



Poem-2 | Wind

Worksheet-2

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which figure of speech has been used in lines 9, 10 and 11 of the poem Wind?
(a) Anaphora (b) Apostrophe
(c) Simile (d) Repetition
2. Whom does the wind poke fun at in the poem Wind?
(a) Weaklings (b) Godlings
(c) Ducklings (d) Earthlings
3. What is the meaning of prosper in poem wind?
(a) Shrink (b) Lost
(c) Agitation (d) Flourish
4. What is the meaning of faithless in poem Wind?
(a) Hollow (b) Loyal
(c) Honest (d) proximate
5. Name the poet of the poem "Wind".
(a) J.K Krishna Murti (b) Mahadevi Verma
(c) Ruskin Bond (d) Subramania Bharati
6. What does the poet want the wind to do?
(a) Don't throw down the books (b) All of these
(c) Don't break the shutters of windows (d) Don't scatter the papers
7. The poem Wind has been translated from Tamil to English by which poet?
(a) Gieve Patel (b) A.K. Ramanujan
(c) Phoebe Cary (d) Subramania Bharati
8. Whom does the poet make a request to and address? (Wind)
(a) The people (b) His children
(c) Wind (d) All of these

9. **What is the message of the poem Wind?**
(a) Make strong windows (b) Be firm and strong
(c) Stop the wind (d) All of these
10. **According to the poet, who will be our friend if we are strong? (Wind)**
(a) Wind (b) Snow
(c) Rain (d) Fire

Fill in the blanks :

11. You brought rain again. 'You' refer to _____.
12. 'crumbling; hearts refers to _____.

True / False

13. The wind has been compared to fire.
14. People should make strong homes to save their lives. (Wind)

Very Short Type Questions

15. Explain the expression: crumbling lives, crumbling hearts. Write your answer in the context of Poem Wind.
16. How does the wind treat strong fires? Write your answer in the context of Poem Wind.

Short Type Questions

17. What are the things the wind does in the first stanza?
18. According to the poet, what preparations should be made to face the fury of the wind? Write your answer in the context of Poem Wind.

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Essay Type Questions

19. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.
- Wind come softly.
Don't break the shutters of the windows.
Don't scatter the papers.
Don't throw down the books on the shelf.
- a. The poet has used a poetic device in the extract by beginning lines 2,3 and 4 with 'Don't'. Name the poetic device.
- b. State whether the following statement is True or False
The poet hates the wind and does not want it to blow.
- c. What character trait of the listener do these lines highlight?
- d. The given poetic extract is an example of
- concrete verse
 - rhymed verse
 - blank verse
 - free verse
20. Does the poem reflect the human suffering being initiated by wind? Explain with examples.

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A)** : The poet compares the wind to God.
Reason (R) : Wind is powerful, invisible, and influences human life.
- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

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Answer & Solution

1. (d)
The word crumbling has been repeated in lines 9, 10 and 11 of the poem.
2. (a)
The wind very cleverly pokes fun at weaklings.
3. (d)
The meaning of prosper in the 'Wind' is 'Flourish'.
4. (b)
The meaning of faithless in poem Wind is disloyal.
5. (d)
The poem "Wind" has been composed by Subramania Bharati.
6. (b) All of these
7. (b)
The poem Wind by Subramania Bharati has been translated into English by Kannada poet A.K. Ramanujan.
8. (c) Wind
9. (b) Be firm and strong
10. (a) Wind
11. Wind
12. Weak people/weakings
13. True
14. True
15. Many lives are lost when wind wreaks havoc. 'Crumbling lives' implies that many die in the destruction caused by the wind. The lives of the survivors are shattered too because their loved ones are dead and their homes and property are destroyed. They are left with no hope in life. Thus their hearts are also 'crumbled' by this unbearable loss.
16. Strong fires become fiercer when the wind blows. Instead of yielding to its power, their big flames rise higher and become stronger. Everything that is weak is destroyed in the face of a strong wind. But all the things that are strong flourish and grow to become even stronger.
17. In the first stanza, the wind seems to be a trouble maker. It breaks the shutters of the windows, scatters the papers all around, throws down the books on the shelf, and tears the pages of the books. The destruction caused by the strong blows of the wind ultimately results in an intense spell of a downpour.

18. The poet wants us to make friends with the wind i.e. the adversities in life. According to the poet, if we have to face our problems we should be prepared. Therefore, we should build strong homes and close the doors firmly to face the fury of the wind as it attacks and destroys the weaklings. We should also make our bodies strong and our hearts firm to face these challenges.
19. a. Anaphora
b. False
c. The listener, that is the wind, is very forceful, strong and, very frequently, destructive.
d. (iv) free verse
20. The wind symbolizes life's challenges and adversities. For the weak, it represents destruction, crushing their homes, lives, and hearts. However, for strong and resilient individuals who build firm foundations (both physical and mental), the wind becomes a friend, helping them to flourish and grow stronger, much like how wind intensifies a strong fire. It highlights that adversities destroy the unprepared but strengthen the resolute.
21. (d) Assertion (A) is false as the poem does not explicitly compare the wind to God; it symbolizes life's challenges. Reason (R) is true because the wind is indeed depicted as powerful, invisible, and influential on human life.

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