

Bihar Board Class 11 English Book Solutions Poem 6 Three Years She Grew

Bihar Board Class 11 English Three Years She Grew Textual Questions and Answers

A. Work in small groups and discuss these questions :

Nature is all around you. You see its different manifestations in plants, birds, animals, rivers, lakes etc :

Three Years She Grew Question And Answer Bihar Board Question 1.

Have you ever observed nature closely ?

Answer:

Yes, I have observed nature closely many times. Once I went to Rajgir with my parents. There was solar eclipse that day. We took bath in 'Surya Kund', the was hot. Afterwards we went to see the 'stupas' and temples of Lord Buddha. We again took bath after eclipse was over in 'Brahm Kunda'. The important and the most attractive thing which I observed that no body knows from where the water in those 'Kundas' came and why the water was so hot.

The second thing was that the 'kundas' and small market of there were surrounded by mountains. The sight was so much beautiful that I wanted to settle there Perhaps the water of 'kundas' also coming from the mountains, and the reason of it being hot sulphur through which water has to pass.

The Education Of Nature Questions And Answers Bihar Board Question 2.

How do you feel when you see any of these manifestation ?

Answer:

We feel very delighted when we see any of the manifestation of nature. We forget all the anxieties and problems to see the beauty of nature.

Three Years She Grew Question And Answer Pdf Bihar Board Question 3.

Do you learn anything from them ?

Answer:

We learn from the manifestations of nature that nature has provided us a huge treasure in which all the things of our joy can be found. We should have only the love and sensibility for the nature. We learn to be selfless and to do welfare for all as the nature spreads beauty and pleasure for all without any interest and selfish motive.

B. 1. Answer these questions briefly :

Education Of Nature Poem Questions And Answers Bihar Board Question 1.

Who is 'she' in the first line ? Where and how long did she grow ?

Answer:

She is Lucy. She grew in sun and shower for three years.

Three Years She Grew Line By Line Explanation Bihar Board Question 2.

What is meant by 'A lovelier flower on earth was never sown' ?

Answer:

This means that Lucy was the loveliest child ever born on earth. The poet compares Lucy to a flower.

Three Years She Grew Bihar Board Question 3.

Who decided to take care of the girl ?

Answer:

Nature decided to take care of the girl.

Three Years She Grew In Sun And Shower Bihar Board Question 4.

What is meant by 'law and impulses' in line 8 ?

Answer:

Law means check and control, impulse means a sudden inclination to act. Nature will teach Lucy what to do and when to restrain herself.

Three Years She Grew Poem Bihar Board Question 5.

Where will Nature take the girl ?

Answer:

Nature will take the girl in the hills and the open plains, in glades and bowers.

Three Years She Grew Summary Bihar Board Question 6.

What is meant by 'overseeing power' in line 11 ? Who will feel it ?

Answer:

'Overseeing power' means divine spirit that will keep a watchful eye on Lucy. Lucy will feel its presence everywhere.

Three Years She Grew Is A Poem By Bihar Board Question 7.

What will the girl learn from the 'fawn' ?

Answer:

From the fawn Lucy will learn to be cheerful and to be playful. She will leap and run among the hills and across the lawns.

Question 8.

What will the floating cloud lend to her ?

Answer:

The floating cloud will lend her its stateliness—grace and dignity.

Question 9.

Who did she learn grace from ?

Answer:

She learnt grace from the motion of storms.

Question 10.

What shall mould the Maiden's form ? How ?

Answer:

The silent influence of nature, the grace and flexibility of the willow, the movement of clouds, and even the storms will mould her figure.

B. 2. Answer the following questions :

Question 1.

What will be dear to the girl ?

Answer:

The glittering, twinkling stars in the midnight sky will be dear to her.

Question 2.

Where will she lean her ear ?

Answer:

She will listen to the sounds of flowing rivers in lonely places.

Question 3.

Where will rivulets dance ?

Answer:

Rivulets dance among hills as they flow in and out in a zigzag way.

Question 4.

What will pass into her face ?

Answer:

The beauty born of murmuring sound will pass into her face.

Question 5.

What effect will the 'vital feelings of delight' have on the girl ?

Answer:

The vital feelings of delight will help her to grow tall, and fill her innocent heart with joy.

Question 6.

What does the phrase 'such thoughts' mean in line 34 ?

