

## The Sound of Music Part 1 Question Answers (Important)| Class 9 English Beehive Book

### The Sound of Music Part 1 - Important Questions and Answers- Class 9 English

#### The Sound of Music Part 1 NCERT Solutions

Answer these questions in a few words or a couple of sentences each.

1. How old was Evelyn when she went to the Royal Academy of Music?

Ans. Evelyn was seventeen years old when she got admission in the Royal Academy of Music, London. She was nervous as she boarded the train from Scotland as she lived on farms in the countryside and was not exposed to the life in cities. Evelyn was excited as she was about to begin her career in music which was her aim in life.

2. When was her deafness first noticed? When was it confirmed?

Ans. When Evelyn was eight years old, her mother, Isabelle Glennie noticed that Evelyn did not respond to her name being called out at the piano class. Evelyn's loss of hearing was gradual and for some time she was able to hide her disability from her teachers and friends. By the time she turned eleven, her marks deteriorated, and her parents took her to a doctor. Then, it was discovered that Evelyn was profoundly deaf.

Answer each of these questions in a short paragraph (30–40 words).

1. Who helped her to continue with music? What did he do and say?

Ans. Evelyn was discouraged by her teachers but master – percussionist Ron Forbes spotted her talent and potential. He guided Evelyn to feel music some other way rather than hearing it. He got two large drums and tuned them to different notes. When he played the drums, Evelyn reacted to the distinct notes differently. She realized that she could feel the higher notes produced by one of the drums through the upper part of her body, above the waist and the lower notes of the other drum through the lower part of her body, below the waist. This worked well for Evelyn and gradually, she found that she could sense different sounds and vibrations through different parts of her body.

2. Name the various places and causes for which Evelyn performs.

Ans. Evelyn made her first tour at the age of sixteen when she performed with a youth orchestra. She toured the United Kingdom and after that tour she decided that she would make a career in music. She has made her name in the field of music. Evelyn is a popular musician

with a busy international schedule. Apart from the regular concerts, she also does charity and performs for hospitals and prisons. Evelyn also holds classes for young musicians.

Answer the question in two or three paragraphs (100–150 words).

1. How does Evelyn hear music?

Ans. Evelyn Glennie was passionate about music but unfortunately, she lost her sense of hearing by the age of eleven. She wanted to learn playing the xylophone but was discouraged by her teachers. They opined that as she could not hear, she could not learn music. Master percussionist Ron Forbes spotted Evelyn's potential. He guided her to feel music some other way than to hear it through her ears. He trained her by tuning two large drums to different notes. Evelyn realized that she could sense different sounds and vibrations through different parts of her body. She could feel the higher notes produced by one of the drums through the upper part of her body, above the waist and the lower notes of the other drum through the lower part of her body, below the waist. This experiment worked well for Evelyn and she responded to the finer sounds of music too.

Evelyn can feel music penetrate her body through various parts – cheeks, hair, skin, etc. When she plays the xylophone, she feels the sound move from the sticks into her fingertips. When the drums are played, she can feel the echo of the drum beats through her body. Evelyn removes her footwear as she performs on a wooden floor so that she can feel the vibrations produced by different instruments pass through her feet up her legs. Thus, Evelyn has sensitized her body to music.

#### Class 9 English The Sound of Music Part 1 Question Answers Lesson 2 – 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 her first day at the prestigious Royal Academy of Music in London and daunting enough for any teenager fresh from a Scottish farm. But this aspiring musician faced a bigger challenge than most: she was profoundly deaf. Evelyn Glennie's loss of hearing had been gradual. Her mother remembers noticing something was wrong when the eight-year-old Evelyn was waiting to play the piano.

Q1. Who is referred to as the aspiring musician?

Ans. Evelyn Glennie is referred to as the aspiring musician in this text.

Q2. How old was this aspiring musician when she went to the Royal Academy of Music?

Ans. She was seventeen years old when she went to the Royal Academy of Music in London.

Q3. What was likely to “daunt any teenager”?

Ans. Any youngster would probably feel intimidated on their first day at a prestigious and famous institution like The Royal Academy of Music in London.

Q4. Why did she pose “a bigger challenge than most”?

Ans. She faced a bigger challenge than most as she was profoundly deaf and was yet joining a music academy.

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

Evelyn Glennie’s loss of hearing had been gradual. Her mother remembers noticing something was wrong when the eight-year-old Evelyn was waiting to play the piano “They called her name and she didn’t move. I suddenly realised she hadn’t heard,” says Isabel Glennie.

Q1. Who is Isabel Glennie?

Ans. Isabel Glennie is Evelyn Glennie’s mother.

Q2. Why didn’t Evelyn Glennie go to the piano to play?

Ans. Inability to hear her name being called prevented Evelyn from moving.

Q3. When was her deafness first noticed?

Ans. When Evelyn was eight years old, her deafness was first noted.

Q4. How did Evelyn lose her hearing?

Ans. Evelyn’s hearing loss developed over time as a result of nerve injury.

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

It was then discovered that her hearing was severely impaired as a result of gradual nerve damage. They were advised that she should be fitted with hearing aids and sent to a school for the deaf. “Everything suddenly looked black,” says Evelyn. But Evelyn was not going to give up. She was determined to lead a normal life and pursue her interest in music.

Q1. Who are they? By whom were they advised?

Ans. They are the parents of Evelyn Glennie. They were advised by the specialist to whom Evelyn's parents had taken her for a check-up.

Q2. Who is she?

Ans. She is Evelyn Glennie.

Q3. What was the advised line of action for her?

Ans. It was recommended that she should be provided with hearing aids in order to be able to hear and that she be sent to a school for the deaf.

Q4. How did her mother learn that Evelyn was having hearing issues?

Ans. When Evelyn's mother saw that her daughter wasn't at her piano concert when her name was called, she realised that Evelyn had hearing issues.

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

But Evelyn was not going to give up. She was determined to lead a normal life and pursue her interest in music. One day, she noticed a girl playing a xylophone and decided that she wanted to play it too. Most of the teachers discouraged her but percussionist Ron Forbes spotted her potential.

Q1. Evelyn was not going to give up. Why was she not going to give up?

Ans. She was not going to give up because of her interest in music. Music was her passion.

Q2. What did she want to do?

Ans. She wanted to learn to play the xylophone.

Q3. Why did her teachers not encourage her?

Ans. They did not encourage her because they felt it was impossible for a deaf girl to pursue her career in music.

Q4. Who encouraged her? What did he say?

Ans. Ron Forbes, who saw her potential and capabilities, encouraged her. He suggested she hear with the whole of her body.

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

She never looked back from that point onwards. She toured the United Kingdom with a youth orchestra and by the time she was sixteen, she had decided to make music her life. She auditioned for the Royal Academy of Music and scored one of the highest marks in the history of

the academy. She gradually moved from orchestral work to solo performances. At the end of her three-year course, she had captured most of the top awards.

Q1. Who is she?

Ans. She refers to Evelyn Glennie

Q2. What does that point refer to?

Ans. At that time, Evelyn began to learn how to listen to music by physically sensing the vibrations.

Q3. Where did she go with a youth orchestra?

Ans. She toured United Kingdom with a youth orchestra.

Q4. What was her age when she made the decision to dedicate her life to music?

Ans. She chose to make music her career when she was barely sixteen years old.

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Class 9 English The Sound of Music Part 1 Short Question Answers (including questions from Previous Years Question Papers)

In this post we are also providing important short answer questions from Chapter 2 The Sound of Music Part 1 for CBSE Class 9 exam in the coming session.

Q1. What were Evelyn's feelings as she stood on the platform waiting for the London underground?

Ans. Evelyn had anxiety and excitement as she waited for a train in London that would take her to the famed Royal Academy of Music, which was her dream destination. She was cautious because she was a young, 17-year-old student from Scotland entering such a prominent music school. She was also extremely deaf, but despite this, she had managed to enrol in the Academy.

