



## PA 3 Assignment 21-22

Grade: 8

Subject : English

Syllabus : Chapter 7, 8 ( Honey Dew ) Chapter 7, 8 ( It so Happened ) Grammar

Gear : Chapter 15, 16 and 17

### Reading

I Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows:

Andrew Fang is a legend in bowling. He was voted Sportsman of the Year in 2000. Andrew is only 23. He started bowling when he was nine, picking up the sport from his parents.. “When I was just starting out, my family supported me by paying for my training and equipment,” says the Arts undergraduate whose major is economics. Competition or not, Andrew has no problem keeping fit. “I like biking. Rain or shine, you’ll find me on my mountain bike cycling for at least two hours at Bukit Timah, four times a week. It takes my mind off problems and troubles,” says Andrew. Rest and recreation are as important as exercise. “I love sleeping,” Andrew says. “When I’m preparing for tournaments, I usually sleep eight to nine hours a day.” He also likes playing pool, reading a good novel or watching a show with his friends. When it comes to food, Andrew says he takes everything in moderation and stays away from fried and fatty food. He takes in more protein than the average person and tries to drink as much water as he can to prevent dehydration since he cycles so much. Because of his discipline, Andrew’s working relationship with his coach has been very smooth. Andrew’s priority, however, is education. “Getting my degree is my biggest wish now. After that, I can concentrate fully on professional bowling,” Andrew states firmly.

1. Andrew Fang is introduced to bowling by his \_

- (a) parents
- (b) friends
- (c) coach
- (d) teacher

2. What does Andrew do when he is stressed?

- (a) He goes bowling.
- (b) He climbs up Bukit Timah Hill.
- (c) He eats fried and fatty food.
- (d) He goes cycling on his mountain bike.

3. How does Andrew prepare himself for tournaments?

- (a) He cycles for two hours every day.
- (b) He sleeps at least eight hours a day.
- (c) He plays pool and reads a good novel.
- (d) He takes in less protein and drinks more water.

4. Which one of the following is most important to Andrew now? It is to

- (a) be a professional bowler
- (b) graduate from university
- (c) be voted as Sportsman of the Year
- (d) pay his parents for his training and the equipment

5. “Andrew Fang is a legend in bowling” means that

- (a) He has written a book on bowling
- (b) He is very disciplined and co-operates with his coach.
- (c) His achievements in sports must be remarkable.
- (d) His interest in bowling lasted for fourteen years.

II Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows:

Valley of Flowers is a national park in Uttarakhand, India. Nestled in the Western Himalayas, the valley is located at an altitude of 3,600 meters above sea level and is famous for charming meadows of alpine flowers. Myriad alpine flowers stretched across 87.5 sq km. make this place a colourful paradise. The beautiful valley is also a world heritage site with its pristine beauty and mystical surroundings attracting nature lovers, photographers and botanists. Valley of Flowers is bifurcated by Pushpawati River. The locals believe that the valley was once inhabited by fairies. It is one of the famous trekking destinations in India. One cannot stay at the Valley of Flowers, therefore, Ghangaria, the base camp for the trek to the Valley of Flowers, remains an ideal place to relax and sleep.

The Valley of Flowers is a 3-km climb from Ghangaria. The Brahmakamal, the Blue Poppy and the Cobra Lily are some flowers that bloom in the valley. The Himalayan Balsam is the most predominant flower of the valley. The valley is covered with snow for most of the year. The valley opens on 1st June every year for visitors. There are huge glaciers in the Valley of Flowers in June. At this time, snow starts melting and the seeds of the last year's plants start germinating. By July, all the flowers are in full bloom. One can find the maximum number of flowers until mid-August. Snowfall starts in October, and the valley is closed officially for public.

Question 1.

Q1. Where is the Valley of Flowers located?

Q 2. Based on your reading of the passage, complete the following sentences.

a. The Valley of Flowers is stretched across

b. The valley attracts

Q 3 Name some flowers found in the valley and the best time to visit the place.

Q 4 Why do visitors have to stay in Ghangaria?

