

The Road Not Taken Question Answers (Important)| Class 9 English Beehive Book

The Road Not Taken Question Answers

The Road Not Taken NCERT Solution

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

Ans. The traveller finds himself standing on a fork in the path. He is in a problem as he must choose one path and is unable to decide which one to choose.

2. Discuss what these phrases mean to you.

(i) a yellow wood

Ans. 'Yellow wood' refers to the forest which has withering leaves as in the season of autumn. It represents a world full of aging people.

(ii) it was grassy and wanted wear

Ans. It means that the path had a lot of grass on it. This means that it had not been walked over by many people. It had to be worn out by the steps of the people who walked on it.

(iii) the passing there

Ans. It means that when he walked over the path that he had chosen.

(iv) leaves no step had trodden black

Ans. . It means that no one had walked over the leaves as they were still green. If they had been walked over, they would have turned black.

(v) how way leads on to way

Ans. It means that as we walk on a path, we come across more options and make choices further. We keep on walking ahead on that way.

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

(i) in stanzas two and three?

Ans. The two paths were similar. In the beginning, the poet felt that one of them was grassy and had not been walked over by many people, but when he walked on it for some distance, he realized that it was like the other road.

(ii) in the last two lines of the poem?

Ans. Here, again the poet talks of his initial decision when he thought that the roads were different and chose the one that had been walked over by a lesser number of people.

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Class 9 English The Road Not Taken Question Answers Poem – Extract Based Questions

Extract-based questions are of the multiple-choice variety, and students must select the correct option for each question by carefully reading the passage.

A. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

“I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence;
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.”

Q1. What will the narrator say “with a sigh”?

- A) The narrator will tell people about his decision to take the road and how it proved to be wrong.
- B) The narrator will tell the people about the fork he had come to in the woods and the choice he had to make, which made all the difference to his life.
- C) The narrator will tell you that choosing the path that he did make no difference to his life.
- D) He will tell you that he took the things that most people liked to take.

Ans. B) The narrator will tell the people about the fork he had come to in the woods and the choice he had to make, which made all the difference to his life.

Q2. What is the theme of the poem?

- A) The theme of the poem is that we have to make choices in life, which prove to be final.
- B) The theme of the poem is that the choices we have to make in life can be undone later in life.
- C) The theme of the poem is that we can avoid making choices in life.
- D) The theme of the poem is that the choices we make in life make no difference to us in later life.

Ans. A) The theme of the poem is that we have to make choices in life, which prove to be final.

Q3. Which poetic device has been used in the poem to express the dilemma of making a choice?

- A) The metaphor of diverging roads
 - B) A simile of diverging roads
 - C) A hyperbole of diverging roads
 - D) An alliteration of diverging roads
- Ans. A) The metaphor of diverging roads

Q4. What is the tone of the poet in the stanza?

- A) A reflective tone
- B) A tone of sadness
- C) A tone of regret
- D) A tone of cheerfulness

Ans. A) A reflective tone

B. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

“And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way
I doubted if I should ever come back.”

Q1. Why did the poet leave the first road?

- A) He left the first road as others too had done so.
- B) The first road did not seem attractive to the poet.
- C) He was in a hurry.
- D) He left the first road in the hope that he would travel on it on another day.

Ans. D) He left the first road in the hope that he would travel on it on another day.

Q2. What does ‘both’ refer to?

- A) The word ‘both’ refers to the grass and the leaves on the roads.
- B) ‘Both’ refers to the two roads that lay in front of the poet.
- C) ‘Both’ refers to the morning and the evening.
- D) ‘Both’ refers to no particular things.

Ans. B) ‘Both’ refers to the two roads that lay in front of the poet.

Q3. Why would the poet like to come back?

- A) He would like to come back to tell his friends about his experiences.
- B) He would like to correct his mistake in choosing the wrong road.
- C) He would like to come back to take a rest.
- D) He would like to travel by the first road and, so would like to come back.

Ans. D) He would like to travel by the first road and, so would like to come back.

Q4. The expression 'leaves no step had trodden black' means :

- A) That the leaves had not turned black though many people had walked on them.
- B) Being yellow, the leaves had not been turned black by the steps of the people walking on them.
- C) No traveler had walked on either of the two roads. The fallen leaves were, therefore, in their usual color.
- D) No steps of travelers could turn them black.

