

SECTION IV: Comprehension of a Passage (U.B)**Grammar Book (U.B)**

Comprehension of a given passage tests the ability of a student to understand a given passage and answer certain questions upon it.

The following steps should be considered while answering the questions.

1. Read the whole passage carefully at least three times until you have fully understand it.
2. Read each question carefully before answering.
3. Write answers in your own words.
4. Answer should be precise and to the point.
5. Always use simple, clear and concise language.
6. Avoid unnecessary repetition.
7. Answer the questions in the same tense and person as used in the passage.
8. Mark the expected answers in the passage to get help for writing answers in your own words.

Passage 1 (Page – 32) (U.B)

One day a wolf felt very hungry. He wandered here and there in search of food but he could not find anything to eat. At last he saw a flock of sheep grazing in a pasture. He wanted to eat one but they were guarded by a hound. The shepherd's son was also tending the flock vigilantly. The wolf found himself helpless. At last he hit upon a plan. He hid himself in the skin of a sheep and safely went into the flock. The hound could not find out the wolf in disguise. He killed a sheep and ate it without being caught. In this way he ate up many sheep and their number began to fall every day. The shepherd was greatly worried but could not find out thief.

Questions (U.B)

(1) Why did the wolf wander about? (U.B)

Ans: The wolf wandered about in search of food.

(2) Did he find anything to eat? (U.B)

Ans: No, he did not find anything to eat.

(3) Why was the wolf helpless? (U.B)

Ans: The wolf was helpless as the flock was guarded by the hound, and the vigilant shepherd's son.

(4) How did he get into the flock? (U.B)

Ans: He put on the skin of a sheep and went into the flock unchecked.

(5) Why was the shepherd worried? (U.B)

Ans: The shepherd was worried as the number of sheep began to fall every day.

(6) Did he find out the thief? (U.B)

Ans: No, he did not find out the thief.

Passage 2 (Page – 33) (U.B)

On a hot summer day, a fox felt very thirsty. He went about in search of water but could not find water. At last he reached a well. He peeped into it. Unfortunately, he slipped and fell into the well. A goat happened to pass by the well and looked into it.

What are you doing here uncle? The cunning fox replied, Dear niece! I am enjoying a swim down here. It is very pleasant, come down and enjoy yourself too. The goat was also thirsty; she jumped into the well.

Questions (U.B)

(1) What happened to the thirsty fox? (U.B)

Ans: The thirsty fox slipped and fell into the well.

(2) Who passed by the well just then? (U.B)

Ans: A goat passed by the well just then.

(3) What did the goat do? (U.B)

Ans: The goat looked into the well.

(4) What did the goat say to the fox? (U.B)

Ans: The goat said to the fox, “what are you doing here, uncle?”

(5) What did the fox say in reply? (U.B)

Ans: The fox said in reply, “I am enjoying a swim as it is very pleasant down here.”

(6) Why did the goat jump into the well? (U.B)

Ans: The goat jumped into the well as she was taken in by the cunning fox.

Passage 3 (Page – 33) (U.B)

Once a stag was drinking at a stream. He happened to see his reflection in the water. He was pleased to see his beautiful horns, but when he saw his legs he felt sad as he thought they were ugly. Suddenly he saw a pack of hounds at a distance. He Ran as fast as his legs could help him. Soon he left the hounds far behind. He had to pass through a thick forest of bushes. His horns got caught in a bush. He tried hard to pull his horns out of it but all in vain. By now the hounds had come up. They fell upon him and tore him to pieces.

Questions (U.B)

(1) What was the stag doing? (U.B)

Ans: The stag was drinking water.

(2) What did he see in the water? (U.B)

Ans: He saw his reflection.

(3) Why was he pleased? (U.B)

Ans: He was pleased to see his beautiful horns.

(4) What made him sad? (U.B)

Ans: His thin legs made him sad.

(5) Why did he run? (U.B)

Ans: He ran for his life.

(6) How did his legs help him? (U.B)

Ans: His legs helped him to run fast.