Q 5. Find words from the passage that mean

a. unspoiled

b. fascinating

c. growing

d. elevation

**III Read the poems given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow:**

**“ Be the Best ”**

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,  
Be a scrub in the valley—but be  
The best little scrub by the side of the rill,  
Be a bush if you can't be a tree  
If you can't be a bush be a bit of the grass,  
And some highway happier make;  
If you can't be a muskie then just be a bass  
But be the liveliest bass in the lake!  
We can't all be captains, we've got to be crew,  
There's something for all of us here  
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do,  
And the task we must do is the near.  
If you can't be a highway then just be a trail  
If you can't be the sun, be a star,  
It isn't by size that you win or you fail

Be the best of whatever you are!

**Q 1 What is the poet's tone in the poem ?**

Ans : optimistic

**Q 2 What should be our attitude towards our work ?**

Ans: Whatever we do, we should do it whole-heartedly.

**Q3 What is the message of the poem ?**

Ans: One should try to do one's best with whatever one is.

**Q4. Winning does not depend on.....**

Ans: Size

**Q 5. Which word in the poem means the same as "piece of work is difficult".**

Ans :Task

**IV Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions complete the statements given below:**

Whenever I see Gas balloons go up I wonder where we'd end up If we're balloons.

Would we go far away To some unknown destiny ?

Or will it be carefully decided goal We would work our way to ?

Balloons! How much they're

like human beings-

so different from each other

in colours, shapes, design and sizes

Some live long and some don't

Just like us some find

A pair of loving hands and some don't

They get lost, burst or destroyed

Like we do

At times

They rub cheeks affectionately

Occasionally you can hear

them whisper secrets

As only friend will

And once in a while, in the chill

of the night, or mist of dawn

you may find one tear

flowing down

silently

unseen poems with questions and answers for class 6

**Questions:**

Q1 The poem describes the similarities between balloons and human being

Q2 Just as we are unaware about the fate of balloons, we are also unaware of our destiny

Q 3 Outwardly balloons are different from each other in... colour and size

Q 4 The line used to describe die rustling sound of balloons is... They rub cheeks affectionately'

Q 5 The word from the poem that comes closest in meaning to 'fate' is 'destiny

### Writing

#### Advertisement

**V You are Rohit Saxena of 207, Pencil Bay Apartments. You want to let out your house. Draft an advertisement for publication in the 'To Let' section of the Times of India, giving the**

details like type of accommodation, location, rent expected and contact addresses.

**To Let**

Available on rent a two bed-rooms Apartment with attached washrooms in Sarthi Arena , complete with modern fittings and fullyfurnished.

Rent - negotiable

Contact – Mr. Rohit on \_\_\_\_\_(phone number)

**VI You are Manisha . You want to sell your old D’zire car. Draft an advertisement for insertion in local advertisement column of your daily newspaper.**

**Car for Sale**

**Available for sale, Dzire , white coloured, 2020 model , petrol variant driven 45,00,00 mileage 20 Km / Lt First hand . All accessories in tact.**

**Contact : Manisha on 9989564818**

**Grammar**

**VII Identify the voice of these sentences. Writ A for active and P for passive:**

- a. The Indian National Awards are announced every year. A
- b. The award ceremonies are held at Rashtrapati Bhawan. A
- c. Sachin Tendulkar was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2014 . A

- d. Those who excel in sports are given the Arjuna Awards. P  
e. Annually , awards are given out for outstanding contribution to medical sciences. P  
f. The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award awarded to an Indian national. P

