

Bihar Board Class 12 English Book Solutions Poem 4 Ode to Autumn

A. Work in small groups and discuss these questions

Question 1.

How do you feel in different seasons? Which is the most enjoyable one?

Answer:

In summer it is too hot; in the rainy season it is very sultry; in winter it is very cold. I like autumn and spring the most. It is cool and pleasant.

Question. 2

New leaves and fruits grow on trees in a particular season. Which is that?

Answer:

In autumn fruits and new leaves appear.

Question 3.

Have you seen a tree bent and loaded with fruits? What feeling does this sight evoke in you?

Answer:

Yes, I have seen mango trees bent and loaded with fruits. I feel how bountiful nature is.

B. 1.1. Complete the following sentences on the basis of what you have studied :

- (a) is the season of mists and mellow fruitfulness.
- (b) fill all fruits with ripeness.
- (c) sits carelessly on a granary floor.
- (d) The 'winnowing wind' softly lifts the hair of.
- (e) twitter in the sky.

Answer:

(a) Autumn, (b) And, (c) He, (d) the poet, (e) And gathering swallows.

B. 1.2. Answer the following questions briefly

Question 1.

Who are depicted as friends in the first two lines?

Answer:

Seasons of mist and the maturing sun are depicted as friends in the first two lines.

Question 2.

What happens in autumn?

Answer:

All fruits get ripeness and flowers bloom in autumn. All the birds start to sing to see the sweetness of the season.

Question 3.

In what sense does the Sun conspire with autumn?

Answer:

The sun conspires with the autumn by offering fruits and flowers. Its ray makes the fruit fleshy and fat and also tasty.

Question 4.

How do the sun and summer help in the ripeness of fruits in autumn?

Answer:

The sun and summer help in the ripeness of fruits and to make them fleshy or fat in autumn. They fill very much heat and energy.

Question 5.

How are autumn and summer related to spring?

Answer:

Autumn and summer are related to spring season. It (spring) comes before the arrival of summer. Autumn starts with the departure of summer season.

C. 1. Long Answer Questions

Question 1.

What is the central idea of the poem?

Answer:

The poet John Keats has written this poem 'Ode to Autumn' which presents a very natural and beautiful picture of autumn. He narrated about the season of different kinds that happen in the world. All seasons are of different kinds and different nature. Every people like a different season. Summer brings hot and sweetest fruit. Some people like Autumn because it is a good season and people can do easily their work in this season.

Question 2.

What does Keats mean by the following:

'T was here we loved in summer day and greener.'

Answer:

Keats was a poet of Nature. He found happiness, solace, and peace of mind in everything of Nature. He loved the wind that blows in summer and helps the fruits to ripe and grows. He calls it a favorable wind. He finds the greenery in autumn very impressive and attractive. It gives him a positive aspect to him.

Question 3.

Does the poet convey his love for nature through such lines as given above? If yes give examples.

Answer:

Yes, the poet conveys his love of nature through these lines. "For summer has 'O'er brimmed their clammy cells. Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store? Sometimes whoever Seeks abroad may find." The poet shows his love through nature. It always helps him to convey love.

Question 4.

Pick out the images related to different aspects Of Nature. Write a note on the use of images in the poem.

Answer:

The poet says that Autumn spreads beauty and happiness everywhere. It seems as a carrier of harmony. In this poem, images have been well used which makes the poem and the idea present in it, quite clear.

Question 5.

What do autumn and spring symbolize in the poem? Explain.

Answer:

Autumn and spring both the season are good for fruits like mellow and plump. It fills all fruit with ripeness to the core to swell the goud, and plump the hazel shells.

Question 6.

Do you like this poem? Give two reasons?

Answer:

Yes, I like this poem. It shows the good relationship between two seasons and also shows how these seasons are dependent to each other.

Question 7.

What does the poet say about the music of autumn? Do you like music?

Answer:

The poet says about the music of autumn that when it starts to sing the beautiful birds like Nightingale and cuckoo sing in a very beautiful and melodious voice. It makes everyone happy to their life. It makes a person perfect and the trees, when it listens to it, come out and grows rapidly.

Yes, I like the music of autumn.

C. 3. Composition

Write a paragraph in about 100 words on the following:

(a) Autumn

Answer:

Autumn is the third season of the year or the season between summer and winter often called the fall. In this season there is neither the heat of summer nor the bitter cold of winter. West wind is the breath exhaled by Autumn. This means that west wind blows in the Autumn season. The season is favorable for human beings and other creatures. In the Autumn season, the trees are laden with fruits. Autumn is also called the season of fog and sweet fruit. Autumn exhibits the principle of beauty in Nature. Poet finds it highly impressive and inspiring as this season gives us emotion to go beyond imagination.

(b) The relation between seasons and human life.

Answer:

Seasons have a great impact on human life. Different seasons depict the different moods of human beings as they pass through many stages in life.

Golden Series Passport We have a number of seasons-spring, winter, autumn, summer and rainy. Human beings also pass their life in the same way. Spring is associated with beauty and freshness. Winter is a cool and gloomy time. Rainy season brings beauty-greenness as well as destruction. Summer is the symbol of heat and struggle. As the seasons changes, they bring an impact on the people. People get affected by the season and its effect.

D. Word Study :

D. 2. Word-formation

Read the following line carefully

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness.

In the above line, 'fruitfulness' is derived from fruit. When '-full' is added to fruit, it becomes fruitful, Again, when '-ness' is added to fruitful, it becomes fruitfulness. Make words by adding '-ful-' or '-ness' to the following words: happy, beauty, kind, bounty, joy, duty

Answer:

happy – happiness

beauty – beautiful

kind – kindness

bounty – bountiful

joy – joyful

duty – dutiful

D.3. Word Meaning

Ex. 1. Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B :

Column A

- (1) mist
- (2) kernel
- (3) granary
- (4) laden
- (5) oozing
- (6) hue

Column B

- (a) storage for grains
- (b) emission
- (c) colour
- (d) core
- (e) loaded
- (f) fog

Ans. (1)—(f), (2)—(d), (3)—(a), (4)—(e), (5)—(b), (6)—(c)

E. Grammar

Ex. 1. Read the following sentences carefully:

‘Where are the songs of Spring?’

‘Where’, in the above sentence is an interrogative substitute of an adverb. Find out such interrogative substitutes of adverbs in the poem.

Answer:

Where, who and while are the interrogative substitutes of adverbs in the poem.