



**पुर्णा International School**  
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

**GRADE - VIII**  
**English**  
**April - May**  
**Study Material**  
**Year - 2022-2023**



**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)**  
**UNIT 1.THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT IN THE WORLD (PROSE)**

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Clumsily
2. Underneath
3. Curiosity
4. Greatcoat
5. Parapet
6. Sausage
7. Outstretched
8. Carols
9. Lopsided



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Scorch marks – burn marks
2. Restore – repair
3. Scruples – feelings that make you hesitate to do something wrong
4. Trenches – long deep ditches in the ground where soldiers hide from the enemy
5. Cello – A musical instrument like a large violin
6. Marzipan – A sweet covering on a cake made from sugar, eggs and almonds
7. Boarded up - Covered with wooden boards
8. Muddle headed – Confused

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

**Q 1. What did the author find in a junk shop?**

Ans - The author found a nineteenth century roll-top desk in the junk shop. It was made of oak. It was in a very bad condition.

**Q 2. Who had written the letter, to whom, and when?**

Ans - Jim Macpherson had written the letter to his wife Connie Macpherson on December 26, 1914.

**Q 3. How old was Mrs Macpherson now? Where was she?**

Ans - Mrs. Macpherson was a hundred and one years old. She was in a nursing home in Burlington House.

**Q4 . Why did the author go to Bridport?**

Ans - The author went to Bridport because that was the address where Mrs. Macpherson lived. He wanted to give that letter back to her.

**Q5 . Who did Connie Macpherson think her visitor was?**

Ans - Connie Macpherson thought that her visitor was her husband, Jim.

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**Q 1. Why do you think the desk had been sold, and when?**

Ans - The desk must have been sold when the house in which Connie Macpherson lived

had caught fire. She was taken to a nursing home. All the burnt up things must have been sold by the neighbours after that.

**Q 2. What is Connie's Christmas present? Why is it "the best Christmas present in the world"?**

Ans - When the narrator came to see Connie and gave her the box, she mistook him for her husband Jim. She thought that Jim had come home for Christmas. This was Connie's Christmas present. It was the best Christmas present in the world for her because Jim had written in the letter that he would come home on Christmas. She had read that letter several times everyday to feel that he was near her. Now that he was finally there with her, she was extremely happy.

**> VALUE BASED QUESTIONS**

**1. Why do Jim and Hans think that games or sports are good ways of resolving conflicts? Do you agree?**

Ans - Jim and Hans thought that games or sports are good ways of resolving conflicts because nobody dies in matches. No children are orphaned and no wives become widows. Due to these reasons, games are good ways for resolving conflicts. Wars only lead to death and devastation.

**> WRITING SKILL**

**Read the following telephone conversation between Neerja and Sonam. Sonam is about to leave home and will not be able to meet Rohit. She leaves a message for him.**

**Write the message, using not more than 50 words.**

**Neerja : It is Neerja here. Sonam, Do you know India International Trade Fair 2021 has started. I plan to visit it today.**

**Sonam : Oh! it is a wonderful idea. But why not make it tomorrow?**

**Neerja : No. Tomorrow I am busy. Let's make it today. Surinder is coming with me. You bring Rohit with you.**

**Sonam : He is not at home at present. But rest assured. He will be happy to be with us. He had expressed a desire to visit it earlier.**

**Neerja : Then it is settled. Please wait for us at Gate No.3 at 1.30 pm today. In case, you reach earlier, please wait for us. If we reach earlier, we shall look for you.**

**Sonam : Fine, It shall be all right. We shall reach in time.**

**Neerja : All right. Bye till then.**

**Sonam : Bye.**

**MESSAGE**

**15-04-21**

**Rohit,**

**We are visiting India International Trade Fair 2021 today. Neerja and Surinder shall wait for us at 1.30 pm at Gate No.3. I shall be back from office at 12 noon to go there. Please wait till then. I shall tell you everything.**

**Sonam**

**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)**  
**UNIT 1. THE ANT AND THE CRICKET (POEM)**

➤ **SUMMARY**

This poem is a fable taken from Aesop's Fables. This poem is about an ant and a cricket. There was a cricket who loved to sing and dance during warm and sunny months of spring. He was short-sighted. He didn't bother to store food for the rainy season and cold winter.

When the earth was covered with ice and snow, he found that he had nothing to eat. There were no flowers and no leaves on the trees. He grew nervous. Starvation could be seen over his face. Wet with the rain and shivering with cold, the hungry cricket went to an ant to get shelter and food. He made it clear that he would return the borrowed grain the next day. The miserly ant said humbly that he was the servant and friend of the cricket. But as a matter of principle, the ants neither borrow nor lend. He asked why he never bothered to store something for the rainy day.

The cricket admitted that he had been careless and foolish. He enjoyed the beauties of summer and sang merrily. The ant then told him bluntly to go and dance all winter. He turned the poor cricket out.

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Complain
2. Snow- covered
3. Starvation
4. Famine
5. Shelter
6. Mouthful
7. Sorrow
8. Wicket
9. Cricket



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Accustomed to - addicted to, in habit
2. A crumb - a piece
3. Shelter - home
4. Starvation - hunger
5. Quoth - quoted
6. Gay - happy

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

**1. The cricket says, "Oh! What will become of me?" When does he say it, and why?**

Ans. The cricket says, "Oh! What will become of me?" when he realises that the winter had arrived. He says this because he realises that there was no food to be found either in the house or outside.

**2. The ant tells the cricket to "dance the winter away". Do you think the word 'dance' is appropriate here? If so, why?**

Ans. Yes, the word 'dance' seems quite appropriate in used in a sarcastic manner these lines. The cricket had fun during the happy and pleasant months of summer. The ant tells him that he might as well have fun in the winter, without any food or shelter.

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**1. (i) Find in the poem the lines that mean the same as "Neither a borrower nor a lender be" (Shakespeare)**

Ans. We ants never borrow; we ants never lend."

**(ii) What is your opinion of the ant's principles?**

Ans. The ant's principles seem quite fair. The ants are self sufficient and they have managed to do so because of sheer hard work. They consume what is required and store the remaining. Therefore, they are never required to borrow. For the same reasons, they do not wish to lend because that might lead to depletion of their resources.

➤ **EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS**

**Read the extract and answer the following questions**

**At last by starvation and famine made bold,  
All dripping with wet, and all trembling withcold,  
Away he set off to a miserly ant,  
To see if, to keep him alive, he would grant**

1. Who was suffering from starvation and famine ?

- (a) the Ant      **(b) the Cricket**  
(c) the poet      (d) a man.