Q2. How old was Evelyn when she went to the Royal Academy of Music? Why was she nervous on her way to the academy?

Ans. Evelyn got admitted to the Royal Academy of Music in London at the age of just seventeen. She had not travelled much because she had just moved from farms in Scotland. She also attended a large institution like The Royal Academy of Music and was profoundly deaf. Her inexperience, lack of exposure, and hearing impairment contributed to her anxiety.

Q3. Why was Evelyn "nervous yet excited" as she waited for the train?

Ans. Evelyn was anxious yet excited as she headed to the Royal Academy of Music because she had always wanted to attend the London school. She was about to enrol in a three-year programme at an institution she had always wanted to attend. She was elated to believe that she had managed to go to such a distinguished institute despite her hearing impediment.

Q4. Why was Evelyn Glennie going to face a bigger challenge at the prestigious Royal Academy of Music in London?

Ans. Evelyn Glennie had a strong passion for music and would not let anything stand in her way, but she found it difficult to study music at the famed Royal Academy of Music in London because she was deaf and had grown up on a Scottish farm. A deaf rural girl found it difficult to compete with singers who had perfect hearing.

Q5. When and how was Evelyn's hearing problem noticed?

Ans. Evelyn's mother first became aware of her hearing impairment when she was only eight years old and failed to reply to a request for a piano performance. She gradually lost her hearing, though, and her deafness wasn't discovered until she was eleven years old when her parents were compelled to seek a specialist's advice due to her subpar academic performance.

Q6. Who advised Evelyn's parents to take her to a specialist? Why?

Ans. For a while, Evelyn was able to keep her deteriorating hearing a secret from the students and teachers. But, by the time she was eleven years old, her academic ability had declined and her grades had started to drop. The headmistress then suggested that her parents seek the advice of an expert.

Q7. When was Evelyn's deafness confirmed? What advice was given to her?

Ans. Evelyn lost her hearing gradually. Her grade point average had declined by the time she was eleven. Parents should take her to a professional, according to her teachers. Her hearing was severely damaged, as the doctor revealed, as a result of slow nerve damage. He suggested to her parents that they have her fitted with hearing aids and enrol her in a deaf school.

Q8. "Everything suddenly looked black." Why did Evelyn feel this way?

Ans. Evelyn thought her future was hopeless and gloomy when she was told to wear hearing aids and enrol in a school for the deaf. She believed she would not be able to live a regular life or pursue her interest in music, which made her miserable.

Q9. How did Evelyn Glennie respond to the discovery of her deafness?

Ans. Upon discovering that she was deaf as a result of gradual nerve damage, Evelyn Glennie first believed that her future was gloomy and hopeless. Instead of giving up, she made the decision to live a typical childhood life and follow her dream of becoming a musician.

Q10. How did Evelyn's teachers respond when she expressed her desire to play a xylophone?

Ans. Although being deaf, Evelyn had always enjoyed music, and when she spotted another girl playing the xylophone, she voiced her desire to learn how to play it. Due of her hearing impairment, her teachers believed she would not be able to play it, thus they advised against it.

Q11. Most of the teachers discouraged her but percussionist Ron Forbes spotted her potential. How did he respond to it?

Ans. Ron Forbes, a percussionist, encouraged Evelyn when her teachers advised against having a career in music and assisted her in pursuing music. He was determined to assist her in realising her potential after noticing it. He instructed Evelyn to teach various body parts to recognise musical notes. To have her hear the higher notes from her upper body and the lower ones from her waist down, he tuned two drums with distinct pitches.

Q12. “I had learnt to open my mind and body to sounds and vibrations,” says Evelyn. How did she do this?

Ans. Ron Forbes helped Evelyn learn how to listen using her body’s organs other than her ears. Her body and mind grew sensitive to hear and distinguish distinct musical sounds and vibrations. Her body made up for the loss of hearing by awaking and honing other senses to make up for it.

Q13. What kind of recognition did Evelyn get at the Royal Academy of Music?

Ans. Evelyn enrolled in the Royal Academy of Music when she was seventeen. She received the highest grades ever recorded by the academy. She was among the academy’s brightest students and received numerous prestigious honours during the course of her three-year education.

Q14. Why did Evelyn say “Men with bushy beards give me trouble”?

Ans. Evelyn was able to decipher what people were saying by observing facial expressions and eye contact as well as the movement of lips. She found it challenging to interpret the bushy-bearded men’s lip motions in order to understand what they were saying. She joked that she had problems with males with thick beards.

Q15. Which qualities of character enabled Evelyn to achieve unprecedented success in life?

Ans. Evelyn advanced in life thanks to her unwavering resolve and diligence. She made the decision to live a normal life rather than give up to her disability. She was passionate about music, and her earnest efforts enabled her to experience unheard-of success.

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## Class 9 The Sound of Music Part 1 Long Answer Questions Lesson 2

Q1. Evelyn did not succumb to her disability. Comment.

Ans. Evelyn Glennie had a lifelong passion for music. In fact, when she was eight years old, her mother first noticed she had hearing issues. Evelyn was scheduled to perform a piano recital,

but she failed to hear her name being called. Evelyn began to experience hearing loss from the age of twelve. She nevertheless persisted in following her passion for music in spite of everything.

Evelyn persisted despite being instructed to use a hearing aid and enrol in a deaf-specific school. She wanted to live a regular life and play the xylophone in spite of the discouragement she received from her teachers. She was taught to listen to the musical sounds and vibrations using other areas of her body instead of her ears by the legendary percussionist Ron Forbes. To let her hear the higher beats coming from her upper body and the lower beats coming from below her waist, he made two drums with differing sounds. Evelyn opened her mind and body to the lovely sounds of music as a result of the experiment's success. Evelyn is now certain that music permeates every part of her, including her skin, cheeks, and hair.

She perceives a movement of the sounds from the stick into the tips of her fingers while she plays the xylophone. She can feel the resonant sounds of the drums flooding into her body as they are played. On a wooden stage, she takes off her shoes, exposing her bare feet to the instrument vibrations, which travel up her legs. Evelyn's body has become more sensitive to the various musical sounds as a result.

Q2. "If you work hard and know where you are going, you'll get there," remarks Evelyn Glennie. What does it reveal about her character?

Ans. In her statement, Evelyn effectively demonstrates her strong resolve, her labour of love, and her dedication to her aim. She has been able to successfully overcome her disability of being deaf thanks to these qualities of her character. Despite having hearing loss since she was eight years old and becoming completely deaf by the time she was twelve, she has never let it stand in the way of her achievements.

Evelyn was passionate about pursuing music and living a normal life, and she did not let her disability get in the way of those goals. She advanced thanks to the support and instruction she received from drummer Ron Forbes, and she persisted in her goals with unwavering conviction. She auditioned for the Royal Academy of Music in London, where she won the most honours, because she had faith in herself and the courage to do so.

Evelyn puts forth a great deal of hard work. She has put forth a lot of effort—far more than the other classical musicians—to elevate percussion in the orchestra. She holds that for those that put in the necessary effort and maintain their focus, no objective is insurmountable. She worked hard to transition from orchestra to solo concerts, and because of her proficiency on several different instruments, she eventually rose to become an internationally famous percussionist. She is an example to everyone because of her strength of character and ability to overcome her impairment.

Q3. Evelyn is very down-to-earth and does not succumb to hero worship. Comment.

Ans. She gradually moved from orchestral work to solo performances. At the end of her three-year course, she had captured most of the top awards and for all this, Evelyn doesn't accept any hint of heroic achievement "If you work hard and know where you are going, you'll get there" And she got right to the top, the world's most sought-after multi-percussionist with a mastery of some thousand instruments, and hectic international schedule.



