

**Class IX**  
**Sub: Social studies (political science)**

1 marks Questions

**1. Who said these words, “Democracy is the rule of people, for the people and by the people”?**

**Ans.** Abraham Lincoln.

**2. Democracy comes from which Greek word? Ans.** Greek word, “Demokrati”.

**3. Name the ruling party of Syria?**

**Ans.** The Baath Party.

**4. Which two countries of the world have allowed the ruling parties to contest elections?**

**Ans.** China and Mexico.

**5. Name the country where women are not allowed to take part in the election.**

**Ans.** Saudi Arabia.

**6. Name the any one country of the world where there is no democracy.**

**Ans.** Zimbabwe.

**7. What type of government would you like to have in your country?**

**Ans.** Democracy.

**1. Name the ruler who had established dictatorship in Germany?**

**Ans.** Adolf Hitler.

**2. Who is President of Zimbabwe?**

**Ans.** Robert Mugabe.

**3. When did Zimbabwe achieve independence?**

**Ans.** 1980.

**4. Which party is ruling over Zimbabwe since independence?**

**Ans.** ZANU-PF.

**5. Write a drawback of the electoral system of Fiji?**

**Ans.** In Fiji, the value of the vote of the indigenous Fiji is more as comparison to an Indian Fijian.

**6. What is PRI?**

**Ans.** PRI is the political party of Mexico- Institutional Revolutionary Party.

**7. What does referendum means?**

**Ans.** Referendum is the direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal.

**8. When did Parvez Musharraf come to power in Pakistan?**

**Ans.** October 1999.

**8. Why are quality decisions always possible in a democracy?**

**Ans.** Because democratic decisions always involves many persons, discussions and meetings.

**9. After how many years does Mexico hold elections for electing its president?**

**Ans.** After every six year.

**10. Name the country that does not give voting rights to minorities.**

**Ans.** Estonia.

**11. By whom the President of China appointed?**

**Ans.** Members of the national People's Congress.

**12. Name a country which has multi-party system.**

**Ans.** India.

### **3 marks Questions**

**1. What amendments did Prvez Musharraf bring in the constitution of Pakistan by issuing a legal framework order?**

**Ans.** In August 2002 he issued a legal framework order that amended the constitution of Pakistan.

According to this order, the president can dismiss the national or provincial assemblies. The work of the civilians' cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers.

**2. Pakistan under General Pervez Musharaff was a democratic country or nondemocratic. Give reasons.**

**Ans.** Pakistan under General Pervez Musharaff was a non democratic country. He amended constitution according to his own will and for his personal benefits. He dismissed the national and provincial assemblies.

Final power was rests with military officers.

**3. 'Some countries are not ready to give voting rights to its citizens'. Explain.**

**Ans.** In Saudi Arabia women do not have the right to vote.

Estonia had made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote. In Fiji the electoral system was is such that the vote of an indigenou Fiji has more valuethan that of an Indian Fijian.

**4. What dirty practices were used by IRP to win the elections in Mexico?**

**Ans.** The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections.

All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI.

Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them.

**5. Name any two countries where elections are held regularly but they cannot be considered as democratic countries. Explain.**

**Ans.** Mexico and China are two countries where elections are held regularly but they cannot be considered as democratic countries. In china before contesting elections a candidate need the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. People have no choice. The government is always formed by the communist party. This is against the democratic system of elections. In Mexico, PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them. This is against the

democratic system of elections.

**6. How is the dignity of citizens enhanced in democracy?**

**Ans.** Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.

Democracy is based on the principle of political equality, on recognizing that the poorest and the least educated have the same status as the rich and the educated.

People are not subjected of a ruler, they are the rulers themselves. All the citizens are equal before law.

**7. How do democracy provide platform to deal with differences and conflict?**

**Ans.** Democracy provides the method to deal with differences and conflict.

In any society people are bound to have differences of opinion and interests. These differences are particularly sharp in country like ours which has an amazing social diversity. Democracy provides the only peaceful solution to this problem. In democracy no one is the permanent winner. No one is the permanent loser. Different groups can live with one another peacefully.

**8. Why is democracy considered the best form of government?**

**Ans.** Democracy provides the method to deal with differences and conflict. Democracy allows us to correct its own mistakes. Democracy improves the quality of decision making. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.

**9. How does democracy allow us to correct its own mistakes?**

**Ans.** There is no guarantee that mistakes cannot be made in democracy.

No form of government can guarantee that. The advantage in a democracy that such mistakes cannot be hidden for long. There is a space for public discussion on these mistakes. And there is a room for correction. Either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed.

**10. How does democracy improve the quality of decision making?**

**Ans.** Democracy is based on consultations and discussion.

A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision.

This takes time. But there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions.

**11. Under what conditions government run after the elections?**

**Ans.** A democratic government cannot do whatever it likes, simply because it has won an election.

It has to respect some basic rules. In particular it has to respect some guarantees to the minorities.

Every major decision has to go through a series of consultations. Every office bearer has certain rights and responsibilities assigned by the constitution and the law.

**12. Who was Robert Mugabe?**

**Ans.** Robert Mugabe was the leader of ZANU-PH.

Robert Mugabe has been ruling the country since independence. Elections have been held regularly and always won by ZANU-PH.

President Mugabe is popular but also uses unfair practices in elections.

Over the years his government has changed the constitutional several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable.

Opposition party workers are harassed and their meeting disrupted.

**13. Write any three features of democratic elections.**

**Ans.** All citizens have a political right to vote with equal value. Elections were held regularly after every five or four years.

Elections are conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose as they really wish.

**14. Write any three drawbacks of non democratic elections.**

**Ans.** All citizens are not given right to vote. Elections are not held regularly. Elections are held in a free and fair manner. People face many restrictions. People don't have choice.

**15. Is India a democratic country? Write any three arguments in favour of your answer.**

**Ans.** Yes, India is democratic country. It is largest democracy of the world.

In India people have right to criticize the government and express their views freely. People choose their own government.

The real and final power is in the hands of people. There are free and fair elections.

**16. Assess any three conditions that applied to the way a democratic government is run after the elections.**

**Ans.** People should have the freedom to express their views.

They should have freedom to form associations and to protest also. Country is governed by the constitutional law.

Everyone should be equal in the eye of law.

People's rights should be respected and it must be protected by law.

