

English literature

The home coming

*STD.VI

◆Answer these following questions:-

1. What was Phatik's new plan for mischief?

Ans:- His plan was to shift the log by force from its place and roll it away.

2. Makhan did something that made Phatik furious. What was it?

Ans:- Makhan sat down on the log in front of them all, this made Phatik furious.

3. What did Phatik order his followers to do? What was the result?

Ans:- Phatik ordered his followers to roll over the log along with Makhan sitting on it.

As a result Makhan fell down on the ground.

4. A man came up to Phatik and asked him where the Chakravartis lived. What can you say about the way Phatik behaved?

Ans:- Phatik didn't guide the man and behaved rudely, it shows he only wanted to annoy the man.

5. Phatik's patience came to an end. He could not bear the injustice! What was the injustice that he couldn't bear?

Ans:- Phatik's brother Makhan played with his friends, disturbed his naughty plans and then complained to mother and Phatik was reprimanded. Phatik found this injustice hard to bear.

6. What did the mother do when Phatik was raining blows on Makhan?

Ans:- When Phatik was raining blows on Makhan his mother took Makhan's side and pulled Phatik away from Makhan and scolded him.

7. Who was Bishambher? Where did he come from?

Ans:- Bishamber was Phatik's maternal uncle(mother's brother). He had come from Bombay.

8. What did the mother tell Bishamber about her two sons?

Ans:- She told that Phatik was a big nuisance for her. He was a lazy, disobedient and wild boy while Makhan was an active, obedient and delightful child.

9. What prejudice had the mother against Phatik?

Ans:- She had a prejudice against Phatik that he would some day either drown Makhan in the river or break his head in a fight.

10. How did Bishamber offer to help his sister?

Ans:- Bishamber offered to take Phatik to Calcutta and educate him with his own children.

11. How did Phatik show his generosity to Makhan at the time of his departure for Calcutta?

Ans:- Phatik gave his fishing-rod, his big kite and marbles to Makhan at the time of his departure to Calcutta.

12. How did Phatik receive by his aunt at Calcutta?

Ans:- Phatik's aunt was not at all happy to see Phatik. His coming was upsetting for her and she made it quite obvious that he was not welcome.

13. Bishamber should really have thought twice before taking such unwise step? What was the unwise step that Bishamber had taken?

Ans:- Bishamber took Phatik to Calcutta without asking his wife, this was the unwise step taken by him.

14. How did Phatik fare at his school?

Ans:- Phatik could never adjust in the school. He gaped and never answered any question. He was always punished by his teacher. When the other boys played, he stood sadly by the window, lost in his thoughts.

15. Did Phatik want to go back to his village home. Why?

Ans:- Yes, Phatik wanted to go back to his village home, because he missed his village, home, friends, and his mischiefs with his friends.

16. What did the aunty say when Phatik told her that he had lost his book?

Ans:- His aunty became angry and shouted upon him when he told her that he had lost his book.

17. Phatik had high fever, yet he left for his village. Why?

Ans:- It was difficult for Phatik to stay even for a single day far from home. He was missing his home terribly, so he left for his village even in high fever.

18. What was Phatik 's condition when he was brought back in a police-van?

Ans:- He was completely wet from head to toe and covered with mud, his face and eyes were blazing with fever when he was brought back in a police-van.

19. 'What a heap of trouble this boy has given us!' Who said these words? What was the occasion?

Ans:- When a police constable took Phatik home and he was suffering from fever, then his aunt said these words.

20. What was it that brought tears into Bishamber's eyes?

Ans:- Phatik's pathetic condition and yet his burning desire to go back home brought tears into Bishamber's eyes.

21. What did doctor say about Phatik's condition?

Ans:- Phatik's fever rapidly increased and doctor said his condition was very critical.

22. Who had sent for Phatik's mother and why?

Ans:- After seeing Phatik miserable condition, Bishamber sent for Phatik's mother.

23. Describe the mother's grief when she sees Phatik lying ill.

Ans:- When Phatik's mother saw him lying ill, she burst into tears and cried -'Phatik, my darling, my darling'.

24. Phatik says at the end of the story 'Mother, the holidays have come'. What does it mean?

Ans:- He said so because whenever he asked his uncle to go back home, he said to wait till holidays.

However now his condition was critical and he was on the verge of death which would mean freedom from the scoldings at home and school, so he said that the holidays had come.

25. What do you think, happens to Phatik at the end of the story? How can you say that?

Ans:- Phatik died at the end of the story, because he could no longer see the people round his bed. His body stopped his restless movements.

◆Use the following phrases in sentences to bring out their meaning:-

I. *In front of-* in a position just ahead .

II. *to and fro-* here and there.

III. *Look after-* take care of.

IV. *Call out-* an instance of being summoned to deal with an emergency or do repairs.

V. *Prove futile-* producing no result.

VI. *Come to an end-* to be completed.

VII. *Bring up-* to carry, convey, conduct, or cause (someone or something) to come with,

VIII. *Look up-* to move your eyes upwards to look at somebody/something.

IX. *Get rid of-* to be free from something.

X. *Get up-* to stand up.

XI. *Burst into-* to begin to produce or do (something) sudden.

XII. *Find fault with-* make an adverse criticism or objection, sometimes unfairly.

oXIII. *Stick to-* continue or confine oneself to doing or using (a particular thing).

XIV. *Look for-* to search / to try to find.

XV. *Pluck up courage-* to try to get enough courage to do something.

XVI. *Fond of-* to like someone or something very much.

XVII. *In torrents-* a strong fast flow of water.

XVIII. *From head to foot-* all over one's body.

XIX. *Heave at-* to throw something at someone or something.

XX. *As if-* as would be the case if.

XXI. *As soon as-* at the moment (that); when

XXII. *Know no bounds-* have no limits.

XXIII. *Dragged on-* continue/carry on.

◆Word meanings:-

Ringleader- one who leads others in improper activities.

Mast- upright support for the sails of a boat or ship.

- *Thrash*- beat with a stick, especially as a punishment.
- *Heave* - make an effort to move.
- *Glory*- honour and respect.
- *Hoarse*- rough and harsh .
- *Fury*- Anger
- *Nibble*- take little bites of something.
- *Indignantly*- angrily and hatefully.
- *Sullenly*- angrily; unwilling to talk.
- *Vigour*- force, strength, energy.
- *Looked sheepish*- looked foolish
- *Prejudice*- opinion not founded on a reason; an irrational attitude of hatred.
- *Generosity*- large heartedness; ready to give freely.
- *Gaped*- stared with an open mouth.
- *Gazed*- looked long and steadily.
- *Laughing-stock*- person or thing that is ridiculed.
- *Jeer*- laugh at.
- *Clumsy*- awkward and ungraceful in movement or shape.
- *Country lout*- an ill mannered villager.
- *Futile*- useless; in vain.
- *Drenched to the skin*- made completely wet.
- *Delirious*- restless and talking incoherently.
- *Vacantly*- blankly, showing no sign of thought.
- *Mutter*- speak in a by low voice that is hard to hear.
- *Dragged on*- went on too long.
- *Flung*- threw somebody suddenly and carelessly.

C.7. Fill in the blanks with correct preposition:

Kids you have to do this exercise on your own.

C.8. SIMILE

Fill in the blanks with the words given in the list :

Kids you have to do this exercise on your own.

C. 9.and C.10.also you have to do your own.