2. Why was he 'dripping with wet' ?

- (a) It was raining hard.      (b) He had dived in a pond,  
**(c) He had no shelter.**      (d) He had taken a bath.

3. What did he expect to get from the miserly ant ?

- (a) good advice      (b) food  
(c) shelter      **(d) food and shelter.**

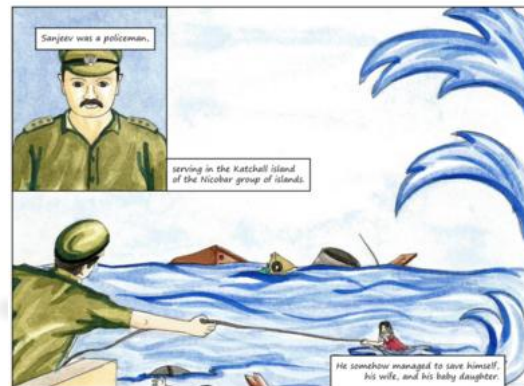
4. What does the word 'grant' mean ?

- (a) kind      (b) generous  
(c) take      **(d) give.**

**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)**  
**UNIT 2.THE TSUNAMI (PROSE)**

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Ignominious
2. Co-operative
3. Guest house
4. Overhead
5. Daze
6. Sea shore
7. Clinging
8. Fainted
9. Whirlpools
10. Landslides
11. Abandoned
12. Eyewitness



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Archipelago – A group of many islands and surrounding sea
2. Tremor – a slight earthquake
3. Chaos – complete disorder
4. Relief helicopters – helicopters bringing help for the people
5. Recede – move back from where it was
6. Traumatized – greatly shocked and distressed
7. Resort – a place where people go on holiday
8. Triggered – Caused
9. Hysterical – without any control over yourself
10. Refuge – Shelter or protection from danger
11. Withstood – endured without collapsing
12. Surge – force

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

**Q1. Why did Tilly's family come to Thailand?**

Ans- Tilly's family came to Thailand because it was a part of their plan to celebrate Christmas.

**Q2. How many people and animals died in Yala National Park?**

Ans - As many as sixty people and only two water buffaloes died in Yala National Park.

**Q 3. How do you think her geography teacher felt when he heard about what Tilly had done in Phuket?**

Ans - Tilly had used what she had learnt in class. The teacher felt satisfied and pleased and was very proud of her.

**Q 4. Do you think Tilly's mother was alarmed by them?**

Ans- Yes, such an odd thing as sudden excessive swelling of the sea alarmed Tilly's mother PennySmith but She had absolutely no idea whatsoever, of what was happening, what to do .

**Q 5. Where had Tilly seen the sea behaving in the same strange fashion?**

Ans- Before coming on vacation, Tilly saw the video of Tsunami in one of her geography classes.

**➤ ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**Q1. Where did the Smith family and the others on the beach go to escape from the tsunami?**

Ans- The Smith family and a few other families on the beach went to the swimming pool at the hotel initially. After a while, when the waves hit, the families ran for their lives and ended up on the third floor of the hotel to escape from the tsunami.

**Q 2. What were the warning signs that both Tilly and her mother saw?**

Ans - Normally a sea constantly follows the ebb and flow routine but on that day Tilly and her mother saw that the sea was continuously surging forward, which in itself is highly unusual.

**➤ WRITING SKILL**

You are Anita/Anish. You stay in a hostel and share a room with Mita/ Manish, your classmate. You have been detected with Typhoid fever. For this reason you have to be admitted in a hospital immediately. Draft a message telling your roommate why and where you are going and that you will be back in 7 days. Also request him/her to submit your English notebook for checking.

**MESSAGE**

5 May , 2020  
pm

3:00

Mita

I am going to the hospital as I have been detected with Typhoid fever .I will be admitted in the hospital for 7 days. Please submit my English notebook for checking.

Anita

**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)**  
**UNIT 2.GEOGRAPHY LESSON (POEM)**

➤ **SUMMARY**

Poet watches the land from the sky. He finds it discovered the grounds spread in non attracting way.

As he reached more higher he saw the populated valleys and cities spread all over the country. Thereason was simple that the land and water attracted the people. Then he went up to six miles and the round earth appeared to have more water than land. From that light it was not easily visible thatthe hatred among made them in different to each other.

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Sprang
2. Inevitability
3. Scaled
4. Haphazard
5. Populated
6. Delineated

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Inevitable – That cannot be avoided
2. Haphazard – without plan or order
3. Delineated - shown
4. Sprang – To rise , to move up
5. Miles – a unit of linear measure
6. Valleys - deep areas on land between mountain and hills

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

**Q1. What is the logic of geography about the populated land?**

Ans - The logic is that the land and water attracted man. So the country is populated.

**Q 2. Why the ground from the sky looked haphazard?**

Ans - It looked haphazard because all the houses, factories and woods are scattered on the groundunplanned and disordered.

**Q3. What were the facts which the poet watched from the six miles height?**

Ans - There are two facts;

- (i). The earth is round.
- (ii). the earth has more water than land

**Q4. Mention two things that are**

- (i) **clear** from the height.
- (ii) **not clear** from the height.

Ans. (i) It becomes clearer from the height that the earth is round and that land and water attract man.

(ii) Even from the height it was not clear why men hate and kill each other and build walls across the city.



➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**1. Comment on the title of the poem. The poem has been titled, "Geography Lesson" and has been titled quite suitably.**

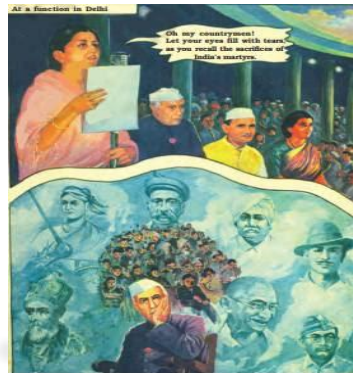
The poet learns a lesson from the geography. He was able to understand that the city that looked unplanned when viewed from the ground had been developed in accordance with the needs of the man. It was, therefore, not unplanned, but beyond the understanding of the common man. Therefore, rather than continuously criticising their city, man should be thankful for the comforts that he has. Man should, on the other hand, try to derive answers to the mystery behind man's hatred and animosity towards another man.



