
RIICO
GROW WITH RAJASTHAN
missiongyan
LET'S LEARN TOGETHER
Class 12th | ENGLISH
ई-पाठशाला
A Thing of Beauty
A Roadside Stand
Aunt Jennifer's Tiger
ONE SHOT
FULL CHAPTER EXPLAINED IN ONE CLASS
30 SEP 2026 | 2:00 PM

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GROW WITH RAJASTHAN

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LET'S LEARN TOGETHER

CLASS – 12

ENGLISH

Flamingo

Poem – 3

A THING OF BEAUTY



Arpita Sharma

A THING OF BEAUTY



A thing of beauty is a joy forever
Its loveliness increases, it will never
Pass into nothingness; but will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.
Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing

A THING OF BEAUTY

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,
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall



A THING OF BEAUTY

(a thing of beauty)

From our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon,
Trees old, and young, sprouting a shady boon
For simple sheep; and such are daffodils
With the green world they live in; and clear rills
That for themselves a cooling covert make
'Gainst the hot season; the mid forest brake,





A THING OF BEAUTY

A thing of beauty = nature
nature provides peace.

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.



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A THING OF BEAUTY

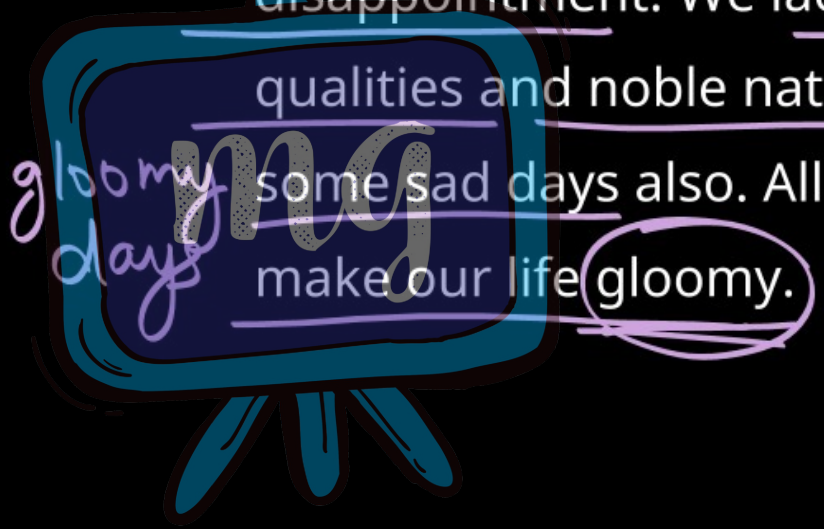
Summary

'A thing of beauty' written by John Keats is based on a Greek legend and a excerpt from his poem ' Endymion; A poetic Romance'.

- A thing of beauty is a constant source of joy. Its beauty keeps on increasing. It never fades.

A THING OF BEAUTY

- We suffer from malice and disappointment. We lack good human qualities and noble natures. We have some sad days also. All these things make our life gloomy.



A THING OF BEAUTY

- In spite of all these sufferings, some beautiful things remove the cover of sad feelings from our hearts. All beautiful things of nature are a boon for humanity. The sun, the moon, and old and young trees are the sources of happiness.

A THING OF BEAUTY

- The stories of our brave heros are also a source of joy. These beauties are an endless fountain. It pours into our hearts an immortal drink from the heaven's brink. edge

स्वर्ग का किनारा ***

POETIC DEVICES

1. Metaphor : Comparison between two things having common qualities.

   Example :

   A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

   A bower quiet. → Shade of peace

2. Antithesis : When two opposite ideas are presented together.

   Example :

   Trees old and young.

POETIC DEVICES

3. **Alliteration** : Repetition of the same consonant sounds at the beginning of the words.