**17. Write any three basic principles of democracy.**

**Ans.** (i) Sovereignty of the people. People are free from outside powers.

(ii) Rulers are elected by the people.

(iii) Free and fair elections.

**18. Explain the difficulties faced by the people in a non democratic country.**

**Ans.** People cannot change their rulers according to their own wish. People cannot choose their rulers also. People cannot question the authority of the dictator. People cannot criticize the government.

**19. How far is it correct to say that respect for citizen's rights were not followed in Zimbabwe. Explain.**

**Ans.** Yes, it is correct to say that respect for citizen's rights were not followed in Zimbabwe. Opposition party workers were harassed and their meetings disrupted. Public demonstrations and protests were declared illegal. There is a law that limits the right to criticize the President.

**20. How far is it correct to say that respect for citizen's rights were not followed in Pakistan. Explain.**

**Ans.** Yes, it is correct to say that respect for citizen's rights were not followed in Pakistan. In August 2002 he issued legal framework order that amended the constitution of Pakistan. According to this order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies.

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**25. Why is representative democracy necessary?**

**Ans.** Representative Democracy is the most common form of democracy. This form of democracy is necessary because the population of modern democratic states is very large and it is physically impossible for each member to participate in decision making process.

Even they could sit together, do not have the time, desire, experience for participating in decision making process.

**26. What are the features of a good democracy?**

**Ans.** Every citizen must be able to play equal role in decision making.

An equal right to vote is not enough; people need to have equal information, basic education, and equal resources. Good democracy will come only when no one goes hungry to bed. When every person has employment and accessibility of basic needs.

**27. Are elections sufficient to guarantee the existence of democratic government?**

**Ans.** Only elections are not sufficient to guarantee the existence of democratic government. There should be choice before the voters to elect the representatives. Election system should not be like China.

One vote one Person and one value. Elections should be based on this principle.

**28. "Rulers and the rules, both are responsible for making of an ideal democracy". Explain.**

**Ans.** It depends upon on the citizens that what type of representative they are elected. It depends on the awareness and participation of people.

In a democracy every citizen must be able to play equal role in decision making. Both the rulers and the ruled should try to realize the ideals of democratic decisions.

**29. The army is the most disciplined and corruption free organization in the country. There for the army should rule the country. Give reason.**

**Ans.** No the army should not rule the country. The army officials are not elected by the people.

Whereas the in democracy the rulers are elected by the people.

**30. What is responsible government?**

**Ans.** Democratic government is a responsible government.

The representatives elected by the people so it remains responsible towards people.

In case they do not remain responsible before the people can change them during the next elections.

**1. What do understand by political equality?**

**Ans.** Democracy is based on political equality which ensures equal rights. Both the rich and poor the educated and uneducated get equal rights.

Democracy enhances the dignity of the people.

**2. What do you understand by room for correction?**

**Ans.** It is only in democracy that mistakes are admitted and all attempts are made to correct these mistakes. If mistakes are made it is only in democracy that they are admitted and then corrected. In democracy thus there is a room for correction.

**5 marks Questions**

**1. Write any five features of Democratic government.**

**Ans.** People have political rights. They take part in an election process on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise.

Democratic government is accountable and responsive to the needs of people. There are free and fair elections.

People participate in them without any restriction. People also participate in the functioning of decision making.

Representatives are elected for the fixed tenure of time.

People are not subjects of the ruler, they are rulers themselves.

**2. Write any five features of Non Democratic government.**

**Ans.** (i) People do not enjoy political rights or they have every limited right.

(ii) Elections are not held in a free and fair manner. People face many restrictions.

(iii) People are not allowed to participate in the functioning of decision making.

(iv) Government is not accountable and responsive to the needs of people.

(v) People are never considered rulers or dignified citizens. They are treated as subjects.

**3. Describe any five features of non-democratic Pakistan under General Musharraf.**

**Ans.** In Pakistan General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the Chief Executive of the country.

He changed the designation to President and 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five year extension.

Pakistani media human rights organizations and democracy activities said that the referendum was based on malpractices and fraud. In August 2002 he issued legal framework order that amended the constitution of Pakistan.

According to this order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by the National Security Council which is dominated by military officers.

**4. How far it is correct to say that the government of PRI in Mexico was a non democratic government?**

**Give arguments.**

**Ans.** The government made by International Revolutionary Party in Mexico was not a democratic government.

It works against the principles of democracy.

The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win the elections.

All those who are employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for PRI.

Opposition parties did contest elections but never manage to win.

Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them. Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their vote.

**5. How far the rule of law and respect for citizen's rights are followed in Zimbabwe although Robert Mugabe has been democratically elected?**

**Ans.** Zimbabwe attained independence from white minority rule in 1980. Since then the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle.

Its leader Robert Mugabe has been ruling the country since independence.

Elections were held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF. President Robert Mugabe is popular but also use unfair means in elections.

Over the year his government has changed the constitution several times to increase the power of the President and make him less accountable.

Opposition party workers were harassed and their meetings disrupted.

Public demonstrations and protests were declared illegal. There is a law that limits the right to criticize the President.









## CHAPTER 3

### ISWARAN THE STORYTELLER

#### Text book (page-18) Think about it

#### I. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

- 1) In what way is Iswaran an asset to Mahendra?

Why was Iswaran an asset to Mahendra? **OR** Mention any two qualities of Iswaran which made him an asset to Mahendra.

Why Iswaran was called Mahendra's asset? **OR** What sets Iswaran apart from other domestic helps?

**An:** Iswaran was a good domestic assistant for Mahendra. Apart from cooking and doing household chores, he was a great entertainer for his master. He was good at managing resources as he could find vegetables out of accompanying his master.

- 2) How does Iswaran describe the uprooted tree on the highway? What effect does he want to create in his listeners? **OR** How did Iswaran the storyteller describe the uprooted tree?

**An:** Iswaran describes the uprooted tree on the highway with eyebrows suitably arched (turned) and hands held out in a dramatic way. He would begin by saying that the road was deserted and he was all alone. Suddenly, he spotted something that looked like an enormous bushy beast lying sprawled across the road. He was half inclined to turn and go back. But, as he came closer he saw that it was a fallen tree, with its dry branches spread out. The effect he wants to create is suspense and surprise ending to every small incident that he narrates to his listeners especially to his master.

- 3) How does he narrate the story of the tusker? Does it appear to be plausible? **OR** How did Iswaran make himself the hero in the elephant story? **OR** How did Iswaran manage to bring down the mad elephant? **OR**

According to Iswaran how did he tackle the elephant in the school building?