Despite losing her hearing, Evelyn Glennie did not let it depress her. She trained herself to feel music in every area of her body with the aid of percussionist Ron Forbes since she was determined to pursue a career in music. From that moment on, she didn't look back. When she was sixteen, after touring the UK with a youth orchestra, she made the decision to dedicate her life to music. She received one of the best scores in the Royal Academy of Music's history during her audition.

Q4. Evelyn is an inspiration to all. Justify.

Ans. Despite her impairment, Evelyn accomplished a lot as a musician. She notes when discussing music, "In every part of my body, it seeps in. My cheekbones, face, and even my hair are tingling." She can feel the sound travelling up the stick and into her fingertips as she plays the xylophone. She can sense the resonances streaming through her body as she leans against the drums. She takes off her shoes and stands on a wooden platform, allowing the vibrations to go up her legs through her bare feet.

Evelyn charms her audiences, and the Royal Philharmonic Society honoured her with its renowned Soloist of the Year Award in 1991. James Blades, a renowned percussionist, says "While God may have taken her hearing, he has given her something truly remarkable back," She is much more sensitive to what we hear than any of us. She conveys music so well because of this.

Evelyn acknowledges that she only needs to put in more effort than classical musicians do. Nonetheless, the benefits are substantial. In addition to her regular performances, Evelyn offers free concerts in hospitals and jails. She also places a great premium on music lessons for young people. Ann Richlin of the Beethoven Fund for Deaf Children says, "She is a shining inspiration for deaf children. They see that there is nowhere that they cannot go."

Those with disabilities who look at her and think, "If she can do it," have found inspiration in her. I can not to mention, she has brought millions of people a great deal of joy.

The Sound of Music Part 2 Question Answers (Important)| Class 9 English Beehive Book  
The Sound of Music Part 2 NCERT Solution  
Tick the right answer.

The (shehnai, pungi ) was a 'reeded noisemaker.'

(Bismillah Khan, A barber, Ali Bux) transformed the pungi into a shehnai.

Bismillah Khan's paternal ancestors were (barbers, professional musicians).

Bismillah Khan learnt to play the shehnai from (Ali Bux, Paigambar Bux, Ustaad Faiyaaz Khan)

Bismillah Khan's first trip abroad was to (Afghanistan, U.S.A., Canada).

Ans:

1. pungi
2. A barber
3. professional musicians
4. Ali Bux
5. Afghanistan

Find the words in the text which show Ustad Bismillah Khan's feelings about the correct column. Then mark a tick in the correct column. Discuss your answers in class.

Bismillah Khan's feelings about

Positive

Negative

Neutral

1. teaching children music
2. the film world
3. migrating to the U.S.A.
4. playing at temples
5. getting the Bharat Ratna
6. the banks of the Ganga
7. leaving Benaras and Dumraon

Answer these questions in 30–40 words.

1. Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the pungi?

Ans. Aurangzeb disliked the sound produced by the pungi. It was considered to be a reeded noisemaker as it was loud, shrill and unpleasant. So, he banned playing of pungi in his royal court.

2. How is a shehnai different from a pungi?

Ans. Although the shehnai is also a reeded musical instrument like the pungi, it differs in shape, size and the quality of sound produced by it. It was made with a hollow stem which was longer and broader than the pungi and had seven holes on it. The sound produced by the shehnai was soft and melodious in contrast to the shrill noise made by the pungi.

3. Where was the shehnai played traditionally? How did Bismillah Khan change this?

Ans. Traditionally, the shehnai was played at the royal court as part of the traditional collection of musical instruments called 'naubat', in the temples and at weddings. Bismillah Khan invented new ragas with the shehnai and thus, brought it on the stage among other classical musical instruments.

4. When and how did Bismillah Khan get his big break?

Ans. Bismillah Khan got his big break when in 1938 the All India Radio opened its Radio Station at Lucknow. He played shehnai from the radio station regularly and his music became popular through it.

5. Where did Bismillah Khan play the shehnai on 15 August 1947? Why was the event historic?

Ans. On 15th August 1947, Bismillah Khan played the shehnai from the Red Fort and greeted the entire country. The event was historic as it was the day when India gained independence from the British rule. Bismillah's performance was followed by the historic speech – 'Tryst with Destiny' given by India's first Prime Minister – Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

6. Why did Bismillah Khan refuse to start a shehnai school in the U.S.A.?

Ans. Bismillah Khan was attached to the temples of Benaras and the river Ganga. He could not leave them and so, refused to set up a shehnai school in the USA.

7. Find at least two instances in the text which tell you that Bismillah Khan loves India and Benaras.

Ans. Bismillah's love for India and Benaras are shown by the fact that he refused to set up a shehnai school in USA as he could not leave Benaras and river Ganga. Secondly, when he was honoured with the Bharat Ratna, he declared that Indian Classical music was India's richest heritage.

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## Class 9 English The Sound of Music Part 2 Question Answers Lesson 2 – 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:

Few had thought that it would one day be revived. A barber of a family of professional musicians, who had access to the royal palace, decided to improve the tonal quality of the pungi. He chose a pipe with a natural hollow stem that was longer and broader than the pungi, and made seven holes on the body of the pipe.

Q1. What does 'it' refer to?

Ans. It refers to a reeded musical instrument called the pungi.

Q2. Why did 'it' need to be revived?

Ans. The pungi was forbidden in the royal residence by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb because he thought its sound was loud and unpleasant. It had to be revived as a result.

Q3. Why was "it" likely of interest to the barber?

Ans. The barber came from a musically-inclined household. That is perhaps why he was drawn to the pungi, a reeded musical instrument.

Q4. Has 'it' been improved by him? Yes, but how?

Ans. Yes, he was successful in enhancing the pungi's tonal quality. He used a reed or a pipe with a longer, wider natural hollow stem than the pungi. He punctured it seven times. It didn't generate the shrill, unpleasant sound of the previous pungi when played; instead, it produced gentle, melodic melody.

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

As the story goes, since it was first played in the Shah's chambers and was played by a nai (barber), the instrument was named the 'shehnai'. The sound of the shehnai began to be considered auspicious. And for this reason it is still played in temples and is an indispensable component of any North Indian wedding.

Q1. What is 'it' here?

Ans. It is shehnai – a musical instrument made with a hollow stem with seven holes in it.

Q2. How did 'it' get its name?

Ans. In the emperor's rooms, the barber played the instrument. In Urdu, "Shah" means "emperor," and "nai" means "barber." The two terms were merged to create the name "shehnai," which was an enhanced version of the word "pungi."

Q3. Find a synonym of lucky from the extract.

Ans. auspicious

Q4. What does the instrument being played in the royal court represent?

Ans. This shows that the tonal quality of shehnai was better than that of the pungi

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

Till recently it was used only in temples and weddings. The credit for bringing this instrument onto the classical stage goes to Ustad Bismillah Khan. As a five-year old, Bismillah Khan played gilli-danda near a pond in the ancient estate of Dumraon in Bihar. He would regularly go to the nearby Bihariji temple to sing the Bhojpuri 'Chaita', at the end of which he would earn a big laddu weighing 1.25 kg, a prize given by the local Maharaja.

Q1. Which instrument is being referred to in the extract that was used in temples and at weddings?

Ans. The instrument is referred to in the extract is 'shehnai'.

Q2. Why do you think that it was used only in temples and weddings?

Ans. Shehnai's beautiful melodies were revered as lucky because of their beauty. Shehnai came to be played there since the temple is a sacred location and a wedding is a fortunate event.

Q3. Who was Ustad Bismillah Khan?

Ans. The well-known shehnai player Ustad Bismillah Khan made a substantial contribution to the shehnai's advancement as an important musical instrument.

Q4. How was the shehnai introduced to the classical theatre by Bismillah Khan?

Ans. Because of the unique tunes he created, Bismillah Khan provided a huge service to the shehnai, which is now recognised as a classical music instrument.