Passage 4 (Page – 34) (U.B)

King Robert Bruce ruled over Scotland. he had been defeated many times by the English. He ran for his life and hid himself in a cave. He had lost all hope to win. As he lay there, thinking if he should give up his struggle or not, he saw a spider trying to reach its cobweb in the ceiling of the cave. it fell down again and again but did not give up its effort. At last, the little insect reached its home in its ninth attempt. This gave courage to King Bruce. He made up his mind to fight and this time he won the battle.

Questions (U.B)

(1) **By whom had Robert Bruce been defeated many times? (U.B)**

Ans: King Robert Bruce had been defeated by English army many times.

(2) **Where did he hid himself? (U.B)**

Ans: He hid himself in a cave

(3) **Where did he see in the cave? (U.B)**

Ans: He saw a spider trying to reach its cobweb up in the ceiling of the cave.

(4) **After how many attempts did the spider succeed? (U.B)**

Ans: The spider succeeded in its nine attempt.

(5) **What lesson did King Bruce learn from the spider? (U.B)**

Ans: King Bruce learnt the lesson, "Try, try again till you succeed."

Passage 5 (Page – 34) (U.B)

For three years the master and all his relatives lived in this valley. Many of the Muslims too joined them. All the supplies to the valley were cut off. The Makkans saw to it that no food or drink reach the Banu Hashim. The poor Banu Hashim had to live on the leaves and roots of trees and bushes. The condition of children was particularly pitiable. At last, some kind-hearted Makkans took pity on the Banu Hashim. They tore to pieces the agreement hanging in the Kaaba. The hunger stricken Banu Hashim were thus able to come back to their homes.

Questions (U.B)

(1) Who lived for three years in the valley? (U.B)

Ans: The master and all his relatives lived in the valley.

(2) Who joined the master and his relatives? (U.B)

Ans: Many of the Muslims joined them.

(3) What did the Makkans do? (U.B)

Ans: The Makkans cut off the supplies of food and drink to the Banu Hashim.

(4) How did the Banu Hashim live? (U.B)

Ans: They lived on the leaves and roots of trees.

(5) What was the condition of the children? (U.B)

Ans: The condition of the children was pitiable.

(6) Who took pity on the Banu Hashim? (U.B)

Ans: Some kind-hearted Makkan leaders took pity on them.

Passage 6 (Page – 35) (U.B)

We see a kind of milk in tins. It is powdered milk. All the water in this milk has evaporated. When fresh milk stays in a dish for a little time, the thick part of the milk comes to the top. It is the cream of the milk. From this cream people make butter. If milk with the cream on it is made into powder, it is called 'Full Cream Milk Powder'. When something floating is taken off from the top of a liquid, we say, it is 'Skim Milk'. Skim milk is a good milk but it has no fat in it. It is not good for very young babies.

Questions (U.B)

(1) Is the milk in tins powdered or liquid? (U.B)

Ans: The milk in the tins is powdered.

(2) What becomes of the water in the milk? (U.B)

Ans: The water in the milk evaporates.

(3) What comes to the top of the fresh milk when it stays a little in a dish? (U.B)

Ans: The thick part of the milk comes to the top.

(4) What does the thick part of the milk have in it? (U.B)

Ans: The thick part of the milk has fat in it.

(5) What is cream? (U.B)

Ans: Cream is the fat of the milk which comes to the top of it.

(6) What do people make from cream? (U.B)

Ans: People make butter from cream.

Passage 7 (Page – 36) (U.B)

Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A) was extremely kind-hearted and just to the people. His army had strict orders not to do any harm to the farmers, aged persons, women, children and other civilians. “They are the real strength of the society”, he said, “They should always be treated with kindness and respect.” This was something new for the conquered people, who felt very happy now. The Iranian and Byzantine officers were very hard on them. Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A) treatment won their hearts so much that they began to hate their cruel old masters.

Questions (U.B)

(1) How did Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A) treat the people? (U.B)

Ans: Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A) was kind and just to them.

(2) What were the orders given to the army? (U.B)

Ans: The orders were not to harm the farmers, aged persons, women, children and other civilians.

(3) What did he say about the farmers and civilians? (U.B)

Ans: He said, “They are the real strength of the society.”

