

Chapter 1
Part 1

The Fun they had

Answer each of the following questions in short paragraph.
(about 30 words).

Q1. What kind of teachers did Margie and Tommy have?

Ans. → Margie and Tommy belong to the future generation. Their teachers is not a human being. They have a mechanical teachers which is operated by the computer at home.

Q2. Why did Margie's mother send for the Country Inspector?

Ans. → Margie was not doing well in his studies perhaps something was wrong's mother sent with her Mechanical teacher. So, Margie mother sent for the country inspector to inspect the mechanical teachers.

Q3. What did he do?

Ans. → The country inspector smiled at Margie and gave her an apple. The geography sector of the mechanical teacher was geared a little to quick and he slowed down the mechanical teacher speed upto a average ten years level.

Q4. Why was Margie doing so badly in geography what did the Country inspector do to be here?

Ans: Margie's mechanical teacher's geography section was adjust above Margie level. The country inspector slowed it to an average 10 years to level.

Q5. What had once happened to Tommy's teachers?

Ans: Tommy's mechanical teacher broke down it was taken away for a month because its history section had blanket out completely.

Q6. Did Margie have regular days and hours for school? If so, why?

Ans: Yes, Margie had regular days and hours for school because her mother said if little girls learned better if they learn a regular hours.

Q7. How does Tommy describe the old kind of school?

Ans: Tommy says that in old school the teacher did not live in the house. They had special building and all children went there to learn.

Q8. How does he describe the kind of teachers?

Ans: He described that old teachers were human being and they come to school in a special building. He told the students and gave them homework and asked questions.

Answers each of these question in two or three paragraphs (about 100-150 words).

Q1. What are the main features of the mechanical teachers and school room that Margie's and Tommy have in the story?

Ans: Margie and Tommy had mechanical teachers. They had large black screens on which all lessons were shown and questions were asked. They had a slot in which students had to put their homework and test papers. They had to write their answers in a punch code and the mechanical teacher calculated the marks immediately. Their school were there in homes itself. They did not have any classmates. They don't require book Margie's school we sight went to her bathroom. So the system of the education is technologically advanced and not based on printed books.

Q2. Why did Margie hate school? Why did she think the old kind of school must have been fun?

Ans: Margie hated her school because she had mechanical teachers. It was in her house. She was supposed to sit in that room alone to complete her homework and assignments. The Margie hated most was the slot where she had to put homework and test papers. She thought that the old schools must have been fun because the students used to sit together in the classroom. They enjoyed laughed and shouted in the schoolyard. Children need company to enhance their skills. All these aspects made her believe that the old kind of school must have fun.

Q3. Do you agree with Margie that schools today are more fun than the school in the story. Give reason for your.

answer?

Ans ⇒ ~~Yes~~, I agree with margie that schools today are more fun than the school in the story. This school has nothing but a mechanical teacher with no emotions and sentiments. It does not have the ability to understand the Psychology of a child. Moreover, it guides a pupil according to its adjusted modes. But today's school work for the overall development of a child. They learn the same things. The teachers are real human beings. They learn how to adapt themselves to the new surroundings and cope with the strangers. The students sit and learn together. These activities don't give vent to the feelings of depression, alienation and segregation.

Ch = 71

Part = 72

The Road not Taken

Robert Frost

Thinking about the Poem

I. 1: Where does the traveller find himself? What problem does he face?

Ans → The traveller finds himself in a yellow wood where two roads diverge.

His problem is that he could not decide on which road he should travel.

2: Discuss what these phrases mean to you.

(i) a yellow wood.

Ans → Yellow wood means a forest in the autumn season.

(ii) It was grassy and wanted wear.

Ans → The road was full of grass because it was a less travelled road. It wanted people to travel on it.

(iii) The Passing there.

Ans → This refers the people passing through the road.

(iv) Leaves no step had trodden black.

Ans → It means the leaves lying on the road had been not been crushed under the feet of travellers.

(v) how way leads on to way.

Ans ⇒ Here, the Poet says that one road always leads on to another and so on.

Q3. Is there any difference between the two roads as the poet describes them.

(i) In stanzas two and three?

Ans ⇒ The Poet described that there is no differences between the two roads but he felt one of the road more grassy.

(ii) In the last two lines of the Poem?

Ans ⇒ In the last two lines of the Poem the Poet tells that the road which he choose for is less travelled.

4. What do you think the last two lines of the Poem mean? (Looking back, does the Poet regret his choice or accept it?)

Ans ⇒ In the last two lines of the Poem the poet expresses his opinion that it is important to take the right decision in life. The Poet decided to take the less travelled the road because he wanted to experience something different in his life.

No, the Poet does not regards regret his choice.

