

NORTH EX PUBLIC SCHOOL
(Senior Secondary, Affiliated to CBSE)
(School Block, Jain Nagar, Rohini Sector- 38, New Delhi-81)
CLASS IX ENGLISH
POEM 2 BEEHIVE
WIND
Worksheet: 4

The poem is thoroughly explained in the link given below.

<https://youtu.be/sLe7ntIMC5M>

For your better understanding of the poem, you must go through this link and make use of the details given in the poem while answering the questions.

The NCERT solutions are given below. You can download the solutions or if you do not have facility to get printout then you can ask your ward to copy the answers in a simple notebook and must learn the question and answers.

CBSE Class 9 English Language and Literature
NCERT Solutions
Beehive Poem 02
Wind

Page No: 31 Thinking about the Poem

I. 1. What are the things the wind does in the first stanza?

Ans: In the first stanza, the wind breaks the shutters of the windows, scatters the papers, throws down the books from the shelf, tears the pages of the books and brings showers of rain.

2. Have you seen anybody winnow grain at home or in a paddy field? What is the word in your language for winnowing? What do people use for winnowing? (Give the words in your language, if you know them.)

Ans: Yes, I have seen many women winnowing grain in villages. *Pachhoranis* is the word used in my language for winnowing. People use *chaaj* or winnowing fan for winnowing purpose.

3. What does the poet say, the wind god winnows?

Ans: The poet says that the wind god winnows the weak crumbling houses, doors, rafters, wood, bodies, lives and hearts, and then crushes them all.

4. What should we do to make friends with the wind?

Ans: To make friends with the wind we need to build strong homes with firm doors. We should also make ourselves physically and mentally strong by building strong, firm bodies and having steadfast hearts.

5. What do the last four lines of the poem mean to you?

Ans: In the last four lines, the poet inspires us to face the wind, which symbolises the hardships of our lives, courageously. He tells us that the wind can only extinguish the weak fires; it intensifies the stronger ones. Similarly, adversities deter the weak-hearted but strengthens those who have unfaltering will. In such a case, befriending the wind or the hardships of life makes it easier for us to face them.

6. How does the poet speak to the wind — in anger or with humour? You must also have seen or heard of the wind “crumbling lives”. What is your response to this? Is it like the poet’s?

Ans: The poet speaks to the wind with anger.

Yes, strong winds are known to cause plenty of damage and destruction to both life and property.

Storms, cyclones, gales and strong winds cause havoc on land. They uproot trees, bring down houses, tear down electric posts and claim lives.

They also cause damage to boats and frighten the poor sailors and fishermen out at sea. Yet, I do not agree with the poet that the wind only 'crumbles lives'. The wind is responsible for bringing rain; it cools the land and makes the climate pleasant.

Today, wind energy is harnessed for several useful purposes including turning windmills, wind turbines and generating electricity.

II. The poem you have just read is originally in Tamil. Do you know any such poems in your language?

Ans: Yes, I have read another poem on wind. It is titled '*Toofan*' and was originally written in Hindi by Naresh Aggarwal.

WORKSHEET 4

Ques1. How does the poet personifies wind?

Ques2. Do you think that the poet is trying to be friends with the wind in order to be saved by its destruction? Why does he suggests to be friends with the wind?

Ques3. Why does the wind mock or makes fun of those who are weak? How can they overcome this difficulty?

Ques4. By making our homes strong, the poet is suggesting to make ourselves strong. Is it true or false?