(4) How had their former masters treated them? (U.B)

Ans: Their former masters had been hard on them.

(5) How did Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A) win the hearts of the conquered people? (U.B)

Ans: He won their hearts with kindness.

(6) Why did the people hate their old masters? (U.B)

Ans: The people hated their masters for their unkind treatment.

Passage 8 (Page – 36) (U.B)

The age of steam has yielded place to the age of electricity. We have harnessed and introduced it into the service of man. The electric telegraph bears our message to and brings us news from all world. Submarine cable does its own work all right. Who is not familiar with the electric bell? Who has not used telephone? Who is not enjoying electric light? Electric motors, wireless telegraph, electric railways, electric modes of constructions and destructions, all attest to the great power of electricity. Electricity has developed modern industry and has created many industries. It has enabled man to conquer land, sea and air.

Questions (U.B)

(1) **Why do we call the present age the age of electricity? (U.B)**

Ans: We call the present age the age of electricity, as a lot of things are done with the help of electricity.

(2) **Which age has yielded place to the age of electricity? (U.B)**

Ans: The steam age has yielded place to the age of electricity.

(3) **How do we send and receive messages? (U.B)**

Ans: We use telegraph, telephone and wireless to send and receive messages.

(4) **State some important uses of electricity? (U.B)**

Ans: Railways, factories and mills work with the help of electricity.

(5) **What do you think is the future of electricity? (U.B)**

Ans: Electricity promises a bright future for mankind.

Passage 9 (Page – 37) (U.B)

A man is known by the company he keeps. A good student should avoid the company of those who keep playing all the time. Many students miss their classes and seldom do their homework because some other fellow students do the same. There are hardworking students also who work while others paly. They know when to study and when to play. They play when its tine to play. They enjoy the game of their choice because they know that playing game is essential for health. A sick student is not so quick in learning his lesson as a healthy one.

Questions (U.B)

(1) What kind of company should a good student keep? (U.B)

Ans: A good students should keep a good company.

(2) Why do some students miss their classes? (U.B)

Ans: They miss their lessons because some other fellow students do the same.

(3) Why do good students enjoy good health? (U.B)

Ans: Good students enjoy good health because they work and play at proper times.

(4) Why are games necessary for students? (U.B)

Ans: Games are necessary for students because games keep them healthy.

(5) What factors may bring success to a student? (U.B)

Ans: The success of a student lies in following a timetable of work and play.

Passage 10 (Page – 38) (U.B)

Newspapers keep us constantly in touch with the whole of mankind. In old days, a man's world consisted of his own village and one or two neighbouring villages. It was difficult for him to know what was going on in other parts of country. But today the press assisted by rapid means of communication, brings us news from the farthest concerns of the globe. The press is also responsible for educating public opinion. The laws of nation are really shapes by its press. In fact, the public receives guidance from the newspapers. Thus, their power in modern times is undeniable.

Questions (U.B)

(1) What good do the newspapers do to us? (U.B)

Ans: Newspapers keep us in touch with the latest world affairs and happenings.

(2) Why in olden days man could not know what was going on in far off places? (U.B)

Ans: In olden days, man could not know what was taking place at distant places due to lack of means of communications.

(3) What is the responsibility of the press today? (U.B)

Ans: Today the press is responsible for educating the public opinion.

(4) How are the laws of a country shaped nowadays? (U.B)

Ans: Newspapers play a great part in shaping the laws of a country.

(5) How are newspapers a source of public guidance? (U.B)

Ans: Newspapers bring us full information relating to all aspects of the country.

(6) What is your opinion about the power of the press? (U.B)

Ans: The press has great power.

Unsolved Exercise (U.B)

Exercise - 1 (Page - 38) (U.B)

About sixty years ago the question of choosing a profession was not taken up seriously. A son generally followed the trade of his father. But nowadays one can take up a trade one likes. The students who make the right choice of a profession are always successful. For the right choice of a profession there should be some definite aim.

The students who do not have any definite aim suffer a lot in the end as they have also a difficulty in finding an employment. In choosing a profession the teacher and the parents play a very important part. The teacher keeps an eye on his pupils. He studies their habits. So he can put his pupils on the right path of life.

