

Question Bank- 2020-2021
English Literature
Class 6

TERM - I

Lesson 1- Owl in the family

Answer the followings

1. Where did Grandfather find the little spotted owlet? What happened when he picked it up?

Ans. The grandfather found the spotted owlet on the ground by the step of the verandah. When he picked it up, it hissed and clacked its bill.

2. Describe the appearance and habits of the spotted owlets.

Ans. The spotted owlets are small in size like mynahs and they have soft looks. They are not normally afraid and are not strictly night birds but they prefer to stay at home during the day. They are sometimes attacked by other bigger wild birds.

3. What happened when the narrator and his grandfather went to release them?

Ans. When the narrator and his grandfather went to release the owlets in the garden the mother owl gave the narrator a blow on the head. She attacked the grandfather too but he was agile and was able to duck out of its way.

4. What did the outlet snap at? How did grandfather and the narrator avoid displeasing them?

Ans. The owlets snapped at anybody in trousers. The grandfather wore a petticoat while feeding them and the narrator used an apron to avoid displeasing them.

5. What did the owlets do at night?

Ans. At night, the owlets caught beetles in the kitchen quarters of the house. They moved freely all around the house.

6. Describe any two of the unique habits of the owlets in the narrator's house.

Ans. The owlets loved to eat spaghetti prepared by the narrator grandmother. They were so fond of the grandmother that they loved anyone in a petticoat. These were the two unique habits of the owlets in the narrator house.

Extract answers

1. "Obviously she placed no reliance on me as a foster parent."

A. Who is being referred to in this line? Who is the foster parent?

Ans. The mother owl is being referred to in this line. The narrator is the foster parent.

B. What made the narrator say this?

Ans. The mother owl came in the middle of the night and left a dead mouse with its tail plucked through a mosquito net. So, the author says that maybe the mother did not trust him as a foster parent.

2. "Now there's an unselfish mother for you!"

A. Who said this and to whom?

Ans. The grandmother said this to the narrator.

B. What made him say so?

Ans. The narrator's family thought that the mother owl would take her family away from their household by the next morning. The reason was, they found the owlets standing on the wall just outside the door. The mother owl sitting on the birdbath which was ten yards away. This made the grandfather to say so.

3. She would run shrieking from the room everyone one of the birds sidled up to her in a friendly manner.

A. Who is being talked about in this line?

Ans. 'Aunt Mabel' is being talked about in this line.

B. Why do you think the birds behaved this way?

Ans. The birds behaved that way because they were familiar with grandmother who wore a petticoat while feeding them with spaghetti frequently. So, they love anybody who dressed in a petticoat.

Extra question

1. What is Spaghetti?

Ans. Spaghetti is another word for noodles. It comes from the Italian words 'Spago' meaning 'string'

Make sentences

2. Crooned - The birds crooned early in the morning.

3. Freedom - Mahatma Gandhi was a freedom fighter.

4. Contended - Though he is poor, he is contended.

5. Snoring - The old man started snoring as soon as he fell asleep.

Poem 2 :- Voyage

Answer the following questions:-

1. Name the three adjectives used to describe the paper boat.

Ans. The three adjectives used to describe the paper boat are, 'pretty', 'simple', and 'lovely'.

2. Name the water bodies mentioned in the poem.

Ans. The water bodies mentioned in the poem are a pond, a stream, a waterfall.

3. Write the words and phrases in the poem that are associated with a journey.

Ans. The words and phrases in the poem that are associated with a journey are - Steer, sail away, pass beyond etc.

4. Which lines and phrases have been repeated in the poem ? Why?

Ans. The words ' I will make ' has been repeated in the poem. .They have been repeated to indicate to show the boy's eagerness to build the boat and travel to distant places.

5. Which word has been repeated in the poem to indicate that the voyage is very long ?

Ans.The poet has used the word ' beyond' repeatedly to show that the journey is long. He wants to sail beyond all the seven seas,seven mountains,seven skies and seven worlds in the course of his long journey.

6.What sort of person do you think the narrator is ?

Ans.The narrator is an adventurous boy with a powerful imagination. He loves to travel and dreams of exploring distant places and unknown kingdoms.

Extract

1. The seven mountain, seven seas / beyond the seven skies.

A. Who is the speaker?

Ans. The speaker is a young boy.

B. Where does the speaker want to go?

Ans. The speaker wants to go beyond the seven mountains, seven seas and beyond the seven skies.

C. How will he go to this place?

Ans. He will go to this place in his pretty paper boat.

2. My paper boat will sail away / as softly as a dream.

A. Where would the paper boat sail to? Who lived there?

Ans. The paper boat will sail to the kingdoms of the wise beyond the seven waterfalls. Dreamy drowsy elephants with emerald eyes live there.

B. What is peculiar about the animals of that land?

Ans. The animals of that land are elephants that are peculiar because they have emerald for eyes and they are dreamy and drowsy.

Extra question

1. Name the poem and the poet.

Ans. The name of the poem is 'Voyage' and the poet is Harindranath Chattopadhyay.

2. What does the word 'Voyage' means?

Ans. The word 'Voyage' means a long journey on a ship or in a space ship. It also means a journey

Lesson 4 :- The Questions

Extract

1. 'These are profound questions, your honor,' he said.

A. Who is the speaker?

Ans. Birbal is the speaker here.

B. What were the difficult questions?

Ans. The two difficult questions are: , where was the centre of the Earth? and how many stars were there in the sky?

C. How long did the speaker take to answer the questions?

Ans. The speaker took ten days to answer the questions.

2. 'Thanks to your first question,' he said, we have made a stupendous discovery.

A. Who said these words and to whom? What was the first question?

Ans. Birbal said these words to the envoy. The first question was that where was the centre of the Earth.

B. How did the speaker answer the first question?

Ans. The speaker answered that the first question by pointing to a mark that he had made on the ground and said that it was the centre of the Earth and that they were fortunate enough to be standing on it.

C. What did he invite the person he was addressing to do?

Ans. He invited the person he was addressing to by welcoming him to verify his first answer.

D. Do you think the speakers really made a 'stupendous discovery'? Why / why not?

Ans. The speakers did not really make a stupendous discovery because no one has ever found the actual centre of earth.

Extra Question

1. Name the story and its author.

Ans. The story's name is 'The Questions' and its author is Anupa Lal.