**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)**  
**UNIT 3. GLIMPSES OF THE PAST (PROSE)**

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Martyrs
2. Conquests
3. Destiny
4. Dethroned
5. Arrears
6. Ruined
7. Cripple
8. Superstitions
9. Oppression
10. Regulations
11. Grievances



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Glimpses - a momentary or partial view
2. Rivalries - competition for the same objective or for superiority in the same field
3. Dethroned - remove (a monarch) from power
4. Scorned - feel or express contempt or disdain for
5. Inevitably - as is certain to happen; unavoidably
6. Famine - extreme scarcity of food
7. Superstitions - unfounded belief
8. Oppression - Unjust treatment
9. Bleach - deprive of vitality or substance.
10. Pounced - spring forward suddenly so as to attack or seize someone or something
11. Upsurge - An increase

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

**1. Do you think the Indian princes were short-sighted in their approach to the events of 1757?**

Ans. The Indian princes were surely short-sighted to the events of 1757 because they failed to understand the consequences of the foreign help that they sought to in order to resolve their internal matters.

**2. How did the East India Company subdue the Indian princes?**

Ans - Indian princes were divided and fought one another. Very often they sought the help of East India Company to do so. As a result they became weak. By this divide and rule policy the Company subdued them all one by one.

**3. What is REGULATION III?**

Ans - According to this British Rule, an Indian could be jailed without trial in a court.

**4. Why was Mangal Pandey executed?**

Ans. The discontent in the East India Company's army was increasing day by day as the Indian soldiers had understood that they were being discriminated against. Mangal Pandey, one of the

sepoys, led a rebellion against the regiment and attacked one of the adjutants. He was executed for daring to rebel.

**5 . Name these people.**

- (i) The ruler who fought pitched battles against the British and died fighting. -
- (ii) The person who wanted to reform the society.
- (iii) The person who recommended the introduction of English education in India.
- (iv) The popular leaders who led the revolt.

Ans - (i) Tipu Sultan

(ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(iii) Lord Macaulay

(iv) Nana Sahib Peshwa, Kunwar Singh, Tatya Tope

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**1. Who is an artisan? Why do you think the thumbs of expert artisans were chopped off?**

Ans - An artisan is a person who is skilled in an applied art; a craftsman. The British feared that the goods which they were importing from their country to sell in India would not stand competition in quality with the goods produced by these expert Indian artisans. So to make them incapable of doing their work the British used to chop off the thumbs of artisans.

**2. In what ways did the British officers exploit Indians?**

Ans. British officers exploited Indians in multiple ways. They reduced the Indians into nothingness by passing the Regulation III. They imposed heavy taxes on the Indian farmers and reformed the land laws too. They imported English goods in bulk without paying import duties and crippled the Indian artisans.

**3 . Mention the following.**

- (i) Two examples of social practices prevailing then.
- (ii) Two oppressive policies of the British.
- (iii) Two ways in which common people suffered.

Ans - (i) Untouchability and child marriage

Ans (ii) (1) The British passed a resolution according to which an Indian could be jailed without trial in a court.

(2) The British supported the British industries. To do so they made imports of British Goods to this country tax-free as a result of which the Indian industries started to die.

Ans (iii) (1) The British did not care about the needs and feelings of Indians.

(2) The farmers were heavily taxed and the thumbs of the artisans were chopped off.

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

You are Megha Gupta/ Mehul Gupta, the Head Girl/Head Boy of St Mary's School, Dehradun. Draft a notice, informing the students of classes VII and VIII about a workshop on 'table manners and etiquettes' to be held in the school premises. Give all the necessary details.

ST MARY'S SCHOOL DEHRADUN

**NOTICE**

20th August, 2022

Workshop on Table Manners

This is to inform all the students of classes VII to VIII about a workshop on 'Table Manners and Etiquettes', that will be held in the school auditorium on 25th August, 2022 (Wednesday) at 8:00 am. It is mandatory for all the students to attend the workshop. For any type of query please contact the undersigned.

Megha Gupta  
(Head Girl)



**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)**  
**UNIT 3, MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT (POEM)**

**-T. S. Eliot**

➤ **SUMMARY**

In T.S Eliot's poem, Macavity the mystery cat of villainous character is described. Macavity is a tall and thin individual who is always upto some crime. He is too clever to leave any evidence of his guilt. He is the confusion of every agencies in the world including Scotland Yard and Flying Squad who specialized investigating crime. There is never enough proof to arrest him and he never found remotely near the mystery of crime.

Not only does he breaks the human law but also breaks the law of gravity. his brows are deeply lined as a result of continuous planning of crime. He is neglected by society and wears a dusty coat. Macavity has sunken eyes and a highly domed head. He never combs his whisker and thus bears untidy. He spends his time plotting for his criminal acts and how to carry them out.

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Defy
2. Bafflement
3. Gravity
4. Levitation
5. Sunken
6. Domed
7. Squad
8. Whiskers
9. Depravity

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Scotland Yard – the head quarters of the London police force
2. Basement – underground space
3. Ginger- noiseless, cunning and cautious
4. Sunken in – deep in
5. Whiskers – hair on the cheeks
6. Fiend - devil
7. Feline - relating to a cat
8. Depravity - Moral corruption
9. Levitation - the action of rising or causing something to rise and hover in the air, typically by means of supposed magical powers

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

**1. Who is Macavity?**

Ans:- Macavity is a imaginative cat who is very mischievous.

**2. How does the poet describe Macavity?**

Ans:- The poet describes Macavity as- a master criminal, a mystery cat and the Hidden Paw.

**3. How does the Macavity the British police?**

Ans:- Macavity outwits the British police-slipping away from the scene of crime before the police arrives there.

**4. How does he move?**

Ans:- Macavity moves fast like a snake.

**5. How does he dodge people and the police?**

Ans:- He befools the people and the police. When they think he is half asleep, he is always wide awake.

**➤ ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**1. Describe the character sketch of Macavity – the mystery cat.**

Ans -Macavity is a very cunning and cautious cat. He is tall and thin, his eyes are sunken in, his head is highly domed. His coat is dusty and he never combs his whiskers.

**2. Why does he call Macavity a fiend and Monster?**

Ans - The poet is fond of cats but he hates Macavity who is big criminal because he dodges the police every time. So, he calls him a fiend and monster.

**➤ WRITING SKILL**

**You are Vaishali Sharma/ Vaibhav Sharma, the Vice Head Girl/Vice Head Boy of Puna International School, Ahmedabad. Your school is organising an inter class Drawing and Painting Competition for classes V to VIII. Draft a notice, words inviting the students to participate. Give all necessary details.**

**PUNA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

**NOTICE**

5th August, 2022

**Drawing and Painting Competition**

This is to inform all the students of classes V to VIII about the Drawing and Painting Competition to be held in the school.