Questions (U.B)

(1) What were the conditions about the choice of a profession sixty years ago? (U.B)

Ans: Sixty years ago, the choice of a profession was not taken up seriously.

(2) Why did the people not choose the profession freely? (U.B)

Ans: The people did not choose the profession freely because a son generally followed the trade of his father.

(3) Can a student of the present times choose his profession freely? (U.B)

Ans: Yes, a student of the present times can choose his profession freely.

(4) What is the advantage of a right choice of a profession? (U.B)

Ans: The advantage of the right choice of a profession paves the way to success.

(5) How can a student choose his profession rightly? (U.B)

Ans: A student can choose his profession rightly if he has some definite aim.

(6) What will be the difficulty of a student who is reading without a definite aim? (U.B)

Ans: The student who is reading without a definite aim, suffers a lot and will face the difficulty in finding an employment.

(7) How can a teacher help his pupil in making a choice of profession? (U.B)

Ans: The teacher can keep an eye on his pupil. He can study his habits. In this way the teacher can help his pupil choosing a right choice of profession.

Exercise - 2 (Page - 39) (U.B)

Making pottery in the potter's wheel is called "throwing". The thrower is a very skilful workman. But there is another method of shaping articles out of clay, "moulding". A plaster mould is made and the clay is pressed into it. This is a quicker and less difficult way must be used to make things like handles; but all the most beautiful pottery is thrown. When a piece of pottery is taken off the wheel, it is put aside to dry, after which a design may be painted on it with special colours that will stand great heat; it is then ready to be fired. This is done in a large oven, or kiln. The pieces of pottery are placed in earthenware tubs called 'saggers' so that the flames cannot touch the pottery.

Questions (U.B)

(1) **What is throwing? (U.B)**

Ans: Making pottery on the potter's wheel is known as "throwing".

(2) **What is the other method of shaping articles? (U.B)**

Ans: "Moulding" is the other method of shaping articles.

(3) **What is the advantage of moulding? (U.B)**

Ans: Moulding is a quicker and less difficult method of shaping articles like handles.

(4) **How does the potter make designs on the pieces of pottery? (U.B)**

Ans: The potter dries the pieces of pottery and then makes designs on them with special colours.

(5) **How is pottery baked in fire? (U.B)**

Ans: Pottery is baked in earthen ware tubs called 'saggers'. This is done in a large oven or kiln.

Exercise - 3 (Page – 39) (U.B)

The Sultan sent agents to all parts of the East to buy rare manuscripts, and bring them back to Cordova. His men were constantly searching the bookseller's shops at Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad for rare volumes for his library. When the book was not to be bought at my price, he would have copied; and sometimes when he heard of a book which was only in the author's brain, and send him a handsome present, and beg him to send the first copy to Cordova. By such means he gathered no fewer than four hundred thousand books and this at a time when printing was unknown, and every copy had to be painfully copied, in the fine clear hand of the professional copyist.

Questions (U.B)

(1) Why did the sultan send his agents to all parts of the East? (U.B)

Ans: The sultan sent his agents to all parts of the East to buy rare manuscripts, and bring them back to Cordova.

(2) Where and what for they searched the bookseller's shops? (U.B)

Ans: They searched the book sellers' shops at Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad for rare volumes for his library.

(3) What would he do when any book was not to be bought at any price? (U.B)

Ans: When the book was not to be bought at any price, he would have copied it.

(4) What would he do when the author had not yet written the book? (U.B)

Ans4: when he heard of a book which was only in the author's brain, he would send him a handsome present, and begged him to send the first copy to Cordova.

(5) How many books had he gathered? (U.B)

Ans: The Sultan had gathered four hundred thousand books.

(6) Why was it difficult to collect so many books in those days? (U.B)

Ans: It was difficult to collect so many books in those days because printing was unknown, and every copy had to be painfully copied, in the fine and clear hand writing of the professional copyist.