**VIII Writ these interrogatives in the passive form**

**a. Who left the door open?**

**Ans.** By whom is the door left open?

**b. Does your father play the guitar?**

**Ans.** Is the guitar played by your father?

**c. When are you visiting the seaside?**

**Ans.** When will the seaside be visited by you?

**d. Have you charge your mobile ?**

**Ans** Has your mobile phone been charged by you ?

**e. Can you finish the work in a week?**

**Ans.** Can the work be finished by you in a week?

**f. Did you compose this music ?**

**Ans** Is the music composed by you ?

**IX Write these imperative sentences in the passive form.**

**a. Please offer a seat to the elderly.**

**Ans.** May the elderly be offered a seat.

**b. Walk on the footpath.**

**Ans.** Let the footpath be walked upon.

**c. Use the zebra crossing.**

**Ans.** Let the zebra crossing be used.

**d. Pack your bags quickly.**

**Ans.** You are ordered to pack your bags quickly.

**e. Give the command.**

**Ans.** Let the command be given.

**X Rewrite these simple sentence as compound sentences . Use the conjunctions in brackets.**

**a. The dancer was not tall or slim. ( neither....nor)**

**Ans.** The dancer was neither tall nor slim.

**b. Jayant and his brothers are good athletes. ( not only but also)**

**Ans.** Not only Jayant but also his brother are good athletes.

**c. Work hard to prosper in life. ( and )**

**Ans.** Work hard and prosper in life.

**d. Some plants and animals suffer in high temperature .( not only ...but also)**

**Ans.** Not only some plants but also animals suffer in high temperature.

**XI Rewrite these simple sentence as complex sentences . Use the conjunctions in brackets.**



**a. Do physical exercise to be healthy. (if)**

**Ans.** Do physical exercise if you want to be healthy

**b. The cruel looking man is actually very kind. ( though)**

**Ans.** The man looks cruel though he is very kind.

**c. The rules were strict on account of the curfew. ( because )**

**Ans.** The rules were strict because of curfew.

**d. Nobody could make out the cause of his anger ( why)**

**Ans.** Nobody could make out the cause why they get angry.

**e. Uncle Puneet stays active in spite of his heart problem ( although )**

**Ans.** Uncle Puneet stays active although he has heart problem.

**XII Rewrite these sentences as simple sentences by fooling the directions in brackets.**

**a. It was fortunate that all the on y unhurt , ( adverb form of fortunate)**

**Ans.** Fortunately all the travellers escaped unhurt.

**b The puppy wagged its tail and ran up to my father. ( use the gerund wagging)**

**.Ans.** The puppy ran up to my father wagging its tail

**c. Not only did she bring a cake but also she brought a bouquet on my birthday.( use both )**

**Ans.** She brought both a cake and a bouquet on my birthday.

**d. Grandma is afraid of journeys that are long .( use infinitive to + verb)**

**Ans.** Grandma is afraid of to travel long journeys.

**XIII Underline the main verbs and identify these sentences as simple or compound.**

**a.The loudspeaker was blaring late into the night.**

**Ans.** The loudspeaker was blaring late into the night. ( simple )

**b. The metro passes our block of houses and stops a kilometre away.**

**Ans.** The metro passes our blocks of houses and stops a kilometre away. ( compound)

**c. Neither the sufferer nor those relaxing on the beach noticed the shark leap.**

**Ans.** Neither the sufferer nor those relaxing on the beach noticed the shark leap. ( compound)

**d. Leonardo Da Vinci was both a great painter and sculptor**

**Ans** Leonardo Da Vinci was both a great painter and sculptor . ( simple ) ,no main verb

**XIV Put in the brackets the main clauses and underline the subordinate clause ( s ) in each sentence**

**a. Before I was born, my father worked in a hospital , but then he started his own practice.**

**Ans.** ( Before I was born, my father worked in a hospital), but then he started his own practice

**b. Though the little boy was lost , he was not crying but looking around for his parents**

**Ans.** . ( Though the little boy was lost , he was not crying ) but looking around for his parents

**c. It is a film produced by children who live in the orphanage, and every one must see it.**

**Ans** ( It is a film produced by children who live in the orphanage), and everyone must see it.

**d. The tourists had to show their visa wherever they went and only then could get entry.**

**Ans** ( The tourists had to show their visa wherever they went) and only then could get entry.

**XV Combine the sentences using the subordinate conjunction if, because, although or while**

**a. I will not turn down this job. I cannot sit idle any more.**

**Ans.** I will not turn down this job because I cannot sit idle any more.

**b. The head teacher walked up to us. We were talking about his new rules.**

**Ans.** The head teacher walked up to us while we were talking about his new rules.

**c. You want one such puppy . There may be some more available .**

**Ans.** If you want one such puppy there may be some more available .

**d. I will try to visit you. There may be some more available.**

**Ans. .** I will try to visit you if there may be some more available.

## Literature

### **CH - 7 A VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE - FIRDAUS KANGA from Heaven on Wheels**

#### **NEW WORDS**

1. Disabled