Answer:

'Such thoughts' mean vital feelings of delight as are necessary for the growth and development of human body and mind.

Question 7.

Who will give such thoughts and when ?

Answer:

Nature will give such thoughts to Lucy when they live together in the happy valley.

Question 8.

Who is the speaker of the poem ?

Answer:

The poet is the speaker of the poem.

Question 9.

Explain the line 'How soon my Lucy's race was run' ?

Answer:

The poet is grieved to say that Lucy died very young.

C. 1. Long Answer Questions :

Question 1.

What does Nature decide about Lucy ? Give details.

Answer:

Nature decides to adopt Lucy as her own child and make her a lady of her own. She decides to educate Lucy in her own way. She will teach her how to restrain herself from evil deeds, and prompt her to do good and noble things. She will grow tall and beautiful. She will be sportive like the fawn.

Question 2.

Describe the process by which Nature intends to mould Lucy's character and her outward form ?

Answer:

Nature herself will be Lucy's teacher. Floating clouds will teach Lucy majesty of movement. The willow will teach her to bend. This will teach Lucy to be humble. Her body will become flexible. Even the motion of storms will teach her to be graceful. Lucy's education will not be a passive process. Lucy will be an active participant in her education. She will look at the midnight stars, and will learn to appreciate beauties of Nature. She will listen to the music of flowing streams. This will give her delight, and her face will become beautiful. All these activities and feelings will mould her character as well as her physical form. She will grow to be a cheerful, tall and beautiful young woman.

Question 3.

What are the ideas contained in the poem ?

Answer:

The poem contains William Wordsworth's ideas about education. He believed that Nature has an immense influence on the development and growth of human body and mind. Lucy is presented as a flower that blossoms into its natural form under sun and shower.

Question 4.

What did Lucy leave to the speaker ?

Answer:

Lucy died young. She left behind her memory and the calm and quiet heath.

Question 5.

Give critical estimate of the poem 'Three Years She Grew'.

Answer:

The poem is one of Wordsworth's Lucy poems that appear in his Lyrical Ballads. Wordsworth was influenced by Rousseau's philosophy of education. He believes that Nature is the best teacher. School education is artificial.

Through Lucy, he describes how Nature wants to mould her form and character. He describes the process by which Nature will achieve her objective. The process consists of taking up opposing polarities and reconciling them. Lucy will learn 'law and impulse'. She will play in 'rock and plain' and 'glade and bower'. She will learn from the floating clouds, bending willow, sportive fawn, dancing streams and insensate things.

The poem is divided into seven stanzas of six lines each. The rhyme scheme is a a a b c c b.

Question 6.

Find out instances of simile in the poem.

Answer:

Following are the instances of simile sportive as the fawn.

Question 7.

Find out instances of metaphor in the poem.

Answer:

Following are the instances of metaphor.

'A lovelier flower on earth was never sown.

Lucy is looked upon as a flower.

Question 8.

Can you find instances of personification in the poem ?

Answer:

The instances of personification are :

The Nature said – Nature is personified.

The floating clouds their state shall lend.
For her the willow bend. rivulets dance their wayward round.
And vital feelings of delight/shall rear her form.

C. 2. Group Discussion :

Discuss the following in groups or pairs.

Question a.

Nature is our best teacher.

Answer:

There is no doubt that all our knowledge and experiences have come from Nature. For a long time man lived entirely in natural environment. Even today all our scientific knowledge comes from the study of natural objects and their functions. But Nature does not want passive pupils. You have to participate actively in the teaching-learning process. We observe natural phenomena and draw inferences. If we just watched nature like other animals our knowledge would have remained limited.

Question b.

Nature has many things to offer.

Answer:

There is variety in Nature. There is no monotony. If animals consume oxygen and give out carbon dioxide, plants do quite the opposite. Then there are animals that will be drowned in water, but there are animals that can breathe only in water. Some animals can live both in water and land. Then all animals and plants have a variety of behaviour. Then there is the boundless sky with huge stars, plants and galaxies. Life is Nature's greatest secret.

Nature has so much to offer that we cannot even name them.

C. 3. Composition :

Write a paragraph in about 100 words on the following:

Question a.