Ans. C) No traveler had walked on either of the two roads. The fallen leaves were, therefore, in their usual color.

C. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

'Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;"

Q1. Why does the poet feel sorry?

- A) The two roads had diverged.
 - B) He could not travel on both the roads.
 - C) He felt lonely.
 - D) He had to stand there for too long.
- Ans. B) He could not travel on both the roads.

Q2. Why could he not travel both the roads?

- A) He was afraid of doing such a thing.
- B) The two roads were diverging and he could choose only one.
- C) Being one traveler, he could not do so.
- D) He wanted to enjoy the scene.

Ans. C) Being one traveler, he could not do so.

Q3. What is the mood of the poet in these lines?

- A) Happy
 - B) Serious and pensive
 - C) Indifferent
 - D) Angry
- Ans. B) Serious and pensive

Q4. What choice does the narrator have to make?

- A) The narrator has to choose between the two roads.
- B) He has to choose between going farther or going back.
- C) He has to choose between standing and getting going.
- D) None of the above.

Ans. A) The narrator has to choose between the two roads.

D. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

“Then took the other, just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same.”

Q1. How was the other road?

- A) It was as fair as the first one, but more grassy and less used.
- B) It was as grassy as the first one.
- C) It was equally used as the first one.
- D) It also diverged at one point.

Ans. A) It was as fair as the first one, but more grassy and less used.

Q2. The second road presented a better claim than the first because :

- A) It has been used by many travelers.
- B) It was still grassy and had not been used by many travelers.
- C) It was more beautiful than the first one.
- D) It had less bends in it.

Ans. B) It was still grassy and had not been used by many travelers.

Q3. The rhyme scheme of the given lines is :

- A) abaab
- B) aabb
- C) abab
- D) abba

Ans. A) abaab

Q4. In what sense were the two roads similar :

- A) Both the roads were equally grassy and worn out.
- B) Both the roads were appealing to the poet.
- C) Both the roads led to the same destination.
- D) Both the roads were unattractive.

Ans. B) Both the roads were appealing to the poet.

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Class 9 English The Road Not Taken Short Question Answers (including questions from Previous Years Question Papers)

In this post we are also providing important short answer questions from Poem 1 The Road not Taken for CBSE Class 9 exam in the coming session

Q1. What is wood? What did the narrator see in the wood? Were the paths similar?

Ans. A forest is represented by wood. In the undergrowth, he noticed two paths diverging and disappearing. No, one had more grass and appeared to be less used.

Q2. What did the narrator hope that he would do one day? Was he sure of doing so?

Ans. The narrator hoped to return someday and try the other path. No, he didn't think so because he knew one path led to another and it would be difficult for him to return.

Q3. Does one road seem to be more appealing than the other? Use examples from the poem to support your answer.

Ans. At first, the narrator arrives at a fork in the road and is unsure which path to take. One of the roads appears to be more heavily traveled, while the other appears to be less so. Though tempted to walk on both, he chooses the second path with the intention of returning to the first path later.

Q4. What does the poet mean when he says, 'worn them really about the same'?

Ans. The poet intends to convey to the readers that both roads that diverged in a yellow wood appeared similar and both appeared to have not been used in a long time.

Q5. Why did the poet leave the first road? Did he ever get a chance to walk on the road he had left for 'another day'?

Ans. The poet took the less traveled, grassy, and 'wanted wear' road instead of the first. He abandoned the first road for another day. But he had genuine reservations. He was aware that one path leads to another and that he would not be able to return to the road he was leaving.

Q6. Why has the poet's choice 'made all the difference' in his life?

Ans. The fork in the road is a metaphor for the choices we have and the decisions that we make in life, according to Robert Frost. The two roads represent two alternative routes, two options, and two life directions. One must confront the dilemma. He chooses an unconventional and risky life path. He decides to become a poet. This decision has changed his life forever. Perhaps he would realize later in life that he had chosen a less rewarding alternative than the one he had left.

Q7. 'The Road Not Taken' is a metaphor of life. Justify this statement. Justify the title.