Date : 10th August, 2022  
Time : 9:00 am to 11:00 am.  
Venue : Auditorium

Certificates will be awarded to all participants. Drawing sheets will be provided by the school. For further details contact the undersigned.

(Sign)  
Vaibhav Sharma  
(Vice-Head Boy)

**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)**  
**UNIT 4. BEPIN CHOUDHURY'S LAPSE OF MEMORY (PROSE)**

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Lapse
2. Thrillers
3. Quarters
4. Bookshelves
5. Sight-seeing
6. Regretted
7. Inevitable
8. Insanity
9. Ridiculous
10. Embarrassment
11. Heartbeat
12. Amazement

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Stepped out - come forward
2. Symptoms - signs
3. Desperately - hopelessly
4. Asylum - shelter
5. Clamped - bounds with clamps
6. Affluence - abundance
7. Retribution - as a punishment for
8. Thriller - Exciting stories
9. Argument - Reasoning
10. Deliberate - well considered
11. Idle- chat - unnecessary conversation
12. Meek - quiet
13. Bracing - stimulating

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

**1. Why did the man stare at Bepin Babu in Disbelief ?**

**Ans** - The man reminded Bepin Babu about his trip to Ranchi but he refused about it. this made the man stare at him.

**2. Where did Bepin Babu say he went in October '58 ?**

**Ans** - Bepin Babu told that he had gone to Kanpur In October 58.he stayed with his friend there.

**3. Mention any three things that Parimal Ghose know about Bepin Babu ?**

**Ans** - Parimal Ghose knew that- (i) He did not like hotel food. (ii) his wife died ten years ago. his brother had died insane.

**4. Why did Bepin Babu worry about what Parimal had said ?**

**Ans** - Bepin Babu was worried about Parimal Ghose who knew great deal of him. He seemed to know even intimate details, Like his wife's death and his brother's insanity.

**5. How did he decide who was right-his memory or Parimal Ghose ?**

**Ans-** For this Bepin Babu decided to phone Dinesh Mukerji.

**6 .Why did Bepin Babu hesitate to visit Mr. Mukerji ?Why did he finally decided to phonehim?**

**Ans-** Bepin Babu hesitate to visit Mr. Mukerji because he wanted to avoid embarrassment. Moreover he thought that Parimal Ghose might not think that he had lost his wits . This is why hededided to phone him.

**7. What did Mr. Mukerji say ? Did it comfort Bepin Babu or add to his worries ?**

**Ans-** Mr. Mukerji, after checking his diary ,said that he visited Ranchi in October'58. he alsoadded that he was also there .It added to Bepinb Babu's worries.

**8 .Who was Chunni Lal? What did he want from Bepin Babu ?**

**Ans** - Chunni Lal was old friend of Bepin Babu. He wanted Bepin Babu to help to find a job.

**> ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**1. Why did Bepin Babu change his mind about meeting Chunilal? What was the result of this meeting?**

**Ans.** Chunilal had been coming over and over again to meet Bepin Babu to make appeal for a job. Bepin Babu, therefore, asked him to leave. Immediately, however, Bepin Babu changed his mind because he thought Chunilal might have a fair idea about his Ranchi visit in 1958. After this meeting, however, Bepin Babu was left further troubled, since Chunilal confirmed BepinBabu's Ranch visit.

**2. BepinBabu lost consciousness at Hudroo Falls. What do you think was the reason for this?**

**Ans.** Bepin Babu lost consciousness at Hurdoo Falls perhaps because that was his last hope at regaining the lost part of his memory. He was already in bad health, worrying too much about his lapse of memory and at Hudroo Falls when he fails to recollect that episode, he probably got over burdened by his thought and lost consciousness.

**> WRITING SKILLS**

**FORMAL LETTER  
FORMAT**

ADDRESS OF THE SENDER  
DATE  
NAME OF THE ADDRESSEE  
ADDRESS OF THE ADDRESSEE  
SALUTATION  
SUBJECT  
BODY OF THE TEXT  
CLOSING  
NAME OF THE SENDER



**Write a letter to area MLA to draw the attention for the student safety from traffic chaos in your locality.**

12, Shyam Bungalows,  
Chandkheda  
Ahmedabad - 382424

Date - 10th July 2022

The Area MLA,  
Chandkheda  
Ahmedabad - 345267

Subject-Traffic chaos

Dear Sir,

We are pleased to have you like our area MLA that you are running a campaign on traffic chaos. I am the resident of Chandkheda and there are few concerns I would like to highlight. I would like you to bring attention to the circle of Chandkheda. Dozens of student pass this street during a day. There is no traffic inspector on the circle during day time. God forbid any tragedy can happen to these kids.

We will be highly obliged if you consider our issue and do the needful to save our society children.

Yours Sincerely,  
(Sign)  
Full Name



**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)**  
**UNIT 4. THE LAST BARGAIN (POEM)**

➤ **SUMMARY**

There was a daily wagger he wanted to be hired then a king come near the daily wagger with his chariot and said that he would hire him with his power but his power counted for naught so he disliked his agreement. At mid-day an old man came with gold coins and said that he would hire with money but this agreement also denied. In the evening a fair lady came out from garden and said that he would hire him with a smile but smile of lady couldn't attract the daily wagger so this was also refused by the daily wagger. At last a child playing with shells and said that he would hire him with nothing and he was won over the child's behaviour and innocence so he accept the agreement .

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Sword
2. Stone – paved
3. Nought
4. Crooked
5. Pondered
6. Glistened
7. Waywardly
8. Bargain

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Chariot - an open vehicle pulled by horses.
2. Hedge - a row of bushes or trees planted close together at the edge of a garden.
3. Hence forward - from now
4. Bargain - it is an agreement in which both promise to do something for each other.
5. Wandered – not straight
6. Nought – the digit 0
7. Waywardly - doing only what you want

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

Q 1. Who is the speaker in the poem?

**Ans.** - The speaker is the poet “RABINDRA NATH TAGORE”.

Q 2. “The king sword in the hand” suggests?

wealth    ii) Power    iii) More power than wealth.

**Ans** - ii) Power

Q 3. The old man offered the speaker a lot of money. Why did he turn down the offer?

**Ans** - The speaker turned down the offer because he does not like his offer.

Q 4. Why does he accept the agreement of child?

**Ans** - He accept the agreement of child because no power, money and beautiful thing in this world can win us. So he accepts the agreement of child.

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**1. Why did the man turn down the offer made by the king, the old man and the fair lady?**

Ans. The man turned down the offers made by the king, the old man and the fair lady because neither wealth nor power nor beauty attracted him. The man was looking for job, but not at the cost of his freedom. He desired good well and happiness.