2. Birbal was considered the most intelligent person in the court of Akbar. Why?

Ans. Intelligence does not only mean gathering information or knowledge. It involves quick thinking and the ability to keep your wits and response at the proper time. Birbal has these qualities and thus he was considered the most intelligent person in the court.

Lesson 6: Telesilla and the Gates of Argos

Answer the following questions

1. What did Telesilla do when the men of Argos marched out to fight the Spartan Army?

Ans. When the men of Argos marched out to fight the Spartan Army, Telesilla was singing, some of her song of loyalty and bravery to raise the morale of the army as well as the other citizens of Argos.

2. How did Kleomenes trick the surviving men of Argos?

Ans. Kleomenes tricked the surviving men of Argos by calling out their names individually and claiming that their family had paid ransom for their safety. When the men came out the Spartans killed them.

3. Describe the preparation Telesilla made to face the Spartan army.

Ans. Telesilla posted all the children, slaves, old men and old women, on top of the city walls with pots to look like helmets and brooms to look like javelins. Then she gathered all the spare armour, shields, helmets, swords and javelins in the city and armed all the able women. She led them out of the city and lined them up to defend the gate of Argos.

4. Why did Kleomenes retreat with his army? Whom did he blame?

Ans. Kleomenes didn't mind being called a bully or a tyrant or even a cheat. He didn't mind cheating to win a battle against other warriors. However, he knew there was no way he could earn fame and glory from fighting a battle against women. If he beat them, no one would respect it as a serious victory. Hence he ordered his men to step back and he led them away from the city of Argos. He

blamed the gods , he had annoyed when he burned the sacred grove for his failure.

5.What do the phrase ‘ power of the word ‘ and ‘power of the sword’mean? How do they apply to Telesilla ‘s action?

Ans.The phrase ‘ power of the word ‘ refers to the impact a poet or an author can have.The phrase ‘ power of the sword ‘ refers to the might of an army.Both the phrases can be applied to Telesilla.When the army of Argos went out to face the enemy she used her songs and poems to inspire them.When the army lost the battle, she organised the remaining citizens and led an army of women to defend their city.

Extracts

I. "We can expect no mercy from these dishonorable Spartans if we enter our city."

A. Who said these words and to whom?

Ans. Telesilla said these words to the women of Argos.

B. Why were the Spartans called ‘dishonourable?’

Ans.The injured men of Argos had taken shelter in the sacred groves which the Spartans were scared of entering for the fear of angering the gods.So the Spartan king Kleomenes , tricked the men by calling out their names individually claiming that their families had paid ransoms for their safety.When the men came out the Spartans killed. This is the reason for which the Spartans have being called dishonourable.

C. What did the people spoken to want to do to save themselves?

Ans. The people Telesilla spoke to were divided in their opinion on what to do to save themselves.Some of them wanted to run away from the city.The rest wanted to bar the gates and hoped that would stop the army from entering the city.

D. What was the speaker's reply to them?

Ans. The speaker said that if they ran ,the Spartans would chase and catch them . if they would bar the gates, the Spartans would break them and burnt the city like they had burned the sacred groves.

2.But the people of Argos knew who had saved them.

A.Who had saved the people of Argos and from what ?

Ans Telesilla had saved the people of Argos.She had saved the city from being destroyed and its citizens from being killed and enslaved by the Spartans .

B.How did they show their gratitude to the saviour ?

Ans.As a mark of gratitude to Telesilla, the people of Argos erected a marble statue of her.The statue had had books at her feet and a warrior 's helmet in her hand.

C. What were the things that the saviour knew of?

Ans The saviour Telesilla knew the power of written words of a poet.She also knew of the power that was wielded by a sword.

Extra Question

1 Who were the Spartans?¥

Ans. The Spartans were people who lived in the city – state of Sparta. They were courageous and highly disciplined warriors.

2. Name the battle in which the lesson ‘Telesilla and the Gates of Argos’ was based.

Ans. The lesson ‘Telesilla and the Gates of Argos’ were based on the Battle of Sepeia (494B.C.)

Give Meanings

1. Hardest - Strongest

2. Vicious - Cruel

3. Lamentations - Sorrow

4. Bar - Lock
5. Stirring - Inspiring
6. Smeared - covered
7. Wield - use
8. Tyrant - a cruel leader

Make sentences

1. Hardest -
2. Vicious -
3. Bar -
4. Smeared -
5. Armour -

Poem 7 - Palanquin bearers

Answer the following questions

1. Who is being carried by the palanquin bearers?

Ans. A young beautiful bride is being carried by the palanquin bearers.

2. Where do you think they are going?

Ans. They are going to the new home of the bride.

3. Quote a word from the poem that indicates the mood of the palanquin bearers?

Ans. The word from the poem that indicates the mood of the poem's palanquin bearers is 'gaily'.

Extract

1. **'Lightly, O Lightly we bear her along, she sways like a flower in the wind of our song;'**

A. Who says these lines and to whom?

Ans. The palanquin bearers say these lines about the new bride.

B. Why had the word, 'lightly' been used in this context.

Ans. The word 'lightly' has been in the context because the new bride is carried easily and comfortably to her new home.

C. Identify the figure of speech used in the second line of the extract and explain it.

Ans. The figure of speech used in the second line of the extract is 'sway like a flower'. It means the palanquin bearers carrying the new bride move like a flower in the wind as they sing their song.

D. Name the poem and the poet.

Ans. The name of the poem is 'Palanquin Bearers' and the name of the poet is Sarojini Naidu.

2. She sprang like a beam on the brow of the tide, she falls like a treat from the eyes of the bride.

A. What does the phrase 'brow of the tide' mean?

Ans. 'Brow of the tide' means the top part of the waves on the shore. In this context, it refers to the bride as she is sitting like a beam on the tide.

B. Which beam is being referred to here? Explain the figure of speech in the given lines.

Ans. There the beam is referred to as the bride. As the waves rise in the shore, the top part shines. The figure of speech here, 'springs like a beam' means the bride in the Palanquin is softly lifted up and down just like the waves of the sea.

C. Why would there be tears in the eyes of the bride?

Ans. There would be tears in the eyes of the bride because she has left her parents' house and is going to her new house.

Extra question

1. Name the poem and the poet.

Ans. The name of the poem is 'Palanquin Bearers' and the poet is Sarojini Naidu.

2. What is a palanquin and in which occasion is used?

Ans. A palanquin was used in ancient Indian Tradition in which a young bride would be carried to her new home.