**An:** He started the story of the elephant by giving a prologue in which he called elephants 'huge well-fed beasts'. He said that after escaping from the timber yard, the elephant started roaming about, stamped on bushes and tore up wild creepers. It then came to the main road of the town and smashed all the stalls selling fruits, mud pots and clothes. It then entered a school ground where the children were playing. It pulled out the football goal-post, tore down the volleyball net, flattened the drum kept for water and uprooted the shrubs.

All the teachers and students were so afraid that they climbed up to the terrace of the school building.

According to Iswaran, he was studying in the Junior class at that time. He grabbed a cane from the hands of one of the teachers and ran into the open. The elephant continued grunting and stamping its feet. It looked frightening. However, he moved slowly towards

it. When the elephant was ready to rush towards him, he moved forward and struck its third toe nail. It looked stunned and then collapsed.

This story does not appear to be plausible.(believable)

- 4) Why does the author say that Iswaran seemed to more than make up for the absence of a TV in Mahendra's living quarters?

**An:** The author says so because Iswaran provided a great company to Mahendra. He would chat with Mahendra at night when he returned from his work. Iswaran would also entertain Mahendra by telling stories. Thus, with Iswaran around Mahendra never felt bored and never felt the necessity of having a TV for entertainment.

- 5) Mahendra calls ghosts or spirits a figment of the imagination. What happens to him on a full moon night?

**An:** Mahendra calls ghosts or spirits a figment of the imagination because Iswaran informed him that they were living on a burial site and kept narrating him stories of various ghosts he himself had encountered.

On one full moon night, Mahendra was woken up from his sleep by a low moan (crying in pain) close to his window. At first, he thought that it was a cat prowling around for mice. But, the sound was too deep and guttural for a cat. He resisted looking outside as he did not want to witness a sight that might stop his heartbeat. But, the crying became louder and less subtle. He could not resist the temptation any more. Lowering himself to the level of the windowsill, he looked out at the white sheet of moonlight outside. There, not too far away, was a dark cloudy form clutching a bundle. He broke into a cold sweat and fell back on the pillow, panting.

- 6) Can you think of some other ending for the story?

**An:** The story could have ended on a more positive note. Instead of resigning his job, Mahendra could have been shown as a courageous man and proving the ghost theory wrong. Another ending can be of both Mahendra and Iswaran leaving the place together and in turn continuing their bond which is depicted earlier in the story. Iswaran has been explained as a man of all seasons for Mahendra.

## **II. Short Answer Type Questions:**

- 1) Why did Iswaran want to cook something special for dinner?

**An:** Iswaran wanted to make something special for dinner because that day was an auspicious day. According to tradition, various delicious are prepared to feed the spirits of the ancestors on this auspicious day. Iswaran believed in all these hence he wanted to.

- 2) What made Iswaran so imaginative and a good narrator?

**An:** Imagination is an outcome of deep thinking, sharp insight and extensive reading. Iswaran loved reading very much and he never missed a chance of reading, Iswaran used to read popular Tamil thrillers in his spare time which helped his imagination to grow. So, he was able to become imaginative and a good narrator.

- 3) What destruction did the elephant cause in the town?

**An:** The elephant caused major destruction in the town by breaking tree branches and fences, smashing fruit stalls, and entering the school playground by breaking a brick wall. There, he pulled out a football goal post, tore down the volleyball net and flattened the water drum.

4) Why did Mahendra become fond of Iswaran?

**An:** Mahendra became fond of Iswaran because Iswaran was a resourceful person. Besides being a good cook, he could arrange things even in desolate places while taking care of Mahendra's requirements. He was also a very imaginative storyteller, keeping Mahendra entertained in the evenings.

5) When did Mahendra expect Iswaran to be bad-tempered?

**An:** Mahendra expected Iswaran to be bad-tempered after Mahendra had scolded him for believing in ghosts and spirits. However, next morning, Mahendra found Iswaran as cheerful and talkative as ever. Iswaran never mind the rebukes of his master and remained devoted to him.

6) Why did Mahendra listen to Iswaran's stories without interrupting him?

**An:** Mahendra listened to Iswaran's stories without interrupting him because of the interesting and inimitable way that the stories were told. He had replaced the entertainment value of a TV in Mahendra's living quarters. He, himself, was good enough for the TV.

7) Why did Mahendra decide to leave the haunted place?

**An:** Mahendra saw a cloudy figure outside the window. He was convinced that there were ghosts there. He was scared and did not want to live there any longer. So, he resigned his job to stay away from the 'haunted' place.



Class--IX--  
sub: History Chapter 1  
The French Revolution Miss-- Asha Hrangkhawl

1. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France.

ANS: The circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France are: (i) Political (ii) Social (iii) Economic (iv) Intellectual (i) POLITICAL: The Bourbon King of France, Louis XVI was an Extremely autocratic and weak willed King who led a life of obscene luxury. This led to a lot of disenchantment among the masses who then were leading life of extreme poverty and widespread hunger.

(ii) SOCIAL: The social condition in France in late 18th century were extremely unequal and exploitative. The clergy and nobility formed the first two Estates and were the most privileged classes in the French society. They were exempted from payment of taxes to the state. On the other hand the Third Estate that consisted of peasants and workers formed the majority of the population. They were burdened with excessive taxes with no political and social rights. As a result, they were extremely discontent.

(iii) ECONOMIC: As a result of the numerous wars waged by Louis XVI, the State coffers were empty. The situation was made even more complex by France's involvement in the American War of Independence and the faulty system of taxation. While the privileged classes were excused from paying taxes, the Third Estate was more and more burdened with them.

(iv) INTELLECTUAL: The 18th century was marked by conscious refusal by French thinkers of the 'Divine Rights Theory,' Philosophers like Rousseau rejected the paradigm of absolute monarchy and promulgated the doctrine of equality of man and sovereignty of people. CONCLUSION: July 14, 1789 the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille leading to outbreak of the French Revolution.

2. Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power? Which sections of society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution?

ANS: It was the rich members of 3rd estates who were mostly benefited from the French revolution. Clergy and the Nobility were forced to relinquish their power. The poor classes of 3th estates and women were disappointed with the outcome of revolution because equality was not given which was promised.

3. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the people of the world during the 19th and 20th centuries.

