

Multiple Choice Questions

1. **How does the Bengal tiger react on noticing it's prey?**
(a) It vanishes behind the bushes (b) It pounces on it's prey
(c) It attacks very silently (d) It roars
2. **Where can we spot a chameleon as per the poem 'How to tell wild animals'?**
(a) In the drains (b) On the ceiling
(c) On the tree (d) In a burrow
3. **This simple rule may help you learn
The Bengal tiger to discern.
Which word in the given lines is a synonym of the word identify?**
(a) Discern (b) Simple
(c) Learn (d) Rule
4. **How does a crocodile attack its prey?**
(a) It sheds tears (b) It attacks its prey stealthily
(c) It pounces on its prey (d) It laughs
5. **What is the central idea of the poem 'How to tell wild animals'?**
(a) To help the reader in distinguishing one animal from another
(b) All of these
(c) To educate the reader about the distinct characteristics possessed by wild animals
(d) To create humor
6. **Why is the Bengal tiger referred by the poet as the noble beast?**
(a) It belongs to the royal family of Bengal (b) It serves in the army
(c) It is impressive in size (d) It is very kind
7. **In the poem How to Tell Wild Animals, what does the poet mean by jungles in the east?**
(a) Forests in the eastern region of India
(b) Forests in Japan
(c) Forests in Asian countries
(d) Forests in the far east

8. In the poem **How to Tell Wild Animals**, which animal hugs its opponents?
(a) The Asian lion (b) The leopard
(c) The bear (d) The Bengal tiger
9. In the poem **How to Tell Wild Animals**, which beast laughs while it swallows its prey?
(a) The Bengal tiger (b) Hyena
(c) Crocodile (d) Leopard
10. Who is the poet of the poem '**How to tell wild animals**'?
(a) Ruskin Bond (b) Robert Frost
(c) Carolyn Wells (d) Leslie Norris

Fill in the blanks :

11. The poem "How to Tell Wild Animals" is written by _____.
12. The _____ has a loud and fearful roar.

True / False

13. The poem "How to Tell Wild Animals" is written in a serious tone.
14. The leopard is recognized by the stripes on its body.

Very Short Type Questions

15. What is the brief summary of the poem- How to tell wild Animals?
16. What is the famous saying associated with the crocodiles and what does it mean? Answer in the context of the poem How to tell wild animals.

Short Type Questions

17. Hyperbole is a literary device used when the poet exaggerates an image to make it comical. State two instances from the poem How to Tell Wild Animals where the literary device is used.
18. Does dyin really rhyme with lion? Can you say it in such a way that it does?.

Essay Type Questions

19. Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow them:

If strolling forth, a beast you view,
Whose hide with spots is peppered,
As soon as he has leapt on you,
You'll know it is the Leopard.

Twill do no good to roar with pain,
He'll only lep and lep again,

- How can you recognise the leopard?
- How does a leopard behave when he meets a person?
- Name the poem and the poet.
- Give a synonym of 'strolling'.

20. How does Carolyn Wells use humour to tell or identify Wild Animals?

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A)** : The chameleon is difficult to spot on the tree.

Reason (R) : It has no ears and no wings.

- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true, but R is false
- A is false, but R is true

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Poem-4 | How to Tell Wild Animals

Worksheet-1

Answer & Solution

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1. (c)
The tiger attacks stealthily and grasps its prey with its terrifying teeth.
2. (c)
Chameleons are, generally, spotted on the trees. Although it is difficult to spot one as it camouflages with the tree.
3. (a)
The word discern means to identify, recognize.
4. (a)
Crocodile has a distinct behaviour of shedding tears when it attacks its victims.
5. (b)
The poem revolves around the different ways of identifying wild animals in a humorous manner.
6. (c)
The Bengal tiger has a majestic appearance. It is quite large in size.
7. (c)
The Asian countries are often referred to as countries in the east due to their geographical location.
8. (c)
The bear is believed to be a strong and good wrestler. He hugs tightly and subdues their opponents.
9. (b)
The hyena always laughs while swallowing its victims. The voice it produces is very similar to the human laughter sound.
10. (c)
The poem is written by Carolyn Wells.
11. Carolyn Wells
12. Asian Lion
13. False
14. False
15. The poetess tries to distinguish different animals in a humorous manner. She is also educating the readers by describing the various features of wild animals. She is introducing all the animals of East one by one in a very practical way.
16. The famous saying associated with crocodiles is that of 'shedding crocodile tears'. It actually means tears or expressions of sorrow that are insincere, and are said to be so named from a belief that crocodiles weep while devouring their prey. Similarly, when someone cries but doesn't feel bad and still sheds tears, one can say that the person is shedding crocodile's tears.

17. The two instances of hyperbole are as follows:

- i. The Crocodiles you always may tell from the Hyenas thus; Hyenas come with merry smiles; But if they weep they are crocodile. Practically, we have never seen a hyena smile nor a crocodile weep.
- ii. 'If there is nothing on the tree, this the chameleon you see'. A chameleon may be camouflaged but not invisible.

18. No, the word 'dyin' does not rhyme with a lion. It is for this reason that the poet has used 'dyin' so that when we pronounce it, it rhymes with 'lion'. The poet has used these words to maintain the rhyming pattern of the poem.

19.

- a. The leopard can be recognised by the spots on its skin.
- b. A leopard when he meets a person leaps on him at once.
- c. The name of the poem is "How to Tell Wild Animals" and the poet is Carolyn Wells.
- d. Walking (in a relaxed manner)

20. Carolyn Wells infuses humour into "How to Tell Wild Animals" by describing dangerous encounters with animals in a nonchalant and even silly way.

- **Understatement:** She downplays the seriousness of the situation. For instance, encountering a roaring lion is identified by the fact that "you're dyin'."
- **Dark Humor:** The humor can be a bit dark, like identifying a bear by its "one more caress" (implying its crushing you).
- **Irony:** There's irony in how she differentiates between a hyena and crocodile. While a hyena appears happy ("merry smiles"), a crocodile looks sad ("weeping").

This unexpected humour makes learning about wild animals lighthearted and memorable.

21. (b)

The chameleon is difficult to spot due to camouflage, not due to lacking ears/wings.

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