

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
SUBJECT: ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH
CLASS- 8 (A, B) 2nd Term

Chapter - 6. Kindness (Poem)

Chapter - 7. The King's Drum

Chapter - 8. Our Cuisine

Chapter- 9. Respect Courtesy and Honour

Chapter 6
Kindness (poem)

EXERCISES

A. Answer the given questions

1. What are some faces of kindness mentioned in the poem?

Ans: - Some of the faces of kindness mentioned in the poem are gentle words to the hurting soul, a welcoming smile to the lonely stranger, an eager help to the helpless one, a giving hand to the undeserving.

2. "Show some today, you may not pass this way again!" What does the poet mean by this?

Ans: - Any good that we can do or kindness to any human being let us do it now. Let us not neglect it for we not get the same opportunity.

3. Unexpected, small acts of kindness are the focus of the poet. Why are they important to us?

Ans: - Small acts of kindness are important to us because it increase happiness and healthy heart. Being kind strengthen our relationship and satisfaction in life.

4. How do you regain a bit of paradise according to the poet.?

Ans: - According to the poet we regain a bit of paradise when we show kindness without limit and when we choose to love and show some every day.

5. The two words 'station' and 'distance' indicates the poet on a journey. What sort of an experience do you think the poet had on her journey?

6. What do you think is genuine kindness?

Ans: - According to me genuine kindness is doing acts of kindness without any expectation in return.

C. Tick the correct meaning of the given phrases taken from the poem:

1. Breaching Distance

- ✓ (a) Something that comes in between the long distance.

2. Not so genuine shown

- ✓ (b) Doing acts of kindness but expecting something in return.

Chapter 7 The King's Drum

EXERCISE

A. Answer the given questions:

1. "Do you see what I see?" Who said this to whom? What was the thing the speaker saw?

Ans: - The fox said this to monkey. The speaker saw a villager returning from his field a heavy basket of ripe bananas.

2. How did the fox and monkey plan to get the bananas from the villager?

Ans: - The two went and hid behind a bush and waited for the man to pass by. As soon as the man reached the bush, they both shouted loudly in unison and startled the man so much, that he dropped his basket and sprinted off down the road as fast as his legs could carry him.

3. How can you say that the banana cost the two friends their friendship?

Ans: - According to Sangtam folklore, long ago, monkey and fox were close friends. They always idled their time together. One day they planned to feast together. But the monkey refused to share the banana which they got from the startled man, hauled the banana into his shoulder and climb up the tree. Each time the fox shouted for a share of the banana, a banana peel was dropped at him instead. Finding the monkey ate up everything by cheating him the fox left the place with heavy heart.

4. How did the fox plan to teach the greedy monkey?

Ans: - Finding the monkey ate up everything by cheating him the fox taught the greedy monkey by pointing up the beehive and said in a serious tone, "This is the king's drum. He entrusted me to look after it. This got the monkey curious. Finally he began hitting the whole hive. Soon the whole swarm of enraged bees descended upon the monkey and started stinging him mercilessly.

5. "But for you my dear friend, I am willing to make an exception," Who said this and what did he mean by it?

Ans: - The fox said this to monkey. He told the monkey that he would go up the hill and see if the king or his men are coming and if they are not, and then the monkey can beat the drum for a while.

6. Do you think the monkey deserved what he got at the end or do you think the fox went for overkill?

Ans: - Yes, I think the monkey deserved to be punished by the fox for his selfishness in eating all the bananas. At the same time I feel it was not required for the fox to go for overkill.

B. Refer to the text and fill in the blanks:

1. The startled man dropped his basket and sprinted off the road as fast as he could.
2. The fox pointed up at the beehive and said it was the king's drum.
3. The monkey was instructed to begin beating the drum as soon as I shouted.
4. The fox said that he will make an exception for his dear friend, the monkey.
5. The buzzing sound started inside the hive.
6. with the home damaged the bees were enraged and started stinging monkey mercilessly.

CHAPTER- 8
Our Cuisine

EXERCISES

A. ANSWER THE GIVEN QUESTIONS:

1. What can you expect to find in a pan-Naga cuisine? How has this Cuisine come about?

Ans: - In a pan – Naga cuisine expect to find are pork in bamboo shoot, pork in fermented soya bean, chicken ginger stew, fish cooked inside a bamboo barrel, pork trotters stew, chicken cooked with rice, etc.

A lot of borrowing from each other has influenced the general population's food habits, giving rise to a pan – Naga cuisine which is commonly consumed by all.

2. What are some of the Naga methods of preserving food? Give an example of each method.

Ans: - Some of the common methods of preserving food are smoking, curing with salt and fermenting. Pork and beef are smoked over firewood. Some even smoke fish. Smoke meat is a delicacy craved by all Nagas.

3. Why is taking smoke meet considered unhealthy?

Ans: - Taking smoke meat is considered unhealthy because of its high smoke content and health advisory is often sounded against its high consumption.

