

# How to Tell Wild Animals

## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**1. Does 'dying' really rhyme with 'lion'? Can you say it in such a way that it does?**

**Ans:** In fact 'dyin' does not rhyme with 'lion'. But someone may pronounce them in such a way that they rhyme.

**2. How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger? When can you do so, according to him?**

**Ans:** The poet suggests how we can identify a lion and a tiger. A lion is a large beast that has brownish yellow colour and it roars. The tiger is an impressive animal with black stripes on its yellow skin. According to the poet we can do so when they eat us.

**3. Do you think the words 'lep' and 'lep' in the third stanza spelt correctly? Why does the poet spell them like this?**

**Ans:** No, these two words are not spelt correctly. The poet does so to maintain rhythm only.

**4. Do you know what a 'bearhug' is? It's friendly and strong hug- such as bears are thought to give, as they attack you? Again, hyenas are thought to laugh, and crocodiles to weep ('crocodile tears') as they swallow their victims. Are there similar expression and popular ideas about wild animals in your own languages?**

**Ans:** A 'bearhug' is the bear's tight embrace. Hyenas never laugh but their cry is like that of human laugh. Crocodiles do not shed tears but tears come down when they eat their victims.

In our language there are some such expressions like – Crocodiles tears-

**5. Look at the line, "A novice might nonplus". How would you write this 'correctly'? Why is the poet's 'incorrect' line better in the poem?**

**Ans:** The line would be “A novice might be nonplussed.” The poet’s incorrect line is better because ‘nonplus’ rhymes with ‘caress’.

**6. Can you find other examples of poets taking liberties with languages, either in English or in your language (s)? Can you find examples of humorous poems in your own language(s)?**

**Ans:** Yes, these are examples of poet’s taking such liberties with languages. Some times they change the pattern of the sentence and sometimes they spell a word short.

In our own language also there are humorous poems.

**7. Much of the humour in the poem arises from the way language is used, although the ideas are funny, as well as. If there are particular lines in the poem that you especially like, share these with the class, speaking briefly about what it is about the ideas or the language that you like or find funny.**

**Ans:** These are some lines that I have found funny as well as interesting. They are :-

- 1) Just notice if he eats you.
- 2) ‘I will do not good to roar with pain.
- 3) He’ll give you just one more caress, etc.

### **Comprehension Questions and Answers**

**Q:- Read the extract and answer the question**

*Choosing appropriate options given below:-*

1. If every you should go by chance

To jungles in the east;

And if there should to you advance

A large and tawny beast,  
If he roars at you as you're dying'  
You'll know it is the Asian Lion.....

**Question :-**

**1. Who has written the poem?**

- a) Carolyn wells.
- b) Peter Niblett.
- c) Leslie Norris.
- d) Robert Frost.

**Ans:** a) Carolyn wells.

**2. Who is the 'you' here?**

- a) The poet.
- b) The lion.
- c) The reader.
- d) The Asian Lion.

**Ans:** c) The reader.

**3. Where should you go by chance?**

- a) To woods.
- b) To town.

c) To city.

d) To jungles.

**Ans:** d) To jungles.

#### **4. How does the Asian lion look?**

a) Small and tawny.

b) Large and tawny.

c) Beautiful.

d) Handsome.

**Ans:** b) Large and tawny.

2. Or if some time when roaming round

A noble wild beast greets you,

With black stripes on a yellow ground

Just notice if he eats you.

This simple rule may help you learn

The Bengal Tiger to discern.

#### **Question:-**

##### **1. Who is a noble wild beast?**

a) The Asian Lion.

b) The Bengal Tiger.

- c) The tiger.
- d) The leopard.

**Ans:** b) The Bengal Tiger.

**2. What is the colour of the Bengal Tiger?**

- a) Yellow with black stripes.
- b) Black with yellow stripes.
- c) Orange with long marks.
- d) Yellow with black spots.

**Ans:** a) Yellow with black stripes.

**3. What does a Bengal tiger do?**

- a) Goes away.
- b) Comes closer.
- c) Eats man.
- d) Growls.

**Ans:** c) Eats man.

**4. The meaning of 'discern' is –**

- a) Recognise.
- b) See.
- c) Understand.

d) Identify.

**Ans:** d) Identify.

3. If strolling forth, a beast you view,

Whose hide with spots is peppered,

As soon as he has leapt on you,

You'll know it is the Leopard.

'T will do no good to roar with pain,

He'll only leap and leap again.

**Question :-**

**1. How is the leopard body? It has-**

a) Spots on the body.

b) Stripes on the body.

c) Colour on the body.

d) Very hard body.

**Ans:** a) Spots on the body.

**2. What does a leopard do?**

a) Watches a man.

b) Catches a man.

c) Jumps on man.

d) Goes away from man.

**Ans:** c) Jumps on man.

**3. The meaning of 'roar' here is-**

a) Shout.

b) Growl.

c) Weep.

d) Cry.

**Ans:** d) Cry.

**4. What will the leopard finally do?**

a) Kill and eat.

b) Eat and eat.

c) Eat and go.

d) Catch and eat.

**Ans:** d) Catch and eat.

4. Though to distinguish beasts of prey

A novice might nonplus.

The crocodile you always may

Tell from the hyena thus:

Hyenas come with merry smiles

But if they weep they're crocodiles.

**Question :-**

**1. Who might be confused in distinguishing beasts of prey?**

- a) A novice.
- b) Even an experienced man.
- c) A traveller.
- d) A hunter.

**Ans:** a) A novice.

**2. How do hyenas come before man?**

- a) With tears.
- b) With joy.
- c) With smiles.
- d) With a grin.

**Ans:** c) With smiles.

**3. How do crocodiles appear when swallowing?**

- a) Seem to be laughing.
- b) Seem to be weeping.
- c) Seem to be jumping.
- d) Seem to be running.



**Ans:** b) Seem to be weeping.

**4. The crocodile has-**

- a) Long hair.
- b) Long body.
- c) Beautiful look.
- d) Long legs.

**Ans:** b) Long body.

**Short Answer Type Questions**

**1. How does the Bengal tiger look?**

**Ans:** The Bengal Tiger is a noble wild beast- with black stripes on his yellow body. He is the king of animals and roams in the forest freely.

**2. How does the poet describe the bear?**

**Ans:** According to the poet a bear comes to a man and embrace him. Gradually he tightens his hug. He squeezes the man to death. Bears give strong hug.

**3. How does the poet differentiate the crocodile from the hyena?**

**Ans:** The poet clearly differentiates the crocodile from the hyena. Hyenas are thought to laugh and crocodiles to weep as they swallow their victims.