

THE ASHES THAT MADE TREES BLOOM

[Comprehension Check]

Question 1. Why did the neighbours kill the dog?

Answer: The neighbors killed the dog in frustration and anger. They were expecting the dog to help them find a treasure the way the dog helped the old couple in finding one. But, the dog took them to a place where there was a foul smelling dead kitten.

Question 2. Mark the right item.

- (i) The old farmer and his wife loved the dog
- (a) because it helped them in their day-to-day work.
 - (b) as if it was their own baby.
 - (c) as they were kind to all living beings

Answer: (b) as if it was their own baby.

- (ii) When the old couple became rich, they
- (a) gave the dog better food.
 - (b) invited their greedy neighbours to a feast.
 - (c) lived comfortably and were generous towards their poor neighbours.

Answer: (c) lived comfortably and were generous towards their poor neighbours.

- (iii) The greedy couple borrowed the mill and the mortar to make
- (a) rice pastry and bean sauce.
 - (b) magic ash to win rewards.
 - (c) a pile of gold.

Answer: (c) a pile of gold.

[Working with the text]

Question 1. The old farmer is a kind person. What evidence of his kindness do you find in the first two paragraphs?

Answer: The old farmer is a kind person, as the first paragraph says that the old couple treated the dog as if it were their own child. They used to feed him pieces of fish with their own chopsticks. They used to offer him boiled rice. The second paragraph says that the old man often turned up a sod on purpose to give food to the birds.

Question 2. What did the dog do to lead the farmer to the hidden gold?

Answer: The dog came running to the farmer and kept its paws against his legs and continuously kept directing towards a place behind him through his head. The old man at first thought that the dog is just playing but when it kept running to and fro and whining, the old man followed to the place.

**Question 3. (i) How did the spirit of the dog help the farmer first?
(ii) How did it help him next?**

Answer: (i) The spirit of the dog appeared in the farmer's dream and instructed it to cut off the pine tree and make a mortar and hand-mill with that. When the farmer followed the instructions of the spirit of the dog, he received heaps of gold. That is how the spirit of the dog helped him first.

(ii) The second time the spirit of the dog appeared in the farmer's dream, and said to old man to collect the ashes of the mortar and the mill from the wicked neighbours and sprinkle it on the dead trees. When the farmer followed his instructions and sprinkled the ashes on the cherry tree in front of the daimio, it blossomed and the old man was awarded with high-valued gifts.

Question 4. Why did the daimio reward the farmer but punish his neighbour for the same act?

Answer: When the old farmer sprinkled the ash on the withered cherry tree in front of the daimio, it blossomed. This made the daimio pleased with farmer's act of welcoming him. But, when the neighbour sprinkled the ashes on the tree in front of the daimio, nothing happened. Instead, the same ash fell on the daimio his and his wife's eyes and nose. This spoiled the whole program and irritated the daimio. That is why the neighbour was punished.

[Working with language]

Question 1. Read the following conversation.

RAVI: What are you doing?

MRIDU: I'm reading a book.

RAVI: Who wrote it?

MRIDU: Ruskin Bond.

RAVI: Where did you find it?

MRIDU: In the library.

Notice that 'what', 'who', 'where', are question words.

Questions that require information begin with question words.

Some other question words are 'when', 'why', 'where', 'which' and 'how'.

Remember that

- What asks about actions, things, etc.
- Who asks about people.
- Which asks about people or things.
- Where asks about place.
- When asks about time.
- Why asks about reason or purpose.
- How asks about means, manner or degree.
- Whose asks about possessions.

Read the following paragraph and frame questions on the italicized phrases.

Anil is *in school*. I am in school too. Anil is sitting *in the left row*. He is *reading a book*. Anil's friend is sitting *in the second row*. He is *sharpening his pencil*. *The teacher* is writing on the blackboard. Children are writing in their copybooks. Some children are *looking out of the window*.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (iii) _____
- (iv) _____
- (v) _____
- (vi) _____
- (vii) _____

Answer:

- (i) Where is Anil?
- (ii) Which row is Anil sitting?
- (iii) What Anil is doing?
- (iv) Where row is Anil's friend sitting in?
- (v) What is his friend doing?
- (vi) Who is writing on the blackboard?
- (vii) What children are doing?

Question 2: Write appropriate question words in the blank spaces in the following dialogue.

NEHA: _____ did you get this book?

SHEELA: Yesterday morning.

NEHA: _____ is your sister crying?