Lesson 8 - Painting the Breeze

Extract

1. What made her sit up and watch was the rich cloth...

A. What had made Parvati look up a little earlier?

Ans. The clatter of horse's hooves, the clang of cow bells and the creak of bullock carts wheels made her look up.

B. Describe the four horsemen accompanying the cart.

Ans. The horsemen accompanying the cart were a magnificent in the sun. Their short spears shone brightly in the Sun. The saddle cloths on the horses were of colourful cotton. Across their chests, over the short sleeved tunics, were the cross straps to carry the quiver of arrows. The board leather bell was for the sword and their head bands were tied across their foreheads with smart bows.

C. What did Laxman decide to do on seeing the cart?

Ans. On seeing the cart Laxman decided to run back to the house and called out Parvati to help him to carry some of the pots outside for

2. Laxman held out the pottery towards her as Parvati...

A. What obstacles did Laxman face before he got an opportunity to show his pottery?

Ans. The only obstacle that Laxman faced was the horseman who rode towards him and Parvati. The horseman lowered an angry moustache face, glared and called them 'impertinent fools' for he thought that the noble lady would not buy their pots. So he asked them to move back or else he would let the horse walk all over their pots and smash them to pieces.

B. Describe what Parvati saw.

Ans. Parvati saw a noble lady sitting, leaning against the bolsters inside the cart. All the clothes were of finest cotton. The antariya tied like a dhoti, was embroidered all over with gold. The long scarf of the uttariya, draped across her body and swept over her head, was gossamer thin in the shade of dull gold and set with precious stones. The Karnikas were big and made of gold and the mekhala worn around her waist was made of silver chains she wore two necklaces, a kantha, a short string of pearls and the lambenam a long golden chain down to her waist. At her wrists were thick kangas, bangles of gold, and the baju, worn on the upper arms, glittered with jewels. Her anklets were intricately designed in gold.

C. Why did Parvati think that the lady would not like her painted pots?

Ans. Parvati thought the lady would not like her painting pots because she had painted the pots for fun and the lady in the cart was wealthy to like something as simple as an earthen pot.

3. 'I think my husband would like them too.'

A. Who said this line to whom? Who was her husband?

Ans. The noble lady said this line to Parvati. Her husband was King Ashoka Vardhan.

B. What would the speaker and her husband like?

Ans. The speaker and her husband would like the pots on which the sky, the breeze and the song of the koel, which was drawn by Parvati.

C. What did the speaker give to this listener? Why?

Ans. The speaker gave the listener a small copper piece with a carving stamped on it. She could show this at the gate of the palace and would be allowed to go in.

Extra question

1. Who was Ashoka?

Ans. Ashoka was the greatest King of the Maurya Dynasty in ancient India.

2. What is a 'work of art'?

Ans. When an imagination is represented and produce with a new concept in an everyday object.

Give meanings

1. Niches - Hollow area in a wall

2. Dozing - sleeping lightly

3. Pana - Mauryan copper coin

4. Hedge - A row of bushes

5. Glittered - Some brightly

6. Jaunty - Smart

7. Reluctant - Unwilling

8. Briskly - quickly

9. Shove - push

10. Impertinent - rude

Make sentences

1. Dozing -

2. Thatched -
3. Hedge -
4. Glittered -
5. Shove –

Poem 9 - The Snail

Answer the following questions

1. What does the line, 'The grass is greener on the other side?' What does it mean in context of the poem ?

Ans. In context of the poem , the quoted lines means the grass on the other side of the road was fresher and lusher than the side on which the snail was. The proverb ‘ the grass is greener on the other side ‘ means we always believe that other persons are happier and leading a better life than us.

2. Why can't the Snail cross the road like the others?

Ans. The snail cannot cross the road like others because it is not made to weave, dodge or move quickly. As a result it must wait carefully for the passers by to move and the carts to pass before it can move forward. Even then , each step it takes is a risk to its life.

3. Which line in the poem indicates that the Snail was not aware of the danger in it's life?

Ans The line ‘ though all unaware of the danger of being squashed’ indicates that the Snail was not aware of the danger to its life.

4. Which word used by the poet indicates the determination of the snail?

Ans. The word used to indicate the determination of the snail is ‘Intent’.

Extract

1. **On his long journey, I across the busy path.**

A. What did the Snail do to start the journey?

Ans. The Snail left the safety of a rocky ledge and set out to start the journey.

B. What is the phrase 'Busy path' referring to?

Ans. The phrase 'busy path' is referring to the road crowded with passers by and vehicles that are crossing the road.

C. Why was the Snail crossing the road?

Ans. The Snail was crossing the road because the grass was greener on the other side. He thought that it is a better place than the rocky ledge.

2. He does not pause or flinch -/ A cartwheel misses by an inch.

A. Why do you think the Snail did not pause or flinch?

Ans. The Snail did 'neither pause not flinch' because its eyes were set on the delicious green grass on the other side of the road.

B. What catastrophe did the Snail manage to avoid?

Ans. The Snail managed to avoid the wheel of the cart by an inch. This was the catastrophe that the Snail managed to avoid.

C. What was the snail's reward for braving the dangers of the road?

Ans. The snail was rewarded for its perseverance by the presence of rich leaf mould and tall grass on the other side of the road..

3. I salute you, Snail somehow, you've made me feel quite small.

A. Why is the poet saluting the snail?

Ans. The poet is full of admiration for the little snail. Its a tiny creature but displays great courage and determination to risk all and reach its goal. Thats why the poet salutes the snail.

B. Explain the meaning of the word 'small' in the context.

Ans. In the quoted line , the word 'small ' means the poet is humbled by the determination and courage shown by the tiny snail.He feels that inspite of his bigger size and ability to move faster, he would not be able to display the bravery the snail did.

C. Why does the poet use the word 'somehow'?

Ans C: The word 'somehow' implies that inspite of the apparent insignificance of the snail , it has made the poet feel inferior. The snail is much smaller in size than the poet but yet the poet feels small and insignificant in presence of something so brave and purposeful.

Extra questions.

1. What message does the poem convey?

Ans. The poem conveys that smallest and the most insignificant creatures can inspire and motivate us.

2. Name the poem and the poet.

Ans. The name of the poem is 'The Snail' and the poet is Ruskin Bond.

Give Meanings

1. Tender - soft

2. Brave - deal with a difficult situation

3. Chancing - trying out

4. Flinch - jerk back

5. Slithers - creeps

TERM- II

Ch-I I -The Village Blacksmith

Answer the following question:

1. Where is the village Smithy located?

Ans. Smithy is located under the village chestnut tree.