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

The flowing waters of the Ganga inspired him to improvise and invent raagas that were earlier considered to be beyond the range of the shehnai. At the age of 14, Bismillah accompanied his uncle to the Allahabad Music Conference. At the end of his recital, Ustad Faiyaz Khan patted the young boy's back and said, "Work hard and you shall make it." With the opening of the All India Radio in Lucknow in 1938 came Bismillah's big break. He soon became an often-heard shehnai player on radio.

Q1. What inspired Ustad Bismillah Khan?

Ans. Ustad Bismillah Khan was inspired by the flowing waters of the Ganga.

Q2. What effect did he experience from the Ganges waters?

Ans. He was inspired to create such raagas which were thought to be beyond the range of the shehnai.

Q3. What did he do at the age of 14

Ans. At the age of 14, Bismillah accompanied his uncle to the Allahabad Music Conference.

Q4. What did Ustad Faiyaz Khan say to him?

Ans. At the end of his recital, Ustad Faiyaz Khan patted the young boy's back and said, "Work hard and you shall make it."

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

When India gained independence on 15 August 1947, Bismillah Khan became the first Indian to greet the nation with his shehnai. He poured his heart out into Raag Kafi from the Red Fort to an audience which included Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who later gave his famous 'Tryst with Destiny' speech.

Q1. Explain the expression: "He poured his heart out."

Ans. The phrase implies that Bismillah Khan, a true patriot, was ecstatic at the announcement of India's independence, and that this excitement is where the music played on the shehnai came from.

Q2. On which occasion did he play Raag Kafi for the audience?

Ans. He played Raag Kafi for the audience on the occasion of the independence of India on August 15, 1947.

Q3. Which instrument did he play upon on this occasion?

Ans. He played upon the shehnai, the music of which is considered auspicious in India.

Q4. Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'renowned'.

Ans. Famous

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In this post we are also providing important short answer questions from Chapter 2 The Sound of Music Part 2 for CBSE Class 9 exam in the coming session.

Q1. Why did Aurangzeb forbid the pungi's use?

Ans. Emperor Aurangzeb prohibited the playing of the pungi because he thought its harsh, shrill, and disagreeable sound made it a reeded noisemaker. He forbade its use at the court of the king.

Q2. Why did "pungi" come to be known as "reeded noisemakers"?

Ans. Loud, unpleasant, and disturbing music was produced by the pungi. Aurangzeb forbade the strident music in the royal residence because of it. It acquired the term "reeded noisemakers" because it was made of reeds and created loud noises.

Q3. How is a 'shehnai' different from a pungi?

Ans. A shehnai is a reeded instrument similar to a pungi, but it is wider and has a different sound. Instead of the loud, startling sound that a pungi makes, it makes soothing, lyrical noises because its stem is longer and wider than that of a pungi.

Q4. What form did the pungi take after being revived?

Ans. A barber who came from a family of talented musicians reintroduced the pungi after Aurangzeb forbade its use in the royal residence by drilling seven holes in a broader, longer hollow stem. The enhanced pungi created gentle, pleasing tones.

Q5. Where was the shehnai played traditionally? How did Bismillah Khan change it?

OR

How did Bismillah Khan bring the 'shehnai' onto the classical stage?

Ans. Shehnai is one of the nine instruments that make up the group known as naubat, and it was formerly played in the royal court. It was given a place among other classical instrumental music pieces by Bismillah Khan, who also made it an autonomous instrument.

Q6. Where did Bismillah Khan typically perform when he was five years old? Who gave him his award, and how?

Ans. When he was five years old, Bismillah Khan frequently sung the Bhojpuri 'chaita' in the Bihariji shrine in his home village of Dumraon, Bihar. He was awarded a large laddu, weighing 1.25 kg, by the local Maharaja as a prize at the conclusion of the song.

Q7. What does the feature "The Shehnai of Bismillah Khan" tell us about the paternal ancestors of Bismillah Khan?

OR

What kind of family did Bismillah Khan hail from?

Ans. From a musical family in Bihar came Bismillah Khan. Rasool Bux Khan, his grandpa, was a shehnai player in the Bhojpur king's court. Numerous maternal and paternal uncles, as well as his father Paigambar Bux, were also "shehnai vaadaks" (players).

Q8. Who was Ali Bux? Where was he employed and what was his influence on Bismillah Khan?

Ans. Ali Bux, Bismillah Khan's maternal uncle, might be viewed as his teacher and mentor. He was hired to play the shehnai in the Benaras Vishnu temple since he was a skilled shehnai player. Bismillah Khan began performing with him at a very young age and learned how to play the shehnai from him. The small youngster would sit and watch his uncle for hours before practising all day.

Q9. Where did Bismillah Khan play the shehnai on August 15, 1947? Why was the event historic?

Ans. On August 15, 1947, Bismillah Khan performed the shehnai at the Red Fort in New Delhi before Pandit Nehru's speech. It was a historic occasion because on this day, India gained independence from the British. The first Indian to greet the country was Bismillah Khan, who did so while playing the melodic Raag Kafi on his shehnai and spoke from the heart.

Q10. In which country did Bismillah Khan travel for the first time? How did they honour him there?

Ans. During Bismillah Khan's first voyage abroad, he visited Afghanistan, where King Zahir Shah was so moved by the maestro's shehnai performance that he presented him with gifts of rare Persian carpets and other mementos.

Q11. Which films did Bismillah Khan provide music for? Why did he discontinue playing the shehnai for films?

Ans. With "Gunj Uthi Shehnai" by Vijay Bhatt, Bismillah Khan made his film debut. After that, he appeared in the Kannada movie "Samadhi Apanna". Despite his great success, he left the film industry since his preferences did not mesh well with the glitz and artificiality of the industry.

Q12. How was the music of Bismillah Khan received and accepted internationally?

Ans. Bismillah Khan was the first Indian to be invited to sing at the prestigious Lincoln Central Hall in the United States because his music was so well-liked on a global scale. He took part in the Osaka Trade Fair, the Cannes Art Festival, and the Montreal World Exposition. A theatre in Teheran- Tahar Mosiquee Ustaad Bismillah Khan, bears his name.

Q13. How did India pay tribute to and honour Bismillah Khan, a legendary musician?

Ans. The three highest national honours bestowed to Bismillah Khan by India were the Padmashri, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Vibhushan. In 2001, he received the Bharat Rama, India's highest civilian honour.

Q14. Why did Bismillah Khan desire to teach music to youngsters in India?

Ans. Bismillah Khan held Hindustani music in the highest respect as being the most representative of Indian music's vast history. He wished for parents to keep their children connected to this grand tradition, which even Westerners found intriguing.

Q15. What proposition was made to him by one of Bismillah Khan's students in the US? Why?



Ans. The famous maestro was sought after to lead a shehnai school in the US by a Bismillah Khan student who was also based there. By building temples akin to those in Benaras, India, he pledged to recreate the atmosphere of that country.

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## Class 9 The Sound of Music Part 2 Long Answer Questions Lesson 2

Q1. Write a note on the origin of the Shehnai.

Ans. Before the Kings and Nawabs, it is reported that a musical instrument called the pungi was played in palaces. However, Aurangzeb did not enjoy the pungi's harsh and disagreeable sound. He consequently forbade the use of this instrument in his palace. There was a barber who came from a musical household. He had entry in to the palace.

He made a concerted effort to enhance the instrument's tone qualities by selecting a pipe with a natural hollow stem that was wider and longer than the original pungi. On the instrument's body, he cut seven holes. It generated an astounding sonorous tone when he played on it. In front of the king and his courtiers, the barber performed it. Everyone was awestruck. The apparatus was created by a "nai" (barber) in the Shah's chamber, hence the name "Shehnai."

Q2. What are the recurring themes of Bismillah Khan's music and how did they originate?