2. Paralysed
3. Assistant
4. Propelled
5. Disintegrating
6. Frustrated
7. Exhaustion
8. Frozen
9. Chronically
10. Three-Dimensional
11. Eternal
12. Enthusiastically

#### **WORD MEANING**

1. Buoyant - Intensely Active And Vibrant
2. Torso - Upper Part Of The Body
3. Incandescence - Inner Glow Or Light
4. Inflection - Rise And Fall Of The Voice In Speaking
5. Exhilaration - A Feeling Of Excitement , Happiness
6. Cliche´ - Phrase Or Idea Used So Often That It Loses Its Meaning
7. Claustrophobic - Very Small And Suffocating
8. Unstrung - To Remove The String
9. Gleefully - Very Happily
10. Ambushed - had a surprise meeting

## **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

**Q1. If 'the lantern' is the man, what would its 'walls' be?**

Ans - If 'the lantern' is the man, its 'walls' would be the man's body.

**Q2. Guess the first question put to the scientist by the writer.**

Ans - The first question that the writer asked Stephen Hawking was that how he managed to so brave.

**Q3. What is housed within the thin walls?**

Ans- The inner glow of the man is housed within the thin walls.

**Q4. What is the scientist's message for the disabled?**

Ans- The message that he gave to the disabled was that they should concentrate on what they were good at.

**Q 5. "I could feel his anguish." What could be the anguish.**

Ans Stephen's anguish was that he found it difficult to find the right words on his computer. He felt frustrated and tired.

**Q 6. Did he at the same time feel very excited? If so, why?**

Ans- The author got extremely excited when Hawking's assistant gave him an appointment to meet Hawking, that too for half an hour.

### **❖ Answer in Detail**

**Q 1. What general conclusion does the writer draw from this comparison?**

Ans- The conclusion that the writer drew from this comparison was that the body exists only like a case made of shadows. It is just an accessory. It is the soul that matters. Each individual is what he is from his heart and soul, and not from the body.

**Q2. Why does the writer refer to the guitar incident? Which idea does it support?**

Ans. The writer supports Hawking's idea that the disabled people must not try to overreach themselves. The writer once tried to play a big guitar. He felt defeated. So he destroyed it one night.



**Q3. What endeared the scientist to the writer so that he said he was looking at one of the most beautiful men in the world?**

Ans - The writer asked Stephen Hawking if he found it annoying that someone like him came and disturbed him in his work. To this query, the scientist replied in the affirmative, frankly and honestly. The writer felt that he was looking at one of the most beautiful men in the world.

**\*WORKING WITH GRAMMAR**

**1. Use *all or both* in the blanks.**

- (i) He has two brothers. both are lawyers.
- (ii) More than ten persons called. All of them wanted to see you.
- (iii) They all cheered the team.
- (iv) Both her parents are teachers.
- (v) How much have you got? Give me all of it.

**2. Make six phrases using the words given in the box**

- i) read/session - *a reading session*
- ii) smile/face - *smiling face*
- iii) revolve/chair - *revolving chair*
- iv) walk/tour - *walking on tour*
- v) dance/doll *a dancing doll*
- vi) win/chance - *a winning chance*

**WHEN I SET OUT FOR LYONESSE (POEM) – THOMAS HARDY**

❖ **SUMMARY**

The poet travels to an imaginary place, called Lyonesse. He shares details his journey and the impact it had upon him in this poem, the draft of which was found immediately after his return from the parish where he had gone to supervise the restoration of a church. The poet sets out for Lyonesse which was hundred miles away. It was winter and the entire foliage was covered with frost. The poet was very lonely. What experiences the poet would undergo, on reaching Lyonesse, nobody could guess. No prophet, no wizard not even the poet himself could guess what would be the nature of his sojourn. When the poet returned from Lyonesse, people observed that the poet's eyes were bright with happiness. All around people silently admired the radiance and the glow that reflected on the poet's face. The reasons behind this happiness and radiance were incomprehensible, but something had drastically changed.

