

CBSE Class 9 English Language and Literature
Beehive Poem Chapter-2 Wind
Test Paper-06

Read the following passages and answer the questions:

1. You brought rain again.
You're very clever at poking fun at weaklings
 - a. Who brought the rain again?
 - b. Which is the poem from where this stanza is taken?
 - c. What is the figure of speech used in above lines?
 - d. Why is the speaker called clever?
2. Frail crumbling houses, crumbling doors, crumbling rafters,
crumbling wood, crumbling bodies, crumbling lives, crumbling hearts.
 - a. What do you understand by rafters?
 - b. Why did the poet use the words crumbling lives?
 - c. Explain 'frail crumbling houses'.
 - d. What is the mood of wind as per this stanza?

Answer the following questions in about 30 words:

3. Why does the poet request the wind not to throw things?
4. Why is the wind referred to as 'wind god'?
5. What makes the strong fires flourish and roar? Why?
6. Where does the wind get all the power to destroy things?
7. When the wind blows softly, it is a blessing. Explain.
8. What preparations does the poet suggest to save ourselves from the ferocity of the wind?

Answer the following questions in about 100 words:

9. How does the poet speak to the wind — in anger or with humour?
10. We live in country where more than fifty percent of our population is engaged in farming. Have you ever seen the process of winnowing? If yes, what's the process? If no, what is your opinion what must be the process?

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Answers

1.
 - a. The wind brought the rain again.
 - b. The poem from where this stanza is taken is 'Wind'.
 - c. The figures of speech used in the above lines are personification and apostrophe.
 - d. The speaker is called clever because it chooses those victims that are weak.
2.
 - a. Rafters are sloping beams supporting a roof.
 - b. The poet uses the words crumbling lives for those people who have no strength to withstand the force of the wind. Such people will be led to their death by the wind.
 - c. 'frail crumbling houses' means the houses made of mud or thatch or kutcha houses that get destroyed or demolished by strong wind.
 - d. As per this stanza the mood of wind is fierce or ferocious.
3. The poet requests the wind not to throw things because he knows that they would not be able to beat the blow of the wind and would be ruined or broken.
4. The wind is referred to as 'wind god' because like a god, it doesn't distinguish among the living and non living. It destroys everything that is weak.
5. The wind makes the strong fires flourish and roar. It flourishes the big fires as they are strong, big and hot enough to spread and wouldn't get extinguished by its flow.
6. The wind gets all the power to destroy things from the surrounding geographical circumstances that arise in the atmosphere.
7. When the wind blows softly, it is a blessing because it soothes all beings. It allows all beings to go about their work and doesn't disturb nor interfere.
8. The poet suggests us to build strong houses with doors and shutters fastened strongly; to become strong physically and mentally to save ourselves from the ferocity of the wind.
9. The poet speaks to the wind — in humour. He initially requests the wind to blow softly so as not to shatter the things around. It not only threw them but also tore off the pages of these books. Then it calls upon the wind in a complaining tone to see what devastation it had caused. He also tells it that it would not do what he wants as it is master of its own entity like god. He calls it wind god to please the wind. He also says that it crushes the

weak as it doesn't like to befriend the weak. The poet in humour tells the wind that it eliminates the frail crumbling houses, crumbling doors, crumbling rafters, crumbling wood, crumbling bodies, crumbling lives, crumbling hearts.

10. We live in a country where more than fifty percent of our population is engaged in farming. The process of winnowing starts after the crop has been harvested and the seeds are ready to be separated from its covering given to it by nature. The process of separating seed from the husk is called winnowing. Earlier the farmers took the help of wind to separate husk from grain. It was done manually in the past. Even people used to spread their harvest on the roads so that the moving vehicles separate the seed. However now a days mechanical devices are used to separate the seed.