2. List the tools of the blacksmith as mentioned in the poem.

Ans. The tools of the blacksmith mentioned in the poem are bellows, sledge and anvil.

3. Why is the blacksmith able to look the whole world in the face?

Ans. The blacksmith works hard from morning till night and earns his living in an honest manner. He does not owe any man anything. That's why he can look at the whole world confidently.

4. Describe the sounds of the blacksmith at work. What are they compared to?

Ans. When the blacksmith is at work, his bellows blow and his sledge hammer falls with a slow, measured beat. The sound of the hammer made by the blacksmith has been compared to the sound of the bell rung by the sexton in the evening.

5. What does the blacksmith do on Sunday? Why does it make his heart rejoice?

Ans. On Sundays, the blacksmith goes to the church with his sons. There he listens to the sermon preached by the parson. His heart is filled with joy when he hears his daughter singing in the village choir.

6. Why does he wipe a tear out of his eyes as he sits in the church?

Ans. As he sits in the church, he listens to his daughter's voice singing in the choir. Her voice reminds him of his late wife, who, he thinks is singing in Paradise. Her memory brings tear to his eyes, which he wipes off with his hands.

Reference to context

1. 'And the muscles of his brawny arms

Are strong as iron bands'

a. Whose arms are described here? Why are they brawny?

Ans. The arms of the village blacksmith are being described in the quoted lines. They are brawny because he works hard from morning till night using his heavy hammer.

b. Identify and explain the figure of speech used in the extract.

Ans. The figure of speech used is a simile. The blacksmith had muscles on his arms which are as strong as bands of iron.

c. What other phrases have been used to describe the blacksmith's appearance?

Ans. The phrases used to describe the appearance of the village blacksmith 'as large and sinewy hands', 'hair is crispy', and 'black and long', 'face is like the tan' and 'brow is wet with honest sweat'.

2. 'And watch burning sparks that fly like chaff from a threshing floor'.

a. How were the burning sparks formed?

Ans. The burning sparks were formed when the blacksmith placed a piece of hot iron on his anvil and struck it hard with his sledge hammer.

b. Who watched the 'burning sparks' fly? Why did they love smithy?

Ans. The children of the village watched the burning sparks fly. They loved to watch the flaming forge at the blacksmith workshop and hear the bellows make a loud noise. They also liked to see sparks fly when the blacksmith struck hot pieces of iron with his iron.

c. What is 'chaff'? Explain the figure of speech in the given lines.

Ans. Chaff is the husk or the outer shell of the grain when the grain is threshed. The separated chaff scatters in different direction. Similarly when the blacksmith strikes the hot iron with his hammer, the sparks scatter in different direction.

3. 'Thanks, Thanks to thee, my worthy friend, For the lesson thou hast taught'

a. Who is being referred to as poet's 'friend'? Why do you think he uses the adjective 'worthy'?

Ans. The village blacksmith is being referred to as the 'poet's friend'. The word 'worthy' indicates that the blacksmith is a man who deserves the admiration of other people.

b. What lesson has the 'worthy friend' taught the poet?

Ans. The lesson taught by the smith is that life is like a smithy at whose forge our fortunes are shaped. It is also like an anvil where we must form our deeds and think the right thoughts.

c. Identify and explain the figure of speech used by the poet to illustrate the lesson taught by the friend?

Ans. The figure of speech is a metaphor. Life is compared to a smithy where our fortunes are shaped. Our fortunes are compared to the anvil while our deeds and thoughts are compared to hot iron.

4. “Under a spreading Chestnut tree The village smithy stands;”

a. Why the blacksmith stands under the tree?

Ans. The village blacksmith stands under the chestnut tree because it is the place where he has his workshop.

b. Describe his appearance.

Ans. He is a strong man with large muscular hands. His hair is crisp, long and black with a tan face due to the heat of the sun.

c. How does the blacksmith inspires the poet?

Ans. The blacksmith’s life of hard work and honesty inspires the poet.

d. List and quote the literary terms used in the poem.

Ans. Alliteration – Mighty man, Smithy stands, flaming forge, passion prey,

Metaphor – “Our fortunes must be wrought, “Each burning deed and thought”.

Simile – “Like a sexton ringing the village bell, when the evening sun is low”.

5. “His brow is wet with honest sweat”.

a) How can you say that the blacksmith is a man of self-esteem and good character?

Ans. “His brow is wet with honest sweat, He earns what’er he can, And looks the whole world in the face for he owes not any man.”

b) For how long does the blacksmith works?

Ans. The blacksmith works all days of the week from morning till night.

c) What do the children love to see ?

Ans. The children loved to see the flaming furnace and the burning sparks fly.

d) Write briefly about the poet.

Ans. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was an American poet and educator. His well-known poems include 'Paul Revere's Ride' and the 'The song of Hiawatha'.

Extra questions:

1. Describe the appearance of village blacksmith.

Ans. The village blacksmith hair was crisp, black and long. He was a mighty man with large and sinewy arms.

2. Quote the phrase which shows that the village Blacksmith was hardworking.

Ans. 'His brow was wet with honest sweat' is the phrase that shows that he worked hard.

3. Where do the words 'Smith' originates?

Ans. The word 'Smith' comes from the word 'smythe, meaning 'to strike.'

Ch- 12- I am Malala

Answer the following question:

1. On which street was Malala's school located.,

Ans. Malala's school was located on a muddy lane of Hazi Baba Road. The street to Malala's house could not be reached by car, so while coming home Malala would get off bus below by the street. She would go through the barred iron gate and up a flight of steps.

2. What was Malala's usual routine of waking up?

Ans. Malala's father would try to wake her up but she would request him to allow her to sleep for a few more minutes and burrow deeper under her quilt. When her mother called her she would realize the time of the day and hurry to school.

3. Describe Malala's room in your own words.

Ans. Malala's room was a long one at the front of the house and the only furniture there was a bed and a cabinet. On the shelf of the cabinet were gold coloured plastic cups and trophies Malala had won for coming first in the class.

4. Why had Malala started taking the school bus?

Ans. As Malala's family had been getting threats all around the year, her mother was scared of her walking on her own. This made Malala take the school bus.

5. In your own words describe what Malala's school comprised.

Ans. Malala went to school for six days a week. She was in the ninth grade. As soon as she reached school she would put her backpack in the class and go for the morning assembly. She would learn chemical equations, study Urdu and also write stories with morals in English and draw diagrams of blood circulation.

