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There are a total of 21 chapters in this tutorial, of which 11 chapters related to have English prose, and the remaining 10 chapters fall under the Class 9 hive verses section. Chapters of Class 9 English hive tutorial include road not accepted, sound music, Little Girl, Packing, My Childhood, Love Connection, etc. . And the poems include Road Not Taken, Wind, No Men Are Foreign, On Killing Tree, etc. Curriculum for 9th grade students prepared to help establish a base for boards that you will be taking next year. And English is one of its main subjects. It is important that you can understand the stories and chapters in the tutorial to work better. The benefits of reference to the Grade 9 English hive NCERT solution are not only limited to understanding tutorial solutions, but it is very useful in addressing last year's Grade 9 English issue and sample works. NCERT textbooks and training programs are formulated by the CBSE Board. 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If you have any problems in finding NCERT Solutions for a Class 9 English hive tutorial, then you can find it here. Here you will find the full chapter of the detailed questions and answers of NCERT Solutions for Class 9 English. There are only eleven chapters in the textbook where each chapter also has a poem. The answer to each chapter is on the list, so you can easily view the different chapters and choose those in need. Studyrangers English Class 9 NCERT Hive Solutions will help you in understanding the chapter well so you can know the important points of the chapter. This will not only improve your concept chapters, but also develop your language skills that will help you in writing. NCERT English 9 English solutions are prepared by Studyrangers experts to help you improve your grades in the exam. You can also use these CBSE NCERT solutions to formulate your own answers to your homework and exams. Fun they Had The Story takes place in 2157, when there were no traditional schools. It is about the future of education, which will become more computerized and detached from social interactions. In 2157, thirteen-year-old Tommy finds an old book. He and Margie, who is eleven years old, find it strange that the words on paper do not move after they have been read. Currently they only read stories on a computer screen. The book is about school centuries ago. Margie is very surprised that in the past the students had a person as a teacher and that all children of the same age studied the same and went to school with other children. The road is not taken (Poem) In this poem, the poet stands at the end of two roads and is in a dilemma of which road he should choose. One road looks often traveled while the other looks less traveled and grassy. The poet walks down the second road and hopes that one day he will go on the first path, and I'm not sure if he'll ever come back. These two roads serve as a metaphor what we do in life. All life tossing many alternatives. If the choice we have made is wrong, we must face consequences, as the steps taken there cannot be withdrawn. The Sounds of Music Story is divided into two parts. In the first part we learn about Evelyn Glennie, who is a virtuoso percussionist. It can play about 1000 instruments with perfection. She listens to the sound without hearing it. Evelyn struggled with physical disabilities and became an inspiration to thousands of disabled people. The second part is about Bismillah Khan, the great Shehnai player. Bismillah Khan belonged to Benaras-Garana. Born in 1916 in Dumraon in Bihar. As a five-year-old boy, he played gilli danda by the pond. He visited the Biharji temple and sings there Bhojpuri Chaita. At the age of six, he moved to Benaras. He learned to play Shehnai there from his uncle Ali Bucks. Devoted to music, he spent most of his time practicing on the banks of the Ganges River. He won the award for Best Actor at the All India Music Conference in Allahabad in 1930. In 1937, he won three medals at a music conference in Kolkata. In 1947, Pandit Nehru invited him to play Shehnai from the trees of the Red Fort of Delhi. This poem describes the power of wind in nature and human life. When troubles come to life weak people suffer more. If the structures in the way of the wind are weak, the wind will destroy them. It shows that when troubles come in life, the weak suffer more. Therefore, the poet asks readers to become strong so that they can solve their problems. Little Girl This story shows the interpersonal relationship between parents and their children. Kezia's father was a busy man. Being too disciplined a man, he was strict with Kezia. He never had those soft feelings for his little daughter, and he didn't pat her for a while. All he did was kiss her superficially, not loving. His presence at home frightened Kezia, and she felt relieved when he was gone. Kezia could speak without stuttering, but in the presence of her father she stuttered and had all these problems with speech. Despite all this, Kezia's father had a loving heart. The MacDonalds, who lived next door, had a violent, lively, playful family. Kezia saw five children playing with her father, turning the hose on him and the father tickling the children. Compared to her fearful father, who never played with her, Kezia saw a rise in love between father and children next