Ans. Frost uses the fork in the road as a metaphor for the choices we make in life in "The Road Not Taken." As a result, the two roads represent two distinct ways of life. They represent the poet's two options and two directions. He has made a decision. He has chosen the "less

traveled by” route. He puts the first one aside “for another day.” It becomes impossible to return to the path one has left. A person’s decision makes “all the difference” in their life. As a result, the title is both appropriate and logical.

Q8. How does the poet resolve the dilemma? Which road does he choose and why?

Ans. The two roads represent two perspectives on life. They represent two paths in life, two attitudes, and even two careers. The dilemma is choosing the right and rewarding option. Two roads diverge in opposite directions. They are both attractive and fair. The poet abandons the first path for another day. He chooses the less traveled and ‘wanted wear’ route. He chooses a less conventional, popular, and risk-free option.

Q9. What is the main problem or the dilemma of the poet?

Ans. ‘The Road Not Taken,’ by Robert Frost, is about the dilemma of making the right decision in life. He is under the impression that he can use the option he set aside for the next day. Whatever ‘road’ or way of life he chooses, it will make or break his life. Sometimes, after a long time, he will have to repent for taking the less traveled path. It did not turn out to be a particularly rewarding option or choice.

Q10. Where does the traveler find himself? What problem does he face?

Ans. The traveler finds himself in the yellow woods at the intersection of two roads. His problem is that he can’t decide which road to take to continue his journey.

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Class 9 The Road Not Taken Long Answer Questions Poem 1

Q1. Discuss the anticipation or remorse in ‘The Road Not Taken’.

Ans. There is a fair amount of irony in the poem, but it is also infused with the anticipation of remorse. Its title is “The Road Not Taken,” not “The Road Less Traveled.” Even as he makes a decision (a decision he is forced to make if he does not want to stand forever in the woods, and one for which he has no real guide or definitive basis for decision-making), the speaker knows he will regret it later—or, at the very least, he will wonder what is irrevocably lost: the impossible, unknowable Other Path.

However, the decision’s nature is such that there is no Right Path—only the chosen path and the other path. The Road Less Traveled is a fiction that the speaker will later invent in order to polarize his past and give himself more agency than he actually had. What is sighed for ages and ages are not so much the wrong decisions as the moments of decision—moments that, one on top of the other, mark the passing of a life. This is the more primitive form of remorse.

Q2. What appeals to you in the poem ?

Ans. The poem “The Road Not Taken” by Robert Frost is extremely appealing because it conveys the importance of making wise decisions at critical points in our lives in simple words and style. In life, we must choose our options; sometimes we must do so without full awareness of the circumstances. Even so, we should make a decision only after carefully considering all of

the available options. We may regret or be thrilled with our decision, but the decision at the critical moment will determine and transform the course of our lives. As a result, the poem emphasizes the importance of deep and serious consideration of the circumstances before making a life-altering decision.

Q3. Bring out the symbolism in the poem "The Road Not taken".

Ans. The poem is about more than just picking a path through the woods. The narrator's choice of a road can be interpreted as a metaphor for any choice in life between alternatives that appear almost equally appealing. Only after years have passed can we truly evaluate the decisions and choices we make based on the outcomes of these choices. If we find success, we have made the right decision; if we find failure and pain, we have clearly made the wrong decision.

Q4. The road is used as a metaphor for life in this poem. Can you think of another metaphor and explain why that has been used to describe life.

Ans. Another metaphor for life is a puzzle. A puzzle requires one to constantly keep figuring out the answers, and once one decision is made, there are new problems to solve. Similarly, life is full of uncertainties and questions. When we are able to figure out solutions and make appropriate decisions, another problem frequently arises. We are constantly figuring things out. As a result, life can be described as a puzzle.

Q5. Bring out the contrast and similarities between the two roads mentioned in the poem.

Ans. Both roads mentioned in the poem are branches of the same road. These two roads are formed as the mother road running through the 'yellow woods' forks into two. Both are equally appealing and leave the traveler perplexed as to which path to take.

A careful examination reveals that, in contrast to the other road, one of the roads is well-traveled. A majority of people have frequently chosen it. Perhaps it is regarded as a less difficult path. However, it takes a turn and its end cannot be seen, just as the destination of the other road cannot be predicted.

