Chapter 9: Vocation

CONTENTS

5 exercises · 27 questions

9.1	New Words	6 Q
9.2	Answer the following questions	5 Q
9.3	Think and discuss	2 Q
9.4	Match the words with their meanings	5 Q
9.5	Underline the mistake and rewrite the correct sentence	9 Q

Exercise 9.1 — New Words

Q1 What is the meaning of the word 'vocation'?

SOLUTION

The word 'vocation' means a person's job or occupation — the work they do regularly.

Answer: A person's job or occupation.

Q2 What is the meaning of the word 'gong'?

SOLUTION

A 'gong' is a metal disc that produces a loud sound when hit with a small hammer.

Answer: A metal disc that makes a loud sound when struck.

Q3 What is the meaning of the word 'lane'?

SOLUTION

A 'lane' is a narrow path or road.

Answer: A narrow path or road.

Q4 What is the meaning of the word 'giant'?

SOLUTION

A 'giant' is an imaginary man-like creature of great height and strength.

Answer: An imaginary man-like creature of great height and strength.

Q5 What is the meaning of the word 'spade'?

SOLUTION

A 'spade' is a tool used for digging the ground in a garden.

Answer: A tool used for gardening / digging the ground.

Q6 What is the meaning of the word 'lantern'?

SOLUTION

A 'lantern' is a case that holds a candle or light and can be easily carried.

Answer: A portable case holding a candle or light.

Exercise 9.2 — Answer the following questions

Q1 Who is the speaker in the poem?

SOLUTION

The poem is narrated by a young child — a school-going boy who travels to school in the morning and returns in the afternoon.

Answer: The speaker is a young school-going child (a boy).

Q2 Why does the speaker want to be a hawker?

SOLUTION

The speaker sees the hawker walking freely on the road, with no fixed path, no fixed place to go, and no time to return home.
The hawker is free to spend his day how he likes, crying 'Bangles, crystal bangles!'
The speaker wishes for this freedom — with no school and no rush.

Answer: Because the hawker is completely free — no fixed road, no fixed time, no one to hurry him. The speaker envies that freedom.

Q3 What does he like about the gardener?

SOLUTION

The speaker likes that the gardener can do whatever he likes with his spade.
The gardener can soil his clothes with dust, get baked in the sun, or get wet — and nobody takes him to task for it.
The speaker wishes he could dig freely without anyone stopping him.

Answer: He likes that the gardener can dig freely, soil his clothes, get baked in the sun or get wet — and nobody scolds him for it.

Q4 What does the speaker compare the street lamp to?

SOLUTION

The speaker compares the street lamp to a giant with one red eye in its head.
The lamp stands tall in the dark lane, glowing like the single eye of a giant.

Answer: The speaker compares the street lamp to a giant with one red eye in its head.

Q5 On the basis of the poem that you have read, share the daily schedule of the speaker.

SOLUTION

At ten in the morning, the speaker walks to school along the lane.
At four in the afternoon, the speaker comes back from school.
In the evening, when it gets dark, the speaker's mother sends him to bed.
So the speaker's day goes: morning — school, afternoon — return home, evening — bedtime.

Answer: At ten in the morning he goes to school. At four in the afternoon he returns home. In the evening, when it gets dark, his mother sends him to bed.

Exercise 9.3 — Think and discuss

Q1 Why does the speaker admire people with different vocations?

SOLUTION

The speaker admires the hawker, the gardener, and the watchman because each of them seems free to do as they like.

Unlike the child who must follow a strict schedule — go to school, come home, go to bed — these workers are not tied by rules and timetables.

The child sees only the freedom and enjoyment in their work and wishes he had the same.

Answer: The speaker admires them because they seem free to work in their own way, with no fixed rules or timetables — something the child longs for.

Q2 What are the things that you observe on your way to school and your way back home?

SOLUTION

This is a personal answer — students may mention things they see on their daily route.

For example: vendors selling food or goods, traffic, animals, trees, workers, shopkeepers, children playing.