Example :

bond - bind

noble - nature

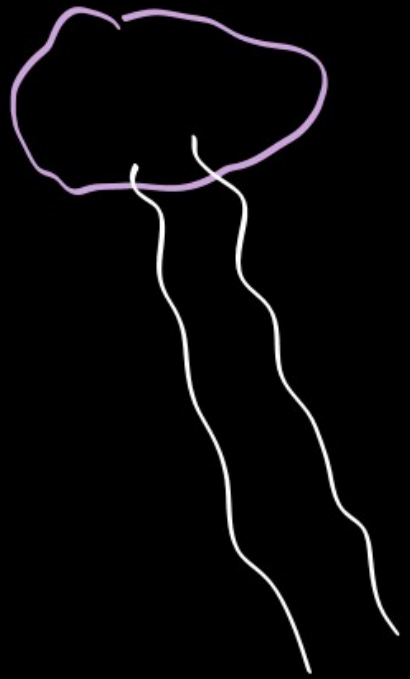
some - shape

such - sun

simple - sheep

have - heard

POETIC DEVICES



4. **Imagery** : When we are able to create an image or idea in our mind with the vivid description of the poet.

   Example :

   The natural beauty presented in the poem is the example of Imagery.

5. **Rhyme Scheme** : The rhyme scheme of the poem is AABBCCDD

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Poem – 4

A ROADSIDE STAND



Arpita Sharma

A ROADSIDE STAND

Edge : किनारा

Sped : तेजी से जाना

Pathetically : दयनीय तरीके से

Pled : निवेदन करना

Dole of bread : भिक्षा

The little old house was out with a little new shed

In front at the edge of the road where the traffic sped,

A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,

It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,



A ROADSIDE STAND

Sinking : डुबना
Withering : खराब होना
Faint : नष्ट होना
Mind ahead : सीधा आगे जाना
Out of sorts : नाराज होना
Marred : खराब होना

But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports
The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint.
The polished traffic passed with a mind ahead,
Or if ever aside a moment, then out of sorts
At having the landscape marred with the artless paint



A ROADSIDE STAND

Of signs that with N turned wrong and S turned wrong
Offered for sale wild berries in wooden quarts,
Or crook-necked golden squash with silver warts,
Or beauty rest in a beautiful mountain scene,

Crook : मुड़ी हुई





A ROADSIDE STAND

talking to his readers



selfish

You have the money, but if you want to be mean,
Why keep your money (this crossly) and go along.
The hurt to the scenery wouldn't be my complaint
So much as the trusting sorrow of what is unsaid.
Here far from the city we make our roadside stand

A ROADSIDE STAND



And ask for some city money to feel in hand
To try if it will not make our being expand,
And give us the life of the moving-pictures' promise
That the party in power is said to be keeping from us.

A ROADSIDE STAND



It is in the news that all these pitiful kin
Are to be bought out and mercifully gathered in
To live in villages, next to the theatre and the store,
Where they won't have to think for themselves anymore,

Mercifully : दया के साथ

A ROADSIDE STAND



While greedy good-doers, beneficent beasts of prey,
Swarm over their lives enforcing benefits
That are calculated to soothe them out of their wits,
And by teaching them how to sleep they sleep all day,
Destroy their sleeping at night the ancient way.

Beneficent : फायदा लेने वाले
Beasts : जानवर
Prey : शिकार
Swarm : मंड़राना
Out of their wits : मूर्ख
Ancient : पुराना

A ROADSIDE STAND



Sometimes I feel myself I can hardly bear
The thought of so much childish longing in vain,
The sadness that lurks near the open window there,
That waits all day in almost open prayer
For the squeal of brakes, the sound of a stopping car,

Bear : सहन करना
Longing : इच्छा करना
In vain : व्यर्थ
Lurks : छुपना
Squeal : तेज अवाज

A ROADSIDE STAND



Of all the thousand selfish cars that pass,
Just one to inquire what a farmer's prices are.
And one did stop, but only to plow up grass
In using the yard to back and turn around;
And another to ask the way to where it was bound;

Plow : खराब करना

रास्ता पूछने के लिए

A ROADSIDE STAND



And another to ask could they sell it a gallon of gas
They couldn't (this crossly); they had none, didn't it see?
No, in country money, the country scale of gain,
The requisite lift of spirit has never been found,
Or so the voice of the country seems to complain,

Requisite : आवश्यक

A ROADSIDE STAND



I can't help owning the great relief it would be
To put these people at one stroke out of their pain.
And then next day as I come back into the sane,
I wonder how I should like you to come to me
And offer to put me gently out of my pain.