Exercise - 4 (Page - 40) (U.B)

(GRW 2015 G-II)(FSD 2017 G-I)(MTN 2017 G-I)

Musa was in chief command, and the gates were in his charge. They had been barred when the Christians came in view; but Musa threw them open. "Our bodies" he said, "will bar the gates". The young men were kindled by such words, and when he told them, "We have nothing to fight for but the ground we stand on; and without that we are without a home or a country", they were ready to die with him, with such a leader, the Moorish cavaliers performed feats of bravery in the plain which divided the camp from the city.

Questions (U.B)

(1) Who was the chief commander and what was in his charge? (U.B)

Ans: Musa was the chief commander and the gates of the cities were in his charge.

(2) When were the gates barred? (U.B)

Ans: The gates were barred when the Christians came in view.

(3) Who threw them open? (U.B)

Ans: Musa threw them open.

(4) What did Musa say? (U.B)

Ans: Musa said; "Our bodies will bar the gates. We have nothing to fight for but the ground we stand on and without that we are without a home or a country".

(5) What effect had his words on the young men? (U.B)

Ans: Musa's words had great effect on the young men. They were kindled and ready to die with him.

(6) What divided the city from the camp? (U.B)

Ans: Feats of bravery performed by the Moorish cavaliers divided the camp from the city.

Exercise - 5 (Page - 40) (U.B)

(GRW 2013 G-II) (LHR 2014 G-II)(BWP 2017 G-II)

Early rising is a good habit as it gives us early start of our day's work. We gain time while the late risers are asleep. The early risers have another advantage also and that is that they enjoy good and sound health. Those who are out of bed early have plenty of time to do their work carefully, steadily and completely. They do not have to put off anything to the next day. The early riser is always happy, fresh and smart. He enjoys his work while those who get up late find their duty dull and dry and do it unwillingly. Early rising is therefore, a key to success in life.

Questions (U.B)

(1) What kind of habit early rising is? (U.B)

Ans: Early rising is a good habit.

(2) Why can an early riser do more work than the late riser? (U.B)

Ans: An early riser can do more work than the late riser as early rising gives him early start of his day's work. He gains time while the late riser is asleep.

(3) What kind of health do early risers have? (U.B)

Ans: The early risers enjoy good health as they are always happy, fresh and smart.

(4) Why does a late riser find his work dull and dry? (U.B)

Ans: Due to getting up late, he finds his work dull and dry and do it unwillingly.

(5) What is the key to success in life? (U.B)

Ans: Early rising is the key to success in life.

Exercise - 6 (Page - 41) (U.B)

(SGD 2017 G-I)

Some ants are social insects. It means that they live in societies, cooperate with one another and do only the work assigned to them. They go out in search of food in an orderly fashion, marching in lines and columns like soldiers. Different groups of social ants have different jobs to do. They manage their affairs through division of labour. Some ants guard and protect their community. They fight the other insects who attack them or raid their colony. They are called soldier ants. Another group gathers food for the whole community. The social ants have not learnt this division of labour. They have inherited it.

Questions (U.B)

(1) What do we mean by social insects? (U.B)

Ans: By social insects, we mean the insects that live in societies and cooperate with one another and do only the work assigned to them.

(2) Why are some ants called social insects? (U.B)

Ans: Some ants are called social insects as they live in colonies and work together.

(3) How do the ants cooperate with one another? (U.B)

Ans: The ants cooperate with one another through division of labour by doing only the work assigned to them.

(4) What principle do they follow while doing their work? (U.B)

Ans: The ants follow the principle of division of labour.

(5) Why are the members of a certain group called soldier ants? (U.B)

Ans: The members of a certain group are called soldier ants as they go out in search of food in an orderly fashion, marching in lines and columns like soldiers.

(6) How have the ants learnt the principle of division of labour? (U.B)

Ans: The ants have not learnt the principle of division of labour, they have inherited it.

Exercise - 7 (Page - 41) (U.B)

(LHR 2013 G-I)

Iqbal is not only the greatest poet of our age, but also one of the greatest poets of all times. There are not many poets who wrote as many great poems as he did. He did not write poetry for poetry's sake. He was in fact much more than a mere poet. He was a learned man. He was a great scholar and philosopher. He was a political leader of great importance. But more than anything he was a Muslim who had a great love for Allah and His Rasool (ﷺ). He wrote poetry to express the great and everlasting truths of philosophy, history and Islam. He wrote poetry to awaken the Muslims of the whole world from the deep sleep and asked them to unite.