➤ **VALUE BASED QUESTION**

**1. The poem invests a lot of faith in the idea of freedom comment.**

Ans. Rabindranath Tagore, being a champion of human rights, invests a lot of faith in the idea of human freedom. The poem, therefore, showcases a wilful rejection of power, money and beauty as none of these are as necessary for human growth and development as freedom. The works of the author especially coincide with the Indian national struggle. Therefore, too, the idea of individual freedom is upheld and glorified.

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

**INFORMAL LETTER**

ADDRESS OF THE SENDER

SALUTATION

BODY OF THE TEXT

CLOSING

NAME OF THE SENDER

**Letter to friend congratulating him on his success.**

18, Karol Bagh  
New Delhi  
September 29, 2022

My dear friend,

Monika, Please accept my heartiest congratulations on your brilliant success at High School examination. My joy knows no bounds when I think that you have topped in the exams. You have secured 98 % marks. This is the result of your hard work and sincerity. My parents are also happy to know about your success. Kindly convey my respect to your parent and love to the youngest.

With best Wishes

Yours friend

Ravi

**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)**  
**UNIT 5. THE SUMMIT WITHIN (PROSE)**

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Summit       | 7. Humility    |
| 2. Formidable   | 8. Obstacles   |
| 3. Exhilarating | 9. Mightiest   |
| 4. Aloofness    | 10. Eternal    |
| 5. Worthwhile   | 11. Unscalable |
| 6. Venture      | 12. Everester  |

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Summit - the highest point
2. Panorama - view of a wide area
3. Jubilant - very happy because of success
4. Fade - disappear gradually
5. Brutal - very cruel, without mercy
6. Tinge - Trace / shade
7. Exhilarating – very exciting
8. Communion – feeling of close relationship
9. Mystical – spiritual
10. Ascent – climb
11. Ordeals - painful experiences

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

**Q 1. What are the three qualities that played a major role in the author’s climb?**

**Ans-** The three qualities that played a major role in his climb are- endurance, persistence and willpower.

**Q 2. Why is adventure, which is risky, also pleasurable?**

**Ans.** The adventure, though risky, gives pleasure because man takes delight in overcoming obstacles and doing what is difficult.

**Q3. One does not do it (climb a high peak) for fame alone. What does one do it for, really?**

**Ans.** Conquering summit is a great physical achievement. But more than that, it gives the climber the emotional and spiritual satisfaction. It satisfies man’s eternal love for adventure.

**Q4. What, according to the writer, did his experience as an Everester teach him?**

**Ans-** According to the writer, his experience as an Everester provided him with the inspiration to face life’s ordeals determinedly. It taught him the conquest of internal summit is as worthwhile as climbing the mountain. He also concluded that perhaps the internal summits are higher than Everest.

**Q5. What were the “symbols of reverence” left by members of the team on Everest?**

**Ans -** Every climber left a symbol of reverence or what they associated with God. These “symbols of reverence” were a picture or an idol of God, a relic or an emblem of God they

worshipped. Therefore, Ahluwalia left a picture of GuruNanak. Whereas Rawat left a picture of Goddess Durga. PhuDorji left a relic of Buddha and Edmund Hillary buried a cross.

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**Q1. What was it about Mount Everest that the author found irresistible?**

**Ans-** Author was always fond of mountain climbing. Mount Everest is the highest, the mightiest and has defied many previous attempts. It takes the last ounce of one's energy. It is a brutal struggle with rock and ice. The passage up and down is difficult. Its climb gives one the sense of victory. Therefore, the author found it irresistible on account of its challenge and difficulties.

**Q2. Describe the scene that offers delight to the author as he reached the top of the Everest.**

**Ans.** From the summit, the author could see other silvery peaks, which gave him a lot of pleasure. He could also see other peaks through the clouds giving the eye glimpses of great picturesque beauty. The sun rays created an illusion of a jewelled necklace around the neck of the summit. A little below the mountains were various sloping valleys that added to the beauty on the place. Also, as one looked down, it appeared as if the ultimate work ship to God was being offered.

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

**STORY WRITING**

**Given below is an outline of the story given in the form of phrases. Fill in the blanks to create the complete story.**

Son falls into bad company..... disobeys his parents loses interest in studies  
..... father decides to bring the son back to the right path gives him a few apples  
..... places a rotten apple among the good ones after a few days the good apples also  
become rotten ..... son understands that one rotten apple spoils all the apples tries to  
mend his ways ..... gets transformed... moral.

**A Rotten Apple Spoils the Whole Barrel**

Once there was a man whose son fell into bad company. Under the influence of his friends he got into some bad habits. He started disobeying his parents. He would waste his time watching TV with the result that his grades in school, came down and he even flunked in one or two subjects. His father grew worried and decided to teach his son, a lesson.

He gave a few apples to his son. He then quietly placed a rotten apple among the good ones. After a few days when the son was about to take out an apple from the basket, he found that all the apples were rotten. He asked his father the reason for this. His father pointed out that he had deliberately placed one rotten apple in the basket. His son was surprised to see that one rotten apple had spoiled the entire lot. He now understood the reason for his downfall. He thanked his father for making him realise his mistake in his choice of friends. He immediately left their company and was transformed into a new individual.

**Moral - person is known by the company he keeps.**

**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (HONEYDEW)**  
**UNIT 5. THE SCHOOL BOY (POEM)**

➤ **SUMMARY**

In this poem, a school boy speaks. He is an unhappy child. The boy likes the morning. He is pleased to see the trees and the birds. The pleasure of childhood is in being free and happy like a bird. But a child is put in the school just as a bird put in the cage. The parents should understand their fault. Depriving the child of joy and freedom means a world without the spring. The world is a sorrowful place without happy childhood. In the absence of a happy child, we shall have a winter of sorrow.

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Morn     | 6. Huntsman  |
| 2. Skylark  | 7. Cruel     |
| 3. Drooping | 8. Dismay    |
| 4. Dreary   | 9. Anxious   |
| 5. Nip'd    | 10. Blossoms |

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. I love to rise -        | I am happy to get up                         |
| 2. Drooping -              | To hang down as from exhaustion              |
| 3. Shower -                | Volley/ shouting of a words rapid succession |
| 4. Blown away -            | Taken away by the wind                       |
| 5. Plants strip'd of joy - | if joy is taken away from plants             |

➤ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

Q 1. Who is the speaker of the poem?

Ans - A school going boy is the speaker in the poem.

