

Chapter 3: Autumn

WARMING UP! [PAGE 49]

Warming Up! | Q 1 | Page 49

What changes do you see in nature in each of the following seasons? A few sentences are given below as examples. Use these and your own to describe a season appropriately.

- New grass sprouts
- Tender leaves shoot out on plants or trees.
- Migratory birds return.
- The sun shines brighter than before.
- We see the mist in the morning.
- There are sudden showers and hailstorms.
- Trees blossom.



SOLUTION

Summer

- a. Sun shines brighter than before.
- b. birds nest and raise their young in summer.
- c. summer is the perennial tree fruiting season.
- d. summer is a great time for insect activity

Winter

- a. migratory birds return
- b. we see fog in the morning
- c. plunging temperature and icing weather

- d. time for animal hibernation.

Monsoon

- a. there are sudden showers and hailstorms
- b. tree blossoms
- c. tender leaves shoot out on plants or trees
- d. new grass sprouts.

Warming Up! | Q 1. (a) | Page 49

Name the six seasons according to the Indian calendar. Which of the seasons is equivalent to Autumn?

SOLUTION

The seasons according to the Indian calendar are Vasant, Grishma, Varsha, Sharad, Hemant, and Shishir | Shita. The season equivalent to Autumn is Sharad.

Warming Up! | Q 1. (b) | Page 49

What changes do we see in the life of human beings when the season changes? Write with reference to their

- a. clothes
- b. diet
- c. celebrations.

SOLUTION

We see a lot of changes in nature when the season changes. We make many changes in our lives too.

- a. **Clothes:** During summer we wear cotton garments as they can soak the sweat and make the summer heat bearable. In the monsoon season, we wear clothes made from synthetic materials as they do not soak water and dry up quickly. Woollen sweaters and overcoats keep us warm in the winter season.
- b. **Diet:** During summer one must have cooling food that will balance our diet, keep our energy level stable, and keep us well hydrated. Whereas in winter and monsoon season one should have healthy food and avoid overeating as one may have more food cravings during winter. One can rely on fruits, oats, and soups.
- c. **Celebration:** Indian festivals are celebrated during different seasons of the year.

Season	Festivals
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Summer	Buddha Purnima, Baisakhi, Ram Navami, Holi
Winter	Christmas, Lohri, Pongal, Diwali
Monsoon	Ganesh Utsav Janamashtami, Raksha Bandhan, Onam.

Warming Up! | Q 2. (a) | Page 49

Guess what is personified and fill in the gap. Choose from the given alternatives.

The weary _____ was also petrol - hungry.

1. Sun
2. alarm
3. bird
4. **car**
5. wind
6. stars
7. machine

SOLUTION

The weary **car** was also petrol - hungry.

Warming Up! | Q 2. (b) | Page 49

Guess what is personified and fill in the gap. Choose from the given alternatives.

The playful _____ whistled among the trees.

1. Sun
2. alarm
3. bird
4. car
5. **wind**
6. stars
7. machine

SOLUTION

The playful **wind** whistled among the trees.

Warming Up! | Q 2. (c) | Page 49

Guess what is personified and fill in the gap. Choose from the given alternatives.

The annoying _____ screamed at 5 am.

1. Sun
2. **alarm**
3. bird
4. car
5. wind
6. stars
7. machine

SOLUTION

The annoying **alarm** screamed at 5 am.

Warming Up! | Q 2. (d) | Page 49

Guess what is personified and fill in the gap. Choose from the given alternatives.

The naughty _____ winked at me from above.

1. Sun
2. alarm
3. bird
4. car
5. wind
6. **stars**
7. machine

SOLUTION

The naughty **stars** winked at me from above.

Warming Up! | Q 2. (e) | Page 49

Guess what is personified and fill in the gap. Choose from the given alternatives.

The rising _____ stretched its arms.

1. **Sun**
2. alarm
3. bird
4. car
5. wind
6. stars
7. machine

SOLUTION

The rising **sun** stretched its arms.