SHEELA: Because she has lost her doll.

NEHA: _____ room is this, yours or hers?

SHEELA: It's ours.

NEHA: _____ do you go to school?

SHEELA: We walk to school. It is nearby.

Answer:

NEHA: **When** did you get this book?

SHEELA: Yesterday morning.

NEHA: **Why** is your sister crying?

SHEELA: Because she has lost her doll.

NEHA: **Whose** room is this, yours or hers?

SHEELA: It's ours.

NEHA: **How** do you go to school?

SHEELA: We walk to school. It is nearby.

Question 3: Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

how, what, when, where, which

(i) My friend lost his chemistry book. Now he doesn't know _____ to do and _____ to look for it.

(ii) There are so many toys in the shops. Neena can't decide _____ one to buy.

(iii) You don't know the way to my school. Ask the policeman _____ to get there.

(iv) You should decide soon _____ to start building your house.

(v) Do you know _____ to ride a bicycle? I don't remember _____ and _____ I learnt it.

(vi) "You should know _____ to talk and _____ to keep your mouth shut," the teacher advised Anil.

Answer:

(i) My friend lost his chemistry book. Now he doesn't know **what** to do and **where** to look for it.

(ii) There are so many toys in the shops. Neena can't decide **which** one to buy.

(iii) You don't know the way to my school. Ask the policeman **how** to get there.

(iv) You should decide soon **when** to start building your house.

(v) Do you know **how** to ride a bicycle? I don't remember **when** and **where** I learnt it.

(vi) "You should know **when** to talk and **where** to keep your mouth shut," the teacher advised Anil.

Question 4: Add im- or in- to each of the following words and use them in place of the italicized words in the sentences given below.

patient, proper, possible, sensitive, competent

- (i) The project appears *very difficult* at first sight but it can be completed if we work very hard.
- (ii) He lacks *competence*. That's why he can't keep any job for more than a year.
- (iii) "Don't *lose patience*. Your letter will come one day," the postman told me.
- (iv) That's *not a proper* remark to make under the circumstances.
- (v) He appears to be *without sensitivity*. In fact, he is very emotional.

Answer:

- (i) The project appears *impossible* at first sight but it can be completed if we work very hard.
- (ii) He is *incompetent*. That's why he can't keep any job for more than a year.
- (iii) "Don't *be impatient*. Your letter will come one day," the postman told me.
- (iv) That's *an improper* remark to make under the circumstances.
- (v) He appears to be *insensitive*. In fact, he is very emotional.

Question 5. Read the following sentences.

It was *a* cold morning and stars still glowed in *the* sky.
An old man was walking along *the* road.

The words in italics are articles. 'A' and 'an' are indefinite articles and 'the' is the definite article. 'A' is used before a singular countable noun. 'An' is used before a word that begins with a vowel.

• a boy - an actor; a mango - an apple; a university - an hour

Use 'a', 'an' or 'the' in the blanks:

There was once _____ play which became very successful. _____ famous actor was acting in it. In _____ play his role was that of _____ aristocrat who had been imprisoned in _____ castle for twenty years. In _____ last act of _____ play someone would come on _____ stage with _____ letter which he would hand over to _____ prisoner. Even though _____ aristocrat was not expected to read _____ letter at each performance, he always insisted that _____ letter be written out from beginning to end.

Answer:

There was once **a** play which became very successful. **A** famous actor was acting in it. In **the** play his role was that of **an** aristocrat who had been imprisoned in **a** castle for twenty years. In **the** last act of **the** play someone would come on **the** stage with **a** letter which he would hand over to **the** prisoner. Even though **the** aristocrat was not expected to read **the** letter at each performance, he always insisted that **the** letter be written out from beginning to end.

Question 6. Encircle (underlined here) the correct article.

Nina was looking for (a / the) job. After many interviews she got (a / the) job she was looking for.

A : Would you like (a/an/the) apple or (a/an/the) banana?

B : I'd like (a/an/the) apple, please.

A : Take (a/an/the) red one in (a/an/the) fruit bowl.

You may take (a/an/the) orange also, if you like.

B : Which one?

A : (A/An/The) one beside (a/an/the) banana.

Answer:

A : Would you like (a/an/the) apple or (a/an/the) banana?

B : I'd like (a/an/the) apple, please.

A : Take (a/an/the) red one in (a/an/the) fruit bowl.

You may take (a/an/the) orange also, if you like.

B : Which one?

A : (A/An/The) one beside (a/an/the) banana.