❖ **NEW WORDS**

- 1. Biographies
- 2. Prophet
- 3. Lonesomeness

4. Surmise
5. Wizard

❖ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Lyonesse- Here An Imaginary Place.
2. Rime - Frost
3. The Spray - Leaves And Branches Of Trees , Foliage
4. Durst - Dared
5. Bechance - Happen/Chance To Happen
6. Sojourn - Stay
7. Radiance - Glow
8. Fathomless - So Deep That The Depth Can't Be Measured

❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

**Q1. What time of the day did the poet set out on his journey?**

Ans - The poet set out for his journey towards evening. The word 'starlight' proves so.

**Q2. How far was Lyonesse?**

Ans - Lyonesse was a hundred miles away.

**Q 3. What change did the people notice in the poet?**

Ans - There was a unique radiance on the poet's face and a certain brightness in his eyes

**Q 4. Where had the poet gone?**

Ans - The poet had gone to visit a parish, to supervise the restoration of a church.

❖ **ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**Q1.What were the changes in the poet in his journey to Lyonesse?**

Ans - After visiting the place the poet became happy and glad. This journey had changed his life completely. His heart was filled with unfathomable joy and there was a reflection of Heavenly bliss in his eyes. Such gifts were totally unexpected to the poet.

**Q2.What are the stages mentioned in the poet's journey to Lyonesse and what are they?**

Ans - There are three stages mentioned in the poem. The poem is about the poet's trip to a church near Cornwall. It is actually a description of the development of the poet's state of mind. These three phases are- before his journey, his staying at the place and his journey back home.

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

**When I set out for Lyonesse**

**A hundred miles away.**

**What could bechance at Lyonesse**

**While I should sojourn there,**

**1. What was the poet thinking ?**

Ans. The poet was thinking to go hundred miles away

**2. Where was the poet going to stay ?**

Ans. The poet was going to stay at Lyonnesse

**3. How did the poet think about Lyonnesse?**

Ans. The poet thought that what could be chance at Lyonnesse as he wanted to stay there.

**4. Find the word from the extract which means –**

**a) a unit of measurement ( line 2)**

**b) Chance to happen ( line 3)**

Ans – a) miles

b) bechance

**Ch 7 - The Open Window - SAKI (H.H. Munro)**

**NEW WORDS**

1. Possessed
2. Unduly
3. Succession
4. communion
5. Tragedy
6. Engulfed
7. Falteringly
8. Engulfed
9. Creepy
10. Shudder
11. Horrible
12. Shivered
13. Snarling



**WORD MEANINGS**

1. Self-Possessed - Calm And Confident
2. Endeavoured- Tried
3. Flatter - Make(Her) Happy
4. Treacherous – Dangerous
5. Bog – Wet
6. Rattled on - Went on
7. Hesitant –Haltingly
8. Bustled – Entered
9. Delusion - False impression or belief



10. Uncanny – Unusual / unnatural
11. Straying -Moving
12. Rattled on - Went on

#### **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

##### **Q 1 - Why had Framton Nuttel come to the “rural retreat”?**

Ans- Framton Nuttel had come to the “rural retreat” to undergo a nerve c

##### **Q2 - Why had his sister given him letters of introduction to people liv**

Ans - His sister had given him letters of introduction to people living there anyone there.

##### **Q 3 - What had happened in the Sappleton's family as narrated**

Ans -Sappleton's husband and her two brothers went on hunting there never came back nor their bodies could' be found.

