. They were fighting in a street over a dog. Each claimed that he was the owner of the dog. Nobody was ready to give in. The king brought them with him to decide their dispute.

2. How did the king return the dog to the right owner?

Ans. It was suggested by the first lady that the dog should be divided in two. And one half should be given to each. The king asked them if they agreed to that. The first neighbour was agreed to it at once. But the second one did not agree to that. He requested the king not to divide the dog. He said the he was ready to give the dog to the first man. Now the king knew the truth. He gave the dog to the second man who was its real owner. He sent the other one to prison.

#### Lesson 10 (The Diamond Maker)

1. Was the man rich? How do you know?

Ans. The man was not rich. He was ragged and dirty. He was unshaven and unkempt. He looked as though he had been left in a dust bin for a week. All this makes clear that he was very poor.

2. Why did the author not buy the diamond from him?

Ans. The author did not buy the diamond from him because he looked not rich. He looked like a begger. The author thought he could be a cobbler. Besides this, he had no money with him at that time. So the author decided not to buy diamond from him.

#### Main Course Book

#### Central Ideas (Main Ideas)

1. Open Thy Eyes and See Thy God :

The poet says that God does not live in temples. He can't be found by chanting, singing and telling of beads. It is no use of doing so. He says that God can be found among those people who work hard with their hands and sweat. He can be found there where the pathmakers break stones. He lives in the field of farmers where they work hard. We, therefore, should work hard and feel the presence of God within ourselves.

2. No Men Are Foreign :

The poem gives us a very noble idea of love and brotherhood. In it, the poet says that no men are strange and no countries are foreign. There is no real distinction between man and man. All men live on the same earth and breathe the same air. They have the same kind of hands. They do the same kind of labour. We, therefore, love and respect others as our equals. We should make this earth a heaven of peace, joy and equality.

3. Sympathy :

The poet here says that helping a fellow being in distress and need with money is good. But sympathy is greater than money. Money can be paid back. But sympathy and kind words can never be repaid. It is a heavenly virtue. We, therefore, should show sympathy to those who are in distress or need.

4. Excelsior :

It is a small poem with a very inspiring message. The poet here says that the journey of life is full of problems, obstacles, temptations and threats. But we should go on fighting our way to our goal. We should move ahead without being tempted, afraid or discouraged even if we fail to achieve our goal. Success or failure is not important. The important thing is continuous struggle and strong determination. Even gods bless such a person.

5. The Nightingale and the glow worm.

The story as related in the poem carries a lovely lesson for mankind. It tells us that every object of nature, living or non-living, is useful in its own way. One must co-exist with others so that the world may be happy and prosperous. We should not harm others. We should live and let others live.

6. The Ballad of Father Gilligan.

This poem conveys the idea that those who go on doing their duty to the best of their capacity and ability are the true servants of God. God is always kind and helpful to them. He comes down to help those who truly want to serve the poor and the sick.

!! Good Luck !!

Note – Students are advised to go through the text books, grammar and vocabulary for the question no. 1 (Objective Type Questions)