Warming Up! | Q 2. (f) | Page 49

Guess what is personified and fill in the gap. Choose from the given alternatives.

The cheerful _____ sang as it perched on a tree.

1. Sun
2. alarm
3. **bird**
4. car
5. wind
6. stars
7. machine

SOLUTION

The cheerful **bird** sang as it perched on a tree.

Warming Up! | Q 2. (g) | Page 49

Guess what is personified and fill in the gap. Choose from the given alternatives.

The tireless _____ hummed as it worked hard.

1. Sun
2. alarm
3. bird
4. car
5. wind
6. stars
7. **machine**

SOLUTION

The tireless **machine** hummed as it worked hard.

ENGLISH WORKSHOP [PAGE 51]

English Workshop | Q 1.1 | Page 51

Find three lines, that contain images of nature in the autumn season.

During daytime

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

SOLUTION

During daytime

1. With nodding rice - stems in her hair
2. In flowers of grasses, she is clad
3. Birds greet her with their cooing glad.

English Workshop | Q 1.2 | Page 51

Find three lines, that contain images of nature in the autumn season.

At night

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

SOLUTION

At night

1. A diadem adorns the night
2. Her silken robe is white moonlight
3. Of multitudinous stars.

English Workshop | Q 2 | Page 51

Pick out words from the poem that describe the following. List them in Column 'A'. Substitute each of those describing words with another word/phrase of the same meaning.

	A (Poetic words)	B (Your own words)
the 'Autumn'	a maiden fair	
stars		
moonlight		
cooing of birds		

SOLUTION

	A (Poetic words)	B (Your own words)
the 'Autumn'	a maiden fair	a young girl
stars	diadem	crown
moonlight	silver robe	silver garments
cooing of birds	tinkling of bracelet	Sound of ornaments

English Workshop | Q 3.1 | Page 51

Find one example of the following given below from the poem: Simile.

SOLUTION

Simile

Example: Birds greet her with their cooing glad, Like bracelets' tinkling song.

English Workshop | Q 3.2 | Page 51

Find one example of the following given below from the poem: Metaphor

SOLUTION

Metaphor

Example: Her silken robe is white moonlight.

English Workshop | Q 4 | Page 51

Write the rhyme scheme of the poem.

SOLUTION

The rhyme scheme of the poem is abab, cdcd, efef, ghgh.

English Workshop | Q 5. (a) | Page 51

Think and write in your own words.

Why is the maiden Autumn said to wear rice stems in her hair?

SOLUTION

With the onset of Autumn, rice plantation with their fresh stems are fascinating to look at and that's why the poet says the maiden autumn wears rice stems in her hair.

English Workshop | Q 5. (b) | Page 51

Think and write in your own words.

How can the tender maiden Autumn become a full-grown woman? What change in nature does this imply?

SOLUTION

With the advent of Autumn, there are several changes in the season, plants shed their leaves at the beginning of the season. But towards the end of the season plants starts fruiting, the brightly lit evening moon and clear sky help the farmers harvest their crop, birds nest and raise their young ones so nature becomes completely bountiful and mature.

English Workshop | Q 5. (c) | Page 51

Think and write in your own words.

Why do you think, birds greet the autumn season gladly?

SOLUTION

Birds greet the Autumn season gladly as it is the favourable season for them to nest and raise their young ones.

English Workshop | Q 6 | Page 51

Compare the Indian Monsoon season to a powerful king of a prosperous kingdom. Write down a few similarities. Use them to compose a poem of your own.

SOLUTION

Do it Yourself.

English Workshop | Q 7 | Page 51

Which is your favourite 'Nature' poem from your mother tongue? Write the poem and try to translate it into English. Your translation can be in the form of a poem or a paraphrase.

SOLUTION

Do it Yourself.

English Workshop | Q 8 | Page 51

Read the ode 'To Autumn' by the famous poet John Keats. 'Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness...'

SOLUTION

Do it Yourself.