

CHAPTER-VI

THIS IS JODY'S FAWN

I.Comprehension checkK

Question 1.

What had happened to Jody's father ?

Answer:

Jody's father had been bitten by a rattlesnake.

Question 2.

How did the doe save Penny's life?

Answer:

Penny used doe's heart and liver to draw out the poison.

Question 3.

Why does Jody want to bring the fawn home?

Answer:

Jody thought that it would be ungrateful to leave the fawn, there to starve.

Question 4.

How does Jody know that the fawn is a male ?

Answer:

The spots of a male are in a line whereas of a doe-fawn, they are every which way.

II. Comprehension check

Question 1.

Jody didn't want Mill-wheel with him for two reasons. What were they?

Answer:

He thought if the fawn was dead, or could not be found, he did not want his despair to be seen. Moreover, if he was there the meeting would be so lovely and so secret that he could not have an inclination to share it with Mill-wheel.

Question 2.

Why was Mill-wheel afraid to leave Jody alone ?

Answer:

Mill-wheel was scared if Jody got lost or got bitten by a snake, too. That was why he was afraid.

III.Comprehension check

Question 1.

How did Jody bring the fawn back home?

Answer:

He held the fawn in his arms and brought him back home.

Question 2.

**Jody was filled with emotion after he found the fawn.
Can you find at least three words or phrases which show
how he felt ?**

Answer:

The following words show his emotion: startled, wanted to fondle it, delirious, light-headed with joy.

Question 3.

How did the deer drink milk from the gourd ?

Answer:

Jody dipped his fingers in the milk and thrust them into the fawn's mouth. He then lowered then into the gourd. The fawn snorted and sucked and then started sipping the milk.

Question 4.

Why didn't the fawn follow Jody up the steps as he had thought it would?

Answer:

The fawn was very small and weak. Moreover, he was hurt. His legs were lacking strength. He refused climb up the steps.

Working With the Text

Question 1.

Why did Penny Baxter allow Jody to go find the fawn and raise it ?

Answer:

Penny Baxter allowed Jody to go find the fawn and raise it. He belonged to the doe they had killed to draw out the poison in order to save Penny. They felt grateful to the doe. He thought it was ungrateful to leave the fawn to starve.

Question 2.

What did Doc Wilson mean when he said, “Nothing in the world ever comes quite free”?

Answer:

Doc Wilson meant that if they had used doe's life for their life, they must take care of its fawn. By bringing the fawn home they were compensating the death of the doe. When Jody expressed his feelings to bring the fawn, he was appreciated, then and there.

Question 3.

How did Jody look after the fawn, after he accepted the responsibility for doing this?

Answer:

Jody gave the fawn milk of his own share and fed it like a mother. He dipped his fingers in the milk and thrust them into the fawn's soft wet mouth. Again and again he repeated so as to feed the fawn. Jody looked after the fawn and accepted his responsibility to repay his gratitude.

Question 4.

How does Jody's mother react when she hears that he is going to bring the fawn home? Why does she react in this way ?

Answer:

She is shocked and startled. She is worried and felt helpless. She reacted so because she was not expecting it. Moreover they were too poor to afford the feeding of the fawn. However, she considered it a humane task.

Working With Language

Question 1.

Look at these pairs of sentences.

Penny said to Jody, “Will you be back before dinner?”

Penny asked Jody if he would be back before dinner.

“How are you feeling, Pa ?” asked Jody.

Jody asked his father how he was feeling.

Here are some questions in Direct Speech. Put them into Reported Speech.

(i) Penny said, “Do you really want it son?”

(ii) Mill-wheel said, “Will he ride back with me?”

(iii) He said to Mill-wheel, “Do you think the fawn is still there?”

(iv) He asked Mill-wheel, “Will you help me find him ?”

(v) He said, “Was it up here that Pa got bitten by the snake ?”

Answer:

(i) Penny asked his son if he really wanted it.

(ii) Mill-wheel asked him if he would ride back with him.

(iii) He asked Mill-wheel if he thought the fawn was still there.

(iv) He asked Mill-wheel if he would help him find him.

(v) He asked if it had been up there that Pa got bitten by the snake.

Question 2.

Look at these two sentences.

He tumbled backward.

It turned its head.

The first sentence has an intransitive verb, a verb without an object. The second sentence has a transitive verb. It has a direct object. We can ask: “What did it turn?” You can answer: “Its head. It turned its head.” Say whether the verb in each sentence below transitive or intransitive. Ask yourself a ‘what’ question about the verb, as in the example above. (For some verbs, the object is a person, so ask the question ‘who’ instead of ‘what’).

- (i) Jody then went to the kitchen.**
- (ii) The fawn wobbled after him.**
- (iii) You found him.**
- (iv) He picked it up.**
- (v) He dipped his fingers in the milk.**
- (vi) It bleated frantically and butted him.**
- (vii) The fawn sucked his fingers.**
- (viii) He lowered his fingers slowly into the milk.**
- (ix) It stamped its small hoofs impatiently.**

(x) He held his fingers below the level of the milk.

(xi) The fawn followed him.

(xii) He walked all day.

(xiii) He stroked its sides.

(xiv) The fawn lifted its nose.

(xv) Its legs hung limply.