Questions (U.B)

(1) Why is Iqbal considered to be one of the greatest poets of all times? (U.B)

Ans: Iqbal is considered to be one of the greatest poets of all times because he wrote poetry to express the great and ever lasting truths of philosophy, history and Islam.

(2) Did he write poetry for poetry's sake? (U.B)

Ans: No, Iqbal did not write poetry for poetry's sake.

(3) How can you say that Iqbal was much more than a mere poet? (U.B)

Ans: Iqbal was, in fact much more than a mere poet as he was a great scholar, philosopher, political leader and learned man.

(4) What kind of a Muslim was Iqbal? (U.B)

Ans: Iqbal was a Muslim who had a great love for Allah and His Rasool (ﷺ).

(5) With what aim did he write poetry? (U.B)

Ans: He wrote poetry to awaken the Muslims of the whole world from the deep sleep.

(6) What was Iqbal's call to the Muslims of the whole world? (U.B)

Ans: Iqbal's call to the Muslims of the whole world was to get them united.

Exercise - 8 (Page - 42) (U.B)

(LHR 2014,16 G-I)(GRW 2017 G-I) (RWP 2017 G-II)(DGK 2017 G-II)(SGD 2017 G-II)

One day a girl found a coin. It rolled away before her broom when she was sweeping the yard, and fell with a little clatter against the well. She ran and picked it up. Someone had dropped it while crossing the yard and perhaps had not even troubled to look for it. It was worth little. But it seemed a whole fortune to her, who never had anything of her own before. She rubbed it clean on the sleeve of her blue cotton jacket and put it into her pocket.

Questions (U.B)

(1) **What did the girl find? (U.B)**

Ans: The girl found a coin.

(2) **When did she find it? (U.B)**

Ans: She found it when she was sweeping the yard.

(3) **How had the coin been there? (U.B)**

Ans: Someone had dropped the coin while crossing the yard.

(4) **What was the worth of the coin? (U.B)**

Ans: The worth of the coin was little.

(5) **Why was it a whole fortune for her? (U.B)**

Ans: It was a whole fortune for her as she never had anything of her own before.

(6) **How did she clean it? (U.B)**

Ans: She rubbed it and cleaned it with the sleeve of her blue cotton jacket.

(7) **What did she do after cleaning it? (U.B)**

Ans: She put it into her pocket after cleaning it.

Exercise – 9 (Page - 42) (U.B)

In December, 1930 Dr. Muhammad Iqbal was invited to preside over the annual meeting of the All India Muslim League at Allahabad. In his address he openly opposed the idea of power-sharing together of Hindus and Muslims as one nation. He declared that the move to apply one constitution to both the Hindus and Muslims would result in a civil war. He wanted to see the Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the Khyber Paktunkhwa a single state for the Muslims, so that they should live according to the teachings of Islam. We can say that Allama Iqbal was the first thinker to give us the idea of a separate homeland for the Muslims of India i.e. partition of the Subcontinent into two sovereign states. The Muslims soon realized the importance of the demand for two separate states. It was then the Pakistan Resolution was adopted in 1940.

Questions (U.B)

(1) Where was the annual meeting of the All India Muslim League held in 1930? (U.B)

Ans: The annual meeting of the All India Muslims League was held in 1930 at Allahabad.

(2) Who was invited to preside over the session? (U.B)

Ans: Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal was invited to preside over the session.

(3) What idea did Allama Iqbal oppose? (U.B)

Ans: Allama Iqbal opposed the idea of power-sharing; together of Hindus and Muslims as one nation.

(4) Which provinces did he want to be included in the Muslim state? (U.B)

Ans: He wanted to include Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and the Khyber Paktunkhwa in the Muslim state.

(5) On what ground did he demand a separate state for the Muslims of India? (U.B)

Ans: He demanded a separate state for the Muslims of India, so that they should live according to the teachings of Islam.

