

English Kumarbharati 9th Solutions Chapter 1.3 Have you ever seen...? Textbook Questions and Answers

Warming Up:

1. Words that have the same spelling, but differ in meaning when used in different contexts are called homographs. For example,

(a) A temple fair attracts a lot of crowd.

Her performance in the test was fair.

(b) A rose is the king of flowers.

The sun rose with a golden glow.

Think of 5 homographs and list them below. Then write 2 sentences of your own, to bring out the difference in meanings.

Homograph	Sentences
(1)	(a) (b)
(2)	(a) (b)
(3)	(a) (b)
(4)	(a) (b)
(5)	(a) (b)

Question 1.

Think of five homographs and list them down. Then write two sentences of your own, to bring out the difference in meaning :

Words that have the same spelling but differ in meaning when used in different contexts are called homographs.

Answer:

Homographs	Sentences
1. bow	(a) The prince slowly put down the bow and arrow. (b) "Should I bow if I see the king?" asked the little boy.
2. content	(a) One should always be content with what one has. (b) You must always check the nutritional content of what you eat.
3. live	(a) One must learn to live within one's means. (b) It is dangerous to touch a live wire.
4. minute	(a) His voice was getting louder every minute. (b) There were minute particles of dust in the air.
5. tear	(a) A tear fell from the eye of the old woman. (b) "Tear the paper into four pieces," said the teacher.

2. When words with the same spelling or pronunciation are used in such a way that they convey more than one meaning, the figure of speech involved is called pun. A pun is a play upon words. For example,

A: Hello! How's life?

B: Hell, O! It's a strife.

Find other examples of pun with the help of your parents/teacher.

1.
2.

- 3.
- 4.

Question 1.
Find other examples of pun with the help of your parents/teacher.

Answer:
Some examples :

- 1. Where do you find giant snails?
On the ends of giants’ fingers.
- 2. How do turtles talk to each other?
By using shell phones!
- 3. You can communicate with a fish by dropping it a line.
- 4. What do you get from a pampered goat?
Spoilt milk.

3. In poetry, when a question is asked, not to get an answer, but to emphasise a point or fact, it is an example of Interrogation.

For example :
When can their glory fade?
Isn’t it time for the autumn’s glow?

From a popular book of poems/the internet, write down 3-4 examples of Interrogation used in poetry.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Question 1.
write down 3-4 examples of Interrogation used in poetry.

- Answer:
- 1. If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?
 - 2. If you prick us, do we not bleed?
 - 3. What’s in a name?

English Workshop:

1. From each line in the poem, pick out the word that is a homograph. Write its meaning in the context of the phrase used in the poem. Then write the other meaning implied in the question.

Stanza	Word	One meaning		Other meaning
First	(1) bed	piece of furniture	→	bottom of river, sea, etc.
	(2)		→	
	(3)		→	
	(4)		→	
Second	(1)		→	
	(2)		→	
	(3)		→	
	(4)		→	
Third	(1)		→	
	(2)		→	
	(3)		→	
	(4)		→	

Question 1.

1. From each line in the poem, pick out the word that is a homograph. Write its meaning in the context of the phrase used in the poem. Then write the other meaning implied in the question.

Answer:

Stanza	Word	One meaning	Other meaning
First	(1) bed	piece of furniture .	bottom of the river, sea, etc.
	(2) head	upper part of human body	part of hammer with which we hit a nail
	(3) foot	part of the leg on which a person stands or moves	base of a mountain
	(4) hose	a pair of stockings or tights	a flexible tube
Second	(1) eye	the organ of sight in one's face	the hole at the blunt end of a needle to pass a thread
	(2) wing	an organ in birds meant for flying	a section or part of a building
	(3) ribs	curved bones extending from the spine to the sternum	thin metal spokes attached to the central stick of an umbrella
	(4) trunk	a large storage box	woody stem of a tree
Third	(1) teeth	hard structures in the mouth for biting and chewing	long metal prongs on a garden tool used for clearing leaves, etc.
	(2) hands	the end part of the arm, beyond the wrist	the pointers on a clock that show the time
	(3) plot	an evil or wicked plan	a small area of land
	(4) bark	the sharp cry of a dog or fox	the hard outer covering of the tree trunk

2. Write 2 lines from this poem which you find most humorous. Justify your choice.

.....
.....

Question 1.

Write two lines from the poem that you find the most humorous. Justify your choice.