Answer:

(i) Who went to the kitchen ? (Jodi)

(ii) Who wobbled after him ? (The fawn)

(iii) What did you find ? (him-the fawn)

(iv) What did he pick ? (it-the fawn)

(v) What did he dip in the milk ? (his fingers)

(vi) When did it bleat and butt ? (him)

(vii) What did the fawn suck ? (his fingers—Jody's fingers)

(viii) What did he lower slowly into the milk ? (his fingers)

(ix) What did it stamp impatiently ? (its small hoofs)

(x) What did he hold below the level of the milk ? (his fingers)

(xi) What did the fawn follow ? (him)

(xii) Who walked all day ? (He-Jodi)

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(xiii) What did he stroke ? (its sides – fawn’s sides)

(xiv) What did the fawn left ? (its nose)

(xv) What hung limply ? (its legs)

Verb in each sentence

(i) Intransitive

(ii) Intransitive

(iii) Transitive

(iv) Transitive

(v) Transitive

(vi) Transitive

(vii) Transitive

(viii) Transitive

(ix) Transitive

(x) Transitive

(xi) Transitive

(xii) Intransitive

(xiii) Transitive

(xiv) Transitive

(xv) Intransitive

Question 3.

Here are some words from the lesson. Working in groups. arrange them in the order in which they would appear in the dictionary. Write down some idioms and phrasal verbs connected to these words. Use the dictionary for more idioms and phrasal verbs.

close	draw	make
wonder	scrawny	
parted	clearing	sweet
light	pick	

Answer:

The given words are arranged in the order in which they'd appear in dictionary:

clearing, close, draw, light, make, parted, pick, scrawny, sweet, wonder Some more idioms and phrasal verbs

clearing up, close shave, close to , draw over, draw toward, drawback, light hearted, light up, light upon, make castles in the air, make faces, make hay while the sun shines, parted over, parted from, pick up, pick through, scrawny outfit, sweet taste, sweeten up, wonder about.

Speaking

Question 1.

Do you think it is right to kill an animal to save a human life? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer:

All creatures whether they are small or big are god's creations. They have right to live as we human beings. Killing an animal to save a human life can't be justified. It is a total injustice for the mute animals. Of course, they can't express their pain and sufferings as we humans do. Imbalancing of ecological system can be felt if we kill animals frequently and deliberately for our fame and fate.

Question 2.

Imagine you wake up one morning and find a tiny animal on your doorstep. You want to keep it as a pet but your parents are not too happy about it. How would you persuade them to let you keep it ? Discuss it in groups and present your arguments to the class.

Answer:

This is a classroom activity. One student may have love for the Puppy and the other one for the kitten. Each and every student must try to persuade one's parents for the pet you would like to nurture as the duty towards the animals. Giving them their 'right is human's duty. One should not keep them as 'slaves'.

Writing

Question 1.

Imagine you have a new pet that keeps you busy. Write a paragraph describing your pet, the things it does, and the way it makes you feel. Here are some words and phrases that you could use.

frisky, smart, disobedient, loyal, happy, enthusiastic, companion, sharing, friend, rolls in mud, dirties the bed, naughty, lively, playful, eats up food, hides the newspaper, drinks up milk, runs away when called, floats on the water as if dead

Answer:

I have a pussy cat as my new pet. She is smart but enthusiastic. She is full of energy and naughty by nature. She is a lively figure and pleases the newcomer with her sweet 'meaoo..... When gets a chance, she drinks up milk and the scolding follows. She bears it with bowhead. She is playful. As soon as she does something awkward, she runs away when called. But she is loyal. No rat dares to come in my study room. More often she is found floating on the water of a nearby pond as if she is dead. I love my pussy cat very much.

Question 2.

Human life is dependent on nature (that's why we call her Mother Nature). We take everything from nature to live our lives. Do we give back anything to nature?

(i) Write down some examples of the natural resources that we use.

(ii) Write a paragraph expressing your point of view regarding our relationship with nature.

Answer:

(i) Some examples of the natural resources that we use are-land, water, oil, air, sunlight, plant, etc.

(ii) Human life is dependent on nature that's why we call her Mother Nature. It nurtures humans as its offsprings. It makes we human beings spiritually, physically and mentally focused. It provides enough resources to help we-human beings live. We can't live without the resources. But we are not taking it positive. We don't understand its importance and is destroying it rapidly. If we need it for a long period we must maintain a cordial relation with the nature.

Question 3.

In This is Jody's Fawn, Jody's father uses a 'home remedy for a snake bite. What should a person now do if he or she is bitten by a snake ? Are all snakes poisonous? With the help of your teacher and others, find out answers to such questions. Then write a short paragraph on-What to do if a snake chooses to bite you.

Answer:

If a snake chooses to bite you, utmost care should be taken. A cut is drawn above the bite-mark and together the other side with a cloth so that the poison may not follow the blood circulation. The victim should not allow to sleep. The victim should be removed to hospital nearby as soon as possible. Stop providing water and eatables to him before the treatment starts. However, every snake is not a poisonous one. But no risk should be taken

Summary of This is Jody's Fawn

This is Jody's Fawn is a very touching story that tells us about a little child and his consciousness. It revolves around the emotions of Jody and his pure heart. When a snake bites Jody's father, he kills a doe to save him. He uses the heart and liver for drawing out the poison. However, the loss of that doe and thoughts about the fawn do not leave his mind. He thinks about it a lot and feels that abandoning him in the woods was not right. So, he convinces his family to let him raise the fawn. He even goes to the extent of saying that he will feed him his own share of milk. Everyone finally agrees and goes to the forest to find the fawn. On searching, he finally finds it and brings it home. Now, the fawn is safe and is being fed by Jody happily.