ANS: The legacy of the France Revolution for the people of the world during the 19th and 20th centuries follows: Ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity and democratic spread from France to other European countries and feudalism was abolished.

4. Draw up a list of Democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.

ANS: We can trace the origin of the following democratic rights we enjoy today to the French Revolution: \* Right to Equality \* Right to Freedom \* Freedom of speech and expression \* Right against exploitations \* Right to justice

5. Would you agree with the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions? Explain.

ANS: Yes the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions: For example, "the law has the right to forbid only actions injurious to society " had nothing to say about criminal offences against other individuals. The declaration stated that law is the expression of the general will.

6. How would you explain the rise of Napoleon?

ANS: Napoleon's rise to power can be explained through: \* His military exploits. \* Defeated the Austrian army in a series of battles. \* Gained France large amount of territory. \* Also defeated the British army \* He was part of a group that overthrew the French Directory. Napoleon's status as a commoner and war hero made him popular with French masses.

# 9 Science

## Chapter 1 - Matter In Our Surroundings

Page No 3:

**Question 1:** Which of the following are matter?

Chair, air, love, smell, hate, almonds, thought, cold, cold drink, smell of perfume.

**ANSWER:** Anything that occupies space and has mass is called matter. Matter can exist in three physical states—solid, liquid, and gaseous.

Chair and almond are forms of matter in the solid state.

Cold drink is a liquid state of matter.

Air is a gaseous state of matter.

**Question 2:** Give reasons for the following observation: The smell of hot sizzling food reaches you several metres away, but to get the smell from cold food you have to go close.

**ANSWER:** Solids diffuse at a very slow rate. But, if the temperature of the solid is increased, then the rate of diffusion of the solid particles into air increases. This is due to an increase in the kinetic energy of solid particles. Hence, the smell of hot sizzling food reaches us even at a distance, but to get the smell from cold food we have to go close.

**Question 3:** A diver is able to cut through water in a swimming pool. Which property of matter does this observation show?

**ANSWER:** The ability of a diver to cut through water in a swimming pool shows that the particles of matter have intermolecular spaces. The intermolecular spaces in liquids is fair enough to let the diver pass through it.

Page No 3:

**Question 4:** What are the characteristics of particles of matter?

**ANSWER:** The characteristics of particles of matter are:

(i) Particles of matter have spaces between them.

(ii) Particles of matter are continuously moving.

(iii) Particles of matter attract each other.

Page No 6:



**Question 1:** The mass per unit volume of a substance is called density (density = mass/volume). Arrange the following in order of increasing density – air, exhaust from chimney, honey, water, chalk, cotton, and iron.

**ANSWER:** The given substances in the increasing order of their densities can be represented as:

Air < Exhaust from chimney < Cotton < Water < Honey < Chalk < Iron

**Question 2:** (a) Tabulate the differences in the characteristics of states of matter.

(b) Comment upon the following: rigidity, compressibility, fluidity, filling a gas container, shape, kinetic energy, and density.

**ANSWER:** (a) The differences in the characteristics of states of matter are given in the following table.

S. No.	Solid state	Liquid state	Gaseous state
1.	Definite shape and volume.	No definite shape. Liquids attain the shape of the vessel in which they are kept.	Gases have neither a definite shape nor a definite volume.
2.	Incompressible	Compressible to a small extent.	Highly compressible
3.	There is little space between the particles of a solid.	These particles have a greater space between them.	The space between gas particles is the greatest.
4.	These particles attract each other very strongly.	The force of attraction between liquid particles is less than solid particles.	The force of attraction is least between gaseous particles.
5.	Particles of solid cannot move freely.	These particles move freely.	Gaseous particles are in a continuous, random motion.

(b) **Rigidity** can be expressed as the tendency of matter to resist a change in shape.

**Compressibility** is the ability to be reduced to a lower volume when force is applied.

**Fluidity** is the ability to flow.

By **filling a gas container** we mean the attainment of shape of the container by gas.

**Shape** defines a definite boundary.

**Kinetic energy** is the energy possessed by a particle due to its motion.

**Density** is mass per unit volume.

**Question 3:** Give reasons:

(a) A gas fills completely the vessel in which it is kept.

(b) A gas exerts pressure on the walls of the container.

(c) A wooden table should be called a solid.

(d) We can easily move our hand in air, but to do the same through a solid block of wood, we need a karate expert.

**ANSWER:**

(a) There is little attraction between particles of gas. Thus, gas particles move freely in all directions. Therefore, gas completely fills the vessel in which it is kept.

(b) Particles of gas move randomly in all directions at high speed. As a result, the particles hit each other and also hit the walls of the container with a force. Therefore, gas exerts pressure on the walls of the container.

(c) A wooden table has a definite shape and volume. It is very rigid and cannot be compressed i.e., it has the characteristics of a solid. Hence, a wooden table should be called a solid.

(d) Particles of air have large spaces between them. On the other hand, wood has little space between its particles. Also, it is rigid. For this reason, we can easily move our hands in air, but to do the same through a solid block of wood, we need a karate expert.

**Question 4:** Liquids generally have lower density as compared to solids. But you must have observed that ice floats on water. Find out why.

**ANSWER:** The mass per unit volume of a substance is called density (density = mass/volume). As the volume of a substance increases, its density decreases.

Though ice is a solid, it has large number of empty spaces between its particles. These spaces are larger as compared to the spaces present between the particles of water. Thus, the volume of ice is greater than that of water. Hence, the density of ice is less than that of water. A substance with lower density than water can float on water. Therefore, ice floats on water.

**Page No 9:**

**Question 1:** Convert the following temperature to Celsius scale:

(a) 300 K

(b) 573 K

**ANSWER:** (a)  $300\text{ K} = (300 - 273)^{\circ}\text{C} = 27^{\circ}\text{C}$

(b)  $573 \text{ K} = (573 - 273)^\circ\text{C} = 300^\circ\text{C}$

**Question 2:** What is the physical state of water at:

(a)  $250^\circ\text{C}$

(b)  $100^\circ\text{C}$

**ANSWER:** (a) Water at  $250^\circ\text{C}$  exists in gaseous state.

(b) At  $100^\circ\text{C}$ , water can exist in both liquid and gaseous form. At this temperature, after getting the heat equal to the latent heat of vaporization, water starts changing from liquid state to gaseous state.