##### **Q 4 -What was the girl's explanation for his lightning exit?**

Ans -The girl explained that Framton was scared of dogs, as he had mentioned in the conversation they had and therefore, he rushed out seeing the dog coming.

#### **❖ ANSWER IN DETAIL**

##### **Q 1 - What did Mrs Sappleton say about the open windows?**

Ans - Mrs Sappleton apologised for the open window on an October afternoon. She explained that she was expecting her husband and two brothers to come in from the window. Since they were all muddy from the day's shooting, they entered through the window.

##### **Q 2-What had happened in the Sappleton family as narrated by the niece?**

Ans - According to the niece, the Sappleton family had been completely shattered because of a tragedy that had occurred three years ago. The niece tells Framton that Mrs Sappleton's husband and brothers had gone shooting three years ago and had never returned ever since.

##### **Q 3- Why did Framton rush out wildly?**

Ans– Framton rushed out wildly because he was in a “chill shock of nameless fear”. He was scared and shocked to see the three men, who he thought were dead, walking towards the open window.

### **Chapter 8 A Short Monsoon Diary**

#### **NEW WORDS**

1. Mist
2. Conceal
3. Deathly

#### **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

##### **1 Why is the author not able to see Bijju?**

Ans: The author could not see Bijju because of the mist that concealed the hills. He could only hear his voice but could not see him.

##### **2 What are the two ways in which the hills appear to change when the mist Comes up?**



Ans: When the mist comes up, it covers the hills and spreads silence.

**3 When does the monsoon season begin and when does it end? How do you prepare to face the monsoon?**

**Ans:**The monsoon season in Mussoorie begins from June 24/25. By August 2, the people are fed up with rain. It ends by August 31. Then begins winter rains which end by late March. We take out our rain coats and umbrellas to face the monsoon.

**4 Which hill-station does the author describe in the diary entry?**

**Ans:** Mussoorie

**5. For how many days does it rain without stopping? What does the author do on these days?**

**Ans:** It rains non-stop for eight or nine days. The author keeps pacing the room and looking out of the window.

**6 Where do the snakes and rodents take shelter? Why?**

**Ans:** The rodents and snakes take shelter in roofs, attics and godowns. They do so because their holes are flooded with rain water.

**7 What did the author receive in the mail?**

Ans: The author received a cheque in the mail.

**ANSWER IN DETAIL**

**Q1 Look carefully at the diary entries for June 24-25, August 2 and March 23. Now write down the changes that happen as the rains progress from June to March.**

**Answer:** Rains in Mussoorie begin in June and end by March. June 24 is the first day of monsoon mist which covered the hills and spreads silence. On August 2 it rained all night and made sleeping difficult. By late March ends winter as well as the rains.

**Q2 Why did the grandmother ask the children not to kill the Chuchundar?**

**Answer:**The grandmother told the children not to kill the *Chuchundars* because they brought good luck and money

**Q3 What signs do we find in Nature which show that the monsoons are about to end?**

**Answer:**By the end of the monsoon the greenery is at its peak. The seeds of the cobra lily turn red. A rainbow is formed in the sky.

**Q4 Complete the following sentences.**

- (i) Bijju is not seen but his voice is heard because **dense mist covers and hides the hills.**
- (ii) The writer describes the hill station and valley as **'A paradise that might have been.'**
- (iii) The leopard was' successful in **\_'killing a dog'** but had to flee when **Bijju's mother arrived crying curses.**
- (iv) The minivets are easily noticed because **of their bright colours.**
- (v) It looks like a fashion display on the slopes when **\_'they are covered by a variety of flowers'**
- (vi) During the monsoon season, snakes and rodents are found in roofs and attics because **their holes are flooded with water and these places provide them**

convenient shelter.

**Q5. Although tin roofs are given to springing unaccountable leaks, there is a feeling of being untouched by, and yet in touch with, the rain.'**

- (i) Why has the writer used the word, 'springing'?
- (ii) How is the writer untouched by the rain?
- (iii) How is the writer in touch with the rain at the same time?

Ans : (i) the word 'springing' is used to show suddenness with which water starts leaking.

