

2.5 Autumn

... Warning up!...

1. 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.

Ans. (a) Summer :

- (1) Migratory birds return.
- (2) The sun shines brighter than before.
- (3) Many trees blossom.
- (4) Humidity in the air increases.

(b) Winter:

- (1) We see fog in the morning.
- (2) Nights become longer and the days shorter.
- (3) There may sometimes be hail or snow in some places.
- (4) Humidity levels in the air decrease.

(c) Monsoon :

- (1) New grass sprouts.
- (2) Tender leaves shoot out on plants and trees.
- (3) There are sudden showers and hailstorms.
- (4) There is the fresh smell of wet earth.

(a) Name the six seasons according to the Indian calendar. Which of these seasons is equivalent to Autumn?

Ans. The six seasons according to the I calendar are : Vasant, Grishma, Varsha, Sharad, Hemant and Shishir.
Sharad ritu is equivalent to Autumn.

(b) 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

Ans. (1) clothes :

[Points:

- (1) summer : wear cotton clothes - loose garments head cotton protection clothes like caps, turbans - open shoes - goggles - long-sleeved shirts, blouses for protection from rays of sun, etc.
- (2) winter: sweaters, mufflers, closed shoes, sometimes gloves, socks, etc.
- (3) monsoon : light synthetic clothes - rubber or plastic footwear - umbrellas or raincoats, etc.]

(ii) diet:

[Points:

- (1) summer : more liquids-fresh fruits and juices - less spice, less oil, light diet, etc.
- (2) winter: more oil, heavy food - hot food-special types of food which provide warmth - etc.
- (3) monsoon : only cooked food-boiled water- less liquids - more foods that will give internal warmth, etc.]

(iii) celebrations :

[Points:

- (1) summer - Many Hindu festivals like Holi, Gudi padva, holidays - harvest festivals -family get-togethers, etc.
- (2) winter - many weddings, parties -festivals like Diwali, Christmas, New Year, etc.
- (3) monsoon - many festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi, farmers' festivals, busy season for farmers, etc.]

2. Guess what is personified and fill in the gaps. Choose from the brackets.

(Sun, alarm, bird, car, wind, stars, machine)

- Ans.** (1) The weary car was also petrol-hungry.
(2) The playful wind whistled among the trees.
(3) The annoying alarm screamed at 5 a.m.
(4) The naughty stars winked at me from above.
(5) The rising sun stretched its arms.
(6) The cheerful bird sang as it perched on a tree.
(7) The tireless machine hummed as it worked hard.

...English workshop.....

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

(a) During daytime:

- (1) With nodding rice-stems in her hair.
- (2) And lilies in her face.
- (3) In flowers of grasses she is clad.

(b) At night :

- (1) A diadem adorns the night! Of multitudinous stars.
- (2) Her silken robe is white moonlight.
- (3) And on her face (the radiant moon).

2. 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	A beautiful maiden

stars	Multitudinous	Numerous countless
moonlight	White	Silvery
cooing of birds	A bracelet's tinkling	A musical sound

3. Find one example of each of the following from the poem:

(1) Simile (2) Metaphor

Ans. (1) Simile - Birds greet her with their cooing glad,
Like a bracelet's tinkling sound.

(2) Metaphor - The Autumn comes, a fair maiden.

4. Write the rhyme scheme of the poem.

Ans. The rhyme scheme is ababcbcd.

5. Think and write in your own words.

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

Ans. Probably the harvest of the rice crop is just over at the beginning of Autumn; hence the maiden Autumn is said to wear rice stems in her hair.

(b) How can the tender maiden Autumn become a full grown woman?

What change in nature does this imply?

Ans. When the Autumn season is just beginning, Autumn is a tender maiden, young and graceful. As the season progresses and sets in properly, she becomes a full grown, mature woman. It implies that time has passed and the season has changed.

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

Ans. Probably the birds enjoy the cool autumn after the hot summer. They may also get more grains and seeds to eat.

6. 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.

Ans. Do it your own

7. 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.

Ans. A very beautiful look of section which is covered with an blue sky. Mountain is the head of that and moon - sun are the tickles on it. Puberty of river and fountain and grain in the farm spread Melodious happiness. Seems like a heaven.

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

Ans. Its an activity for students.