6. Describe the bus in which Malala travelled to school.

Ans. The bus was what they called 'Dyna'. It was a white Toyota Town Ace truck with three parallel benches. It had no windows at the back but a thick plastic sheet at the sides which flapped and was too yellowed and dusty to see through.

7. Who had stopped the bus? What reason had they given for stopping it?

Ans. A young bearded man in light coloured clothes had stopped the bus. He was one of the Taliban militants and asked if it was the Khusal School bus and inquired about Malala.

8. Describe the event that unfolded when the young man who looked like a college student, got on the bus.

Ans. The young man, who looked like a college student, got on the bus and inquired about Malala. No one replied but everyone looked at her. She was the only girl with her face uncovered. Getting a hint of who Malala was, the man fired three shots, one after another from a black Colt. 45 pistol. The first bullet went through Malala's left eye socket and came out from under her left shoulder. She fell heavily on Moniba. The second bullet went into the upper right arm of Kainat Riaz.

Extracts:

I. "It wasn't the best of days.....though as a bookish girl I didn't mind them as much as some of my classmates".

a) Who is referred to as the 'bookish girl'? Why did she receive the noble prize?

Ans. Malala Yousafzai was co-awardee of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 for her struggle against the suppression of children and for the right of all children to education.

b) Where are Malala and her family from?

Ans. Malala and her family were from Swat Valley in the Khyber Pakhtunwa province in North West Pakistan.

c) Who was Malala's father?

Ans. Malala's father was the founder of Khusal school.

d) Why was the entrance magical for the girls?

Ans. The doorway was magical for the girls because they could cast off their head scarves and they would enter in a special world.

e) Why was it difficult for girls in their society to be anything other than teachers or doctors?

Ans. As their society was conservative and girls were hardly allowed to work. So if at all they had to choose a profession then it would be teacher or doctor.

II. I've been a day dreamer''.

a. What similar qualities did Malala and her father possess?

Ans. Both of them were day dreamer.

b) What thought crept in her mind while coming back from school?

Ans. If anyone would attack her, shoot her then she would take off her shoes and hit him or it would be better to plead.

c) Describe the bus in which Malala goes to school.

Ans. They call it dyan, a white Toyota Town Ace truck with three parallel benches, one along either side and one in the middle.

d) Write briefly about the poet.

Ans. Malala Yousafzai was born in Mingora, Pakistan and from a very early age asserted for the rights of all women and for their basic education.

Extra questions:

1. Describe Malala's school?

Ans. Malala's school had no sign and had an ornamented brass door in a white wall across from the woodcutter's yard which gave no hint what lay beyond.

2. What was the name of the school? Who had found it?

Ans. The name of the school was 'Kushal School'. The school was founded by Malala's father.

3. What did Malala initially want to become and later what did she want to be?

Ans. Initially Malala wanted to become a doctor but later she wanted to become an inventor or politician.

4. What does the “Malala Fund “support for?

Ans. The Malala Fund helps girls throughout the world to get their basic education.

Ch- 13- Abou Ben Adhem

Answer the following questions:

1. Whom did Abou Ben Adhem see when he woke up from his sleep? Explain in your own words the figure of speech used to describe it.

Ans. Abou Ben Adhem saw an angel who was writing in a book of gold. The figure of speech used to describe the angel is a simile. Like a lily increases the beauty of the place when it blooms, the presence of the angel in the room makes the room more beautiful.

2. What was Ben Adhem’s second question to the Presence?

Ans. Abou’s second question to the angel was if his name was in the list of people who love God. He was told that his name was not there.

3. What request did Abou Ben Adhem make?

Ans. Abou Ben Adhem requested the angel to put his name as one who loved his fellow human being the most.

4. How was he rewarded?

Ans. Abou Ben Adhem’s name topped the list of the ones blessed by the love of God.

Reference to context

1. ‘And to the presence in the room he said, ‘what writest thou?’

a. Who is being referred to as ‘he’? Who is referred to as ‘the Presence’?

Ans. In the above extract Abou Ben Adhem is referred to as ‘he’. The angel is being referred to as ‘Presence’.

b. What was the Presence doing? What expression did it have on its face when it answered the speaker's question?

Ans. The 'Presence' was writing in a book of gold. When the 'Presence' answered the question asked by the speaker, it raised its head and looked with an expression of sweet harmony.

c. What other word does the poet use to refer to the 'Presence'?

Ans. The other word used by the poet to refer to the 'Presence' is an angel.

2. 'I pray thee, then..... Write me as one that loves his fellow men'

a. How did Abou Ben Adhem make his request?

Ans. When Abou Ben Adhem heard that his name was not in the book, he made his request very humbly and cheerfully.

b. Explain the given lines.

Ans. The lines in the above extract mean that Abou Ben Adhem very humbly requested the angel to write his name as one who loves his fellowmen.

c. What did the 'Presence' do immediately after this?

Ans. Immediately after this the Presence wrote Abou Ben Adhem's name in the book and disappeared.

EXTRACTS:

I. "Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace."

a) What did Abou Ben Adhem see in the room when he awoke from deep sleep?

Ans. Abou Ben Adhem saw an angel in the room when he awoke from deep sleep. There was moonlight and peace in his room and the angel was writing something in a book of gold.

b) What was Abou Ben Adhem's first question to the angel?

Ans. Abou asked the angel what he was writing in the book of gold.

c) What kind of man was Abou Ben Adhem?

Ans. He was a pious and holy man who believed in God.

d) What is the best way to show our love for God?

Ans. The best way to show our love for God is by loving our fellowmen.

II. “The angel wrote and vanished”.

a) Did the angel appear again?

Ans. Yes, the angel appeared again.

b) What did the angel show when he came the next night?

Ans. The angel showed the names who loved God and Abou Ben Adhem's name was at the top of the list.

c) “I pray thee” explain.

Ans. He begged the angel to write his name in the book of gold.

d) Name the poem and the poet.

Ans. The poem is Abou Ben Adhem and the poet is James Henry Leigh Hunt.

Extra question

I. Who is Abou ben Adhem?

Ans. Abou Ben Adham was the son of a king. He gave up his throne and became a monk. He was known as Ibrahim. He lived humbly and worked in fields and orchards.

Ch- 14- The Nightingale

Reference to context

I. ‘It is my pleasure that she shall appear this evening’, commanded the emperor.

a. Who is referred to as ‘she’ in these lines?