III. Have you ever had to make a difficult choice for do you think you will have difficult choices to make? How will you make the choice.

(For what reason)?

Ans 1: Yes, it is obvious that everyone faces problems in their lives and to solve these problems we have to make some difficult choices. But we should be very careful while making choices, because our choices will impact on our future. So, before making any choice it is better to think about all the pros and cons and then only we should make the decision.

2. After you have made a choice do you always think about what might have been, or do you accept the reality?

Ans → We always think that the choice which we have made is better than the other. But everything has its advantages and disadvantages. So, by accepting the reality we should stick to our decision and face all the problems bravely.

Living alone is Better,
than people who don't have value

Ch-2 The Sound of Music

1. Answer these questions in a few words or a couple of sentences each:

Q1. How ^{old} was Evelyn when she went to the Royal Academy of Music?

Ans ⇒ Evelyn was sixteen years old when she went to the Royal Academy of Music.

Q2. When was her deafness first noticed? When was it confirmed?

Ans ⇒ Evelyn's deafness was first noticed when she was eight years old. It was confirmed when she was at the age of eleven.

2. Answer each of these questions in a short paragraph (30-40 words).

Q1. Who helped her to continue with music? What did he do and say?

Ans ⇒ Ron Forbes helped her to continue with music. He spotted her potential and began by turning two large drums to different notes. He also asked Evelyn not to listen through ears but to try to sense it some other way.

Q2. Name the various places and causes for which Evelyn performs.

Ans ⇒ Apart from the regular concerts, Evelyn also gave free concerts in prisons and hospitals. She also gave high priority to classes for young musicians.

III. Answer the question in two or three paragraphs:

(100-150 words).

Q1: How does Evelyn hear music?

Answer Evelyn hears music through different parts of her body. Ron Forbes, a percussionist spotted her ~~body~~ Potential. He asked her not to listen the music through ears but try to sense it some other way.

Evelyn realised that she could sense certain notes in different part of the body. She could feel the higher drum from the waist up and the lower one from the waist down.

She says that, she could sense the sound passing up the sticks into her fingertips. By leaning against the drums, she can feel the resonances flowing into her body. On a wooden platform she removes her shoes so that the vibration pass through her ~~base~~^{base} feet and up her legs.

The End

The Shehmai of Bismillah Khan

III Answer these questions in 30-40 words:-

Q1. Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the pungi?

Ans → Aurangzeb banned the playing of the pungi because it had a shrill unpleasant sound.

Q2. How is shehmai different from a pungi?

Ans → A Shehmai is a pipe with a natural hollow stem that is longer and broader than a pungi. It also has seven holes on the body of the pipe.

Q3. Where was the shehmai played traditionally? How did Bismillah Khan change this?

Ans → The shehmai was a part of the maubat or traditional ensemble of nine instruments found at royal courts.

Ustad Bismillah Khan brought the shehmai onto the classical stage.

Q4. When and how did Bismillah Khan get his big break?

Ans → Bismillah Khan got his big break with the opening of the All India Radio in Lucknow in 1938. He became an often-heard shehmai player on radio.

Q5. Where did Bismillah Khan play the shehmai on 15 August 1947? Why was the event historic?

Ans. On 15th August 1947, Bismillah Khan played the Shehnai at Red fort. He was the first Indian to greet the nation with Shehnai.

The event was historic because it was the day when we got independence. Bismillah Khan poured his heart out into Raga Kafi from the Red fort to an audience which included Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q6. Why did Bismillah Khan refuse to start a shehnai school in the USA?

Ans. Bismillah Khan refused to start a shehnai school in the U.S.A. because he did not want to leave away from India, specially from Banaras, the holy Ganga river and Dumraon.

Q7. Find at least two instances in the text which tell you that Bismillah Khan love India and Banaras.

Ans. The two instances in the text which tells that Bismillah Khan loves India and Banaras are -

(i) When ever he visit a foreign Country, he keeps yearning to see hindustan.

(ii) When he is in Mumbai, he only thinks of Banaras and the holy Ganga.

The End

Ch-2.

Poem

Wind

Thinking about the Poem

Q1. What are the things the wind does in the first stanza?

Ans → In the first stanza, the wind breaks the shutters of the windows, scatters the papers and throws down the books on the shelf. It also tears the pages of books and brings rain again and again.

Q2. Have you seen anybody winnow grain at home or in a paddy field? What is the word in your language for winnowing? Give the words in your language if you know them?

Ans → Yes, I have seen ladies winnowing grains in our village. It is called 'Tara' in Assamese. Nowadays people use machines to winnow grains in our village.

✶ (Winnow - Phatakana in Hindi)

Q3. What does the poet say the wind god winnows?

