



## Poem-2 | Wind

## Worksheet-1

## Multiple Choice Questions

- The wind in the poem represents which figure of speech in the poem Wind?
  - Personification
  - Antithesis
  - Metaphor
  - Alliteration
- Whom does wind God like?
  - Weak people
  - Brave people
  - Those who talk to it
  - Strong people
- Which figure of speech has been used in the lines 2,3 and 4 of the poem Wind?
  - Alliteration
  - Irony
  - Oxymoron
  - Anaphora
- What does the wind represent? (poem Wind)
  - Navigating clue
  - Harbinger of rain
  - Difficulties and challenges
  - A soothing blow
- How can we be friends with the wind?
  - Having a strong heart
  - By building strong homes
  - All of these
  - Having strong body
- Which figure of speech has been used in the following line from the poem Wind?  
'Wind comes softly'
  - Simile
  - Oxymoron
  - Irony
  - Personification
- The poem Wind was originally written in which language?
  - Kannada
  - Telugu
  - Malayalam
  - Tamil
- In the Poem Wind, What did the wind bring again?
  - Rain
  - Dust
  - Leaves
  - storm

**9. Who is negatively affected by the wind?**

- (a) Sorrow people (b) Both weaklings and strong people  
(c) Strong people (d) Weaklings

**10. When will the wind be our friend? (Poem Wind)**

- (a) When we are dancing (b) When we are relaxed  
(c) When we are strong (d) When we are ready

**Fill in the blanks :**

**11. Complete the following line from the poem Wind:**

"the wind god winnows \_\_\_\_\_."

**12. The destructive power of the wind is a symbol of \_\_\_\_\_.**

**True / False**

**13. Wind breaks the shutters of the window.**

**14. The wind tore pages of the books in the poem, 'Wind'.**

**Very Short Type Questions**

**15. How does the wind poke fun at weaklings? Write your answer in the context of Poem Wind..**

**16. What does the wind do with the books on the shelf? Write your answer in the context of the poem, 'Wind'.**

**Short Type Questions**

**17. Why does the author ask the wind to come softly? Write your answer in the context of the poem, 'Wind'.**

**18. What plea does the poet make when he addresses the wind?**

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## Essay Type Questions

19. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.
- He won't do what you tell him.  
So, come, let's build strong homes,  
Let's joint the doors firmly  
Practise to firm the body.  
Make the heart steadfast.  
Do this, and the wind will be friends with us.
- a. Who is 'he' in the first line? What is his attitude to people?  
b. State whether the following statements is True or False  
The poet advises people to strengthen their bodies and hearts to face the hardships that come their way.  
c. Which of the following BEST paraphrase the line 'Make the heart steadfast'?  
i. Let's gather great inner strength  
ii. Let's allow our minds to govern our actions  
iii. Let's be stubborn and tough  
iv. Let's reconcile ourselves to our fates  
d. The expression 'strong homes' is the symbol of
20. How does the poet use wind as a symbol in relation to human beings? Write your answer in the context of the poem 'Wind'.

## HOTS

21. **Assertion (A)** : The wind is a symbol of hardships in life.  
**Reason (R)** : The poet suggests that the wind is friendly to everyone.
- (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 &amp; Solution

1. (c)  
The wind is a metaphor in the poem, as it represents the challenges that mankind endure in their life. It indicates the adversities of life which people often face in various circumstances where the strong works hard to overcome them and the weak gives up.
2. (d) Strong people
3. (d) Words repeated at the beginning of two or more consecutive lines is categorised under the figure of speech called Anaphora.
4. (c)  
The wind represents the difficulties and challenges of our life which we should encounter boldly.
5. (c) All of these
6. (d)  
The phenomenon of wind has been given a human attribute.
7. (d)  
The poem was originally written in Tamil by poet Subramania Bharati and later translated by A.K.Ramanujan.
8. (a)  
The poet shows the wind that brought rain again.
9. (d) Weaklings
10. (c)  
The poet advises us to be strong in mind and body, then only the wind will be our friend.
11. and crushes them all
12. adversities
13. True
14. True
15. The poet says that wind makes fun of the weaklings, as they are too weak to protect themselves. The wind seems to enjoy suppressing and destroying the weak who do not have the courage to face the hardships of life. Weaklings pray to the wind to come softly. They pray to the wind god not to break the shutters of their windows. But it does not listen to their prayers. Rather it pokes fun at them. It blows down their houses. It breaks their doors. It breaks their bodies, their lives, and even their hearts. It crushes them badly.
16. The poet is talking to the wind. He entreats the wind not to throw down the books on the shelf. But the wind is very powerful. It throws down the books from the book-shelf and scatters them about the room. It even tears the pages of the books. The potent (powerful) wind scatters the books and sheets of paper on the floor. It disturbs everything. The poet is unhappy at the destruction and chaos caused by the wind.

**17.** The author asks the wind to come softly so that the earthly peace and order can be retained. The wind is very powerful. If it does not come softly it would cause destruction. The force of the wind breaks the shutters of the windows, scatters the papers and tears the pages of books. It disturbs everything and everyone. So, the poet pleads for the welfare of society. A softly blowing wind would not cause destruction all around.

**18.** The poet makes a plea to the wind to blow gently and not to cause damage. It is requested not to bring destruction to humanity. It is urged not to break the shutters of the windows or scatter papers by blowing them away. It should not break the shutters of the windows, bring rain, or throw down books from shelves.

**19.** a. 'He' in the first line is the Wind. He is fierce and rigid as he does not relent at the requests made by people.

b. True

c. (i) Let's gather great inner strength

d. Courage, fearlessness, strong will power, or strong determination

**20.** In relation to human beings, the wind has been used by the poet as a symbol of hardships that life is dotted with. Men have to encounter terrible suffering, sorrow, difficulties, and failures. So powerful are these troubles that only the very strong people are able to overcome them and move ahead.

Weak, infirm and indecisive people surrender in the face of hardship and accept defeat. But, strong people with patience, unwavering minds and firm will fight against the hardships of life and emerge even stronger. Wind inspires us to face the challenges thrown at us with grit and determination. For those who are weak, the wind leaves behind destruction, devastation and despair. But for those who are strong, the wind becomes their friend. Just as the wind cannot shake the strong structures with firm foundations, life's challenges cannot shake those who are strong-willed and have strong hearts. On the other hand, wind becomes a friend to such people. It makes the strong fires burn fiercely and 'flourish'. Metaphorically speaking, facing trouble and the hardships of life with courage and determination serves to build a strong character. Human lives can never be devoid of struggle. One only needs physical and mental strength to overcome the unfavourable circumstances. The winds of trouble cannot harm those who have the power to stand firm. Strong people can turn their difficulties into opportunities and learn lessons from them. They know how to turn the tide in their favour.

**21. (c)**

The wind symbolizes hardships, but it is not friendly to everyone. It supports only the strong and destroys the weak.