Ans. When he was a child, Bismillah Khan travelled to Benaras. He learned the subtleties of the Shehnai from his maternal uncle here. The temple of Balaji and Mangala Maiya and the banks of the Ganga became the young apprentice's favourite haunts where he could practise in solitude. Additionally, he worked out by the Ganges. Hours of uninterrupted practise time was spent there. His musical improvisations were inspired by the Ganga's flowing waters. There, he created the 'ragas' that were previously thought to be outside the purview of Shehnai.

He was greatly impacted by the ambience of the shrine and the seclusion of the Ganga riverbanks. They also had an impact on the themes of his songs. The ethos of the temple was one of those themes. The bond between people based on the rhythm of a flowing river was the other theme. These became Bismillah Khan's music's recurrent themes.

Q3. Why is Benaras so important to Bismillah Khan?

Ans. Khansaab is a nickname given to Bismillah Khan. He has visited every country in the world. In every nation, he received honours. He has an amphitheatre named after him in Tehran. Despite visiting various cities, he still has a special affection for Benaras and Dumraon. He refers to them as the world's most charming towns. He is particularly fascinated by Benaras because of the Ganga.

He used to play Shehnai alone on the Ganga's banks when he was younger. He once received a request from a student in the USA to lead a Shehnai school there. He promised to construct comparable temples there in an effort to replicate the ambience of Benaras. But the Ustad

questioned whether he would also bring the Ganga river along. When in Mumbai, he once remarked, "I only think of Varanasi and the holy Ganga."

**Q4. Write a note on some of the most memorable performances of Ustad Bismillah Khan as described in the feature "The Shehnai of Bismillah Khan".**

**Ans.** Innumerable musical performances were given by Bismillah Khan during the course of his remarkable career, which lasted more than 80 years, but only a select number stand out as significant moments. For instance, his performance of the Bhojpuri 'chaita' at the Bihariji shrine when he was five showed the makings of the virtuoso he would become. The local ruler would give him a 1.25 kilogramme laddu as reward for each performance. He received praise from Ustad Faiyaz Khan at the age of 14 for his performance at the Allahabad Music Conference. When Bismillah Khan was given the opportunity to perform on the All India Radio, Lucknow, in 1938, it may have been the biggest break of his career.

The chance to welcome the nation's Independence from the Red Fort's ramparts on August 15, 1947, was equally wonderful. He received numerous honours and distinctions for his debut international performance in Afghanistan. He also had the opportunity to compose the music for two films: Srinivas' Kannada feature "Samadhi Apanna" and Vijay Bhatt's "Gunj Uthi Shehnai". Following that, there were a number of important overseas performances, including those at the prestigious Lincoln Centre Hall (USA), World Exposition (Montreal), Cannes Art Festival, and Osaka Trade Fair.

**Q5. Describe the life and character of Ustad Bismillah Khan with emphasis on values of his character you should imbibe.**

**Ans.** Ustad Bismillah Khan excelled at playing the shehnai. In the state of Bihar, he was born in a hamlet. He came from a musically-inclined household. He elevated Shehnai to international renown as a musical instrument. The highest civilian honour bestowed upon him was the "Bharat Ratna" by the Indian government. A real patriot, he was.

When given multiple opportunities to relocate abroad, he never expressed an interest. Shehnai was very dear to Bismillah. He studied under his maternal uncle Ali Bux and worked diligently on the serene banks of the Ganga. For pupils, his life is inspirational. He imparts to them the idea that people should abandon prejudice. They ought to adopt morals from various religions.

**Q6. "Music has no religion." How did Bismillah Khan's Shehnai prove it?**

**Ans.** The voice of the soul is music. It serves as a source of inspiration for everyone and is eternal. A musician will never perform music for a specific religion. Muslim singer Bismillah Khan performed the role of Shehnai in temples. Benaras, a holy city, and the Ganga, a sacred river, held a special place in his heart. His primary source of inspiration was the Ganga and its flowing water. He was never able to imagine abandoning Benaras and the sacred Ganges.

He loved music ever since he was a young child. He began singing Bhojpuri Chaita at the Bihariji temple in Dumraon when he was five years old. A student from the USA once requested him to lead a Shehnai school there since his love of music was so profoundly impacted by Benaras and the Ganga. He pledged to replicate the temple and create the ambience of Benaras in the USA. However, Bismillah Khan would not concede that he could not transport the Ganga there.

## Wind Question Answers (Important)| Class 9 English Beehive Book

### Wind NCERT Solution

1. What are the things the wind does in the first stanza?

Ans. When the wind blows violently, it destroys everything. It breaks the shutters of windows, scatters the papers, throws the books down from the shelves, tears their pages and brings along a lot of rain.

2. What does the poet say the wind god winnows?

Ans. The wind God winnows means that nature sifts the weak things from the strong ones. Everything that is weak is tossed by the powerful wind and gets destroyed. Just like the winnower separates the grains of wheat from the chaff, similarly, the wind god separates the weak from the strong.

3. What should we do to make friends with the wind?

Ans. We must make ourselves strong to face the violent wind. When we will be strong, the wind will not harm us, instead it will become a friend and help us to grow and flourish.

4. What do the last four lines of the poem mean to you?

Ans. The last four lines of the poem carry an important message that the strong people emerge stronger and victorious in the face of adversities. We must make ourselves strong like a burning fire which grows and flourishes in the violent wind, we also prosper in the face of challenges.

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### Class 9 English Wind Question Answers Poem 2 – 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:

Wind, come softly.

Don't break the shutters of the windows.

Don't scatter the papers.

Don't throw down the books on the shelf.

Q1. How does a violent wind disturb and damage things?

Ans. A violent wind breaks the window shutters and scatters the papers. It also throws down the books on the shelf.

Q2. What request does the poet make to the wind?

Ans. The poet requests the wind to blow gently and not to cause any damage or destruction.

Q3. Which poetic device has been used in these lines?

Ans. The poetic device used in these lines is 'anaphora' as the imperative 'Don't' is repeated in three consecutive lines.

Q4. What effect does this device create?

Ans. The imperative repetition of the word 'Don't' at the beginning of three consecutive lines expresses the poet's strong urge to the wind to be gentle and kind. It also creates a unique rhythm in the poem.

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

There, look what you did – you threw them all down.

You tore the pages of the books.

You brought rain again.

You're very clever at poking fun at weaklings.

Q1. Whom does the poet address as 'you'?

Ans. The poet addresses the wind that has been blowing fiercely as 'you'.

Q2. What does 'them' refer to?

Ans. 'Them' refers to the books on the shelf.

Q3. How have the pages of the books been torn?

Ans. The wind has blown so fiercely that the books placed on the shelf have fallen down and their pages have been torn when they fluttered because of the wind.

Q4. How does the wind bring rain?

Ans. Wind accumulates and shakes up vapor-laden clouds to cause rain.

Q5. How does the wind deal with the weaklings?

Ans. The wind harms and terrifies the weaklings with its fierce power and thus mocks their weakness.

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

Frail crumbling houses, crumbling doors, crumbling rafters,  
crumbling wood, crumbling bodies, crumbling lives,  
crumbling hearts-  
the wind god winnows and crushes them all.

Q1. Why are the houses, doors, rafters etc. crumbling?

Ans. The houses, doors, rafters etc. are crumbling because they are weak and cannot stand the onslaught of the destructive wind.

Q2. Explain the expression: "crumbling lives, crumbling hearts".

Ans. Many lives are lost when wind wreaks havoc. The lives of the survivors are shattered too because their loved ones are dead and their homes and property are destroyed. They are left with no hope in life.

Q3. Why has the wind been called 'god'?

Ans. Wind has been called 'god' because, like 'god', he uses his power to remove and crush the undesirable, weak things.

Q4. What does the wind god do?

Ans. The wind god, using its force winnows and crushes everything and everybody that comes in its contact.

Q5. Which poetic device has been used in the first three lines?

Ans. The poetic device used in these lines is anaphora i.e. the repetition of certain words. The word 'crumbling' has been repeatedly used to emphasize the destruction caused by the wind.

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

He won't do what you tell him.

