

Chapter 6 This is Jody's Fawn

Questions:

1. What had happened to Jody's father?
2. How did the doe save Penny's life?
3. Why does Jody want to bring the fawn home?
4. How does Jody know that the fawn is a male?

Answer:

1. Jody's father had been bitten by a rattlesnake.
2. Jody's father killed the doe or she dear. He used her heart and liver to draw out the snake's poison. In this way the doe saved Penny's life.
3. Jody's father had killed the doe. Without the mother-deer, the fawn was likely to starve to death in the forest. So Jody wanted to bring the young fawn home.
4. The spots on the fawn's body made Jody know that it was a male.

Comprehension Check (Page 91)

Questions:

1. Jody didn't want Mill-wheel with him for two reasons. What were they?
2. Why was Mill-wheel afraid to leave Jody alone?

Answer:

1. Jody didn't want Mill-wheel to join him in the search for the fawn. The reason was that he was not sure about the fawn's safety. He didn't want Mill-wheel to see his disappointment.
2. Mill-wheel was afraid that Jody might be lost in the jungle.

Comprehension Check (Page 94)

Questions:

1. How did Jody bring the fawn back home?
2. Jody was filled with emotion after he found the fawn. Can you find at least three words or phrases which show how he felt?
3. How did the deer drink milk from the gourd?
4. Why didn't the fawn follow Jody up the steps as he had thought it would?

Answer:

1. Jody picked up the fawn into his arms and proceeded to home. After some distance, he kept the fawn down and took rest. Later on, the fawn followed him. Thus he brought the fawn back home.
2. (i) The fawn) shook him through with the stare of its liquid eye.
(ii) The touch of the fawn made him delirious.
(iii) As though the fawn were a china deer.

3. Jody dipped his fingers in the milk. Then he left the fawn suck his fingers. He did so several times. Finally, the fawn drank off all the milk from the gourd.
4. The fawn didn't know how to raise its feet to climb the steps.

Working With the Text (Page 94)

Questions 1:

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

Answer:

Penny was convinced by Jody's argument that it would be ungrateful if they left the fawn in the forest to starve. He realised that Jody was right.

Question 2:

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

Answer:

Doc Wilson meant that Penny must pay back to the doe whom he had killed for his own gain by bringing up her fawn.

Question 3:

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

Answer:

Jody looked after the fawn like a mother. He made it drink milk with his fingers dipped in milk. This is how a mother feeds her baby. Jody was glad that he had found the fawn.

Question 4:

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?

Answer:

Jody's mother turned her nose when she heard that he was going to bring back the fawn. She gasped with surprise because she didn't want to see an animal in her home.

Working With Language (Page 94)

Question 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 some questions in direct speech. Put them into reported speech.

1. Penny said, "Do you really want it son?"
2. Mill-wheel said, "Will he ride back with me?"
3. He said to Mill-wheel, "Do you think the fawn is still there?"
4. He asked Mill-wheel, "Will you help me find him?"
5. He said, "Was it up here that Pa got bitten by the snake?"

Answer:

1. Penny asked his son if he really wanted the fawn.

2. Mill-wheel enquired if Jody would ride back with him.
3. Jody asked Mill-wheel if he thought the fawn was still there.
4. He asked Mill-wheel if he would help him find the fawn.
5. Mill-wheel wanted to know if that was the place where Pa had got bitten by the snake.

Question 2:

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').

- (i) Jody then went to the kitchen.
- (ii) The fawn wobbled after him.
- (iii) You found him.
- (iv) He picked it up.
- (v) He dipped his fingers in the milk.
- (vi) It bleated frantically and butted
- (vii) The fawn sucked his fingers.
- (viii) He lowered his fingers slowly into the milk.
- (ix) It stamped its small hoofs impatiently.
- (x) He held his fingers below the level of the milk,
- (xi) The fawn followed
- (xii) He walked all day.
- (xiii) He stroked its sides.
- (xiv) The fawn lifted its nose.
- (xv) Its legs hung limply.

Answer:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) intransitive | (ii) intransitive | (iii) transitive |
| (v) transitive | (vi) intransitive, transitive | (vii) transitive |
| (ix) transitive | (x) transitive | (xi) transitive |
| (xiii) transitive | (xiv) transitive | (xv) intransitive |

Question 3:

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

draw

make

wonder

scrawny

parted

clearing

sweet

light

pick

Answer:

The words would appear in the following sequence in the dictionary:

clearing,

close,

draw,

light,

make,

parted,

pick,

scrawny,

sweet,

wonder.

Idioms or phrasal verbs connected to the above words.