Ans : Because he is inside the room.

Ans: He hears the drumming of rain on the tin roof. He also looks out of the window to see the rains.

**Q6 Mention a few things that can happen when there is endless rain for days together?**

**Answer:** A long spell of rain makes life miserable. One is closed up in his room. Everything becomes damp and soggy. Rodents, snakes and insects enter the house for shelter.

**Q7. What is the significance of cobra lily in relation to the monsoon season, its beginning and end?**

**Answer:** At first cobra lily appears with the arrival of the monsoon. When the cobra seeds begin to turn red, it indicates the rains are coming to an end.

## **THE GRASSHOPPER AND CRICKET** by John Keats

### **Summary:**

#### **Hot Summer**

The earth is always singing. The birds stop singing in the hot summer. They seem to have fainted in the hot sun. They hide themselves in cooling trees. At that time a grasshopper can be seen flying from hedge and singing delightfully. He sings tirelessly. When tired, he rests beneath some weed.

#### **Cold Winter**

The birds are silent in very cold winter too. Then, the earth expresses its pleasure through different beings. On a frosty winter day, there seems to be utter silence. Then suddenly this silence is broken not from the trees but from the stones. It is the song of a cricket. The song seems to be increasing in warmth every moment. The people hear it in their houses. To someone half-asleep, it may seem to be a grasshopper's song coming from grassy hills.

#### **❖ NEW WORDS**

- 1 Hedge
- 2 Luxury
- 3 Beneath
- 4 Faint

#### **❖ WORD MEANINGS**

- 1 Wrought ; brought
- 2 Shrills : Comes through loud and clear

❖ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

**Q1. The poetry of earth' is not made of words. What is it made of, as suggested in the poem?**

**Answer:**

The poetry of earth is made of the chirping of birds in trees, and a grasshopper's sound. They sing joyfully without a long break.

**Q2. Find in the poem lines that match the following:**

**(i) The grasshopper's happiness never comes to an end.**

He has never done with his delights.

**(ii) The cricket's song in warmth increasing ever**

The cricket's song has a warmth that never decreases.

**Q2 Which word in stanza 2 is opposite in meaning to 'the frost'?**

Answer: "warmth"

**Q3 The poetry of earth continues round the year through a cycle of two seasons.**

**Mention each with its representative voice.**

**Answer:**

The two major seasons in a year are summer and winter. Both are rich in music. In summer, the representative voice is that of the birds and the grasshoppers. In winter, the cricket is the prime singer.

❖ **ANSWER IN DETAILS**

❖ **Q 1 .Which insect is the music provider in summer?**

The grasshopper is the music provider in summer.

**Q 2.What do birds do in winter? Why?**

Birds remain silent and hide in the winter. It is because they don't feel comfortable in the cold weather.

**Q 3.Which insect breaks silence of the winter? How?**

There is silence all around in the winter. This silence is broken by crickets. They start singing for merry making.

**Chapter 8 JALEBIS**

• **NEW WORDS**

1. Fund
2. Jingle
3. Khanak
4. Misguide
5. Consider

6. Besides

- **WORD MEANINGS**

1 Khanak-Khanak ; Sound of jingling of coins

2 Jalebis : Syrupy Indian sweet

3 Clamour ; Loud noise

4 blabbering : Talking confusedly

5 Prestige ; Respect

6 Persuasion : Coaxing

7 Gali : Narrow lane

8 Assault : Attack

9 Gobbled : Eaten quickly

10 Summoned : Sent for/ called

11 Virtuous : Good and noble

12 Racket : uproar

13 Treasury : Wealth

- **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

**Q 1. Why didn't he pay the school fees on the day he brought money to school?**

**Ans :** The boy couldn't pay the school fees on the day he brought to school because the teacher Master Ghulam Mohammed was on leave.