So, come, let's build strong homes,

Let's join the doors firmly.

Practice to firm the body.

Make the heart steadfast.

Q1. Who is 'he' in the first line?

Ans. 'He' in the first line refers to the wind god.

Q2. According to the poet, what preparations should be made to face the fury of the wind?

Ans. According to the poet, we should build strong homes and close the doors firmly to face the fury of the wind as he attacks and destroys the weaklings only.

Q3. What is his attitude towards people?

Ans. He does not pay any heed to the requests and wishes of people and keeps blowing violently and causing destruction.

Q4. Why should the houses and doors be made strong?

Ans. The houses and doors should be made strong to withstand the onslaught of the violent wind.

Q5. What is the poet's advice to people?

Ans. The poet advises people to strengthen their bodies as well as hearts to face the hardships that come their way. They should equip themselves with physical & mental strength, grit and determination so that they can remain unruffled and unharmed in difficult times.

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Class 9 English Wind Short Question Answers (including questions from Previous Years Question Papers)

In this post we are also providing important short answer questions from Poem 2 Wind for CBSE Class 9 exam in the coming session

Q1. What should we do to make friends with the wind?

Ans. To make friends with the wind, the poet suggests that we build strong houses and secure the doors tightly. Furthermore, we must prepare ourselves mentally and physically to face life's challenges.

Q2. How does the poet describe the wind in the poem 'Wind'?

Ans. The poet describes the destructive and constructive forms of the wind in the poem. The wind destroys and crushes the weak while strengthening the strong.

Q3. How does the wind behave with stronger fires?

Ans. It acts like a friend around strong people. It is unable to destroy them. As a result, it accepts their power and ceases to bother them. Rather, it strengthens them by contributing its own.

Q4. How does the wind behave with weak things and persons?

Ans. The wind dislikes weak things and people. It does not interact with them in a friendly manner. It destroys the weak things, such as crumbling houses and doors.

Q5. How does the wind become the cause of rain?

Ans. The wind can become violent at times, resembling a storm. It transports clouds from faraway lands. It goes without saying that clouds bring rain. Clouds bring rain from the blue sky, which is a universal truth and scientific fact.

Q6. What does the poet ask us to do?

Ans. The poet wishes for us to understand the true nature and power of the wind. He advises us to construct sturdy structures. The doors must be tightly shut. Weak hearts will never be successful. Let us strengthen and fortify our hearts and bodies. The wind god does not harm but rather strengthens strength and steadfastness.

Q7. Why should the earthly people build strong houses?

Ans. They should construct strong houses that will not be damaged by the wind. They should be strong enough to withstand strong winds and pose a challenge to the powerful wind.

Q8. Whom does the poet praise and why?

Ans. The wind is praised by the poet. He has accepted the power of the wind, which represents difficulties in our lives. To be successful in life, we must have a strong body and a strong heart. Only strong people can face life's challenges.

Q9. How does the poet speak to the wind—in anger or with humor? You must also have seen or heard of the wind “crumbling lives”. What is your response to this? Is it like the poet's response?

Ans. The poet uses humor to address the wind. I believe the poet's behavior is relevant, and I have also witnessed the wind wreaking havoc on the property. The poet invites the wind to attack him and plans to prepare for the assault.

Q10. What does the wind do with the books?

Ans. The wind rips the pages from the bookshelf and throws them down. The books and sheets of paper on the floor are scattered by the powerful wind. It causes havoc on everything.

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#### Class 9 Wind Long Answer Questions Poem 2

Q1. What kind of destruction can be caused by violent wind?

Ans. The wind's violent force can wreak havoc on the world. It is extremely dangerous to both people and property. Buildings collapse, window shutters are shattered, papers are strewn, and books are thrown to the ground. The wind causes clouds to form, resulting in heavy showers that cause many problems for the poor and vulnerable. When the violent wind blows, the fragile, flimsy houses crumble, doors fall off hinges, rafters collapse, and wooden panels collapse. The wind also extinguishes the small flames of fires. The wind god crushes and destroys weak people and structures. He causes widespread devastation because he is overjoyed with his power.

Q2. Human life is full of hardships. How does the poet reveal it?

Ans. In relation to humans, the poet uses the wind as a symbol of the difficulties that life brings. Men must endure excruciating pain, sorrow, difficulty, and failure. These difficulties are so powerful that only the most powerful people can overcome them and move forward. People who are weak, infirm, or indecisive surrender to adversity and accept defeat. However, strong people with patience, unwavering minds, and firm will fight the difficulties and emerge even stronger. Human lives are never without struggle. To overcome unfavorable circumstances, all that is required is physical and mental strength. The winds of adversity cannot harm those who have the ability to stand firm. Strong people can turn their difficulties into opportunities and learn lessons from them. They know how to turn tides in their favor.

Q3. Do you think the poem “Wind” is a didactic poem? What moral values does it preach?

Ans. Subramania Bharati's poem "Wind" teaches a profound moral lesson to humans. The poet uses the wind to represent problems in life, while the sturdy structures represent unwavering, strong human beings. The poet employs both symbols and direct statements to emphasize the importance of physical and mental strength, confidence, and determination.

Life is not a walk in the park; it is riddled with obstacles and challenges. Only the weak-willed and infirm are unable to overcome these obstacles and challenges, and must accept their failures and defeats meekly.

The forces of unfavorable, unhappy circumstances cannot defeat those who are courageous. Such people overcome all odds to emerge victorious and move on. Similarly, just as the wind extinguishes only small flames and causes high flames to rise higher with the wind, troubles terrify only those who have not prepared themselves with an act of unwavering courage and determination. Difficulties are an inevitable part of life; they cannot be avoided, but they can be overcome with courage and confidence. As a result, the poem is didactic in nature, emphasizing the values of courage, confidence, and strength of will.

Q4. Why does the poet suggest to the people that they have to be strong? Write your answer in the context of the poem, 'Wind'.

Ans. The wind, according to the poet, is extremely powerful. It has the ability to break the window shutters, scatter the papers, and toss the books off the shelf. Clouds are formed when the wind blows violently. It mocks the vulnerable and destroys their homes. The weak are completely helpless in the face of the wind. But the poet is optimistic. He believes that if people build strong houses, they can stand up to the wind. Actually, the poet advises the audience to be strong at heart because weak people cannot face life's challenges. Only those with a strong heart and body have the courage to face life's challenges.

Q5. How can you say that friendship with the strong wind is good? Explain with reference to the poem 'Wind'.

Ans. When we make friends with the powerful, we learn a lot of new things. We learn that when we face challenges, we can grow stronger. People say that if we are strong enough, the wind will be our friend. Because the wind prefers strong companions. So, if we want to be strong enough to be our friends, we must be courageous. This is the primary reason why the poet mentions the steadfast heart in the poem.

Q6. How can you say that the poet of the poem 'Wind' is a great lover of mankind?

Ans. The poet wishes to strengthen people's hearts. His wish is for them to be courageous enough to face life's challenges. We can protect ourselves from the angry wind if we have strong houses. Similarly, when we have a strong heart, we can face life's challenges. Only the weak are defeated by life's difficulties. Similarly, the poet wishes for people to face life's challenges and find happiness. His thought demonstrates that he is a true humanist. His heart is filled with love and concern for humanity.

Q7. The wind is a symbol of power and strength. How can we befriend it and survive in our struggle for existence?



Ans. The wind represents nature's uncontrollable and raw power. The wind god represents steadfastness and strength. Weaklings who are weak in mind and body are swept away by the wind's mighty power. Only those blessed with steadfast minds and hearts survive life's bitter struggle. The poet conveys a larger message. Whatever we do or think must be founded on strength and power. Only strong minds and bodies can withstand the wrath of the wind and the trials of life. We can make friends with the god of wind by constructing sturdy houses and doors. We can also gain his favor by strengthening our bodies and strengthening our hearts. Similarly, we must make ourselves powerful and strong in order to survive the harsh struggles of life.