Clearing: clearing, campaign

Close: close shave, close up, close quarters

Draw: draw the curtain on/over, draw a blank

Light: in the light of, bring to light

Make: make the most of, make up

Part: part with, parted comparing

Pick: pick up, pick and choose

Scrawny: the scrawny neck

Sweet: have a sweet tooth, sweet seventeen, sweet tongued, sweet nothings

Wonder: wonder world, wonder load, nine day's wonder, wonder about, do wonders.

Speaking (Page 96)

Question 1:

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

Answer:

Most of the animals are our friends. Dogs, horses, elephants, cows are a few such animals that serve us. But man has been killing codfish or the whales for oil. Tigers are killed for their skin and bones. This is not fair. But there is no harm if any of them are killed strictly to save human life, properly and agriculture.

However, killing animals is a crime. It is wrong to kill wild life for their hide or for pleasure.

Question 2:

Imagine you wake 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.

Answer:

The young ones of cats, dogs and some birds attract us as does a human child. When I was a child, I wanted to adopt a kitten or a puppy as pet. I found a good breed puppy at my doorstep one day. But it created a commotion in the house. My mother got irritated at the very presence of pets in the house. They bite and bark, enter the kitchen or sit on our beds and make things dirty. But I assured her that I would look after my puppy and train it. The loyal dog would act as security guard and a playmate. My parents finally relented and let me have the poor puppy as a pet.

Writing (Page 96)

Question 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.

Answer:

I have taken a kitten as my pet. It is female with silky fur and skin. She keeps me busy. My mother does not take interest in my pet. She curses the little one for doing mischief, for moving about in the house, for making the bed and floor dirty. The kitten enters the kitchen and drinks up milk. She is naughty and disobedient also. She is most unlike a dog which is loyal, obedient and strong. Still I like my pet because it is lively, playful and frisky.

Question 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.

Answer:

(i) Man and nature are complementary to each other. Man for ages has been using forests, minerals and chemicals for his survival. Earth and nature are our lifelines. They help us directly or indirectly. Take for example the paper we print, our books and newspapers. They are products of trees. We get fruits, flowers and fodder from nature. We get water and air free from nature. It is unfortunate that we are over using the limited resources and are also polluting them.

Nature is our Mother. We must not use up anything to the extent that it is not restored naturally. By cutting down trees or killing whales we are, in a way, depriving our children of their share. Let us give back to nature for the benefits we get from it.

(ii) Some of the natural resources that we use are water, coal, mineral oil, etc.

Question 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.

Answer:

Snakes are the most dreaded of wild creatures. This is why we use sticks to kill them. There are many poisonous snakes. Green snakes or water snakes are not poisonous. Still we cannot be sure of it. So we don't take a chance. We call in a snake charmer to draw the cobra out of the house. A snake-bite can kill the victim in a few minutes. But the victim can be saved if he gets the first aid in the form of blood-letting and anti-venom serum. The cure for snake bite is prepared from the snake's poison.

In case I am bitten by a poisonous snake, the first thing I would do is to put a band tightly over the bitten part. Then I shall use a blade or knife to make a small cut on the bitten part, and press the poisonous blood out. Then I shall go to hospital for medical help. I shall not go to sleep until I feel better and safe.

MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

I. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question 1:

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

Answer:

Penny, Jody's father, is bitten by a poisonous rattlesnake. Instead of going to a doctor, he kills a she deer and uses her liver to draw out the poison.

Question 2:

How does Jody react to the cruelty of his father?

Answer:

Jody, the small boy, tells his father that he had left the fawn alone and defenceless to die. So it is their moral duty to save the innocent and hungry young one of the doe.

Question 3:

How does Penny take his son's argument?

Answer:

Penny agreed with Jody's argument that it would be ungrateful to leave the fawn to starve.

Question 4:

What did Doc Wilson say about Jody's suggestion?

Answer:

Doc Wilson said that they had to pay the price for everything. He justified the plan of Jody and Penny about the fawn.

Question 5:

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

Answer:

The sand showed large footprints of tigers or leopards but they did not eat up the dead doe. The reason was that the big cats killed an animal themselves to eat its flesh. Vultres and kites are birds of prey. They also feed on the dead bodies.

Question 6:

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

Answer:

The fawn shook with fear as Jody drew near. It lifted its nose and scented the visitor. Jody moved forward on all fours and put his arms around its body.

Question 7:

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

Answer:

Jody found the fawn's skin very soft and clean. He stroked its sides gently as though it were made of clay and would break soon.

Question 8:

How did Jody feed the fawn?

Answer:

Jody decided to give away his share of milk to the fawn. He poured the milk into a small pot.

Then he dipped his fingers in the milk and put them into its mouth. The fawn sucked slowly until the milk vanished.

Question 9:

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

Answer:

The story highlights two things. It is not fair to kill an animal for its use as a cure. Secondly, one should have pity and love for the animals.