door, and she loved the McDonald family. Rain on the Roof (Poem) Poem deals with rain. The poet lies comfortably on the bed and listens to the sound of raindrops falling on the roof. The musical sound of raindrops falling on the roof at night makes him remember the past, and he gets fond memories of Mother. Truly Beautiful Mind This story is about Albert Einstein. Born on March 14, 1839 in the German city of Ulm. He had a big head, and his mother thought he was a freak. He wasn't very talkative. He never liked his playmates, and they often called him Brother Boring. He loved to play the violin. He was sent to a school in Munich. He was good at school, but he felt strangled there. His director believed that he would never succeed in his life. He wanted to study at the university in Zurich and went there and got a distinction in physics and mathematics. At university, he met a classmate Mileva Maric. He later married Milev. They finally divorced in 1919. In 1915 he published his special theory of relativity and became world famous. Einstein won the Nobel Prize in 1921 for his contribution. Einstein emigrated to the United States in 1933. Five years later, German scientists in Berlin discovered nuclear fission. The atomization of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 shocked Albert Einstein. He was dismayed by the destruction and thoughtless use of science. He wrote a letter to the UN and proposed to form a world government, but it did not work. He spent his last days in politics, advocating for world peace and democracy. He died at the age of 76 in 1955. Lake Island Innisfree (Poem) The poet wants to go to Innisfree, which is an island in Ireland. The poet spends his childhood in Innisfree and, perhaps, most often visits the lake island and enjoys the beauty of nature. But later, he has to move to the city, and he is fed up with the hectic life in the congested city. He craves solitude and peace, which, according to the author, can be obtained only on Lake Innisfree Island. Thus, Lake Island Innisfree is a very important place and source to give it peace of life. In this story we read about a snake that looks in the mirror and seems to admire itself. A doctor who was single, admiring his appearance in the mirror. He made two decisions; One shave daily and grow a thin moustache to look more beautiful, and the other put on a permanent smile on your face. Suddenly the snake landed on his shoulder and wrapped around his left arm above the elbow. His hood was only three or four inches away. The doctor turned to stone and did not go. But his mind was active. He realized he didn't have any medicine in case the snake bit him. The snake unsouthered and approached the mirror. Perhaps he wanted to enjoy his beauty in the mirror. The doctor has a chance to run away. The next day the doctor returned to the room with his friend. He decided to vacate the room immediately. He didn't want to live in this room anymore. He came to move his stuff from there. But he found that some thief had already taken away all but dirty vest. The Legend of Northland (Poem) is a traditional, popular story composed in the style of a ballad. It tells the story of how St. Peter once cursed an old lady for being mean and greedy. St. Peter goes to the cottage and asks the woman for food. This woman refuses to share even a small amount of food. This woman could easily offer the saint some food. But because of selfishness, she refuses to do so. Thus, the saint feels that a woman is not worthy to live as a man. He curses her and makes a woodpeck. This chapter is about Abdul Kalam's childhood. Abdul Kalam Vwas born into a middle-class Muslim family in 1931 in Rameswaram. He was born into a conservative society. His family, teachers and friends influenced him as a child. His father Jainulabdeen was not very educated, but he was a very generous and kind man. He was not rich, but he provided Abdul with a happy and safe childhood. Abdul inherited honesty and self-discipline from his father. Abdul received his first salary, working as an aid to his cousin, Samsuddin, who distributed the newspaper in Rameswaram. When he was in the fifth standard a new teacher offended his feelings by ordering him to sit away from the high caste brahmin boys. Abdul was deeply influenced by his science teacher Sivasubramania Ayer. He taught him a lesson in breaking social barriers. He served him food and sat down next to him, although his Orthodox wife objected. Growing up, his father allowed him to pursue a higher education and sent him to the district headquarters in Ramanatapuram. And he began his journey from an ordinary student to an outstanding scientist and then president of India. No Men Are Foreign (Poem) Poet tells us that no person is strange and none of the countries are foreign. It sends a universal message of brotherhood among all the people in the world. People all over the world have identical behaviors and differences based on artificial notions of caste, creed, barriers, etc. are unnatural. Everyone responds positively to love. Therefore, no person is a foreigner or an outsider. Packaging This story is an excerpt from Jerome K. Jerome's novel Three Men in a Boat. The story narrator and two of his friends decided to go on vacation. There was a question about packing things for travel. The author believes that he is an expert in packaging, lies asked their