Q 2. What is the cause of child's fear?

Ans - The school and the teachers are the cause of a child's fear.

Q 3. What is the poem written about?

Ans - It is written about the school going small children.

Q 4. Who is the poet of the poem?

Ans- William black is the poet of the poem

➤ **VALUE BASED QUESTION**

**1. The poet deeply sympathises with the boy. Do you agree?**

Ans. Yes, the poet deeply sympathises with the boy's condition. He is moved by the agony suffered by the boy on account of educational system robbing away the pleasures of 'childhood'. The poet looks at 'Childhood' as one of the formative phases of a person's life. The poet is deeply moved to see the young boys setting frustrated because of meaningless curriculum thus is imposed upon them especially when rather than shaping their personality it is destroying

## ➤ WRITING SKILL

Given below is an outline of the story given in the form of phrases. Fill in the blanks to create the complete story.

Elephant in a village ..... went for a bath to the river every day ..... passed a tailor's shop ..... tailor gave him something to eat ..... one day tailor has a fight with a customer ..... pricks elephant's trunk with a needle instead of giving him food ..... elephant fills water in his trunk ..... spoils tailor's stitched clothes ..... tailor sorry ..... moral.

### **The Elephant and the Tailor**

There lived an elephant in a village. He went to the river every day to take a bath. On the way to the river he passed a tailor's shop. The tailor grew fond of the elephant as he would see him every day going to the river. The tailor would give him something to eat. The two became good friends. One day the tailor had a quarrel with a customer. So he was not in a good mood. The elephant didn't know about the quarrel as he approached the tailor's shop. As usual, he put his trunk inside the shop expecting to get something to eat. The tailor instead of giving him something to eat pricked a needle into his trunk. The elephant was shocked at his behaviour and wanted to retaliate, but silently went away thinking he would come back and teach him a lesson. The elephant reached the river and took his bath. After that he filled muddy water in his trunk. On his way back he stopped at the tailor's shop. He saw some new clothes kept there, all ready to be delivered to customers. He threw the muddy water on the new clothes in the shop. All the clothes were destroyed. The tailor had to bear heavy losses. The tailor promised himself never to punish anyone who was not at fault.

**Moral - *As you sow, so shall you reap.***

**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (SR)**  
**CH - 1. HOW THE CAMEL GOT HIS HUMP**

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Prickles
2. Saddle
3. Plough
4. Cud
5. Idleness
6. Humph
7. Dust-cloak
8. Sticks
9. Thorns



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Djinn – a Spirit that has supreme powers
2. Plough - a large farming implement with one or more blades fixed in a frame  
Whistling – high-pitched sound by forcing breath through a small hole between one's lips or teeth
3. Dust-cloak – A loose outer garment
4. Remonstrated – Protested
5. Humph – now called as ‘hump’; a rounded raised mass of earth or land ; a rounded protuberance found on the back of a camel  
Reflection – the throwing back by a body or surface of light, heat, or sound without absorbing it.
6. Stroke – an act of hitting or striking someone or something
7. Prickles - a small thorn

➤ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

**1. What tasks, do you think, were assigned to the dog and the ox?**

Ans. The dog was given the task to fetch and carry things. The ox, on the other hand, was asked to plough the fields.

**2. Why did the camel live in the middle of the desert?**

Ans. The camel lived in the middle of the desert because he did not wish to do any work. He merely ate sticks, thorns and prickles.

**3. What made the dog, the horse and the ox very angry?**

Ans. The dog, the horse and the ox became very angry with the camel because the man had asked the three animals to do camel's share of work along with their own. This means double work for the three of them.

**4. How did the Djinn know the horse was complaining against the camel?**

Ans. The description of the camel given by the horse. “long neck and long legs” made it easier for the Djinn to understand that the horse was talking about the camel. The Djinn was also in charge in charge of all deserts and was therefore familiar with all animals.



**5. The camel said, “Humph’ repeatedly. How did it affect him?**

Ans. The Djinn explained to the camel how his ‘humph’ had turn into a hump on his back because he merely said ‘humph’ and did no work.

**6. What, according to the Djinn, was the use of the ‘humph’?**

Ans. According to the Djinn, because of his hump, the camel could work continuously for 2-3 days. The hump on the camel’s back was a storehouse of food and water.



**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (SR)**  
**CH - 2. CHILDREN AT WORK**

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Porter
2. Suitcase
3. Loudspeaker
4. Miserable
5. Jaggery
6. Brownish
7. Stuffing
8. Snatch
9. Pinching
10. Glumly
11. Rubbish
12. Puddles
13. Ragpickers

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Pulled in – arrived
2. Wobbly – Unsteady
3. Grimace – Twisted expression
4. Glumly – sadly
5. Making his head spin – giving him a headache
6. Chutney – Run over
7. Squashy – crushed
8. Gulped down – Swallowed quickly
9. Tiffin – snacks
10. Panicked – was very worried
11. Crookedly – Not straight
12. Shove – Push
13. Blockhead – fool

➤ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

**Q1. Velu stood on the platform but he felt “as if he was still on a moving train.” Why?**

Ans - When Velu stood down on the platform his legs felt shaky on seeing the huge and unknown crowd as if he was still on a moving train.

**Q2. What made him feel miserable?**

Ans -Velu saw the crowd and understood that nobody is giving any notice to him. He do not knowwhat to do and where to go.

**Q 3. Velu travelled without a ticket. Why?**

Ans -Velu travelled without a ticket because he had no money to buy a ticket.



**Q4. How did he escape the ticket collector's attention?**

Ans - He escaped the ticket collector's attention because he didn't come to the unreserved compartment .

**Q 5. Can Velu read Tamil and English? How do you know?**

Ans - Velu can't read English because he failed to read the signboards in English. But was able to read the Tamil sign on the Central Jail.

**Q 6. What material are the 'strange' huts made out of?**

Ans -The strange huts are made out of all sorts of things like metal sheets, tyres, bricks, wood and plastic.

**Q 7. Why does Velu find the huts strange?**

Ans - Velu finds the huts strange because in his village the houses are made of mud and palm leaves.

**Q8. Why had Velu run away from home?**

Ans - Velu had run away from home because he couldn't stand his father beating him for one more day. His father would snatch away all the money he and his sisters earned and spend it on drink.

**Q9. Why did he decide to follow the 'strange' girl?**

Ans - He decided to follow the 'strange' girl because she had promised to find some food for him. He was very hungry and knew no way to get the food for himself.