(6) When was the Pakistan Resolution adopted? (U.B)

Ans: The Pakistan Resolution was adopted in 1940.

Exercise - 10 (Page - 43) (U.B)

(LHR 2015 G-I)

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by a liberal English man Mr. A.O. Hume. He had joined the Indian Civil Service in 1849 and retired from service after shouldering different responsibilities. He had been watching the ugly law and order situations in the country quite frequently. He was of the opinion that the highhanded rule of the Britishers was paving way for any unexpected outburst of violence. His plan was to put a safety valve to minimize to mounting sentiments against the British rule. It was meant to provide an outlet which could ventilate the revolutionary spirit. Mr. Hume put his plan before Lord Duffrin.

Questions (U.B)

(1) Who founded the Indian National Congress? (U.B)

Ans: Mr. A.O. Hume founded the Indian National Congress.

(2) Who was Mr. A.O. Hume? (U.B)

Ans: Mr. A.O. Hume was a liberal English man. . He had joined the Indian Civil Service in 1849 and retired from service after shouldering different responsibilities.

(3) When was the Indian National Congress founded? (U.B)

Ans: The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885.

(4) Why did Hume think of founding this political organization? (U.B)

Ans: Hume thought of founding this political organization as he wanted to put a safety valve to minimize the mounting sentiments against the British rule.

(5) With whom did he discuss his plan? (U.B)

Ans: Hume discussed his plan with Lord Duffrin.

Exercise - 11 (Page - 43) (U.B)

(LHR 2016 G-II)(DGK 2017 G-I)

There was once a man whose doctor gave him medicine which was quite black. His servant who was illiterate made a mistake and poured out a dose of ink in place of the drug. He gave it to his master who drank it. After the patient had taken the dose of ink the servant somehow realized his mistake. He ran back to his master and said, "Sir, I have given you a dose of ink instead of the medicine as both were equally black. What should be done now?" The master replied softly, "Now give me a piece of blotting paper to swallow"

Questions (U.B)

(1) What was the colour of the medicine? (U.B)

Ans: The colour of the medicine was quite black.

(2) What did the servant give to his master? (U.B)

Ans: The servant gave a dose of ink in place of the drug to his master.

(3) When did the servant come to know of his mistake? (U.B)

Ans: After the patient had taken the dose of ink, the servant came to know of his mistake.

(4) What did the servant do? (U.B)

Ans: The servant ran back to his master and told him that he had given him the dose of ink instead of medicine as both were equally black.

(5) What did the master say to his servant? (U.B)

Ans: The master said to his servant "Now give me a piece of blotting paper to swallow".

Exercise - 12 (Page - 43) (U.B)

There lived a monkey in a forest. One day he was going about in search of food as he was very hungry. At last he entered the house of a farmer. There was no body in the house. The monkey found a hard vessel with a narrow opening. He put hand into it. It had grains in it. He took a handful of these and tried to pull his hand out but he could not do so with his closed fist. After some time the owner of the house came up. His dog was also with him. The dog fell upon the monkey and tore him to pieces. Thus the monkey met his fate due to his greed.

Questions (U.B)

(1) Where did the monkey live? (U.B)

Ans: The monkey lived in a forest.

(2) Why did he enter the house of a farmer? (U.B)

Ans: The monkey entered the house of a farmer as he was hungry and going about in search of food.

(3) What did he find there? (U.B)

Ans: The monkey found a hard vessel with a narrow opening.

(4) What was in the vessel? (U.B)

Ans: There were grains in the vessel.

(5) What did the monkey do? (U.B)

Ans: The monkey took a handful of grains and tried to pull his hand out.

(6) Why could he not pull his hand out of the vessel? (U.B)

Ans: The monkey could not pull his hand out of the vessel as his fist was closed.

(7) How did the monkey meet his fate? (U.B)

Ans: The dog of the owner fell upon the monkey and tore him to pieces. Thus the monkey met his fate due to his greed.

