

REFERENCE TO CONTEXT TYPE QUESTIONS

FLAMINGO - A THING OF BEAUTY (POETRY)			
SL NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER	TYPE
1	<p>'Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms; And such too is the grandeur of the dooms We have imagined for the mighty dead; All lovely tales that we have heard or read; An endless fountain of immortal drink, Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.'</p> <p>a) What is rich with the sprinkling of fair musk-rose? b) What does 'grandeur of the dooms' imply? c) What according to the poet is lovelier than a lovely tale? d) What comes to us from the heaven's brink?</p>	<p>a) The forest and nature are rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose. b) Refers to the glories of the mighty dead. c) The inspiring stories of legendary heroes are lovelier than a lovely tale/the beauty of nature. d) An endless fountain of immortal drink of nature comes to us from the heaven's brink.</p>	<p>a) U b) A c) A d) R</p>
2	<p>Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing A flowery band to bind us to the earth, Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth Of noble natures, of the gloomy days, Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways Made for our searching: yes, in spite of all.</p> <p>a) What do we do every day? b) Identify the poetic device in the expression 'wreathing a flowery band'. c) What do you understand by 'the inhuman dearth of noble natures'? d) Explain - 'in spite of all'.</p>	<p>a) Every morning we are weaving a flowery band that binds us to the beauties of the earth. b) Metaphor - connecting to nature. c) The inhuman dearth of noble natures means lack of great human qualities of head and heart like compassion, love, generosity etc. d) In spite of all the negative qualities and evils mentioned by the poet in the poem 'A thing of beauty' can infuse positivity and joy in our lives.</p>	<p>a) U b) R c) A d) A</p>
3	<p>Some shape of beauty moves away the pall From our dark spirits, Such the sun, the moon, Trees old, and young, sprouting a shady boon For simple sheep.</p> <p>a) What removes the pall from our dark spirits? b) Identify a poetic device used in the last two lines of the extract? c) Name the poem and the poet. d) What sprouts a shady boon for sheep and how?</p>	<p>a) A thing of beauty removes the pall or cover of unhappiness from our dark spirits. b) Alliteration / Allusion c) 'A Thing of Beauty' by John Keats. d) The old and young trees sprout branches to provide shade and shelter to the sheep against the heat of the sun.</p>	<p>a) U b) R c) R d) A</p>
4	<p>'.....and such are daffodils With the green world they live in: and clear rills That for themselves a cooling covert make</p>	<p>a) The daffodils bloom and enrich the surrounding green world while the clear rills or streams of water create a cooling shelter</p>	<p>a) A b) U c) R</p>

	<p>'Gainst the hot season: the mid forest brake, Rich with sparkling of fair musk-rose blooms.'</p> <p>a) How do 'daffodils' and 'rills' enrich the environment? b) What makes the mid forest brake rich? c) What are the images used in the given extract? d) Which rich bounties of nature has the poet mentioned in the above lines?</p>	<p>against the heat of the sun. b) The blossoming musk-roses make the beautiful forest rich in beauty. c) The images used by the poet are clear rills, daffodils in the green world and cooling covert. d) The poet has mentioned the beautiful daffodils in the green world, the clear rills that make a cooling haven and the musk-rose blooms as the bounties of nature.</p>	<p>d) U</p>
5	<p>'A thing of beauty is a joy forever Its loveliness increases, it will never Pass into nothingness;'</p> <p>a) What does a thing of beauty provide? b) How will a thing of beauty never pass into nothingness? c) How does its loveliness increase? d) Name the poem and the poet.</p>	<p>a) A thing of beauty provides joy forever. b) The eternal joy in the thing of beauty will never allow it to pass into nothingness. c) Its loveliness increases with the passage of time. d) 'A Thing of Beauty' by John Keats</p>	<p>a) R b) U c) R d) R</p>
6	<p>'But will keep A bower quiet for us, and a sleep Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.'</p> <p>a) What is the poet speaking about in the above lines? b) What does quiet breathing refer to? c) How does the source of beauty remain constantly in us? d) Which is the literary device used in the above lines?</p>	<p>a) The poet is speaking about the source of beauty. b) Quiet breathing refers to the feeling of peace and relaxation one experiences when he sees a thing of beauty. c) The eternal joy of beauty keeps lurking in our minds and remains preserved in our memory. d) Imagery</p>	<p>a) R b) U c) A d) U</p>
7	<p>'Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth Of noble natures, of the gloomy days, Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways Made for our searching: yes, in spite of all.'</p> <p>a) What does the expression 'Spite of despondence' refer to? b) Why is there an inhuman dearth of noble natures? c) What makes our days sad? d) Which evil things do we possess and suffer from?</p>	<p>a) The expression refers to the hopelessness and disappointment which man suffers in life. b) Man is selfish and self-centred so there is lack of noble nature. c) Men suffer the pain of failure and the loss of hope which makes their days sad. d) The evil things are the dearth of noble nature and unhealthy ways which cause suffering.</p>	<p>a) U b) A c) U d) R</p>
8	<p>Some shape of beauty moves away the pall From our dark spirits, Such the sun, the moon,</p>	<p>a) Pall refers to the covering of sadness and hopelessness of our spirits.</p>	<p>a) R b) R</p>

	<p>Trees old, and young, sprouting a shady boon For simple sheep.</p> <p>a) What does 'pall' refer to? b) What moves away the pall? c) Which objects of nature are referred to in the above lines? d) What is the poetic device used in 'simple sheep'?</p>	<p>b) Some shape of beauty moves away the pall from our darkened spirits. c) The sun, the moon, the young and old trees are referred to as the objects of nature. d) Alliteration</p>	<p>c) U d) A</p>
9	<p>'And such too is the grandeur of the dooms We have imagined for the mighty dead; All lovely tales that we have heard or read; An endless fountain of immortal drink, Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.'</p> <p>a) Who are the mighty dead? b) What is lovelier than the tales? c) What is the effect of 'immortal drink' on us? d) Explain: 'immortal drink'.</p>	<p>a) Mighty dead refers to our forefathers who died for greater noble cause for the welfare of mankind. b) The beauty of nature is lovelier than the tales we have heard or read. c) Immortal drink which is nature's endless fountain pours into our hearts and gives us immense joy. d) Immortal drink refers to the beauty of nature which is a gift from the Almighty to us.</p>	<p>a) R b) U c) A d) A</p>
10	<p>'Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing A flowery band to bind us to the earth'</p> <p>a) Name the poem and the poet. b) What does the poet wreath every morrow? c) Why does the poet wreath it every morrow? d) What does 'wreathing' mean?</p>	<p>a) 'A Thing of Beauty' by 'John Keats.' b) The poet wreaths a flower band every morning. c) The poet wreaths a flowery band to bind everyone to the earth. d) Wreathing means to cover/ surround / encircle.</p>	<p>a) R b) U c) U d) R</p>