**Question 3:** For any substance, why does the temperature remain constant during the change of state?

**ANSWER:** During a change of state, the temperature remains constant. This is because all the heat supplied to increase the temperature is utilised in changing the state by overcoming the forces of attraction between the particles. Therefore, this heat does not contribute in increasing the temperature of the substance.

**Question 4:** Suggest a method to liquefy atmospheric gases.

**ANSWER:** By applying pressure and reducing the temperature, atmospheric gases can be liquefied.

### Page No 10:

**Question 1:** Why does a desert cooler cool better on a hot dry day?

**ANSWER:** When a liquid evaporates, the particles of the liquid absorb energy from the surroundings to compensate the loss of energy during evaporation. This makes the surroundings cool.

In a desert cooler, the water inside it is made to evaporate. This leads to absorption of energy from the surroundings, thereby cooling the surroundings. Again, we know that evaporation depends on the amount of water vapour present in air (humidity). If the amount of water vapour present in air is less, then evaporation is more. On a hot dry day, the amount of water vapour present in air is less. Thus, water present inside the desert cooler evaporates more, thereby cooling the surroundings more. That is why a desert cooler cools better on a hot dry day.

**Question 2:** How does water kept in an earthen pot (*matka*) become cool during summers?

**ANSWER:** There are some pores in an earthen pot through which the liquid inside the pot evaporates. This evaporation makes the water inside the pot cool. In this way, water kept in an earthen pot becomes cool during summers.

**Question 3:** Why does our palm feel cold when we put some acetone or petrol or perfume on it?

**ANSWER:** When we put some acetone or petrol or perfume on our palm, it evaporates. During evaporation, particles of the liquid absorb energy from the surrounding or the surface of the palm to compensate for the loss of energy, making the surroundings cool. Hence, our palm feels cold when we put some acetone or petrol or perfume on it.

**Question 4:** Why are we able to sip hot tea or milk faster from a saucer than a cup?

**ANSWER:** A liquid has a larger surface area in a saucer than in a cup. Thus, it evaporates faster and cools faster in a saucer than in a cup. For this reason, we are able to sip hot tea or milk faster from a saucer than a cup.

**Question 5:** What type of clothes should we wear in summers?

**ANSWER:** We should wear cotton clothes in summers. During summers, we sweat more. On the other hand, cotton is a good absorber of water. Thus, it absorbs sweat from our body and exposes the liquid to the atmosphere, making evaporation faster. During this evaporation, particles on the surface of the liquid gain energy from our body surface, making the body cool.

#### Page No 12:

**Question 1:** Convert the following temperatures to Celsius scale.

(a) 293 K

(b) 470 K

**ANSWER:** Kelvin is an SI unit of temperature, where  $0^{\circ}\text{C} = 273.16\text{ K}$  (approximately 273 K)

(a)  $293\text{ K} = (293 - 273)^{\circ}\text{C} = 20^{\circ}\text{C}$

(b)  $470\text{ K} = (470 - 273)^{\circ}\text{C} = 197^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Question 2:** Convert the following temperatures to Kelvin scale.

(a)  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$

(b)  $373^{\circ}\text{C}$

**ANSWER:** Kelvin is an SI unit of temperature, where  $0^{\circ}\text{C} = 273.16\text{ K}$  (approximately 273 K)

(a)  $25^{\circ}\text{C} = (25 + 273)\text{ K} = 298\text{ K}$

(b)  $373^{\circ}\text{C} = (373 + 273)\text{ K} = 646\text{ K}$

**Question 3:** Give reason for the following observations.

(a) Naphthalene balls disappear with time without leaving any solid.

(b) We can get the smell of perfume sitting several metres away.

**ANSWER:**(a) Naphthalene undergoes sublimation easily i.e., the change of state of naphthalene from solid to gas takes place easily. Thus, naphthalene balls disappear with time without leaving any solid.

(b) Gaseous particles possess high speed and large spaces between them. Particles of perfume diffuse into these gaseous particles at a very fast rate and reach our nostrils. This enables us to smell the perfume from a distance.

#### Question 4:

Arrange the following substances in increasing order of forces of attraction between particles-- water, sugar, oxygen.

**ANSWER:**Sugar is a solid; the forces of attraction between the particles of sugar are strong. Water is a liquid; the forces of attraction here are weaker than sugar. Oxygen is a gas; the forces of attraction are the weakest in gases.

Thus, the increasing order of forces of attraction between the particles of water, sugar and oxygen is

Oxygen < Water < Sugar

**Question 5:**What is the physical state of water at--

(a) 25°C

(b) 0°C

(c) 100°C

**ANSWER:**(a) Water at 25°C is present in the liquid state.

(b) At 0 °C, water can exist as both solid and liquid. At this temperature, after getting the heat equal to the latent heat of fusion, the solid form of water i.e., ice starts changing into its liquid form i.e., water.

(c) At 100 °C, water can exist as both liquid and gas. At this temperature, after getting the heat equal to the latent heat of vaporization, water starts changing from its liquid state to its gaseous state, i.e., water vapours.

**Question 6:**Give two reasons to justify-

(a) water at room temperature is a liquid.

(b) an iron almirah is a solid at room temperature.

**ANSWER:**(a) At room temperature (25 °C), water is a liquid because it has the following characteristic of liquid:

(i) At room temperature, water has no shape but has a fixed volume that is, it occupies the shape of the container in which it is kept.

(ii) At room temperature, water flows.

(b) An iron almirah is a solid at room temperature (25 °C) because:

(i) it has a definite shape and volume like a solid at room temperature.

(ii) it is rigid as solid at room temperature.

**Question 7:** Why is ice at 273 K more effective in cooling than water at the same temperature?

**ANSWER:** Ice at 273 K has less energy than water (although both are at the same temperature). Water possesses the additional latent heat of fusion. Hence, at 273 K, ice is more effective in cooling than water.

**Question 8:** What produces more severe burns, boiling water or steam?

**ANSWER:** Steam has more energy than boiling water. It possesses the additional latent heat of vaporization. Therefore, burns produced by steam are more severe than those produced by boiling water.

**Question 9:** Name A, B, C, D, E and F in the following diagram showing change in its state.

**ANSWER:**

**Study material –class IX Geography : chapter 1 ( India –size and Location)**

1. Why  $82^{\circ}30' E$  has been selected as standard meridian of India?

Ans-  $82^{\circ}30' E$  has been selected as standard meridian of India because it passes through the centre of the country. There is a time difference of two hours between easternmost and western most meridian of India. Thus in order to avoid confusion, one time zone is selected for the whole country.