Sane : समझदार

***

A ROADSIDE STAND

Summary

- Through this poem, the poet, Robert Frost expresses his anger at the indifferent behaviour of the rich towards the poor.
- A poor farmer builds a vegetable stand along the highway outsides his house.

A ROADSIDE STAND

- He builds this stand in the hope that people of passing cars would buy his products.
- He says that the selfish politicians befool these poor people with false promises.
- The poet feels the helplessness of the people who are running the roadside stand.

A ROADSIDE STAND

- When no one turns up, they feel sad. They want to hear the loud noise of the brakes and the sound of a stopping car.
- The poet feels an unbearable pain at the plight of the rural poor.

A ROADSIDE STAND

- He will feel greatly relieved if they are put out of their pain "at one stroke". The poet feels that he alone is not able to help these poeple so he expects every reader to help him.

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POETIC DEVICES

1. Antithesis : When two opposite words are used together.

   Example :

   Old — New

2. Alliteration : Repetition of the same consonant sound at the beginning of words.

   Example :

   Far — From

   Flower — From

   Pathetically — Pled

   Polished — Passed

POETIC DEVICES

3. **Repetition :** When any word, phrase or sentence is repeated.

   Example :

   Little

4. **Enjambment :** When the same sentence continues to the next line.

5. **Rhyme Scheme :** No fixed rhyme scheme is used in the poem.

POETIC DEVICES

6. Transferred Epithet : When the adjective used for the noun refers to something else.

Example :

Selfish cars

Polished traffic

7. Metaphor : Comparison between two thing.

Example :

The flower of cities.

POETIC DEVICES

8. Personification : To give human quality to any non human object.

Example :

A roadside stand pathetically pled
The sadness that lurks near the open window.

9. Oxymoron : A phrase that combines two opposite words together.

Example :

Greedy good doers
Beneficent beasts of prey

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Poem – 5

AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS

Arpita Sharma



AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS



Aunt Jennifer’s tigers prance across a screen,
Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.
They do not fear the men beneath the tree;
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

Prance : तेजी से भागना/ कूदना

Denizens : किसी स्थान के निवासी

Pace : तेजी से जाना

Sleek : अच्छे

Chivalric : बहादूरी से





AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS



Aunt Jennifer’s fingers fluttering through her wool
Find even the ivory needle hard to pull.
The massive weight of Uncle’s wedding band
Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer’s hand.

Fluttering : कांपना

Ivory : हाथी दांत से बने

Massive : विशाल

AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS



When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie
Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by.
The tigers in the panel that she made
Will go on prancing, proud and unafraid.

Terrified : डरे हुए

Ordeals : खराब समय / दर्दनाक अनुभव

AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS

Summary

- Aunt Jennifer's Tigers prance and jump across a screen. They are bright coloured like the shining yellow topaz.
- She creates them through her own hands. They don't fear the men standing under the tree.

AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS

- Aunt Jennifer's hands are moving about her wool because of the burdan of her married life.
- She still feels tied down by that weight.
- Her terrified hands will tell the whole story of her unhappy life even when aunt is dead.
- Hardships and sufferings are the parts of her married life.

AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS

- These crushed her. She is in the grip of very tough life.
- But the tigers she has made in the panel will go on jumping ahead, proud and unafraid.

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POETIC DEVICES

1. **Rhyme Scheme :** Rhyme scheme of the poem is AABB.

2. **Metaphor :** Comparison between two things having similar quality.

Example :

Bright topaz denizens

POETIC DEVICES

3. Anaphora : Repetition of the same word at the beginning of the sentence.

Example :

They do not fear the men beneath the tree;
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty

4. Hyperbole : The use of exaggeration for emphasis.

Example :

Massive weight of uncle's wedding band.

POETIC DEVICES

5. Personification : To give human qualities to non human object.

Example :

Sits heavily

6. Paradox : Having contradictory qualities.

Example :

Last stanza of the poem

POETIC DEVICES

7. **Alliteration :** Repetition of the same consonant sound at the beginning of the words.

Example :

fingers — fluttering

weight — wedding

framing — front

prancing — proud

POETIC DEVICES

8. Symbolism : When something beyond the literal meaning is represented.

Example :

The tigers in the poem symbolise bravery and freedom. They also reflect Aunt Jennifer's innermost desire to be fearless.

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