Ans. The nightingale which lived in a forest near the emperor’s palace is being referred to as ‘she’ in the quoted lines.

b. How did the king come to know about her?

Ans. Many travellers came to see the emperor's city. They heard the song of the nightingale and wrote about it in their books and poems. The emperor read about the bird in one such book.

c. Where was she found? Who had helped in locating her?

Ans. The nightingale was found in the wood. A poor girl who worked in the palace kitchen helped in locating the bird.

d. What did the nightingale's song remind the person of?

Ans. The nightingale's song reminded the poor girl of her mother's kiss and this would make her cry.

2. 'My song sounds best in the greenwood', said the bird; but still she came willingly when she heard the emperor wished to hear her song.'

a. Why do you think the nightingale's song sounded best in the greenwood?

Ans. The nightingale's song sounded the sweetest in the woods because that was where it was meant to be sung. The bird is a part of nature and it is in the midst of nature. That's why its songs sounded the best in the Greenwood.

b. What arrangements had been made for the special performance?

Ans. The palace was elegantly decorated for the special performance of the nightingale. The whole court was present and at the centre of the great hall a golden perch had been fixed for the bird to sit on and sing.

c. What reward was offered to the bird? What did she say in reply?

Ans. The emperor was so delighted that he declared the nightingale should have his gold slipper to wear round her neck. The nightingale replied that she had been sufficiently rewarded already when the emperor cried after listening to her song.

3. 'You have charmed away the evil faces from my bed and banished Death from my heart with your sweet song. 'How can I reward you?'

a. Why did you think the bird had left the kingdom? What had taken its place and what did it sing?

Ans. The real nightingale had left the kingdom because the mechanical bird was as successful as her. Besides, it was much prettier to look at. It could sing continuously without getting tired. When no one took notice of the real bird anymore, it left the court. The mechanical bird took its place and sang the waltz.

b. Describe the creature which had taken its place.

Ans. The artificial bird was covered with diamonds, rubies and sapphires. When it was wound up, it could sing like a real nightingale while its tail would move up and down and sparkle with gold and silvers. It had a ribbon round its neck on which was written "The emperor of China's nightingale is poor compared to that of the emperor of Japan's."

c. What were the evil faces surrounding the bed of the emperor?

Ans. When the emperor was lying on his deathbed, all round the bed were a number of strange and ugly heads. These were the emperor's good and bad deeds, which stared him in the face and reminded him of his past.

d. How had the nightingale banished Death from the emperor's heart?

Ans. The nightingale sang songs of her beautiful garden and Death was reminded of his own garden, he left the emperor's bedside and went to visit his garden. In this way the nightingale charmed away the evil faces from the king's bedside and banished Death from his heart with her sweet song.

Extracts:

I. I know nothing of any nightingale! Is there such a bird in my empire?

a) Who said this and to whom?

Ans. The emperor asked this to his subjects.

b) Where did the nightingale live?

Ans. It lived in one of the trees of the emperor's empire.

c) Who helped them to spot the Nightingale?

Ans. A poor girl in the emperor's kitchen helped to spot the Nightingale.

d) How are the poor girl and the Nightingale related?

Ans. Every evening when the poor girl takes food for her poor mother, on her way back she feels tired so she would take rest among the wood and listen to the nightingale's song. Tears roll down from her eyes as if her mother kissed her.

II. "With the greatest pleasure".

a) Who said this and to whom?

Ans. The Nightingale said this to the poor girl.

b) How did the people of the empire react, after hearing the Nightingale?

Ans. They were surprised and thought she will be a great success at the court. They invited her to the court festival that evening.

c) How did the king reward the Nightingale?

Ans. After hearing the Nightingale tears came into the emperor's eyes. He was so delighted that he declared the Nightingale should have gold slipper to wear round her neck but she refused. According to her the king's tears was her richest reward.

d) What was the difference between the real and the artificial birds?

Ans. The real nightingale sang in its own natural way, where as the artificial nightingale sang only waltzes.

Extra questions:

1. Where did the emperor live?

Ans. The emperor lived in a beautiful palace built of delicate and brittle porcelain in China.

2. Why did the fishermen stop by the forest at night?

Ans. The fishermen stopped by the forest at night to listen to a nightingale who sang beautifully.

3. Why did tears come into the emperor's eyes?

Ans. The emperor's eyes were filled with tears because the nightingale who was invited for the occasion sang very sweetly .

4. Name the book written by Andersen which was a tribute to Jenny Lind.

Ans. Andersen wrote 'The Nightingale' as a tribute to a famous singer Jenny Lind who was known as "The Swedish Nightingale."

Ch- 16- Bruno Goes Exploring

Reference to context

1. 'He had done it all time back in Berlin and that was exploring'

a. Who is the person being referred to in these lines?

Ans. The person referred to in these lines is Bruno.

b. How was his life different in Berlin compared to the life in Out-With?

Ans. At Out-With Bruno did not have anyone to play with. He was all by himself. He did not have to go to school, but had a private tutor who came to his house. He was ordered not go exploring and never to go to the other side of the fence that separated his house from the camp.

c. How did he prepare himself for exploration?

Ans. Bruno jumped off his bed and rummaged in his wardrobe for an overcoat and an old pair of boots. It was a kind of clothes he thought the real explorer might wear. Once he was dressed he prepared to leave his house.

2. 'He'd often seen the people from his side of the fence and it was clear that they were in charge.'

1. Which two groups are being referred to here?

Ans. The quoted lines refer to the groups of people whom Bruno saw at Out-With. One was the group of people who lived in the camp and wore the same clothes, the striped pyjamas and cloth-caps. The other one was the group of people who wandered about in uniforms with bright red and black arm-bands and carried guns and always looked terribly stern.

2. How did the people on the other side behave in the presence of the people from his side?

Ans. The people on the other side of the fence, all jumped to attention whenever the people from Bruno's side approached. Sometimes they fell to the ground and sometimes they did not even get up and had to be carried away instead.

3. Who do you think the two groups of people really were?

Ans. The people in the pyjamas were the Jews at concentration camp in Auschwitz. The people in uniform were the Nazi soldiers and officers.

3. 'The bronze was very cold so he pulled his fingers away before taking a deep breath and beginning his journey.'

a. What did he touch? Where was it placed?

Ans. Bruno touched a small bronze plaque. It was located on a bench just outside the fence surrounding the camp.

b. What had been inscribed on the bronze? What do think it actually means?