2. Why the difference between duration of day and night hardly felt at kanyakumari but not so in kashmir?

Ans- kanyakumari is almost close to equator while kashmir is far away from equator. Duration of day and night over equator is same (12hrs). places located near the equator have shorter duration of day and night than places away from it.

3. Name the group of Island lying in the Arabian sea?

Ans- Lakshadweep

4. Name the countries which are larger than India.

Ans- Russia, canada, USA ,china ,Brazil, and Australia.

5. Which Island group of India lies to the south-east?

Ans- Andaman and Nicobar Island.

6. Which Island countries is our southern neighbour?

Ans- Sri lanka and Maldives.

7. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal pradesh as compared to Gujrat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?

Ans- The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal pradesh as compared to Gujrat in the west but the watches show the time because the time of standard meridian ( $82^{\circ}30'E$ ) passing through Mirzapur in uttarpradesh is chosen as the standard time for the whole country.

8. The central location of India as the head of Indian ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

Ans- India is centrally located between east and west Asia. The Trans Indian ocean routes connect the countries of Europe in the west and East Asia in the east.

India has close contact with Africa and Europe from the western coast and east and south east Asia from eastern coast. Being situated in the north of Indian Ocean, the country has almost equal distance with Australia, Japan, Europe and Africa.

India's significant position in Indian Ocean Justifies the naming of an Ocean after its name.

(Class – IX)

( Sub – Bengali )

“ছুটি”

-রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

১) “মাথায় চট করিয়া একটা নতুন ভাবোদয় হইল” – ক) কার লেখা, কোন গল্পের অন্তর্গত? খ) কার মাথায় কিসের ভাবোদয় হয়? তার পরিণাম কি হয়?

**উত্তর :** ক) আলোচ্য অংশটি বিশ্বকবি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের ‘ছুটি’ নামক ছোট গল্পের অন্তর্গত।

খ) বালকদের সর্দার ফটিক চক্রবর্তীর মাথায় চট করে একটি ভাবোদয় হয়।

গ) নদীর ধারে একটা প্রকাণ্ড শালকাঠের গুঁড়ি মাস্তুলে পরিণত হওয়ার জন্য পড়েছিল। স্থির হল সেটাকে সকলে মিলে গড়িয়ে নিয়ে যাবে। যে ব্যক্তির কাঠ আবশ্যিককালে কতখানি বিস্ময় বিরক্তি বোধ করবে এটা ভেবে ফটিক এবং তার সঙ্গী সাথীদের আনন্দ হয়। কিন্তু খেলা আরম্ভ হওয়ার আগেই ফটিকের ছোট ভাই মাখন গম্ভীরভাবে সেই শাল কাঠের গুঁড়িতে এসে বসে। ফটিক শাসনের সুরে ধমক দিলেও মাখন তা থেকে নড়ে না। তখন ফটিক ঠিক করে যে মাখন শুদ্ধ গুঁড়টিকে গড়ালে খেলার মোজা আরো বৃদ্ধি পাবে। সেই মতো সকলে মিলে মাখন শুদ্ধ গুঁড়িটি গড়াতেই বিপত্তি বাঁধে। মাখন ভূমিসাৎ হয়, পরে উঠে সে ফটিকের উপর ঝাঁপিয়ে পড়ে। তারপর কাঁদতে কাঁদতে বাড়ি গিয়ে নালিশ জানায় মায়ের কাছে।

২) “পার্শ্ব ও গৌরবের ন্যায় ইহার আনুষঙ্গিক যে বিপদের সম্ভাবনা আছে, তা তাহার কিংবা আর কাহারও মনে উদয় হয় নাই” – ক) তাহার বলতে কাকে বোঝানো হয়েছে? খ) কাহারও বলতে কাদের বোঝানো হয়েছে? গ) আলোচ্য অংশের তাৎপর্য কী?

**উত্তর :** ক) কবিগুরু রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর রচিত “ছুটি” নামক ছোটগল্পে ‘তাহার’ বলতে ফটিক চক্রবর্তীর ছোট ভাই মাখন চক্রবর্তীকে বোঝানো হয়েছে।

খ) এখানে ‘কাহারও’ বলতে ফটিক ও তার বন্ধুদের কথা বলা হয়েছে।

গ) বালকদের সর্দার ফটিক নদীর ধারে পড়ে থাকা একটা শাল কাঠের গুঁড়িকে ঠেলে নদীর জলে ফেলে দেওয়ার খেলায় মাতে। ঠিক সেই সময় তার ছোটো ভাই মাখন এসে গুঁড়িটির উপর বসে। ফটিক তাকে উঠে যাওয়ার জন্য বলা সত্যেও মাখন উঠতে রাজি হয়না। মাখন ভাবে, না উঠাতে তার গৌরব আছে। কিন্তু গৌরবের সঙ্গে যে বিপদের সম্ভাবনা আছে তা সে ভাবতে পারেনি। তাই ছেলের দল যখন মাখন



শুদ্ধ শাল কাঠের গুঁড়িটি গড়াতে আরম্ভ করে, তখন মাখন ভূমিসাৎ হয় এবং আহত হয়। সে উঠে এসে দাদা ফটিকের উপর ঝাঁপিয়ে পড়ে। তারপর কাঁদতে কাঁদতে বাড়ির পথ ধরে এবং মাকে গিয়ে ফটিকের বিরুদ্ধে নালিশ জানায়।

৩) “বিধবা এই প্রস্তাবে সহজেই সম্মত হইলেন” - ক) বিধবা বলতে কাকে বোঝানো হয়েছে? খ) প্রস্তাবটি কি ছিল? গ) তার সম্মত হওয়ার কারণ কী?