**(i) What were the coins 'saying' to him?**

The coins in the boy's pocket urged him to buy hot and fresh jalebis

**(ii) Do you think they were misguiding him?**

Yes, the coins were misguiding him because the money was meant for paying school fees



**Q 3. Why didn't he take the coin's advice? Give two or three reasons.**

Ans: Initially, the boy didn't take the advice of the coins seriously for a couple of reasons. He could not spend the money meant for paying school fees on jalebis. Secondly, the boy knew the harsh nature of the master and the punishment.

**(i) What did the oldest coin tell him?**

The oldest coin convinced him that they were telling him for his own good. He can pay his fee next day with his scholarship money. So he should not suppress his desire for jalebis. .

**(ii) Did he follow his advice? If not, why not?**

He didn't follow his advice. He was a promising student. He was from a good family of repute. He didn't want to get defamed for

**Q 3. He reached home with the coins in his pocket. What happened then?**

After reaching home he couldn't suppress his temptation for fresh Jalebis. He rushed to the shop of halwai. He bought jalebis and enjoyed them.

**1. (i) Why didn't he eat all the jalebis he had bought?**

Ans : He had bought jalebis for one rupee. But he couldn't eat all of them because of their quantity.

**(ii) What did he do with the remaining Jalebis?**

Ans: He distributed the remaining jalebis among the boys from the neighbourhood.

**2. "The fear was killing me." What was the fear?**

Ans: He had eaten so many jalebis that there was the problem of digesting them all. His fear was that one jalebi or two would come out with a burp.

**3. "Children's stomachs are like digestion machines." What do you understand by that? Do you agree?**

Ans : It means that children have the capacity to digest a lot of things that they overeat. I agree with the statement but only partly.

**4. How did he plan to pay the fees the next day?**

Ans: He planned to pay the fees the next day when he would get his monthly scholarship.

**5. When it is time to pay the fees, what does he do? How is he disobeying the elders by doing so?**

Ans :When the time draws near to pay the fees, he tucked the bag under his arm and slips out of the school. He had disobeyed his elders by crossing the railway track.

**Q . What was the consequence of buying jalebis with the fees money?**

Ans: As a result of spending his fees money on jalebis, he had to be absent from school for the firsttime in his life.

**Q .His prayer to God is like a lawyer's defence of a bad case. Does he argue his case well? What are the points he makes?**

Ans: He tries to please God with his requests and the recitation of the entire *namaz*. He admits that he made a mistake. He wouldn't have spent his money on jalebis if he had known about the delay in scholarship. Thus, he argues his case like a lawyer.

**Q .He offers to play a game with Allah Miyan. What is the game?**

**Ans:** he game is that he will go upto the signal, touch it and come back. And in the meantime God should put four rupees under a big rock.

**Q .Did he get four rupees by playing the game? What did he get to see under the rock?**

Ans: No, he didn't get four rupees by playing the game. When he lifted the rock, he saw a worm instead of coins.

**Q .If God had granted his wish that day, what harm would it have caused him in later life?**

Ans: If God had granted his wish that day he wouldn't have learnt a lesson to do no wrong in future. He would have been like a bird and learnt no skill.

- **ANSWR IN DETAIL**

**Q 1. Comment on the significance of the jalebis in the story.** **Answer:**

*Jalebis* are central to the story. These are hot, fresh and syrupy. A school boy falls to the sweet temptation of jalebis. He spends all his school fees money in buying *jalebis*. He eats himself and also distributes them among children. He regrets his weakness later. He prays to God to send him four rupees. But he gets no help from

God. He realises in later life that God cannot meet everybody's demand. Were he so generous, man would not have developed the skill of making jalebis.

**Q 2. Write a short note on the character of the schoolboy in *Jalebis*.**

**Answer:**

The schoolboy in the story *Jalebis* carries four rupees to school to pay the school fees. He is honest, God fearing and brilliant student. He has won a scholarship also. He has never been punished. He enjoys prestige. He feels shy of standing in the bazaar and eating *jalebis*. But the coins in his pocket persuade him to go wrong. And he repents his foolishness. He asks for God's help. He can recite the *namaz* and some portions from the Quran. His experience, however, teaches him a valuable lesson.