Ans → The poet says that the wind god winnows the final crumbling house, doors, rafters, wood, bodies, lives, and hearts, and then crushes them all.

Q4. What should we do to make friends with the wind?

Ans → To make friends with the wind the poet suggests that we should build strong homes and joint the doors.

firmly. He also says that we should practice to make our body strong and heart stable.

Q5. What do the last four lines of poem mean to you?

Ans → The last four lines of the poem gives us an important message that one who is not confident in his life faces defeat. So, we should make ourselves like a burning fire which grows and flourishes in the violent wind.

Q6. How does the Poet speak to the wind - in anger or with Humour? You must also have seen or heard of the wind "Crumbling lives". What is your response to this? Is it like the Poet's?

Ans → The poet spoke to the wind in anger.

Yes, I have seen the destruction of wind. I saw uprooting trees, broken houses and people become homeless because of wind.

No, wind not only breaks everything but also helps us in different ways. It brings rain and makes the climate pleasant. Wind energy is also used for generating electricity.

The End

Think About it

The Lost Child

Ch-1

1. What are the things the child sees on his way to the fair? Why does he lag behind?

Ans ⇒ On his way to the fair the child sees toys, flowering mustard fields, dragon flies, butterflies, doves, sweet shops, garlands of gulmohar, balloons of different colour, a snake charmer and a roundabout swing.

2. In the fair he wants many things: what are they? Why does he move on without waiting for an answer?

Ans ⇒ The child wants to have toys, sweets, garlands of gulmohar, balloons and has a keen desire of enjoying the round about swing.

He moves on without waiting for an answer because whenever he stops to see things, his parents call him, "Come, child, come."

3. When does he realise that he has lost his way? How have his anxiety and insecurity been described?

Ans ⇒ The child sees round about in full swing, he gets attracted to it. He then made a bold request to his parents to have a ride on it. But, there was no reply. When he turned to look at his parents, they were not there. He then realised that he has lost his way.

His anxiety and insecurity have been described.

in a very heart - warming way. he starts crying bitterly and runs here and there in search of his parents.

4. Why does the lost child lose interest in things that he had wanted earlier?

Ans ⇒ The lost child loses interest in the things that he had wanted earlier because he has lost his parents in the fair. He is panic - stricken and now he wants his parents because he feels unsafe.

5. What do you think happens in the end? Does the child find his parents?

Ans ⇒ Yes, I think the child would have found his parents in the end.

The kind - hearted person might helped him in finding his parents. His parents would also have searched for him when they would have realized that their child is not with them.

29/05/23

The End

Ch 72 The adventures of Toto

Q1. How does toto come to grandfather's private zoo?

Ans ⇒ Grandfather was an animal lover. One day he saw this monkey with a tonga driver. The monkey was tired to a feeding thorough and it looked so out of place there. So grandfather decided to buy Toto from the tonga-driver and bought it for the sum of five rupees.

Q2. "Toto was a pretty monkey." In what sense is toto pretty?

Ans ⇒ Toto was a pretty monkey because his bright eyes sparkled with mischief, beneath deep-set eyebrows, his teeth were a pearl white, which often displayed in his smile that frightened the elderly Anglo-Indian ladies. His fingers were quick and wicked and his tail served as a third hand.

Q3. Why does grandfather take toto to Saharanpur and how? Why does the ticket collector insist on calling Toto a dog?

Ans ⇒ Grandfather took Toto to Saharanpur because he hadn't allowed any of his companions to sleep to night. Grandfather had to leave Dehra Dun next day to collect his pension so take Toto along with him. He took Toto in a big black canvas kit-bag with some straw at the bottom.

The ticket collector insisted on calling Toto a dog because there was no rule to take the fare of a monkey. So, he classified it as a dog and charged accordingly.

Q4. How does Toto take a bath? "Where has he learnt to do this"? How does Toto almost boil himself alive?

Ans → Toto takes a bath by cunningly testing the temperature with his hand, then gradually step into the bath; first one foot, then the other, until into the water upto his neck, He himself rubs the soap in his hand, feet and all over the body. He learnt it all from the grandfather.

One day a large kitchen Kettle had been left on the fire to boil. Toto removed the lid and found that the water was just warm enough for a bath. So, he got in, with his head sticking out from the open Kettle. The water began to boil. He jumped up and down for some time. When Grandmother arrived and pulled him out of the Kettle, he was half-boiled.

Q5. Why does the author say, "Toto was not the sort of pet we could keep for long"?

Ans → The author said that "Toto was not the sort of pet we could keep for long".

because of his bad behaviour. He wasted food and threw plate at grandmother. He also disturbs all other animals in the zoo and doesn't allow them to sleep at night.

The End