**উত্তর :** ক) কবিগুরু রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর রচিত “ছুটি” নামক ছোটগল্পে ‘বিধবা’ বলতে ফটিকের মাকে বোঝানো হয়েছে। ফটিকের বাবা বেশ কিছুদিন আগে মারা গেছেন। তাই ফটিক ও মাখনকে নিয়ে বিধবা গ্রামের বাড়িতে থাকতেন।

খ) প্রস্তাবটি ছিল ফটিকের মামা বিশ্বম্ভর বাবুর। ভগিনীর কাছ থেকে অর্থাৎ ফটিকের মায়ের কাছ থেকে ফটিকের পড়াশোনায় অমনোযোগী হওয়া, পড়াশোনা না করা, মাকে জ্বালাতন করা প্রভৃতির কথা শুনে বিশ্বম্ভরবাবু প্রস্তাব করেন যে ফটিককে তিনি কলকাতায় নিয়ে গিয়ে নিজের কাছে রেখে লেখাপড়া শেখাবেন - এই প্রস্তাবে বিধবা সহজেই সম্মত হন।

গ) ফটিকের মায়ের ভয় ছিল যে দুরন্ত ফটিক কোনোদিন না জানি কী বিপদ ঘটিয়ে ফেলে। কোন দিন হয়তো মাখনকে জলে ফেলে দেবে কিংবা মেরে মাথা ফাটিয়ে দেবে কী অন্য কোন দুর্ঘটনা ঘটিয়ে বসে, তাই ফটিকের কলকাতা যাওয়ায় বিধবা সহজেই সম্মতি দেন।

৪) “মামি এই অনাবশ্যক পরিবার বৃদ্ধিতে মনে মনে যে বিশেষ সন্তুষ্ট হইয়াছিলেন তাহা বলিতে পারি না” - ক) কার কোন গল্পের অন্তর্গত? ‘মামি’ বলতে কাকে বোঝানো হয়েছে? খ) অনাবশ্যক পরিবার বৃদ্ধি বলতে কী বোঝানো হয়েছে? গ) তার অসন্তোষ প্রকাশের কারণ কী?

**উত্তর :** ক) আলোচ্য অংশটি বিশ্বকবি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর বিরচিত “ছুটি” নামক ছোটগল্পের অন্তর্গত।

এখানে ‘মামি’ বলতে কলকাতাবাসী মামা বিশ্বম্ভর বাবুর স্ত্রীকে বোঝানো হয়েছে। বিশ্বম্ভরবাবু সম্পর্কে ফটিকের মামা - সেই সূত্রে তার স্ত্রী ফটিকের মামি হন।

খ) ‘অনাবশ্যক পরিবার বৃদ্ধি’ বলতে অকারণে পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা বাড়ানোর কথা বোঝানো হয়েছে। ফটিকের মামা মামির পরামর্শ ছাড়াই ভাগিনা ফটিককে নিজের কাছে রেখে লেখাপড়া শেখানোর জন্য কলকাতায় নিয়ে এলেন। এখানে মামির সংসারে ফটিকের আগমনকেই অনাবশ্যক পরিবার বৃদ্ধি বলা হয়েছে।

গ) মামী তার পরিবারে ফটিকের অন্তর্ভুক্তিকে ভালো চোখে দেখেনি কারণ উটকো ঝামেলা পোহাতে তিনি রাজি নন। তাছাড়া এমনিতেই তাদের তিনটি ছেলে - তাদের নিয়ে ফটিকের মামি নিজের মতো করে সংসার চালান। তাই অকারণ সদস্য বৃদ্ধি তিনি ভাল মনে নিতে পারেননি। তাই বিশ্বম্ভরবাবুকে তার কাশজ্ঞানহীন মানুষ বলেই মনে হয়েছে। যদিও মুখে তিনি কিছু বলেননি - কিন্তু পাকে প্রকারে তিনি বুঝিয়ে দিয়েছেন যে তিনি খুশি নন।

৫) “মা, এখন আমার ছুটি হয়েছে - মা, এখন আমি বাড়ি যাচ্ছি” - ক) আলোচ্য অংশটির বক্তা কে? খ) কাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে কখন বলেছে? আলোচ্য অংশটির তাৎপর্য বিশ্লেষণ করো।

**উত্তর :** ক) আলোচ্য অংশটির বক্তা কবিগুরু রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর রচিত “ছুটি” নামক ছোটগল্পের কেন্দ্রীয় চরিত্র ফটিক।

খ) সে একথা তার স্নেহময়ী মাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে বলেছে। তার অসুস্থতার সংবাদ পেয়ে তার মা কলকাতায় আসে - এবং ফটিকের বিছানার উপর ঝাঁপিয়ে পড়ে ফটিককে ‘বাপধন ফটিক’ বলে ডাক দেন। ফটিক প্রচণ্ড জ্বরের ঘোরে বলে ওঠে যে তার বাড়ি যাবার সময় হয়েছে - সে বাড়ি যাচ্ছে - এ প্রসঙ্গে বক্তার এই উক্তি।

গ) আসলে ফটিকের জ্বর অত্যন্ত বেড়ে যাওয়ায় সে প্রলাপের ঘোরে অনেক কথাই বলে। নৌকার জল মাপা, ছুটির কথা, আরো অনেক কিছু। মনের অবচেতন স্থরে যে কথা বহুদিন ধরে বলেছিল, প্রলাপের ঘোরে সেই সমস্ত কথা বেরিয়ে আসে। ছুটির যে আশঙ্কা বারবার তার মনে হয়েছে, তাই যেন মৃত্যুর মধ্য দিয়ে চিরছুটির দেশে যাত্রা করে বুঝিয়ে দিল - সে চিরদিনের জন্য তার বাড়িতে চলে যাচ্ছে।

৬) “মাস্টার যখন তাকে মার আরম্ভ করিত, তখন ভারাক্রান্ত গর্ধবের মতো সে নীরবে সহ্য করিত” - ক) কার কোন রচনার অন্তর্গত? খ) প্রসঙ্গটি আলোচনা করো। গ) আলোচ্য অংশের তাৎপর্য কী?