**Q10. What sort of things did Jaya and children like her collect and what did they do with those things?**

Ans - Jaya and children like her collected paper, plastic, glass and such other things. They sold these things to Jam Bazaar Jaggu who later on sold them to a factory.

**➤ ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**1. What one throws away as waste may be valuable to others. Do you find this sentence meaningful in the context of this story? How?**

Ans. Yes, for people who cannot afford proper food, leftover and thrown away food is important for their survival. The rich people waste a lot of food, but this food supports Velu and Jaya and the children like them. Jaya is a ragpicker and as a ragpicker she collects trash which is of no use to many people. Velu, himself, fails to understand the worth of collecting rubbish, something that is very important to Jaya, Jam Bazaar Jaggu and other ragpickers.

**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (SR)**  
**Ch-3. THE SELFISH GIANT**

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Blossom    | 7. Gruff      |
| 2. Frost      | 8. Cloak      |
| 3. Chimney    | 9. Hail       |
| 4. Musicians  | 10. Casement  |
| 5. Twittering | 11. Bitterly  |
| 6. Downstairs | 12. Stretched |

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Giant - Demon
2. Cornish Ogre - A Giant of Cornwall in the U.K.
3. Gruff - Rough.
4. Trespassers - Those who enter somebody's land/property without his/her permission.
5. Prosecuted - tried in a court of law(here,Punished).
6. Linnet - A brownish songbird found in Europe.
7. Casement - window that opens on hinges like a door.
8. Stole up - came quietly.
9. Feeble - weak.
10. Slay - kill.

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

**1. Why is the Giant called selfish?**

Ans. The Giant is called selfish because he doesn't allow the children to play in his garden.

**2. On one occasion the children said "How happy we are here!" Later they said:" How happy we are there!" What are they referring to in both the cases?**

Ans. In both the cases, the children are referring to the Giant's beautiful garden, which was a perfect play ground for them. In the first sentence they say that they are enjoying in the giant's garden. But in the second sentence it is beyond their reach.

**3. When spring came, it was still winter in the garden. What does winter stand for or indicate here?**

Ans. The winter, in the story, stands for lack of joy and activity. Winter indicates that flowers did not bloom in the Giant's garden. The birds didn't sing. There was no sign of joy and greenery.

**4. Was the Giant happy or sad over the state of the garden?**

Ans. The Giant was not happy looking at the state of his garden. He worried with astonishment as to why the change in seasons didn't change the condition of his garden.

**5. What effect did the linnet's song have over hail and the North wind?**

Ans. The linnet's song made the rattling hail and the roaring wind stop.

**6. Why was it still winter in one corner of the garden?**

Ans. In one corner of the garden, there continued to be winter because a little boy was unable to climb the tree.

**7. The Giant lay dead, all covered with white blossoms. What does this sentence indicate about the once selfish Giant?**

Ans. This sentence indicates that the Giant had been blessed with Christ's love and mercy. White flowers are indicative of peace and compassion, something that the Giant had learnt from the children in his garden.

➤ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**1. Winter has been presented like a story with its own characters and their activities. Describe the story in your own words.**

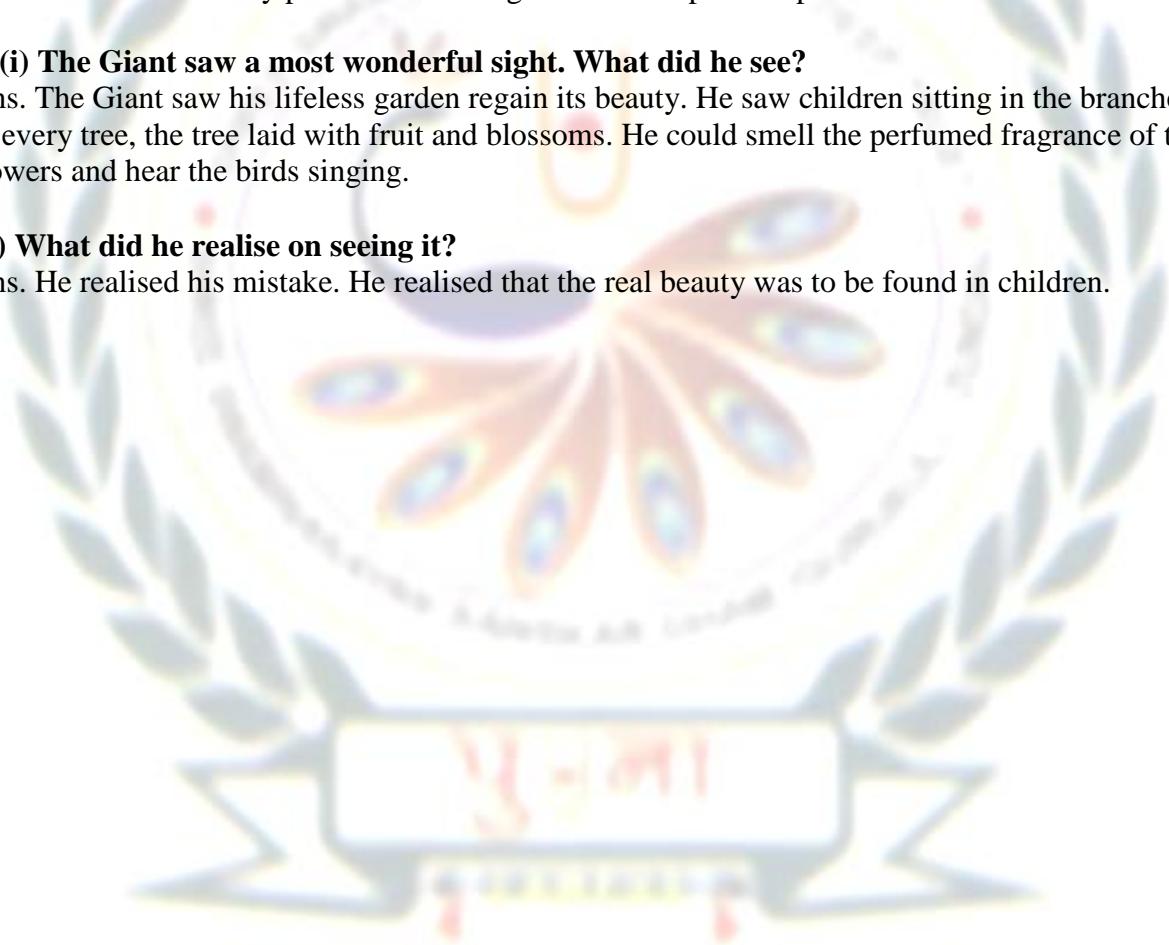
Ans. Winter had permanently come to reside in the selfish Giant's garden. Winter, then, called its kith and kin. It called snow, frost, hail and the North wind. The snow put its layer on the grass. The Frost painted the trees silver. The hail rattled till it broke the slates and the North wind broke the chimney pots. Winter along with its companions proved to be destructive.

