

Unit 1- The Elephant and the Cassowary Bird

A. Choose the correct option

1. Why was the baby elephant interested

Cassowary? a. It wanted to play with the bird.

b It was afraid to play with the Cassowary

c. It had never seen such a bird before.

Ans C

2. What happened after the baby elephant pulled down the Cassowary

a .Cassowary got up and attacked the elephant again.

b . the Cassowary ran away and avoided the baby elephant thereafter

c . Grandfather saw what happened and scolded the baby elephant.

Ans: B

3. What is the main idea of the story "The elephant and the cassowary bird"?

a. The baby elephant was scared of the Cassowary bird.

b .The cassowary bird wanted to be friends with the baby elephant.

c. Animals in the wild learn to respect each other.

Ans C

4. The Cassowary bird looked similar to

a. a turkey

b. an ostrich

c. both a turkey and an ostrich

Ans: C

5. Grandfather had brought the Cassowary from

a) Singapore

b) Netherlands

c) Indonesia

8. Extracts

1. One morning he received an ugly reward... and squealing to the Grandfather

a) Who is "he" in the above lines? What was the ugly reward?

Ans He referred to the baby in above lines .

The ugly reward was a hit, the baby received on his hip and knee joints from the Cassowary bird...

b) Was it a reward?

Ans-No, it was not a reward. It was punishment for bothering the cassowary. The speaker calls it a reward as a joke.

c) Why did the elephant run to grandfather?

Ans: The elephant ran to grandfather to complain about the Cassowary bird to him

d. What does this tell about relationships? us about their

Ans This tells us that the elephant feels safe and protected with grandfather.

2. It was getting near the correct position for the master-kick, kung-fu style, when all of sudden....

a) Who was it' and why ready to kick?

Ans : It was the cassowary bird. It was getting ready to kick because it was annoyed by the baby elephant.

b). Why does the speaker mention kung-fu? What is the tone?

Ans. The speaker here mentioned 'kung-"kung-fu' because the stance looked like that is what the cassowary, kicking The speaker's tone is humorous.

c. What happened when the Cassowary was getting ready for the master- kick!?

Ans The baby elephant suddenly seized the leg of the Cassowary, with his trunk and pulled it up and leg before the master-kick. It fell down, when it

d) What happened to the Cassowary?

Ans: the bird ended up with clumsy flapping. swollen wattle and looked wings, a

e. What lesson was learned?h

...

Ans: The lesson was that no animal should be underestimated. They all have their ways of protecting themselves.

CH: 2 - THE FLINT

Summary: The poem The Flint compares beautiful and valuable stones like emeralds, rubies, sapphires, diamonds, and opals with a simple flint. Even though these stones are lovely, the poet highlights that the ordinary flint has a special power-it can make fire.

A. Choose the correct option.

1. Which gemstone is described as “shining as blue as heaven”?
 - a. Sapphire
 - b. Emerald
 - c. Opal

Ans: a

2. How is a flint described in the poem?
 - a. It holds a fiery spark.
 - b. It lies in the mud but holds fire.
 - c. It is rare and valuable.

Ans: b

3. What is the main contrast between a diamond and a flint in the poem?
 - a. A diamond is rare, but a flint is common.
 - b. A diamond shines brightly, but a flint holds hidden fire.
 - c. A diamond is dull, but a flint is shiny.

Ans: b

4. What is the theme of the poem?
 - a. We should not judge a book by its cover.

b. We should always attract towards the beauty.

c. None of the above

Ans: a

5. Who is the poet of the poem?

a. Robert Frost

b. Christina Rossetti

c. John Keats

B.

1. A sapphire shines as blue as heaven; A flint lies in the mud.

a. What is the poet trying to say with this comparison

Ans - Sapphires are dazzling and bright blue, while a flint is a common and boring stone found in the dirt..

b. How is one stone very different from the other ?

b. There is a huge difference between the two stones. The poet describes them by saying that they are as different as land and sky.

2. A diamond is a brilliant stone.

To catch the world's desire.

a. What does the poet mean by calling a diamond a "brilliant stone"?

Ans – The poet means that a diamond is very attractive. It shines brightly and is highly valued for its beauty and sparkle.

b. How is it different from a flint ?

Ans. - Flintstones are not as rare and beautiful as diamonds. They are common and dull looking.

c. What does the world desire ?

Ans. - The world desires beautiful and valuable things, such as gemstones.

d. Which stone is more useful to the world?

Ans. - The flint is more useful as it can be used to start a fire.

3. An opal holds a fiery spark; But a flint holds fire.

a. What does the poet mean by saying that an opal “holds a fiery spark”?

Ans. The poet means that an opal has a colourful, glowing appearance that looks like tiny sparks of fire inside the stone.

b. How can a flint be used ?

Ans - The flint can be used to start a fire, by striking two stones together to create sparks.

c. What does the poet compare the flint to?

Ans. The poet compares the flint’s fire to the fiery/ glowing appearance of an opal.

d. According to the poet, how is a flint different from an opal?

