

Grade 6

Poem: After the storm

Word/Meaning:

1. Broods: the bird sits on its eggs to hatch them
2. Makes answer: answers or responds
3. Mirth: merriment, joy
4. Plashy: with pools and puddles of water

Answer these questions:

Q1. What is described in the next two lines? Can you see the opposite of a storm? Which words show this?

Ans: These lines describes about the next morning which has a rising sun with shine and birds chirping on tree. Yes, the opposite of storm is seen from the words 'calm and bright'.

Q2. When the speaker says a bird 'broods over his own sweet voice', another bird 'chatters' and a third 'makes answer', is that just what he actually hears or does he imagine what those birds think and mean?

Ans: It was a part of his vision when he saw those three different kinds of birds sitting on a tree and the chirping of the bird is depicted as chatters and responding.

Q3. Look at the line 'And all the air....' Noise is usually an unpleasant sound, especially if it is loud enough to fill the air. Does it, however, depend on where the sound comes from and what mood we are in at that time?

Ans: Generally, we take the word 'noise' in the negative form but the poet has used it in a positive form to express the sound made by the motion of water.

Q4. All things that love the sun are out of doors. What 'things' does the poet mention?

Ans: The 'things' over here describes about the birds and the hare which are actually enjoying the weather and expressing their happiness in different ways.

Q5. The last four lines describe what mood the hare is in, in what it does, where and with what effect, and what it all looks like to an observer. Describe in a paragraph the hare's mood, its activity, the effect produced and the scene created, as well as you can.

Ans: The last four lines describe about the rejoicing mood of the hare. The hare jumps from one place to another on the grass and puts it feet inside the puddle which splashes out rain water on the surface which shines by getting in contact with the sun rays.

Appreciating the poem:

Q1. The words 'roaring', 'heavily' and 'floods' depict one mood of nature. Pick out some words and phrases from the first stanza which indicate a different mood of nature.

Ans: The phrases 'Calm and bright' and 'pleasant noise' describes about the rejoicing mood of nature.

Q2. The poet uses the expression 'pleasant noise'. Mention a few examples of 'pleasant noise' you have heard.

Ans: Other examples of pleasant noise are:

1. The laugh of a baby
2. The happy woof of a dog.
3. The noise made by the splashing waves of the sea.

Q3. The bird **broods over his own sweet voice; the sky rejoices in the morning's birth** – Do you like this way of looking at things in nature as if they are human? This is called personification. Pick out other examples of personification from the poem.

Ans: Other examples of personification are:

1. The Jay makes answer as the Magpie chatters
2. The Hare is running races in her mirth

Reference to context

**There was a roaring in the wind all night;
The rain came heavily and fell in floods;**

Q1. What do the two lines describe?

Ans: These lines describe about the roaring clouds along with wind and the heavy rain which made the path full of rain water.

Q2. When did that happen?

Ans: It happened all night.

Q3. Was it just rain or was it a storm?

Ans: It was a storm because of roaring clouds and windy air with rain.

Q4. One phrase which indicates the answer is 'a roaring in the wind'. What is another?

Ans: Another phrase is 'Fell in floods'.