Both roads are well-covered in leaves in the morning because no one has ventured on either of them. Both routes, once chosen, must be followed. Years later, whichever road was not taken would be looked back on with nostalgia, and one would wonder if the right decision had been made.

Q6. Describe the two roads the author finds.

Ans. One day while walking, the poet came across a fork in the road. There were two roads, and he could only take one. He stood there weighing the pros and cons and carefully examining both roads. The poet stared at the first road until it bent in the undergrowth, as far as his eyes could see. He noticed that the other road was more grassy and needed to be walked upon. But after walking for a short distance, he noticed that the other road was also grassy.

Q7. As the poet who took the road not taken by many people, write a letter to your friend stating how "It has made all the difference".

Ans.

Dear Jeff,

As you are aware, I have established myself as a poet, but my journey in life has not been easy. I have to tell you about the time when I had to choose between two roads to walk on, and I chose the less frequented one, leaving the first for another day. I was well aware that I would not be able to return to it. Now I wish I'd taken the first option. But, dear friend, this is the irony of life: we cannot travel on all available roads, no matter how we wish.

The most important thing is to make the right decision because we can't go back in time. Only time will tell whether our decision was correct or incorrect. It has made all the difference since I took the road less traveled—the outcome is known to you. I'll tell you the rest in the following letter.

Yours,
Keith

Q8. What is the moral presented by the poet in the poem 'The Road Not Taken'?

Ans. According to Robert Frost, this is an inspirational poem that is also quite difficult. The poem is an antithesis. The traveler comes to a fork in the road and wishes to take both options, which is impossible. He describes one of the roads as grassy and 'wanted wear,' then claims that both roads look the same. This represents man's eternal quandary when he discovers that the grass is greener on the other side.

The poem's message is that we have many choices in life, and those decisions affect how we will turn out. Every choice we make has repercussions, and once we've made a decision, we can't go back and reverse it. The poem serves as a reminder that even if our choices are not the most common or straightforward, we should not be scared to take chances and try new things. The poem demonstrates that the traveler had a decision.

The Lost Child Question Answers (Important)| Class 9 English Moments Book

The Lost Child - Important Questions and Answers- Class 9 English

The Lost Child NCERT Solution

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

Ans. On his way to the fair, the child sees the following things-

1. He saw toys that were displayed in the shops lined up on the way.
2. He saw the vast mustard field which seemed like melting gold.
3. There were brightly coloured dragonflies, butterflies and black bees which flapped their wings and sat on the flowers to suck nectar from them.
4. He also saw little insects and worms along the footpath that were crawling out of the holes in the footpath to get sunshine.
5. The child saw a dove bird in the grove.
6. Also, he saw hordes of people walking towards the fair.

The child often lagged behind because he would watch the different happenings around him. He would get attracted to these things and would stop in his way. Then, his parents would walk ahead and he would be left behind.

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

Ans. In the fair, the boy wanted the following things-

1. He wanted to buy a burfi from the sweetmeat seller.
2. He wanted a garland of flowers from the flower seller.
3. Next, he saw a balloon seller and wanted a balloon.
4. When he saw the snake – charmer he was attracted to the music of the flute and wanted to listen to it.
5. He wanted to take a ride on the roundabout swing.

The child moved ahead from all the stalls without waiting for a reply because he knew that his parents would not heed to his demands. He knew their replies in each case would be as follows –

1. For the burfi, they would say that he was a greedy child.
2. The garland of flowers would not be bought because it was considered cheap.
3. They would not buy him a balloon because he was grown up to play with it.
4. The child's parents had warned him from listening to such unpleasant music as was played by the snake – charmers.

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

Ans. When the child raised his demand for a ride on the round about, his parents did not reply. He moved his head up to look for them. It was then that he discovered that he had lost his way. His anxiety and insecurity have been described in the following ways-

1. The child saw hefty men with murderous eyes and got scared of them.
2. He ran here and there looking for his parents.
3. His turban untied.
4. His clothes became dirty.
5. He was screaming at the top of his voice.

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

Ans. The lost child loses interest in the things that he wanted earlier because now he is sad as he has lost his parents. Before getting anything of his choice like sweets, flowers, balloons, joy rides and music, he wants to reunite with his mother and father.