friends, George and Harris to leave the packaging to him. When he finished packing, some things were left out. He opened the bag again. In the same way, he had to pack and unpack over and over again. The packaging has not yet been completed. Harris and George have committed to doing the rest of the work. But they were also not experts in the packaging. They damaged a number of things and did the job shabbily. Finally, the packaging was completed at 12.50 p.m. per night. They Sleep with with wake up at 6:30 in the morning. Duck and Kangaroo (Poem) Duck, a water animal, asks a forest animal, a kangaroo, to allow it to ride on his back. The kangaroo denies it is cold and wet. The duck asks him to buy the worst socks and a cigar for smoking for warmth. His affection leads to the melting of the heart of the kangaroo. The kangaroo has now allowed him to ride on his back. And they go on a world tour. The achievement for top reach for the top theme was split in two parts. The heroine of the first part is a young climber Santos Yadav, and the heroine of the second part is Maria Sharapova, the sensation of tennis world. Santos Yadav is the only woman in the world who has scaled everest twice. Born in a small village in Haryana, she was the sixth child in the family, the sister of five brothers. She studied at her rural school until she was sixteen. Her parents wanted her to marry at that age, but she strongly rejected the offer. She left home and went to school in Delhi. She decided to top up her education expenses by working on her own. But later, her parents agreed to bear the costs. She enrolled in a course at the Uttarkashi Mountaineering Institute in Nehru. Within twelve months, it scaled Everest for the second time. In recognition of its achievements, the Government of India awarded it one of the county's highest awards - Padmashri. Maria Sharapova reached the top of the women's tennis on August 22, 2005 at the age of eighteen. She was poor. Born in Siberia, Russia. This journey began with early training as a child, when her father sent her to the United States to study at the age of nine and culminated in her becoming number one in the tennis world. Top symbolizes the high point reached by Maria Sharapova. She reached this top by dint her serious efforts and hard work. Thus, the title of the apt is that it welcomes the courage and strong willpower of this young tennis star who overcame all the difficulties and obstacles to reach the top. On The Killing of a Tree (Poem) he poet described the tree as something deeply rooted and which is very difficult to kill or destroy. It requires a great deal of effort to eradicate deep-rooted evil and destroy it forever. However, the use of wood as a symbol of unwanted evil is something very unusual. This is a story of love and friendship between animal and man. The author accidentally got a bear. He was given to his wife, who called him Bruno and took care of him as her own child. Gradually Bruno began to eat everything. The bear and the author's wife developed a great love for each other. When the bear grew up, he was sent to the zoo in Mjor. She felt very sad. Three months later, she visited the zoo. The bear whose Baba was, immediately recognized her and danced with happiness. She's back. But she couldn't live without a bear. So she got permission from the zoo chief to get the bear back. A special place was made at home for an adult bear. Now both the bear and the writer's wife were happy. History shows that animals also have as much love and affection as human beings. In this chapter, Vikram Seth recalls his visit to Kathmandu. He tells us that the atmosphere of the Temple of Pashupatinath is completely different from the atmosphere of the Bodhnath stupa. In the temple of Pashupatinath he finds noise and confusion, while in the stupa bodnath he finds an atmosphere of silence. He also describes the scene around many of Kathmandu's small shrines. He notices even small details, such as monkeys in the temple fighting each other. Slumber Did My Spirit Seal (Poem) Poet describes how a snake tries to get away from the man who pursues him with a stick. The poet tries to say that all snakes are not poisonous. Some of them are completely harmless. It's stupid to kill a snake as soon as we see it. Even if the snake is poisonous, it won't hurt us if it doesn't see any danger from us. The snake always bites only in self-defense. Otherwise, it is as harmless as any other creature. But unfortunately, people always try to kill the snake as soon as they see it. If I were you the main character of the play Gerrard, who lives alone in a lonely cottage in the wilds of Essex. The attacker, who is a criminal, enters his cottage. He looks like Gerrard. The attacker is a criminal. He killed a police officer and is now on the run. This man bears some physical resemblance to Gerrard. His plan is to kill Gerrard and live there under his name. But Gerrard is smarter than the criminal. He tells the attacker that he also killed someone and the police after him. He offers to take the intruder in his car to safety. He opens the door and tells the intruder that she is going to the garage. As soon as the intruder enters, Gerard locks the door. Actually it's not the way to the garage, but the closet door. He then calls the police to come and arrest the intruder. 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