Answer:

1. Can you tickle the ribs of a parasol?

I find this humorous because I can just imagine someone tickling the spokes of an umbrella and trying to get it to respond!

2. Does the needle ever wink its eye?

I find this humorous because I think of myself holding a needle that is winking!

3. Find from the poem, three examples of each :

(a) Interrogation

1.
2.
3.

(b) Pun

1.
2.
3.

(c) Personification

1.
2.
3.

(d) Alliteration

1.
2.
3.

Question 1.

Find from the poem, three examples of each:

(a) Interrogation

(b) Pun

(c) Personification

(d) Alliteration

Answer:

(a) Interrogation :

1. Have you seen a sheet on a river bed?
2. Does the needle ever wink its eye?
3. Are the teeth of a rake ever going to bite?

(b) Pun :

1. Has the foot of the mountain any toes?
2. Can you tickle the ribs of a parasol?
3. Have the hands of a clock any left or right?

(c) Personification :

1. Has the foot of the mountain any toes?
2. Does the needle ever wink its eye?
3. Can you tickle the ribs of a parasol?

(d) Alliteration :

1. Or a single hair from a hammer's head?
2. Or open the trunk of a tree at all?
3. And what is the sound of the birch's bark?

4. Form groups of four or five. Think, discuss and add at least one more stanza, using the same style and devices as the poet has used. It should include homographs, interrogation and the same rhythm and rhyme scheme.

Have/Does/Are

Question 1.
'Form groups of four or five. Think, discuss and add at least one more stanza, using the same style and devices as the poet has used. It should include homographs, interrogation and the same rhythm and rhyme scheme.
Have/Does/Are
.....
.....
.....

Answer:

- Do elephants bathe with their trunks on, all in a batch?
- Have scientists created a flea from scratch?
- Are the bees having a house swarming party with honey?
- Did the lion spit out the clown because he tasted funny?

5. Read the following sentences carefully. Then fill in the blanks using appropriate words from the brackets, to make puns.

(struck, numbered, too tired, developed, put down, homeless, old fashioned, reaction)

Question 1.
Read the following sentences carefully. Then fill in the blanks using appropriate words from the brackets, to make puns.
(struck, numbered, too tired, developed, put down, homeless, old fashioned, reaction)

1. She had a photographic memory but never
2. He was struggling to work out how lightning works when it
3. Every calendar's days are
4. A bicycle cannot stand on its own because it is
5. I'm reading a book on anti-gravity. It's impossible to the book.
6. I'd tell you a chemistry joke but I know I wouldn't get
7. What do you call Watson when Sherlock isn't around?.....
8. I would tell a history joke, but it is too

Answer:

1. She had a photographic memory but never developed it.
2. He was struggling to work out how lightning works when it struck him.
3. Every calendar's days are numbered.
4. A bicycle cannot stand on its own because it is too tired.
5. I'm reading a book on anti-gravity. It's impossible to put down the book.
6. I'd tell you a chemistry joke but I know I wouldn't get a reaction.
7. What do you call Watson when Sherlock isn't around? homeless.
8. I would tell a history joke, but it is too old-fashioned.

6. 'Read: 'Alice in Wonderland' – by Lewis Carroll.

Question 1.

'Read: 'Alice in Wonderland' – by Lewis Carroll.

English Kumarbharati 9th Digest Chapter 1.3 Have you ever seen...? Additional Important Questions and Answers

Read the following poem carefully and complete the activities :

Simple Factual Activity :

Question 1.

Fill in the blanks :

(The answers are given directly and underlined.)

The poet wonders if:

1. the teeth of a rake will ever bite.
2. the foot of a mountain has any toes.
3. the ribs of an umbrella can be tickled.
4. there can be a sheet on a river bed.

Complex Factual Activities :

Question 1.

What does the poet want to know about a hammer?

Answer:

The poet asks if anyone has seen a single hair on the head of a hammer.

Question 2.

What is the pun in the word 'plot' here?

Answer:

A plot means 'an evil or wicked plan'. A plot ' also means an area in a garden or some place. The poet asks how a garden 'plot' (one meaning of the word) can be evil and dark (the other meaning of the word).

Activities based on Poetic Devices :

Question 1.

Find the rhyming words from the poem.

Answer:

- Stanza 1 – bed-head, toes-hose.
- Stanza 2 – eye-fly, parasol-all.
- Stanza 3 – bite-right, dark-bark.