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

Ans. The ending of the story is not given. I think that in the end, the boy finds his parents standing at the fair reception. Thus, the child finds his parents and they reunite once again.

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Class 9 English The Lost Child Question Answers Lesson 1 – Extract Based Questions

Extract-based questions are of the multiple-choice variety, and students must select the correct option for each question by carefully reading the passage.

A. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

It was the festival of spring. From the wintry shades of narrow lanes and alleys emerged a gaily clad humanity. Some walked, some rode on horses, others sat, being carried in bamboo and bullock carts. One little boy ran between his father's legs, brimming over with life and laughter. "Come, child, come," called his parents, as he lagged behind, fascinated by the toys in the shops that lined the way. He hurried towards his parents, his feet obedient to their call, his eyes still lingering on the receding toys. As he came to where they had stopped to wait for him, he could not suppress the desire of his heart, even though he well knew the old, cold stare of refusal in their eyes.

Q1. Name the chapter from where this extract has been taken.

Ans. The Lost Child

Q2. Who is the author of the chapter?

Ans. Mulk Raj Anand is the author of the chapter "The Lost Child".

Q3. What fascinates the child in the fair?

Ans. Toys fascinate the child in the fair.

Q4. What do you understand by "cold stare of refusal"?

Ans. Cold stare of refusal refers to the act of refusal which is without any gesture, without mentioning a word, just through the act of staring.

B. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

A sweetmeat seller hawked, "gulab-jaman, rasagulla, burfi, jalebi," at the corner of the entrance and a crowd pressed round his counter at the foot of an architecture of many coloured sweets, decorated with leaves of silver and gold. The child stared open eyed and his mouth watered for the burfi that was his favourite sweet. "I want that burfi," he slowly murmured. But he half knew as he begged that his plea would not be heeded because his parents would say he was greedy. So without waiting for an answer he moved on.

Q1. What did the child ask for?

Ans. The child asked for burfi.

Q2. How did the child know that his plea would not be heard?

Ans. The child knew that his parents would refuse to buy him sweets by calling him greedy.

Q3. What do you understand by "mouth watered"?

Ans. "Mouth watered" means food that is arousing the appetite or tantalizingly delicious or appealing.

Q4. What do you understand by "hawk"?

Ans. "Hawked" means to try to sell things by going from place to place asking people to buy them.

C. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

There was a roundabout in full swing. Men, women and children, carried away in a whirling motion, shrieked and cried with dizzy laughter. The child watched them intently and then he made a bold request: "I want to go on the roundabout, please, Father, Mother." There was no

reply. He turned to look at his parents. They were not there, ahead of him. He turned to look on either side. They were not there. He looked behind. There was no sign of them.

Q1. What happened to the child?

Ans. The child lost his parents.

Q2. Who does the "THEY" refer to in the last lines of the extract?

Ans. "They" are the parents of the child.

Q3. Where did the child lose his parents?

Ans. The child lost his parents in the fair.

Q4. What does the word "dizzy laughter" mean?

Ans. Dizzy laughter means playful and silly laughter.

D. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

He ran quickly again, this time to a shrine to which people seemed to be crowding. Every little inch of space here was congested with men, but he ran through people's legs, his little sob lingering: "Mother, Father!" Near the entrance to the temple, however, the crowd became very thick: men jostled each other, heavy men, with flashing, murderous eyes and hefty shoulders. The poor child struggled to thrust a way between their feet but, knocked to and fro by their brutal movements, he might have been trampled underfoot, had he not shrieked at the highest pitch of his voice, "Father, Mother!" A man in the surging crowd heard his cry and, stooping with great difficulty, lifted him up in his arms.

Q1. Who was the child looking for?

Ans. The child was looking for his parents.

Q2. Elaborate the child's sufferings.

Ans. The poor child struggled to find his parents. He shouted at the highest pitch of his voice, "Father, Mother!" He was thrust between people's feet, knocked to and fro by their brutal movements.

Q3. Who saved the child from the chaos of the crowd?

Ans. A stranger saved the child from the chaos of the crowd.

Q4. What do you understand by "Men jostled each other"?