Answer: On the way to school, I observe street vendors, vehicles, birds, and people going about their work. On the way back, I see shopkeepers, playing children, and workers finishing their tasks. (Personal answer — may vary.)

Exercise 9.4 — Match the words with their meanings

Q1 Match the word 'Gong' with its correct meaning: (a) A tool used for gardening (b) A metal disc that produces a loud sound when hit with a small hammer (c) A narrow path (d) A case that holds a candle or light (e) An imaginary man-like creature of great height and strength.

SOLUTION

Gong → A metal disc that produces a loud sound when hit with a small hammer.

Answer: Gong → A metal disc that produces a loud sound when hit with a small hammer.

Q2 Match the word 'Spade' with its correct meaning.

SOLUTION

Spade → A tool used for gardening.

Answer: Spade → A tool used for gardening.

Q3 Match the word 'Lane' with its correct meaning.

SOLUTION

Lane → A narrow path.

Answer: Lane → A narrow path.

Q4 Match the word 'Giant' with its correct meaning.

SOLUTION

Giant → An imaginary man-like creature of great height and strength.

Answer: Giant → An imaginary man-like creature of great height and strength.

Q5 Match the word 'Lantern' with its correct meaning.

SOLUTION

Lantern → A case that holds a candle or light in any form and can be easily carried.

Answer: Lantern → A case that holds a candle or light and can be easily carried.

Exercise 9.5 — Underline the mistake and rewrite the correct sentence

Q1 Find the mistake and rewrite correctly: 'The speaker goes for school at ten in the morning.'

SOLUTION

The mistake is 'goes for school' — the correct preposition is 'to'.
Corrected: The speaker goes to school at ten in the morning.

Answer: The speaker goes to school at ten in the morning.

Q2 Find the mistake and rewrite correctly: 'The fox ran fast than the others.'

SOLUTION

The mistake is 'fast than' — in a comparison, we use 'faster than'.
Corrected: The fox ran faster than the others.

Answer: The fox ran faster than the others.

Q3 Find the mistake and rewrite correctly: 'Mita was slept when the doorbell rang.'

SOLUTION

The mistake is 'was slept' — the correct form is 'was sleeping' (past continuous).
Corrected: Mita was sleeping when the doorbell rang.

Answer: Mita was sleeping when the doorbell rang.

Q4 Find the mistake and rewrite correctly: 'The old elephant walked slow to the river.'

SOLUTION

The mistake is 'slow' — it is used as an adjective here but should be the adverb 'slowly'.
Corrected: The old elephant walked slowly to the river.

Answer: The old elephant walked slowly to the river.

Q5 Find the mistake and rewrite correctly: 'Radhika is tall than Suman.'

SOLUTION

The mistake is 'tall than' — when comparing two people, we use the comparative form 'taller than'.
Corrected: Radhika is taller than Suman.

Answer: Radhika is taller than Suman.

Q6 Find the mistake and rewrite correctly: 'Sudhanshu ran faster of all the runners.'

SOLUTION

The mistake is 'faster of' — when comparing more than two, we use the superlative form 'fastest of'.
Corrected: Sudhanshu ran fastest of all the runners.

Answer: Sudhanshu ran fastest of all the runners.

Q7 Find the mistake and rewrite correctly: 'My mother are cooking.'

SOLUTION

The mistake is 'are' — 'My mother' is singular, so the verb should be 'is'.
Corrected: My mother is cooking.

Answer: My mother is cooking.

Q8 Find the mistake and rewrite correctly: 'He go to school everyday.'

SOLUTION

The mistake is 'go' — with 'He' (third person singular), the verb should be 'goes'.
Corrected: He goes to school everyday.

Answer: He goes to school everyday.

Q9 Find the mistake and rewrite correctly: 'The birds is flying.'

SOLUTION

The mistake is 'is' — 'The birds' is plural, so the verb should be 'are'.
Corrected: The birds are flying.

Answer: The birds are flying.