Q8. What moral lesson do you get from the poem 'Wind'?

Ans. Wind contains many moral lessons. In this poem, the poet has poured out his heart. He claims that people must have a strong heart because only the weak are troubled by difficulties of life. Wind represents difficulties that have the potential to destroy life on Earth. People who are strong at heart, on the other hand, face the challenges thrown out by difficulties. They struggle and eventually pass with flying colors.

Q9. Does the poem reflect the human suffering being initiated by wind? Explain with examples.

Ans. For a variety of reasons, I believe wind is a poignant metaphor for God's will. The first wind is imperceptible, but its effects on the rest of the world are palpable. Our poem considers the wind's constructive and destructive paths. Wind is extreme and violent, but not always legitimately associated with anger and emotions. In human life, wind fosters both compassion and apathy. Winds emphasize the poet's passionate, intense nature, while the decay and death implied by the metaphor suggest human sacrifice and suffering.

We also see that wind is a metaphor for the god's will because its effects in this world can be both beneficial or ostensibly destructive.

Q10. What challenges are posed by wind in the life of the poet and the common man ?

Ans. Wind destroys our daily routines in our lives. It stifles and dampens the spirit of life. Rain and wind, according to the poet, are natural acts that are perceived as tempest forces that destroy the old and evil within a man in order to create joy and liberty in his mind. Wind is a difficult natural phenomenon that is difficult to predict accurately, just as our problems can appear out of nowhere. It can strike at any time in our lives. It makes fun of the very fact of being alive. Wind creates barriers for frail people, both literally and metaphorically.

Winds do not let a frail body or a frail mind survive but on the other hand if you are strong, you have the power and the will to survive and fight back, wind can never be a threat to your living being.

## The Adventures of Toto Question Answers (Important)| Class 9 English Moments Book

### The Adventures of Toto NCERT Solutions

1. How does Toto come to grandfather's private zoo?

Ans. The writer's grandfather liked to collect animals and had made a zoo at home. One day, he saw a red-coloured monkey tied to a trough with a tonga driver. He liked the monkey and wanted to add it to his collection. He bought Toto from the tonga driver for a sum of five rupees.

2. "Toto was a pretty monkey." In what sense is Toto pretty?

Ans. The writer says that Toto was pretty. He had bright, shining eyes which were full of mischief. His teeth were like pearls. He had a long tail which was like a third hand for him. The writer's grandfather felt that a tail added to the beauty of an animal. So, Toto was thought to be a pretty animal.

3. Why does grandfather take Toto to Saharanpur and how? Why does the ticket collector insist on calling Toto a dog?

Ans. Grandfather took Toto along with himself to Saharanpur because as he was mischievous, it was not safe to leave him alone at home. A bag made of strong canvas material was arranged. Some straw was placed in it. Toto was placed inside the bag and the bag was sealed with the zipper.

The ticket collector did not accept grandfather's claim that Toto was not a dog. He called it a dog and charged a ticket fee for it because only dogs were allowed to travel on trains. If Toto had to travel by train, then, he would have to be termed a dog.

4. How does Toto take a bath? Where has he learnt to do this? How does Toto almost boil himself alive?

Ans. Toto would check the temperature of the water by inserting his hand in it. Then he would step into the tub, one foot at a time. Finally, he would sit in it, with his face out. Then he would rub soap on his body. When the water became cold, he would jump out and run to the stove in the kitchen to dry himself.

He had learnt this way of bathing from the writer.

One day, Toto jumped into a kettle of water kept on the stove for boiling as he found it warm enough for a bath. As the water grew hotter, he thought of ascending but the cold weather made him go back into the kettle. Toto kept on doing this for a while till he was spotted by the grandmother. She pulled him out of the kettle in time or else he would have boiled himself that day.

5. Why does the author say, "Toto was not the sort of pet we could keep for long"?

Ans. The author says that Toto was not the kind of pet that they could keep for long because he was extremely mischievous. He destroyed many things – he tore the wallpapers, clothes and curtains. He broke dishes too. The family could not afford all this and so, decided to get rid of Toto.

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Class 9 English The Adventures of Toto Question Answers Lesson 2 – 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:

His bright eyes sparkled with mischief beneath deep-set eyebrows, and his teeth, which were a pearly white, were very often displayed in a smile that frightened the life out of elderly Anglo-Indian ladies. But his hands looked dried-up as though they had been pickled in the sun for many years. Yet his fingers were quick and wicked; and his tail, while adding to his good looks (Grandfather believed a tail would add to anyone's good looks), also served as a third hand. He could use it to hang from a branch; and it was capable of scooping up any delicacy that might be out of reach of his hands.

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

Ans- The given extract is taken from "The Adventures of Toto".

Q2. Who is the author of this chapter?

Ans- Ruskin Bond is the author of "The Adventures of Toto".

Q3. Which animal is Toto?

Ans- Toto is a monkey.

Q4. What do you understand by "Anglo-Indian"?

Ans- An Anglo-Indian person is someone whose family is partly British and partly Indian.

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

Grandmother always fussed when Grandfather brought home some new bird or animal. So it was decided that Toto's presence should be kept a secret from her until she was in a particularly

good mood. Grandfather and I put him away in a little closet opening into my bedroom wall, where he was tied securely — or so we thought — to a peg fastened into the wall.

Q1. How did grandmother feel when any animal was brought home?

Ans- Grandmother felt disturbed and annoyed when any animal was brought home.

Q2. Where was Toto kept hidden?

Ans- Toto was put inside the grandfather's closet.

Q3. Why was Toto kept hidden?

Ans- Toto was kept hidden from the grandmother because she was scared of pets.

Q4. Find a word from the given extract which means the same as “a tall cupboard or wardrobe with a door, used for storage.”

Ans- Closet

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

His presence in the house still a secret, Toto was now transferred to a big cage in the servants' quarters where a number of Grandfather's pets lived very sociably together — a tortoise, a pair of rabbits, a tame squirrel and, for a while, my pet goat. But the monkey wouldn't allow any of his companions to sleep at night; so Grandfather, who had to leave Dehra Dun next day to collect his pension in Saharanpur, decided to take him along.

Q1. List all the pets that grandfather has?

Ans- The grandfather had a Tortoise, two rabbits, a squirrel, a goat and a monkey.

Q2. Who did not let other animals sleep?

Ans- Toto did not let other animals sleep.

Q3. What made the grandfather take Toto along with him?

Ans- Toto's nuisance, his problematic nature and not letting others sleep made grandfather take Toto along with him.

Q4. Find a word from the given extract that means the same as “domesticated”.

Ans- Tame

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

So Grandfather, who had to leave Dehradun next day to collect his pension in Saharanpur, decided to take him along. Unfortunately I could not accompany Grandfather on that trip, but he told me about it afterwards. A big black canvas kit-bag was provided for Toto. This, with some straw at the bottom, became his new abode. When the bag was closed, there was no escape. Toto could not get his hands through the opening, and the canvas was too strong for him to bite his way through. His efforts to get out only had the effect of making the bag roll about on the floor or occasionally jump into the air — an exhibition that attracted a curious crowd of onlookers on the Dehra Dun railway platform

Q1. Why was Toto unable to escape?

Ans- Toto was unable to escape because the canvas was too strong for Toto to break or bite through it.

Q2. What was Toto's new abode?

Ans- Black Canvas Kit Bag was Toto's new abode.

Q3. Find a word from the given extract which means the same as "a non-participating observer; a spectator."

Ans- Onlookers

Q4. Why did grandfather leave for Saharanpur?

Ans- Grandfather left for Saharanpur to collect his pension.