4. Which is the typical Naga food the taste of which needs to be acquired?

Ans: - Salting and curing meat or fish by air is also practiced but is not as popular as smoking. This item, infamous for its odour is a taste which is need to be acquired and will not instantly appeal to everyone.

5. Mention two Naga foods which are consumed after its fermentation.

Ans: - Tender bamboo shoot is also preserved by fermenting it. The tender shoots of the bamboo plant is peeled and sliced into thin strips and left to ferment for a period of time, which could be some months before it is ready to be used. Stems and leaves of yam plant is also fermented and pounded into a past form, which is made into small herd circular patties and dried.

6. What are the common Naga herbs and spices you find in the food preparation?

Ans: - Some of the common Nagas herbs and spices find in the food preparation are basil, leek, ginger, garlic and chilli.

7. How can you say that Naga cuisine has a huge variety to offer?

Ans: - The Naga cuisine has a great variety of pork recipes. Naga cuisine is known for exotic meats but simple and flavourful ingredients. The meat and fish used are smoked, dried or fermented. Pork meat with bamboo shoot forms the common dish among the Nagas people

8. Naga cuisine is a case of making the most of what your natural environment offers. Give reasons in support of this view.

Ans: - even though meat plays a big part of our diet, a lot of edible ferns and leaves, locally available in our wild vegetation form an important part of our diet.

B. Tick the most appropriate answer:

1. Nagas' cuisine has a distinct character of:
 - ✓ Smoky aroma and flavour
2. The style of meat preservation that is liked by all Nagas
 - ✓ a) Smoked
3. The Naga fermented food includes
 - ✓ c) Soya bean, bamboo shoot, mustard leaves.
4. Hornet is considered a rich man's food because:
 - ✓ **it is the most expensive Naga food item**
5. What happened when the Nagas tribes mingled with each other?
 - ✓ c) They started borrowing recipes from each other.

Home work

D What do you call these items in you language:

1. Bamboo shoot.....
2. Fermented soya bean.....
3. Preserved mustard leaf.....

Chapter 9

Respect Courtesy and Honour

EXERCISES

A. Answer the given questions:

1. What forms the backbone of a Nagas customary social etiquette?

Ans: - The practice of courtesy, respect and honour among ourselves, which forms the backbone of our customary social etiquette.

2. Why respect and courtesy like the two sides of the same coin in the Naga context?

Ans: -Respect and courtesy like the two sides of the same coin in the Naga context because courtesy in the form of greeting anyone you pass by on your way, even if it be a total stranger, used to be a beauty among Naga mannerisms which is fast disappearing today. It was friendly gesture which made everyone feel welcome and accepted.

No matter, how qualified or well placed a person might be Naga custom still expects the senior person, by virtue of his age, to be regarded as superior.

3. Give examples to show that Nagas respect their elders?

Ans: - Social etiquette demanded that the young greeted the old or senior first upon meeting. It is highly frowned upon to let an older person greet a younger person first.

Allowing a senior to talk and voice his opinion first is another way in which respect comes into play.

4. How do you come to know that honour was very important to a Naga?

Ans: - Honour was another quality held very sacred to a Nagas' heart. In the Naga world, no quality was held as highly as honour.

5. In what ways does a Naga show that he has honour?

Ans: - Having a good reputation by allowing no one to falsely slur your character, are some common ways in which honour is maintained

6. Explain war and peace brought out the two sides of a Naga personality.

Ans: - These qualities of respect, honour and courtesy might seem quite in contrast with our blood thirsty history of head hunting, but war and peace showed two sides of the Naga personality, who knew both brutal and kind.

7. What are the ways in which you show respect to your elders in your culture?

Ans: - Some of the ways in which we show respect to our elders in our culture are

- Allowing senior to talk and voice his opinion
- Due respect and regard are shown to him while addressing him and carrying on a conversation with him.
- Younger person would never call a person older than him or her by name.

C. Tick the most appropriate answer for the given sentences.

1. Backbone of our customary social etiquette
 - ✓ a) Most important part of our customary social etiquette
2. Be all and end all of something or someone
 - ✓ a) The agreement made between two parties.
3. Your Kith and kin
 - ✓ c) Your friends and relatives
4. By virtue of your age
 - ✓ a) Taking consideration of your age
5. His lesser known qualities
 - ✓ c) The qualities in him which are not widely known to others

D. Fill in the blanks:

1. According to Naga custom it is considered rude to addresses someone older to you by his or her name.
2. Society etiquette expects you to give gifts during birthday and weddings.
3. It is courteous to greet someone when you meet them.
4. To a Naga it is considered dishonourable to show courage and velour in the face of danger

Home work

B. How do you address these people in your language?

1. A girl who is older than you.....
2. A boy or young man older than you.....
3. An old woman.
4. An old man.....

5. A woman.....
 6. A man.....
 7. Father's older brother.....
 8. Father's younger brother.....
 9. Father's sister.....
 10. Fathers sister.....
 11. Mother's brother.....
 12. Grandfather and grand mother.....
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