

# CG Board Class 9 English Book Solutions



CGBSE Class 9 English Solutions  
CHAPTER- Reading A  
Unit - 4 - Travel and Tourism  
The Eyes Have It

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**Comprehension-**

**Q.I. Answer the following questions.**

**1. What details could the narrator gather about the girl?**

**Ans:-** The girl was going to saharanpur to meet her aunt and that she was beautiful are the details the narrator could gather about the girl.

**2. The girl was startled to hear the narrator's voice. Why was she startled?**

**Ans:-** The girl was startled to hear the narrator's voice because the narrator was sitting in a dark corner which the girl didn't notice.

**3. What differences does the narrator point out between those who can see and those who cannot? List them.**

**Ans:-** The narrator points out major differences between those who can see and those who cannot. The narrator says people who can see have too much to take in so they fail to see what is right in front of them. On the other hand, those who cannot see have to take in the essentials only, which completely depends on their remaining senses.

**4. Was the narrator able to hide from the girl and from the new fellow traveller the fact that he was blind? Give evidence from the story in support of your opinion.**

**Ans:-** The narrator was able to hide from the girl the fact that he was blind.

“What is it like outside?” I asked

She seemed to find nothing strange in the question. Had she noticed already that I could not see? But her next question removed my doubts.

“Why don't you look out of the window?” she asked. This conversation between the two of them makes clear that she didn't know he was blind just like her.

When the girl left as the train had reached saharanpur, another passenger came and he too didn't come to know that the narrator was blind.

"It was her eyes I noticed, Not her hair. She had beautiful eyes but they were of no use to her. She was completely blind. Didn't you notice?"

**5. Whose voices does the narrator hear when the girl i) boards the train and ii) gets off the train?**

**Ans:-** The narrator heard the voice of :-

1) When the girl boards the train, It was her parents' voice Who were giving instructions to her.

2) When the girl got off the train, the narrator heard a shouting voice of porters and vendors who were at the platform. He also heard a high pitched voice which was of a female near the carriage door.

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**Q.II.The narrator made some comments. What could have been his comments if he could see? Complete the bubbles with the imaginary comments of the narrator.**

**Ans:-**

What is it like Outside ? : "Why don't you look out of the window ?

You have an Interesting face : "It's nice to be told I have an interesting face".

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**Vocabulary-**

**Q. Write down the words/phrases used by the author to describe the sounds mentioned in the lesson.**

| Sounds mentioned in the lesson | Word/phrases used to describe the sounds |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| sound of slippers              | Slapped                                  |
| the girls' laugh               | Pleasantly a clear ringing               |
| the whistle of the train       | shrieked                                 |

|                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| carriage         | Groaned and shook         |
| wheels           | rhythm                    |
| engine           | rhythm                    |
| the aunt's voice | High pitched female voice |

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### Grammar-

#### 1. Phrasal verbs-

**Q. Read the following sentences from the story.**

1. The couple who **saw** her **off** were probably her parents.
2. The train gathered speed, the wheels **took up** their song.

The words in bold are phrasal verbs. A phrasal verb is a verb followed by a preposition or an adverb; the combination creates a meaning different from the original verb alone.

In sentence 1, the object is between the verb and the preposition. It is thus a separable phrasal verb. In sentence 2, the preposition comes next to the verb and is therefore called inseparable phrasal verb. Sometimes, a phrasal verb may be both separable and inseparable, as in the sentence given below.

He **picked** the book **up**.

He **picked up** the book.

**Now use the following phrasal verbs from the story in your own sentences.**

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#### 2. Narration-

**Q. Compare column 1 with column 2. Write down the difference related to the use of pronouns, verbs, punctuation and word order in column 3. Some are done for you.**

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|

|                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "You are a very gallant young man,"She said                                                                                                      | She said that he was a very gallant young man,                                                                                          | You he<br>are was<br>'That' is added. Inverted commas are removed                                                                              |
| "you have an interesting face," I remarked.<br>She gave a little She gave a little exclamation and said "I didn't see you either, " I was here." | I remarked that she had face," an interesting face. She gave a little exclamation and said that she hadn't known anyone else was here." | You - she<br>Have - had<br>'That is added invested commas are remarked<br>I- she<br>Didn't hadit<br>'That is added invested commas are removed |
| "I didn't see you either," I said " But I heard you come in"                                                                                     | I said that I hadn't seen her either, but that I had heard her come in.                                                                 | You - I<br>Didn't - hadn't<br>See- seen<br>'That is added commas are removed.                                                                  |
| "We'll soon be at your station,"<br>I said. ("We will ....<br><br>"Where are you going?" She asked                                               | I said that we'd soon be at station,"<br>(..we would...)<br>She asked where he was going.                                               | Your -her<br>Will - would<br>That is added inverted commas are removed<br><br>you he<br>are was<br>Inverted commas are removed                 |
| "Are you going all the way Dehra?"<br>" I asked.                                                                                                 | I asked if she was going to Dehra?                                                                                                      | Your - she<br>Are -was<br>Asked and if are used to join the ideas                                                                              |