Ans. The inscription on the plaque read, 'Presented on the occasion of the opening of Out-With camp, June Nineteen Forty'. It actually marked the date of inauguration of one of the most famous concentration camps of the Nazi era, the Auschwitz camp.

c. What did he try not to think about as he began his journey? Why?

Ans. At the beginning of his journey, Bruno tried to think about the countless occasions when he was told by both his parents that he was not allowed to walk anywhere near the fence or the camp. He particularly tried to forget the warning that exploration was banned at Out-With, without any exception.

Extracts:

I. "And he still wished that he could go back home to Berlin.

a) Why does he want to go back to Berlin?

Ans. Bruno is homesick. He has no friends. His hobby of exploring becomes a bore as their property is too small so he wants to go back to Berlin.

b) How did Bruno feel about Herr Liszt?

Ans. He was a mystery to Bruno, although he was friendly and never raised his hand on him like his old teacher in Berlin. But still Bruno feels that there was anger inside him, just waiting to get out.

c) Which subjects Bruno like the most?

Ans. Bruno liked stories about Knights, adventures and exploring. His favourite subjects were reading and art.

d) Why was Bruno pleased?

Ans. Herr Liszt would teach him about his origin, about his homeland. This pleased him because now he would get a proper explanation for why they had all been forced to leave their comfortable house.

II. “Bruno had been looking out of his bedroom window at the garden”.

a) What were the things Bruno discovered from his bedroom window?

Ans. Bruno discovered a tall fence, wooden telegraph poles and all different kinds of people in their striped pyjamas.

b) How did Bruno prepare himself for exploration?

Ans. He wore an overcoat and an old pair of boots which he thought a real explorer might wear.

c) Name the story and the author.

Ans. Bruno goes exploring. John Boyne.

Extra questions:

1. What is the story ‘the boy in the striped pyjamas’ about ?

Ans. The story ‘The boy in striped pyjamas’ is about a nine year old boy , Bruno , who’s life changed completely when his family moved from the city of Berlin to the country side..

2. Who was Bruno’s sister? What did he do when she was in a bad mood?

Ans. Gretel was Bruno’s sister. When she was in a bad mood, Bruno had to put up with her and was less friendly.

3. How did Bruno and Gretel study? Who taught them?

Ans. Bruno and Gretel studied at home. Their mornings and afternoons were filled with lessons. Herr Liszt was a tutor who taught them.

4. Name the only country in the world that refers to their country as Fatherland.

Ans. Germany

Reference to context

1. 'They stretched in never ending line Along margin of a bay'

a. What are being referred to as 'they'?

Ans. In these lines the daffodils are referred to as 'they'. These are the daffodils that the poet saw when he was out on a walk with his sister.

b. Which words indicate that the poet saw a large number of those things?

Ans. The words 'never ending line' indicate that the poet saw a large number of daffodils. When he saw on a walk by himself, he chanced upon a whole area filled with them.

c. Where did the poet spot them?

Ans. He spotted them along the margin of a bay.

d. What does he compare them to? What figure of speech does he use?

Ans. The poet compares them to the numerous stars in the Milky Way. He has used a simile to make his comparison.

2. 'A poet could not be but gay, In such a jocund company:'

a. What does the word jocund mean? Who were jocund?

Ans. The word 'jocund' means jolly or cheerful. The daffodils the poet saw were jocund.

b. Whom did they outdo in being jocund?

Ans. The daffodils were more jocund than the sparkling waves on a lake.

c. How did their mood affect the poet?

Ans. The poet too observed the happiness of the daffodils and felt joyous in their company.

3. 'They flash upon their inward eye

Which is the bliss of solitude;

a. What does the words 'inward eye' mean? What flashed on the poet's inward eye?

Ans. In this extract, 'inward eye' refers to the poet's imagination or dream. The best of the golden daffodils that the poet had seen flashed upon his inward eyes.

b. What does the phrase 'the bliss of solitude' means? How does the poet feel the bliss of solitude?

Ans. The phrase 'bliss of solitude' refers to the calm and peacefulness that the poet feels when he is completely alone and left and left to his own thoughts. The memory of the daffodils fills the poet with the same gaiety and cheer that he felt when he first saw the daffodils. This is the way; he felt the 'bliss of solitude' in moments of loneliness.

c. What impact does the memory of the daffodils have on the poet?

Ans. The poet feels rejuvenated with the memory of the daffodils and his mood lightens up. He feels happy and cheerful in the same way when he saw the daffodils for the first time.

d. What happens when he experiences this happiness?

Ans. When he experiences this feeling his heart is filled with joy and he feels like he is back where the daffodils were dancing in the light breeze.

Extracts:

I. "I wandered lonely as a cloud That float on high o'er vales and hills".

a) "I wandered" what does it refer to?

Ans. In the first stanza the poet was moving about without any sense of purpose or direction.

b) Where did his find the daffodils?

Ans. He found the golden daffodils beside the lake, beneath the trees fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

c) What does the poet compare the daffodils to?

Ans. The poet compared the daffodils to stars that twinkle on the milky way.

d) How do they appear to the poet?

Ans. He saw a numerous of them at a glance, tossing their heads in lively dance.

2. “A poet could not but be gay, in such a jocund company;”

a) What does the “jocund company” consist of?

Ans. The “jocund company” consists of daffodils, clouds, stars, breeze, vales, waves, hills and lakes.

b) What does “wealth” refer to?

Ans. “Wealth” referred to the joyful thought that makes the poet happy.

c) What makes the poet happy when he is in sad mood?

Ans. The dancing daffodils make the poet’s mood cheerful when he is sad.

d) Write briefly about the poet.

Ans. William Wordsworth is one of the most important British poets. He believed that nature was man’s great

Extra questions:

1. What is the figure of speech used in the poem? Give an example.

Ans. The figure of speech used is simile. The poet compares himself to a cloud floating over valley and hills.

2. Name the poet. What does he do when he is in pensive mood?

Ans. The name of the poet is William Wordsworth. He often used to lie down on his couch and imagine the beauty of the daffodils when he is in pensive mood.

3. Name the lake mentioned in the poem?

Ans. The name of the lake is Grasmere in England.

Ch- 18- Peter of Haarlem

Answer the following question:

1. Where did Peter live with his parents?

Ans. Peter lived with his parents in the town of Haarlem, Holland.

2. What did his father do for a living?

Ans. Peter's father was a sluicer. He ensured that the water channels of the dyke remained clean and the dyke was protected.

3. Why couldn't Peter's mother go out of the house often?

Ans. Peter's mother would often fall ill. She was an invalid and this prevented her from going out of the house.