Ans. "Men jostled each other" means to push against someone in order to move past that person or get more space when you are in a crowd of people.

E. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

“Will you have a ride on the horse?” he gently asked as he approached the ring. The child’s throat tore into a thousand shrill sobs and he only shouted, “I want my mother, I want my father!”

Q1. Who is “he” in the first line of the extract?

Ans. “He” is a stranger who saved the child from being trampled.

Q2. Why does “he” offer the child a ride?

Ans. The strange man asked the child for a ride to distract him or quieten him as he was crying inconsolably.

Q3. Why did the child cry?

Ans. The child was crying as he was extremely scared of being lost. He wanted to be reunited with his parents immediately .

Q4. Why did the child cry “I want my mother, I want my father!”?

Ans. The child felt insecure in the absence of his parents. The child realised that parents are more important than toys, sweets and swing-rides.

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Class 9 English The Lost Child Short Question Answers (including questions from Previous Years Question Papers)

In this post we are also providing important short answer questions from Chapter 1 The Lost Child for CBSE Class 9 exam in the coming session.

Q1. What was his father’s reaction to his demands?

Ans. At the fair, the child was delighted. He yearned for a toy. Perhaps his father couldn’t afford it. He gave him an angry expression. The kid didn’t say anything and just kept walking.

Q2. What kind of a lady was his mother?

Ans. His mother was a wonderful woman. She had a very gentle demeanour. She made an effort to distract the child’s focus whenever he expressed an interest in purchasing something. She didn’t scold him.

Q3. Describe the path of the fair.

Ans. The fair could be reached by foot from the village. After passing through some lanes, the trail wound its way past some mustard fields.

Q4. Why was the child forbidden to hear the music?

Ans. The child was mesmerised by the snake-charmer's flute music. He desired to pause there and take in the music. His parents forbade him from hearing that. They thought the flute music was cheap and coarse. He was hence not allowed to hear it.

Q5. How did the child react in front of the snake charmer?

Ans. The snake charmer was serenading a snake with the flute. The melody drew the child, and he approached him. He was aware that his parents would disapprove of him being there. So he moved on.

Q6. Where did the child's parents stop and why?

Ans. The child's parents took a break while travelling to the fair beneath the cover of a grove. The scene there was also fairly interesting.

Q7. What did the child do in the grove?

Ans. The youngster began gathering the falling petals into his hands as soon as he entered the forest. When he heard doves cooing, he went to alert his parents about the bird's arrival.

Q8. Why would his parents have refused to buy a garland of Gulmohar?

Ans. A Gulmohar garland would have been too expensive for his parents to purchase. As a result, the child did not ask for it even before receiving a response.

Q9. Why did the parents refuse for the flute's music?

Ans. The child's parents refused to let him listen to the flute because they thought that it was coarse music. The youngster repressed his emotions and continued to move.

Q10. Where did the child meet a kind-hearted person?

Ans. Near the shrine, the child encountered the good-hearted guy. In the throng, the man spotted the kid. The kid could have been crushed beneath the feet of the crowd. The kind man who picked him up noticed him after hearing his screams.

Q11. According to you, why was the child happy when he was on the way to fair? Was it the attraction of the fair or the natural beauty that he enjoyed on the way?

Ans. When the boy and his parents decided to visit the fair, he was overjoyed. In my perspective, he was enjoying the scenery along the route. He was enthralled by the breathtaking scenery all around him. He was delighted by flowers, worms, dragonflies, and other insects.

Q12. How can you say that the child was an obedient boy?

Ans. The child was well-behaved. He had a lot of items on his wishlist that he wanted to purchase from the fair's merchants. He silently followed instructions when his parents expressed dismay at his demands. He did not voice any complaints. It demonstrates that he was an obedient boy.

Q13. When did the child realise that he was separated from his parents? What was his response?

Ans. The youngster was always lagging behind. He became engrossed in the fair's delights. He asked for a swing while he was close to it, but received no response. Then he understood that he was not with his parents. He burst into tears at this realisation.

Q14. "The child was running towards the shrine." Why? What would have happened if he was not lifted?

Ans. The child headed for the temple in quest of his parents after becoming separated from them. The place was jam-packed. He found it difficult to manoeuvre around the people's legs. He would have been crushed if the kind man had not saved him.

