

WORKSHEET – SA I (2011-2012)

STD. : IX

ENGLISH

Answer the questions that follow the extracts given by choosing the right option.

- 1) I come from haunts.....(lines 1-4)
.....bicker down a valley
 - a) Explain: 'I make a sudden sally'.
 - i) The brook emerges suddenly from its source
 - ii) The brook falls into a valley
 - iii) The brook destroys the nest of coots and herons
 - iv) The brook makes a loud noise as it flows
 - b) Bicker means to quarrel. Why does the poet use the word here?
 - i) The birds on the banks quarrel with one another.
 - ii) The fish make a noise as they swim in the brook.
 - iii) The brook makes a loud noise as it flows down a valley.
 - iv) The brook makes a loud noise as it hits against the banks.
 - c) Name the poetic device used in the last line of the given stanza.
 - i) Simile
 - ii) Alliteration
 - iii) Onomatopoeia
 - iv) Metaphor
- 2) By thirsty hills.....(line 5-8)
..... hundred bridges.
 - a) Explain: 'slip between the ridges'.
 - i) The brook flows quietly between the ridges
 - ii) The brook flows quickly into the valley

- iii) The brook glides noisily between the ridges
 - iv) The space is narrow so the brook winds its way.
- b) What are Thorpes?
 - i) Farms
 - ii) Hills
 - iii) Cities
 - iv) Villages
- c) How many bridges does the brook pass by?
 - i) Fifteen bridges
 - ii) Fifty bridges
 - iii) A hundred and fifty bridges
 - iv) A hundred bridges
- 3) Till last by.....(lines 9-12)

..... I go on forever

 - a) What is the brook's final destination?
 - i) The valley
 - ii) The farm
 - iii) The brimming river
 - iv) The mountains
 - b) What is the river brimming with?
 - i) Coots
 - ii) Herons
 - iii) Flowers
 - iv) Fish
 - c) The poet has repeated certain lines in the poem. What is the repetition called?
 - i) Refrain
 - ii) Stanza
 - iii) Rhyme scheme
 - iv) Simile
- 4) I chatter.....(line 13-16)

..... on the pebbles

 - a) Explain: 'I chatter over stony ways'.

- i) The birds create music as they sing
 - ii) The fish make splashing sounds
 - iii) The stones hit against each other
 - iv) The brook makes sounds as it moves
 - v) The brook makes sounds as it moves over the stones
 - b) What are eddies?
 - i) Bays when the brook erodes the banks
 - ii) Whirlpools made by the movement of the current
 - iii) Bubbles created by the brook
 - iv) Pebbles lying on the surface of the brook
 - c) What is the rhyme scheme of this stanza?
 - i) abba
 - ii) aabb
 - iii) abab
 - iv) abcd
- 5) With many a curve.....(line 17-20)
willow-weed and mallow
- a) Explain: 'With many a curve my banks I fret'.
 - i) The brook follows a curving course
 - ii) The brook erodes the bank by striking against them
 - iii) The brook flows fast near the banks
 - iv) The brook makes a loud noise near the bank.
 - b) What kind of land areas are referred to here?
 - i) Fertile and cultivated land
 - ii) Fertile and infertile land
 - iii) Uncultivated land
 - iv) Highland and lowland
 - c) The movement of the brook at this stage is:
 - i) Gentle and winding
 - ii) Fast and powerful
 - iii) Meandering and slow
 - iv) Stealthy and slippery
- 6) I wind about(lines 25-28)

.....there a grayling

a) What is the figure of speech used in the first line of the given stanza

- i) Metaphor
- ii) Simile
- iii) Alliteration
- iv) Personification

b) Name the flowens that grow on the banks o the brook.

- i) Forget-me-not and mallow
- ii) Willow weed
- iii) Trout and grayling
- iv) Hazels and cresses

c) Name the fish that live in the river

- i) Coots and herns
- ii) Trout and grayling
- iii) Blossom
- iv) Willow and mallow

7) And here and there a foamy flake.....

..... I go on forever (line29-36)

a) Name the poetic device used in 'foamy flake'.

- i) Personification
- ii) Onomatopeia
- iii) Metaphor
- iv) Alliteration

b) The message of the poem is that the life of a brook is

- i) Temporary
- ii) Short-lived
- iii) Eternal
- iv) Momentary

c) Explain: 'And draw them all along'.

- i) On its journey the brook takes along the gravel, flowers and fish.
- ii) The brook's journey is drawing to an end
- iii) The brook meanders along
- iv) The brook strikes against its banks

8) I steal by lawns.....(lines 37-44)

...against my sandy shallows

a) What place does the brook not pass by at this stage?

- i) Lawns, grassy plots
- ii) Woods where hazel trees grow
- iii) Bushe bearing forget-me-nots
- iv) Mountain ridges

b) What do the 'forget-me-nots' symbolize?

- i) Eternal love
- ii) Eternal nature of brook
- iii) Source of life
- iv) Mortal nature of man

c) Which bird flies near the brook at this stage?

- i) Cot
- ii) Hern
- iii) Swallow
- iv) Starling

9) I murmur under..... (line 45-48)

...round my cresses

a) The brook at this stage is

- i) Emerging from the mountain
- ii) Falling in a valley
- iii) Approaching the brimming river
- iv) Joining the ocean

b) Which stage in human life can be compared to the brook here?

- i) Childhood
- ii) Early youth
- iii) Old age
- iv) Death

c) What do the words 'loiter', 'linger' and 'murmur' indicate?

- i) The brook is swift and destructive
- ii) It is dead still
- iii) It is flooding its surrounding

iv) It is slower and weaker

Short answer question:

- 1) Explain the theme of the poem.
- 2) Give two examples each of alliteration and onomatopoeia from the 'brook'.
- 3) List out any two images that appeal to you quoting lines from the poem.
- 4) Explain the line- 'for men may come and men may go but I go on forever'.
- 5) What is a 'personification poem'? Who is the speaker in the poem 'the brook'?

Long answer questions:

- 1) Draw a parallelism between the life of man and the journey of the brook.
- 2) Describe the various things a brook travels past to join the river.
- 3) Write the autobiography of the brook before it meets the river.

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