**উত্তর :** ক) আলোচ্য অংশটি কবিগুরু রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের “ছুটি” নামক ছোটগল্পের অন্তর্গত।

খ) মামার বাড়িতে ফটিকের অবস্থা ছিল দুঃসহ। স্কুলে তার মত নির্বোধ বালক আর কেউ ছিলনা। মাস্টারমশাই তাকে পড়া জিজ্ঞাসা করলে সে হাঁ করে চেয়ে থাকত এবং মাস্টার তাকে মার আরম্ভ করলে ভারাক্রান্ত গাধার মত নীরবে সে মার সহ্য করত - এই প্রসঙ্গেই এই উক্তি।

গ) ফটিকের মামা বিশ্বম্ভরবাবু ফটিককে কলকাতায় নিয়ে এলেন এবং কথামতো স্কুলে ভর্তি করিয়ে দিলেন। কিন্তু মামার বাড়িতে ফটিকের অবস্থা ছিল দুঃসহ। পড়াশোনায় তার মন বসে না - কেবল অত্যাচারীণী মায়ের কথা মনে পড়তো। ক্লাসে পড়াশোনা না পারার জন্য মাস্টারমশাই তাকে মারতে আরম্ভ করলে সে নিরবে তা সহ্য করতো। ভারবাহী গর্ধভ যেমন শত মার সত্ত্বেও বোঝা সমেত গাড়ি টেনে নিয়ে যেতে অপারগ হয় - ফটিকের অবস্থাও তেমনই হতো।

৭) “তখন তাহার মানসিক উন্নতির প্রতি মামির এতটা যত্নবাল্ল্য তাহার অত্যন্ত নিষ্ঠুর অবিচার বলিয়া মনে হইত” - ক) কার কোন রচনার অন্তর্গত? খ) আলোচ্য অংশটির প্রসঙ্গ নির্দেশ করো। গ) বক্তব্যটির তাৎপর্য বিশ্লেষণ করো।

**উত্তর :** ক) আলোচ্য অংশটি বিশ্বকবি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের “ছুটি” নামক ছোটগল্পের অন্তর্গত।

খ) মামার বাড়িতে ফটিকের অবস্থান একটি মূর্তমান দূর্গ্রহ রূপে প্রতিভাত। এটাই ফটিকের সবচেয়ে বাজত। তার মামি তাকে যখন কোন কাজ করতে বলত, তখন সে তার চেয়ে বেশি করে ফেলত। কিন্তু তার মামি যখন বলতেন, থাক থাক চের হয়েছে - তখন তার মন ভেঙে যেত - এটাকে মামির দুর্ব্যবহার বলে মনে হতো তার।

গ) আসলে আমার বাড়িতে ফটিক এই বয়সে নিজেকে ঠিকমতো খাপ খাইয়ে নিতে পারিনি। নিজেকে অনাবশ্যক বলে মনে হচ্ছিল। সাধারণভাবে এই বয়সে মাতৃভবন ছাড়া আর কোন পরিচিত স্থান বালকের পক্ষে নরক বলে বোধ হয়। তাই ফটিকের অনাবশ্যক মানসিক উন্নতির প্রতি মামির যত্ন বাহুল্য তার অত্যন্ত নিষ্ঠুর বলে মনে হতো।

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Prabal Sarkar

## CHAPTER 3

### THE LITTLE GIRL

#### Text Book (page 38)

I. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences:

1. Kezia was afraid of her father because he was very strict, always commanding everybody else in the house. He never played with her. He had big hands and a heavy face; particularly his mouth looked big to Kezia when he yawned. She was specially terrified with the manner in which he looked at her over his spectacles.
2. Kezia's family consisted of her mother, father, grandmother and herself, besides Alice, the cook.
  - i) Before going to his office, Kezia's father usually went into her room to give her a casual kiss.
  - ii) After coming back from his office, he ordered for tea to be brought into the drawing-room. He also asked his mother to bring him the newspaper and his slippers and asked Kezia to pull off his boots and leave them outside.
  - iii) On Sundays, Kezia's father would stretch out on his sofa. He would cover his face with his handkerchief, put his feet on one of the cushions and snore while sleeping soundly.

II. Answer the following questions (30- 40 words)

- 1) How would Kezia's father behave in the evening after the work?  
An: In the evening Kezia's father would stand near the staircase. He would speak in a loud voice to get his tea in the drawing room. He would ask for his slippers after coming home. He would also ask his mother for the newspaper.
- 2) What did Kezia's grandmother ask her to do for her father's birthday? What did she do?  
An: Kezia's grandmother asked Kezia to make a pin-cushion of yellow silk for her father's birthday. It was next week. So Kezia made a pin-cushion for him. She stuffed it with her father's important speech. She didn't know it. Her father was due to deliver it.
- 3) What did Kezia's father do to her after Kezia told that she had torn his speech?  
An: Kezia's father was very angry. He asked his mother to bring those torn papers. Meanwhile, he asked Kezia to hold her hands out. He beat her on her hands. He did so to teach her a lesson. It was that she should not touch anything that didn't belong to her.
- 4) How did Kezia react to her beating her father?  
An: Kezia replied that she tore those papers to stuff the pin-cushion for his birthday. Kezia's father had beaten her before that. His mother wrapped Kezia in a shawl. She clung to her grandmother. She was being rocked in the rocking chair. She sobbed what God made fathers for.
- 5) What did Kezia usually see in the nightmares? When would she get them? What would her grandmother do to her?  
An: Kezia asked Alice what would happen if she had nightmares in the absence of her mother and grandmother. She saw a butcher with a knife and a rope in the nightmares. He

came nearer her. When she had nightmare her grandmother would take her into her bed. She couldn't stay in the dark.

6) How did Kezia change her opinion about her father?

An: Kezia saw a different father in her father then. He felt that he was really poor. He had no one to look after him. He was hard but that was a nice hardness. He had to work every day and was too tired to be a Mr. Macdonald. She had torn his beautiful writing. Kezia sighed and she told her that he had a big heart.

7) What was the moral of 'The Little Girl'?

An: It teaches us that parent's can't be bad as little girl Kezia thinks. When there is a problem parents come to their help as Kezia's father does. Thus the story teaches that children should understand their parents. They should not build baseless opinions about their parents.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1) Why did Kezia think that her father 'was a figure to be feared and avoided'?

An: She was Kezia, the little girl. She was afraid of her father. Unlike other fathers he never played with her. He never showed his love for her. He never spoke to her with affection. He found faults with her too often. She tried to speak properly while talking to her father. It resulted in her stuttering before him.

Once her father became very angry with her. He beat her. This was too much for the little girl. She began to hate him. The fact was that in reality he was not cruel to her. He also loved his daughter like any other father. But he never showed his love for her. Kezia realized that at the end of the story.

2) Kezia says that there are 'different kinds of fathers'. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

An: Kezia is right. There are different kinds of fathers just as there are different types of human beings. However, there is one thing common in all fathers. It is that they bother about their children. All of them want to see their children happy in their present as well as future. But there starts the difference. Some fathers worry about the present happiness of their children so much that they ignore their future. On the other hand there are fathers who worry so much about the future of their children that they make their present unhappy. The innocent children can see only the present behavior. They judge their parents from their present behavior as Kezia used to do.