Nature as the storehouse of learning

Answer:

Since early times man has been fascinated by the mysteries of Nature. Today all our knowledge and sciences are based on the study of Nature. Nature is a storehouse of learning, our physics, chemistry, biology, zoology, geography, geology, astronomy, etc. are nothing but our little effort to learn from Nature. Even a great scientist like Newton felt that he could only gather a pebble here and there on the seashore of knowledge. The sea of knowledge remained unfathomed by him. Indeed Nature is a storehouse of learning. That's why we must preserve nature because there is so much to learn.

Question b.

Bliss of solitude.

Answer:

Man is a social being. We live together in big cities. Yet we get tired of the noise of crowded cities. We seek solitude because only in solitude we can be in communion with our soul and with God. Our saints and sages sought solitude in forests and mountains. There they could meditate and experience the bliss of solitude. In our times solitude is hard to find. But we all do seek it. Nature is the best place for solitude, and only there we can find peace of mind.

C. 2. Group Discussion :

Discuss the following in groups or pairs:

(a) Nature is our best teacher.

(b) Nature has many things to offer.

Answer:

(a) Nature teaches us to spread selfless love. It is very beautiful because it knows only to give. It is so much beautiful because it only gives. It never takes anything from anybody. It gives to all. It never discriminates between good and bad.

(b) Nature has a huge treasure to give us. It gives us air to breath, water to drink, fruits and cerials to eat. It provides shelter and light. Everything which we require for our life is provided by nature.

D. Word study:

D. 1. Dictionary Use

Ex. 1. Look up a dictionary and write two meanings to each of the following words-the one in which it is used in the lesson and the other which is more common:

flower
fawn

impulse
maidan

darling
virgin

glade
balm

kindle

Answer:

flower –	(i) the part of plant that produces seeds	
	(ii) the finest part	
fawn –	(i) young deer	
	(ii) light yellowish brown	
impulse –	(i) push or thrust	
	(ii) sudden inclination to act	
maidan –	(i) girl	
	(ii) first public act	
darling –	(i) beloved	(ii) delightful
virgin –	(i) pure	(ii) unused
glade –	(i) open space in forest	
	(ii) way to the forest	
balm –	(i) sweetness, fragrance	
	(ii) oil or ointment used for soothing pain.	
kindle –	(i) catch fire	(ii) rouse.

E. Grammar :

Ex. 1. Read the sentences picked up from the poem. Some of them are in the active voice and other in the passive one. Change the voice of the sentences given below and note the change in effect after the change in voice.

1. A lovelier flower on earth was never sown.
2. She shall be mine.
3. She will feel an overseeing power.
4. Vital feelings of delight shall rear her form.
5. I will give such thoughts to Lucy.
6. The work was done.
7. How soon my Lucy's race was run!

Answer:

1. Nobody every sowed a lovelier flower on earth. (Agent in prominent) –
2. I shall own her. (Agent prominent)
3. An overseeing power will be felt by her. (object prominent)
4. Her form shall be reared by vital feelings of delight, (object prominent)
5. Lucy will be given such thoughts by me. (object prominent)
6. Some one did the work. (Agent prominent)
7. How somebody ran my Lucy's race ! (Agent prominent)

Ex. 2. Read the lines from the poem carefully and mark the different cases of the personal pronoun 'I':

This child I to myself will take;

She shall be mine, and / will make

A Lady of my own.

..... and with me.

The Girl shall feel an overseeing power.

Specify the instances of different cases –

Subjective, objective, possessive, and reflexive – in the lines above and write the different cases for other personal pronouns – we, you, he, she, it, they.

Answer:

	Subjective	Objective	Possessive	Reflexive
We	we	us	ours	ourselves\
You	you	you	yours	yourself
He	he	him	his	himself
She	she	her	hers	herself
It	it	it	its	itself
They	they	them	theirs	themselves.

F. Activities

Ex. 1. Gather five stories / fables / tales / poems from any language that tell about the benign influence of nature.

Answer:

1. The Daffodils – Wordsworth.
2. The world is Too Much With Us – Wordsworth
3. She Walks In Beauty, Like The Night – Byron
4. Break, Break, Break – Tennyson
5. The Education of Nature – Wordsworth.

Ex. 2. Find out rhyme scheme of the poem.

Answer:

a a b c c b

d d e f f e

g g h i i h

j j k l l k

m m n o o n p p

q r r q s s t u u t.