4. What drew Peter's attention to the threat to his town?

Ans. A slender thread of water trickling through the grass caught Peter's eyes. He realized that it was the water trickling in through the walls of the dyke. This made him realize the threat to his town.

5. Who found Peter beside the dyke in the morning?

Ans. In the morning, Peter was found by a priest who had spent his night by the bedside of a sick person. He was hurrying towards his home when he saw Peter.

Reference to context

1. 'Soon the boy was on his way to his friend, happy at the thought of the pleasure his present would give the blind man'

a. Who is the boy? What had he eaten for dinner?

Ans. The boy is Peter. Peter had eaten cakes his mother made for him because he was fond of them.

b. What present was he carrying for the old man?

Ans. He was carrying a basket filled with cakes as a present for the old man.

c. Why was the boy feeling happy?

Ans. Peter knew that his gift would make the poor old man happy. The thought of making someone happy filled Peter's heart with joy.

2. 'Then came a quick recollection of his promise to his father and he started homeward again, but a force as mighty as a giant's grasp, made him turn back again to watch the trickling stream of water.'

a. Who is being referred to as 'he'. What promise had he made to his father?

Ans. Peter of Haarlem is being referred to as 'he'. Peter had promised to his father that he would not stay out late and would return in time.

b. What was significant about the trickling stream of water?

Ans. The trickling stream of water came from the dyke that separated Haarlem from the sea. It showed that there was a hole in the dyke through which water was leaking in. If the water flow was not stopped, the entire town would be flooded. This made the trickling water extremely significant.

c. What is meant by the line, 'a force as mighty as a giant's grasp, made him turn back again.

Ans. This line suggests that a sense of responsibility and selflessness made the little boy look back and stop the trickling water to prevent a disaster.

3. 'Ha, Ha! He said to himself. The water can't come down now. Haarlem shall not be drowned while I am here to keep the flood away'

a. Where was Peter at this moment?

Ans. At that moment Peter was at the dyke with his finger thrust inside the hole in the wall from which water was trickling in. He had reached there by climbing the steep bank, one stone at a time.

b. How did he decide to keep the flood back?

Ans. Peter decided that he would not take out his finger from the hole in the dyke until someone came to relieve him and inform the rest of the town.

c. Describe in your own words the difficulties faced by Peter during the night.

Ans. As Peter sat with his finger inside the hole in the dyke, it became cold and dark as night fell. He could hear all sorts of unknown and strange sounds. It seemed to him that giants and demons were lurking nearby and would attack him any moment. The finger that he had put in the hole was also hurting very badly and had become numb.

d. How did he keep his spirits up?

Ans. Peter remembered what he had been taught by his mother and prayed to God, who could control the surging sea and protect a boy who was doing his best. Peter was only a child, but he prayed sincerely. When his prayer was said, he felt braver,

stronger and more matured than before and in his heart he decided that he would not give up till morning. This was how Peter kept his spirits up.

Extract:

1. “His mother had baked them because she knew how much Peter liked them”

a) Whose mother is being spoken of in the above lines?

Ans. Peter’s mother is being spoken of in the above lines.

b) What kind of a boy he is?

Ans. Peter was a very unselfish boy and whenever he had anything he liked, his first thought always was to share it with someone else.

c) Why was Peter’s mother pleased with him?

Ans. Peter’s helpful nature and his concern for the poor blind man pleased his mother.

d) What did Peter promise his father?

Ans. He promised that he would not stay out late and he will be back home as soon as possible.

e) Name the story and the author.

Ans. Peter of Haarlem. Kate Dickinson Sweetser.

2. “Suddenly, he stopped, and neither sang nor smiled.”

a) While coming back from the poor blind man’s house what were the things he collected?

Ans. On his way back home beside the lake, along the grassy bank grew beautiful wild flowers. So, he picked a few here and there of every colour to gift his mother.

b) Why did he stop suddenly?

Ans. He stopped suddenly because he saw a slender thread of water tricking through the grass. And he had no clue where it was coming from.

c) How did he to save the people of Holland?

Ans. He carefully examined the dyke and discovered that there was a hole through which the stream of water flowed out. Nothing could fix it. So he thrust his finger into the hole and stopped the trickling water.

d) Who heard the groan and feeble sound of Peter?

Ans. A priest who had spent the by the bedside of a sick person was hurrying homeward on the path, beside the dyke heard Peter's feeble voice.

Extra questions:

1. Who was Peter?

Ans. Peter was a little boy whose father was a sluicer. He was a very unselfish boy who loved to share anything he had that he liked.

2. What is dyke?

Ans. A dyke is a thick wall built to stop water flooding onto very low lying land from a river or a sea.

3. Why was the mother pleased with Peter?

Ans. Mother was pleased with Peter's thoughtfulness when Peter begged his mother to let him go to a poor blind man and carry some cakes for him.

4. What did the priest hear?

Ans. The priest heard a groan, a feeble sound of someone in a lot of pain who was a child writhing in agony.

5. What is a sluicer?

Ans. A sluicer is a person who maintains the dyke.

Word Meanings

Bellows: a device to blow air, in order to make a fire burn

Exceeding: increasing

Sprightly: energetic

Sinewy, brawny: muscular

Sexton: a church official who rings the church bells

Burrow: hide under

Tribe: clan

Repose: rest
Accord: harmony
Sinister: seeming evil
Hastily: quickly
Parson- priest
Wrought- shaped
Soulmate- an ideal companion
Barred- with bars across it
Orb- a round object
Slumped- fell heavily.
Brittle- breakable
Ridiculous- senseless or stupid
Stern- serious
Host- a large number of
Jocund- joyous
Solitary- lonely
Sturdy- strong
Vigil- watch
Crevice-crack

Make your own Sentences :

Investigate- My father was on duty to investigate a case.
Unselfish- I like unselfish people.
Pleased- My teacher was pleased with my work.
Recollection – I have a vague recollection of my childhood memories.
Hurrying- The child was hurrying to school.
Honest- Mr. Sharma is an honest man.
Rejoice- I rejoice to know that you are well and happy.
Dream- I had a pleasant dream last night.
Fellow men – We should love our fellowmen.
Stern- He gave a stern look.
Banned – Hunting is banned in India.
Confused- Rohan was confused seeing the number of questions.
Glimpses- Reeta could see the glimpses of the actor from a distance.
Elegantly- The lady walked elegantly into the room.