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

The poor man was taken aback; but, with great presence of mind and much to Grandfather's annoyance, he said, "Sir, you have a dog with you. You'll have to pay for it accordingly." In vain did Grandfather take Toto out of the bag; in vain did he try to prove that a monkey did not qualify as a dog, or even as a quadruped. Toto was classified a dog by the ticket-collector; and three rupees was the sum handed over as his fare. Then Grandfather, just to get his own back, took from his pocket our pet tortoise, and said, "What must I pay for this, since you charge for all animals?"

Q1. Which other animal did the grandfather have in his pocket?

Ans- Grandfather had a tortoise in his pocket.

Q2. How much amount was charged by the Ticket-Collector for Toto?

Ans- Ticket-Collector demanded three rupees for Toto.

Q3. The Ticket-Collector confused Toto with a\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans- The Ticket-Collector confused Toto with a dog.

Q4. What do you understand by “taken aback”?

Ans- “Taken Aback” refers to a state of surprise or shock so that someone does not know how to behave for a short time.

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

On Toto’s first night in the stable, Grandfather paid him a visit to see if he was comfortable. To his surprise he found Nana, without apparent cause, pulling at her halter and trying to keep her head as far as possible from a bundle of hay. Grandfather gave Nana a slap across her haunches, and she jerked back, dragging Toto with her. He had fastened on to her long ears with his sharp little teeth. Toto and Nana never became friends.

A great treat for Toto during cold winter evenings was the large bowl of warm water given him by Grandmother for his bath. He would cunningly test the temperature with his hand, then gradually step into the bath, first one foot, then the other (as he had seen me doing), until he was into the water up to his neck.

Q1. Which animal is Nana?

Ans- Nana is a donkey.

Q2. Why did the grandfather pay a visit to the stable?

Ans- Grandfather visited the stable to see if Toto was comfortable.

Q3. Cite an example from Toto’s behaviour that reveals his intelligence.

Ans- Toto would test the temperature of the water before stepping into his bath shows his intelligence.

Q4. Find a word from the given extract which means the same as “clearly visible or understood; obvious.”

Ans- Apparent

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Class 9 English The Adventures of Toto Short Question Answers (including questions from Previous Years Question Papers)

In this post we are also providing important short answer questions from Chapter 2 The Adventures of Toto for CBSE Class 9 exam in the coming session.

Q1. What did Toto do in the author’s room?

Ans. Toto was housed in a tiny store. It provided access to the narrator’s room. He was fastened to a wall peg. The narrator discovered a change in his bedroom a few hours later. Toto had

pulled the peg to let himself free. He had torn the narrator's school jacket apart and taken down the bedroom's wallpaper.

Q2. Where was Toto transferred from the author's bedroom? Did he remain peaceful there?

Ans. Toto was moved into a big cage. It was in the staff quarters. Other creatures from grandfather's personal zoo were also kept there. A tortoise, two rabbits, a pet squirrel, and a pet goat were all kept in the zoo. The monkey wouldn't let the animals rest peacefully at night.

Q3. Describe how grandfather took Toto with him to Saharanpur.

Ans. Grandfather had to travel to Saharanpur the next day to pick up his pension. He made the decision to bring Toto with him. He picked up a sizable black canvas bag and placed Toto inside. Toto couldn't bite or rip the bag because it was too sturdy. Till they arrived in Saharanpur, Toto remained in the bag. He chuckled at the ticket collector there as he abruptly poked his head out of the bag.

Q4. How many pets did the author's grandfather have? Where were they kept?

Ans. The author's grandfather was fond of keeping pets. He owned a small, personal zoo. It contained a turtle, and his zoo's newest inhabitants were a couple of rabbits. In addition to these animals, the grandfather also had a donkey.

Q5. How did Toto get along with other animals?

Ans. Toto did not get along with other animals. Toto bothered the family donkey, Nana. He would frequently use his teeth to attach himself to her long ears. He didn't let other animals sleep peacefully.

Q6. Why did Toto throw a plate at grandmother?

Ans. Toto once noticed a huge platter of pulao on the dinner table. He started eating it. Grandmother shrieked as she entered the room and spotted Toto eating rice. Toto disliked it. He then threw the plate at the grandmother. The plate broke into pieces.

Q7. Why was Toto sold back to the tonga-driver?

Ans. The grandfather understood that Toto couldn't be kept inside the house for very long. The constant loss of dishes, clothes, curtains, and wallpaper made the family unable to keep up with Toto. The tonga-driver was eventually located by the grandfather. Toto was returned to him for just three rupees.

Q8. What did Toto do with the dish of pulao?

Ans. On one occasion, the dinner table's centre was covered by a sizable serving of pulao. Toto started stuffing rice into his mouth. When Grandfather arrived, he fled with the dish. Grandma shouted at him. The plate was thrown her way. It broke into numerous pieces.

Q9. How did Toto behave when he was put in a closet?

Ans. When he was in the closet, Toto acted very impishly. He tore the wall paper off. The wall peg was removed from its socket by him. There was the writer's school blazer hanging. He tore that into pieces as well.

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#### Class 9 The Adventures of Toto Long Answer Questions Lesson 2

Q1. Give a brief description of Toto, the monkey.

Ans. Toto was a charming monkey. His sparkling eyes were filled with malicious intent. His teeth were white as snow. His hands usually appeared to be dry. His fingers were quick and devious. He utilised his lengthy tail as a third hand. His beauty was enhanced by his lengthy tail. He behaved exactly like an unruly child. He was constantly searching for pranks.

He took pleasure in upsetting everyone. Once, water in a sizable kettle was left on the fire to make tea. Toto opened the kettle's lid and entered. Grandmother saw it and saved him half-boiled. He never gave people a moment of quiet. He would often grin and fling items at people, frightening them. Toto was a truly daring monkey.

Q2. Why was Toto's presence kept a secret? Where was he kept during this period? How did he behave? What does it tell about the character of grandfather? Do you think we should keep something secret from the family?

Ans. Every time a new bird or animal was introduced into the house, grandmother always made a fuss. Grandfather made the decision to keep Toto's presence a secret from her until she was feeling optimistic. Toto was kept in the author's bedroom closet. He completely ruined the closet. The author's school jacket was torn to pieces by him. He was moved to the servants' quarters and placed in a cage. No one could sleep at night with Toto's company. Grandfather loved animals. He also took good care of his family. He didn't want to irritate Grandmother. While keeping something from the family is never a good idea, there are times when it is necessary for the other person's benefit.

Q3. In the story 'The Adventures of Toto' we get a very clear idea of the author's grandparents and their habits and natures. While his grandfather was an animal lover, his grandmother had other qualities. Make a character study of Grandmother in the light of the above remark.

Ans. Grandfather kept a variety of animals as pets in the servants' quarters of the spacious home where they resided. Grandmother had permitted animals to be on the property but not inside the main house. She was a proud housewife who had decorated her cabinets with decorative paper. She accepted grandfather's ways and had finally allowed Toto to be lodged with Nana the family donkey.

Grandmother had an innovative streak and provided the monkey warm water for a bath which had become a great source of fun for the animal. Her sharp presence of mind had rescued the animal from boiling when Toto had plunged into a pot of boiling water. She was a good cook and generous hostess and served biryani on special plates at her dining table. Thus when Toto broke her precious china, grandfather realized that her patience had been severely tested and wisely disposed off Toto.



Q4. Do you think it is advisable to keep a monkey like Toto as part of pets in the house?  
Why/Why not?

Ans. No, keeping a pet like Toto is not a good idea. Toto was an unruly monkey. Such a creature could endanger the kids at home and cause damage to the surroundings. It can also harm the visitors. Animals also continue to be content in their native habitats. The wild animals are always beautiful in the lap of the wild as they are born free and brought up in that environment. Toto was devoted to mischief because of its inclinations. The family could not afford the constant losses brought on by Toto. Additionally, he kept upsetting the house's other animals. He would be content in the forest if he were released. Thus, holding them captive against their will is cruel. They are content being free. We must not hunt or catch animals for our own gain. Some animals could be dangerous as well.