**2. (i) The Giant saw a most wonderful sight. What did he see?**

Ans. The Giant saw his lifeless garden regain its beauty. He saw children sitting in the branches of every tree, the tree laid with fruit and blossoms. He could smell the perfumed fragrance of the flowers and hear the birds singing.

**(ii) What did he realise on seeing it?**

Ans. He realised his mistake. He realised that the real beauty was to be found in children.



**GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (SR)**  
**Ch-4. THE TREASURE WITHIN**

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Mechanical
2. Nightmares
3. Memories
4. Incurred
5. Threatened
6. Distraction
7. Architecture
8. Influence
9. Disabilities
10. Arithmetic

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Nightmare - an unpleasant & frightening dream
2. Psyche - mentality, the deepest feelings & attitudes
3. Pranks - naughty jokes, mischiefs
4. Bring up - to support life, nurture
5. Offbeat - unusual or unconventional
6. Rise to the occasion - to take advantage of the opportunity
7. Defied – Broke
8. Giftedness – having special abilities
9. Curriculum – school subjects or prescribed course
10. Cakewalk – smooth ride
11. Offbeat – unusual or unconventional
12. Distraction - something unusual or pleasurable
13. Psyche – mind or mentally

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

**1. What did Hafeez Contractor have nightmares about?**

Ans. Hafeez Contractor had nightmares that he was appearing for a Maths test and he did not remember anything.

**2. What did the Principal say to him, which influenced him deeply?**

Ans. The Principal explained to Hafeez how hard his mother had worked after the death of his father in order to raise him. It was Hafeez's turn to repay the dept. These words had a life changing impact on Hafeez Contractor.

**3. "... that year I did not step out onto the field." What was he busy doing that year?**

Ans. That particular year Hafeez Contractor dedicated his entire time to his studies.

**4. (i) What 'distraction' did Hafeez create one day?**

**(ii) Would you have liked to participate in the distraction had you been with him?**

Ans – (i) One day, Hafeez did not want to study. So, he created a 'distraction' by playing 'Chor-Police' for an hour.

(ii) No, I would not like to participate in any kind of distraction.

**5. Hafeez Contractor wanted to join the police force. Why didn't he?**

Ans. Hafeez contractor wanted to join the police force, but he didn't because his mother was not in its favour. His mother asked him to finish his graduation.

**6. (i) What was Mrs Gupta's advice to Hafeez Contractor?**

Ans. Mrs Gupta advised Hafeez to join architecture as she felt that he would excel in nothing, but architecture.

(ii) What made her advise him so?

Ans. Mrs Gupta was impressed by his sketches and therefore, she gave him this piece of advice.

**7. How did he help his fellow students who had lost a button?**

**Ans.-** Hafeez Contractor would cut a chalk piece in the shape of a button and fixed it in the shirt. It looked like a real button.

**8. Which rules did he break as a school boy?**

Ans. As a student, Hafeez Contractor broke all rules. He used to cheat in exams, use unfair means to attain a copy of the question paper. He was also good at distracting the class and so on.

**➤ ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**1. In the architect's office. Hafeez Contractor was advised to drop everything and join architecture. Why?**

Ans. In the architect's office he was advised to drop everything and join architecture because his drawing and sketching was excellent. Without having gained any training in the field. He was able to put various structures into perspective.

**2. (i) What is Hafeez Contractor's definition of mathematics?**

According to Hafeez Contractor, putting together designs, constructions, psychology and sociology and making a sketch from it is 'Mathematics'.

**(ii) How would you want to define mathematics? Do you like the subject?**

I would define maths as that branch of science that makes use of numerical to derive and prove concepts. I truly love this subject for it is very interesting.

➤ **ENHANCEMENT OF VOCABULARY**

1. Oriental
2. Peculiar
3. Willow tree
4. Supper
5. Saucer
6. Councillors
7. Dreadful
8. Charming
9. Shoulder
10. Prowling
11. Sob
12. Gracious

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Peculiar - strange
2. Siam - now Thailand
3. Handy - immediately available
4. Oriental - of the east
5. Burst into tears - wept bitterly
6. Supper - late evening meal
7. Glided - (here) swam( swim)

➤ **ANSWER IN SHORT**

**1. How many daughters did the royal couple have?**

Ans. The royal couple had nine daughters.

**2. Why were they named after the months of the year?**

Ans. They were named after the months of the year because their Queen Mother found it difficult to remember so many names.

**3. The King had a peculiar habit. What was it? Why is it called peculiar?**

Ans. Giving gifts on his birthday was a peculiar habit that the King had. It was called peculiar because usually people received gifts on their birthdays.

**4. What pulled the Princess out of her gloom?**

Ans. A little bird that came hopping into her room pulled the Princess out of gloom. The bird also sang beautifully.

**5. The new bird was full of new songs, but the old parrots always repeated themselves. What did they say?**

Ans. The old parrots only said, 'God save the King' and 'Pretty Polly'.

**6. What did the sisters advice the Princess to do about her bird?**

Ans. The sisters advise the Princess to put her little bird in a cage.



**7. What persuaded Princess September to give the bird his freedom again?**

Ans. The bird had become so unhappy in the cage that it almost looked lifeless. The Princess gave him back his freedom because she didn't want him to die.

**➤ ANSWER IN SHORT**

**1. (i) What was Princess September's reactions to the loss of her parrot?**

Ans. Princess September burst into tears when she saw her parrot lying dead in its cage.

**(ii) What was her mother's reaction to it?**

Ans. Her mother found it non-sensational to be crying over a dead bird and hardly paid any heed to the Princess's loss.

**(iii) What do the reactions indicate about the nature and temperament of each?**

Ans. The Princess was attached to her parrot and therefore, gets sentimental over its death. The Queen, on the other hand, looked at it in a distanced and mature manner and doesn't therefore, attach any importance to the incident of parrot's death.

**2. (i) What did Princess September do to ensure the safety of her pet?**

Ans. To ensure the safety of the little bird, the Princess put the bird into the cage.

**(ii) How did the bird react to it?**

Ans. The bird refused to be caged and put behind the bars. He grew very unhappy and told the Princess that everything looked different when viewed from behind the bars. He grew very unhappy and told the Princess that everything looked different when viewed from behind the bars.