Q15. Do you think in the end the child was reunited with his parents? Who, according to you, had helped him?

Ans. In the end, I believe the child was reunited with his parents. He must have received assistance in locating his parents from the good man who saved him from the crowd. The honest efforts of that good man must have succeeded because it was a tiny fair.

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Class 9 The Lost Child Long Answer Questions Lesson 1

Q1. How did the child behave at the shop of the sweetmeat-seller? What does it show about the values of the child? Was he a considerate child?

Ans. Around the sweetmeat vendor's counter, there was a sizable crowd. There were several beautiful candies on display that were adorned with silver and gold leaves. His products included "Gulab Jamun, Rasgulla, Burfi, and Jalebi." The child was fascinated. His beloved Burfi made his mouth water. Open-eyed, he just gazed. Although he desired one, he was aware that his parents would forbid him from acquiring it.

They would criticise him as being greedy. He continued without waiting for a response. It demonstrates what a thoughtful boy the kid was. He was aware of his parents' limitations. Although he enjoyed the candy, he did not insist on buying any. He knew that his parents could not afford it. His behaviour was good. He was not a greedy and disobedient boy.

Q2. What were the reactions of the child on seeing the flower-seller and the balloon-seller? Do you think it was an obvious reaction of a child?

Ans. The scent of the flowers drew the child in. He moved in the direction of the flower basket. He was looking for a garland. But he moved on since he knew his parents wouldn't permit it. He observed a balloon vendor carrying a pole filled with vibrant balloons. The balloons' multicoloured splendour simply carried away the child. He wanted to own them all. He anticipated his parents saying that he was too old to play with them. He kept quiet and continued. All of the kids are drawn to the bright balloons and toys and want to possess them.

This youngster was incredibly respectful and obedient because he didn't forcefully demand anything of his parents.

Q3. If you had been the lost child, what would you have done to search for your parents in the fair?

Ans. If I would have been in the same situation, I would have been pacing back and forth while seeking my parents. I would have cried vehemently as well. But I would have behaved more rationally. I would have stayed away from the crowded area. I would have gone to the fair's office, given them my address and the names of my parents, and asked them to have an announcement made.

If I would not get any help then I would have waited for my parents at one place. If some kind-hearted man would help me locate my parents, I would definitely accompany him. The parents wouldn't have left the fair without me and would have continued to the locations we had visited. I would not have lost patience and would have waited for them.

Q4. You are a counsellor. Write a paragraph advising parents how to ensure that the children are not lost in any crowded place like a fair, etc.

Ans. Tips for parents

Children and their parents frequently get separated at events or fairs open to the public.

Children have occasionally been located and reunited with their families. However, there are instances where the kids land in the wrong hands and are never found. Parents must exercise extra caution and vigilance to prevent their children from being lost. Never disregard a child in any situation. They should not be left behind in any shop.

Sometimes a child is so engrossed in the toys that they stop moving, and the parents, engrossed in other things, leave the child behind. A child should always have the ID card.

Children need to be taught how to approach the public address system while remaining calm. In the event of separation, it is usually preferable to set a meeting location beforehand.

Q5. A little child's reactions to the immediate situation bears a universal ring when examined superficially. Delving in depth, one can see that each child reacts to a situation according to his or her individual characteristics. Write a character sketch of the little child in the lesson 'The Lost Child', bringing out the child's individual traits as illustrated in the contents of the story.

Ans. The young child who is the subject of the short story "The Lost Child" went to the village fair with his parents. He wore a yellow turban. He was enthralled and enthusiastic about every fair activity. The youngster had grown up in a home where his parents had a habit of controlling everything he did. He wanted to stay at the toy store, but he listened to his father and followed them.

He was perceptive and enthralled by the sight of worms and insects on the pavement. While his parents relaxed in the grove, the youngster played about the banyan tree picking flower petals and enjoying the sound of cooing doves. He loved burfis and had a sweet tooth like many kids. As a restless person drawn to immediate stimuli, he was able to momentarily let go of his parents' comfort and safety. However, he was inconsolable when separated from them and persistently begged to be returned to them.

Q6. Describe the condition of the child when he was separated from his parents in /he fair. Do you think