



ENGLISH

BOOKS - FULL MARKS ENGLISH (HINGLISH)

THIS IS JODY'S FAWN

NCERT

TEXTBOOK

QUESTIONS

SOLVED

(COMPREHENSION CHECK)

1. What had happened to Jody's father?



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2. How did the doe save Penny's life?



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3. Why does Jody want to bring the fawn home?



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4. How does Jody know that the fawn is a male?



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



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6. Why was Mill-wheel afraid to leave Jody alone?



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7. How did Jody bring the fawn back home?



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8. Jody was filled with emotion after he found the fawn. Can you find at least three words or

phrases which show how he felt?



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9. How did the deer drink milk from the gourd?



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



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



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12. What did Doc Wilson mean when he said, "Nothing in the world ever comes quite free"?



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



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14. 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?



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NCERT TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS SOLVED (WORKING WITH LANGUAGE)

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 questions in direct speech. Put them

into reported speech.

Q. Penny said, "Do you really want it son?"



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2. 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 questions in direct speech. Put them into reported speech.

Q. Mill-wheel said, "Will he ride back with me?"



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3. 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 questions in direct speech. Put them into reported speech.

Q. He said to Mill-wheel, "Do you think the fawn is still there?"



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4. 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 questions in direct speech. Put them into reported speech.

Q. He asked Mill-wheel, "Will you help me find him?"



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5. 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 questions in direct speech. Put them into reported speech.

Q. He said, "Was it up here that Pa got bitten by the snake?"



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6. 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 is 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').

Q. Jody then went to the kitchen.



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7. 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 is 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').

Q. The fawn wobbled after him.



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8. 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 is 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').

Q. You found him.



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9. 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 is 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').

Q. He picked it up.



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10. 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 is 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').

Q. He dipped his fingers in the milk.



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11. 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 is 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').

Q. It bleated frantically and butted him.



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12. 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 is 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').

Q. The fawn sucked his fingers.



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13. 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 is 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').

Q. He lowered his fingers slowly into the milk.



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14. 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 is 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').

Q. It stamped its small hoofs impatiently.



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15. 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 is 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').

Q. He held his fingers below the level of the milk.



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16. 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 is 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').

Q. The fawn followed him.



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17. 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 is 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').

Q. He walked all day.



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18. 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 is 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').

Q. He stroked its sides.



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19. 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 is 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').

Q. The fawn lifted its nose.



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20. 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 is 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').

Q. Its legs hung limply.



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21. 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
parted

draw
clearing

make
sweet

wonder
light

scrawny
pick



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TEXTBOOK

QUESTIONS

SOLVED

(SPEAKING)

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



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2. Imagine you make 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.



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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.



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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.



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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.



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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS SOLVED (SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)

1. When and why does Jody's father need a remedy?



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2. How does Jody react to the cruelty of his father?



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3. How does Penny take his son's argument?



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4. What did Doc Wilson say about Jody's suggestion?



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5. Why did Jody see only vultures and kites feeding on the dead body of the doe?



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6. How did Jody approach and win the trust of the fawn?



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7. How did Jody feel as he touched the fawn's skin?



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8. How did Jody feed the fawn?





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9. What message does the story of the fawn convey to the readers?



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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS SOLVED (LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)

1. How did Jody persuade his father to go to the forest to bring back the fawn?



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2. How did Jody feed the little fawn?



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