Complete Column 2 after making suitable changes in the direct speech given in Column 1. (Note that inverted commas have not been used since the text has been written in the dialogue form.)

| Column 1            | Column 2         | Column 3 |
|---------------------|------------------|----------|
| Vikas's comments in | Vikas's comments | Change   |

| direct speech                                                                                                    | indirect speech                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| It's an educational tour.                                                                                        | Vikas said that it was an educational tour.                                                                                                 | It's It was<br>that is added                                                                          |
| Only the students of classes 9 and 10 have come. Shabari offered delicious fruits to Lord Rama.                  | Vikas said that only the student of classes 9 and 10 has come, Vikas said that shabari had offered delicious fruit to lord rama.            | have come - had come<br>that is added<br>Offered - had offered .<br>that is added                     |
| My class teacher told us that this beautiful temple was built in the 12th century AD during the Kalchuri period. | Vikas said that his class teacher had told them that the beautiful temple had been built in the 12th century AD during the Kalchuri period. | My - his<br>Told - had told<br>Us -them<br>This - that<br>Was built - had been built<br>That is added |
| I will surely watch the interview.                                                                               | Vikas said that he would surely watch the interview.                                                                                        | will - would<br>that is added<br>I - he                                                               |

| Questions that the reporter asked                                  | the reporter's questions in indirect speech                                             | Change                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| What is the purpose of the picnic?                                 | The reporter asked what the purpose of the picnic was ?                                 | is - was<br>was is moved to the end of the sentence                           |
| Have the students of all classes in your school come for the tour? | The reporter asked if the students of all classes in his school had come for the tour ? | 'If' - is<br>'Have' is deleted for the tour?<br>Your - his<br>Come - had come |
| Have you seen Shivrinarayan Temple                                 | The reporter asked if he had seen shivrinarayan temple?                                 | 'If' - is<br>'have' is deleted<br>You - he                                    |
| Has your visit to                                                  | The reporter asked if                                                                   | .....asked me                                                                 |

|                                                               |                                                                                    |                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Shivrinarayan been educational?                               | his visit to shivrinarayan had been educational?                                   | Your - his has been - had been                          |
| Would you like to comment on the scenic beauty of this place? | The reporter asked if he would like to comment on the scenic beauty of that place? | add 'if' you you would you like he would like this that |

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### **Speaking-**

**Q. Suppose a visually challenged person travels with you through your village, how would you describe your village to that person?**

(You may tell him about river/ponds, mountains/hills, temples and other religious places, festivals, things related to agriculture and industry in the village, educational institutions etc.)

**Work in groups. Later, anyone from your group could tell the rest of the class how your group will describe the village.**

**Ans:** I live in a small village a few kilometres away from the main city. My village is situated in a quiet & peaceful environment. It is a small village with agricultural lands.

My village is famous in the city for its beauty. There is an equal proportion of men and women in my village.

My village is very beautiful. There are lofty mountains. Villagers often visit hilly areas and enjoy the beauty of nature.

It has lush green fields. People grow vegetables, fruits and other crops. The environment of my village is very serene and peaceful. Cold breeze in summer is really joyful.

Morning breeze is very refreshing in my village. Apples and grapes excessively grow there. The scene of the sunset from the mountains is very beautiful.

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### **Study Skills-**

### **Homonyms**

A word that sounds the same as another word and has the same spelling, but has a different meaning is called a homonym.

Here is an example.

This house does not **suit** me.

He is wearing a new **suit**.

**Q. Use each of the words given below with two meanings, as in the example given above. Consult the dictionary to find more meanings of each of these words.**

**a. Still :-**

- 1) He still leaves with his mother.
- 2) There is a still body of young man

**b. Register:-**

- 1) I have registered for my exams.
- 2) The electroscope was to register the tiny charges.

**c. draw :-**

- 1) He drew a cat.
- 2) The match was drawn because of rain.

**d. Move:-**

- 1) She moved the door.
- 2) She made a sudden move towards me.

**e. Face:-**

- 1) He turned to face her.
- 2) She was scarlet in the face and perspiring profusely.

**f. Train:-**

- 1) This Scheme will train people for promotion.
- 2) We should leave or else we might miss the train.