Ans. - While an opal only has the appearance of fire, a flint can create actual fire when struck.

e. What can we understand from comparing an opal with a flint?

Ans. - An opal’s spark may be admired, but true strength is seen in a flint which can create fire.

C. Answer the following questions

1. How does the idea of a diamond contrast with the flint mentioned later in the poem?

While a diamond is admired for its external brilliance, a flint appears dull and ordinary but holds a hidden power that can create fire. This contrast highlights the theme that true value is not always based on outward appearance.

2. How does the poet show that something plain and unnoticed can have great power and value inside?

Ans: The poet shows that something plain and unnoticed can have great power and value inside by comparing a dull flint to precious stones.

3. Why does the poet compare the flint with precious stones?

Ans. -The poet compares flint with precious stones to show that something plain or dull-looking, like a flint, can still have great power and value. Flint may not look beautiful like a diamond or ruby, but it can create fire, which is very useful. This teaches us that true worth is not always about appearance.

Ch -3 Unit 2 - A Hero's Word

A. Choose the correct option.

1. Why did the war between Rome and Carthage last for several years?

- a. The Carthaginians surrendered quickly.
- b. Neither side was able to win easily.
- c. The Romans were much weaker than Carthage.

Ans: b

2. What did the rulers of Carthage ask Regulus to do?

- a. Tell the Romans the Carthaginian army was a strong army
- b. Lead the Carthaginian army and win the battle
- c. Lie about the war and convince Rome to make peace

Ans: c

3. What does Regulus's decision to return to Carthage tell us about true leadership?

- a. A leader should never surrender, no matter the situation.
- b. True leaders keep their word, even at great personal cost.
- c. The best leaders always change their minds for their benefit.

Ans: b

4. "We would like to make peace with the Roman people,"

The rulers of Carthage wanted to...

- a. Surrender to Rome.
- b. Put an end to the war.
- c. Fight and win the war.

Ans: b

5. "We will set you free and let you go home, if you will agree to do as we say."

Would the rulers of Carthage keep their promise to Regulus?

- a. No, they were using him to trick Rome into making peace.
- b. Yes, they respected him and would have freed him.
- c. No, they planned to keep him as a prisoner no matter what.

Ans: a

6. "I promise you, that, if they will not make peace, I will come back to prison."

What did Regulus actually promise? He promised

- a. To convince Rome to surrender.
- b. To return to Carthage if Rome refused to surrender.
- c. To do exactly what the rulers of Carthage told him to do.

Ans: b

7. "The rest will be taken care of."

What did Regulus mean by 'the rest'?

- a. Rome's victory was certain
- b. The rulers of Carthage would show him mercy.

- c. Another Roman would take his place.

Ans: a

B. Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. **“We should like to make peace with the Roman people,” they said, “and we are sure that, if your rulers at home knew how the war is going, they would be glad to make peace with us...”**

- a. **How did the Carthage rulers try to make peace through Regulus?**

Ans: The Carthage rulers sent Regulus, a captured Roman general, back to Rome to negotiate peace, hoping he would persuade the Romans to accept their terms.

- b. **What does this tell us about the Carthage rulers’ approach to solving problems?**

Ans: It shows that they tried to use Regulus as a tool to achieve their goals instead of negotiating honestly and fairly.

- c. **What lesson can we learn from this?**

Ans: The best way to make peace is through honesty and fairness rather than manipulation or using others for personal gain.

2. **“The rest will be taken care of,” said Regulus.**

- a. **Who is Regulus, and in what situation did he say this?**

Ans: Regulus was a brave Roman general. He said this when he accepted his fate, showing his trust that his country and family would be safe even in his absence.

- b. **What does this statement reveal about Regulus’ character?**

Ans: It shows that Regulus was brave, selfless, and had great confidence in his people. He believed that others would continue his work and that doing the right thing would lead to a good outcome.

- c. **How does this reflect Regulus trust in the future?**

Ans: Regulus believed that his sacrifice would not be in vain. He believed in the strength of his country and the people he left behind, showing his strong faith in justice and duty.

C. Answer the questions.

1. **Why do you think Regulus "never broke his word"? How does that quality make someone a good leader?**

Ans: Regulus' quality of being honest and loyal gained trust among the people and consequently they found it easy to follow his example.

2. What does Regulus' choice teach us about responsibility and keeping promises, even when it is hard?

Ans: Regulus' choice teaches us to keep our word and do what is right, even if difficult or painful, as it makes us truly honourable.

3. Why do you think Regulus is remembered as a great leader, even though he lost battles and died in prison?

Ans: Regulus showed honesty, loyalty, and courage, which are more important than winning every battle. He kept his promises and thought of his country before himself. It is for these qualities that he is remembered as a great leader, even though he lost battles and died under captivity.

4. Were the rulers of Carthage asking Regulus to lie? Ans. The rulers of Carthage were trying to use Regulus to convince the Romans that they would lose the war, and that making peace is their best option.

5. Did Regulus do as he promised to the rulers of Carthage?

Ans. Regulus only did a part of what the rulers of Carthage asked him to do. He cleverly promised only that he would come back to prison if the Romans did not end the war.