Exercise - 13 (Page - 44) (U.B)

A tailor ran a shop in a bazaar. An elephant used to go to the river through that bazaar. The tailor gave him a bun every day. One day the tailor pricked a needle into the trunk of the elephant. The elephant became angry but went away. On return he filled his trunk with muddy water. On reaching the shop of the tailor he put his trunk into it and squirted the dirty water into the shop of the tailor. All the fine and new dresses of his customers were spoiled. He was very sorry for annoying the elephant but it was no use crying over milk.

Questions (U.B)

(1) **Where did the elephant go every day?**

Ans: The elephant used to go to the river every day.

(2) **What did the tailor give him?**

Ans: The tailor gave him a bun.

(3) **What mistake did the tailor make one day?**

Ans: One day the tailor pricked a needle into the trunk of the elephant.

(4) **What did the elephant do after drinking water?**

Ans: The elephant filled his trunk with muddy water after drinking water.

(5) **How did the elephant punish the tailor for his mistake?**

Ans: The elephant squirted the dirty water into the shop of the tailor and spoiled all the fine and new dresses of his customers.

(6) **What is the moral of the story?**

Ans: The moral of the story is, "It is of no use crying over spilt milk".

Exercise - 14 (Page - 44) (U.B)

A professional player is quite different from an amateur. His main aim is to make money. He plays the game to earn money or win a name. On the other hand, the amateur player has no such aim. He plays because he gets pleasure in playing. Games not only give him recreation but also physical exercise. He enjoys good health and a sound physique. He plays the game as he should. He observes all the rules and regulations of games. The amateur player plays honestly. He becomes a disciplined gentleman and a responsible citizen. He accepts defeat but does not resort to cheating or other unfair means to win. If he wins a game he feels happy but he is not sad at losing one.

Questions (U.B)

(1) What is meant by professional player?

Ans: The player who plays to earn money or win a name is a professional player.

(2) With what aim does he play games?

Ans: He plays games with the aim of making money.

(3) What makes an amateur player a responsible citizen?

Ans: An amateur player observes all the rules and regulations of games and plays honestly. These qualities make him a responsible citizen.

(4) What qualities of true sportsmanship does a professional player lack?

Ans: A professional player does not get pleasure and recreation. He does not become a disciplined and responsible gentle man.

(5) How does an amateur player differ from a professional player?

Ans: An amateur player is an honest, disciplined, responsible and true sportsman while the professional player lacks all these qualities.

(6) How does an amateur player take his defeat?

Ans: He accepts his defeat. He neither cheats nor uses unfair means to win.

(7) Who plays a game for the sake of the game?

Ans: An amateur player plays a game for the sake of the game.

Exercise - 15 (Page - 45) (U.B)

The camel is rightly called the “ship of the desert”. It is the best means of transport in deserts. Camels go slowly. But they go on walking for hours on the burning sand and in the blazing sun. Camels carry heavy loads, much heavier in weight than any other beast of burden can. While the animal’s feet sink into the sand but nature has made the feet of camel such that it is not at all difficult for it to walk on sand. The camel is superior to all other animals because it can go without food and drink for days and weeks. It can store food and water. Its hump is also a store of food which the camels use when they get nothing to eat and drink for many days. In deserts only bushes grow here and there and the camel can live on these.

Questions (U.B)

(1) Why is the camel called the ‘ship of the desert’?

Ans: The camel is called the “ship of the desert” as it is the best means of transport in deserts.

(2) Is it for its speed that it is called the ship of the desert?

Ans: No, it is not for its speed that it is called the ship of the desert. The fact is that the camel keeps on walking for hours on the burning sand of desert in the blazing sun.

That is why it is called the ship of the desert.

(3) What difficulty do the other beasts of burden have to face while walking on the sand?

Ans: The feet of other beasts of burden sink into the sand while walking on the sand.

(4) Why does a camel walk easily on the loose sand of the desert?

Ans: The camel walks easily on the loose sand of the desert due to the structure of its feet.

(5) What special quality makes camel superior to other animals used for transport?

Ans: The quality of going without food and drink for days and weeks makes the camel superior to other animals used for transport.

(6) How does the camel go without food and water for days and weeks?

Ans: The camel goes without food and water for days and weeks as it can store food and water in its hump.

(7) What does the camel generally live on?

Ans: The camel generally lives on bushes grown in the deserts.