

**CLASS – 10**

**ENGLISH**

**First Flight**

**Poem : How to Tell Wild  
Animals**

**Part – 1**

**Explanation**

**KOMAL JETWANI**



# OVERVIEW

1. Encounter with the Asian Lion

2. Meeting the Bengal Tiger

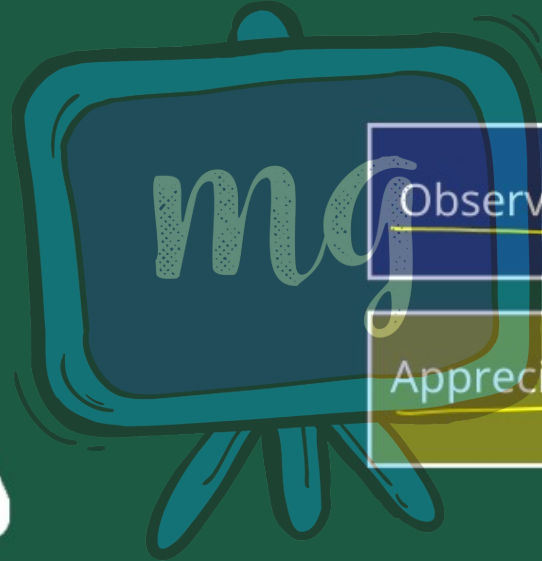
3. Spotting the Leopard

4. Encounter with the Bear

5. Differentiating Crocodile and Hyena

6. Identifying the Chameleon

# COMPETENCY BASED LEARNING



Observational Skills

Appreciation of Humor in Literature



Carolyn Wells (1862-1942)

1. An American writer and poet born in Rahway, New Jersey.
2. In this poem, she suggests some dangerous ways to identify wild animals.

*dying lion*

If ever you should go by chance  
To jungles in the east;  
And if there should to you *dying*  
*Asian lion* advance  
A large and *tawny* beast,  
If he roars at you as you're *dying*  
You'll know it is the Asian Lion...  
*roaring*  
*tawny beast*



- Advance : move forward
- Tawny : yellowish- brown color
- Beast : wild animals

Or if some time when roaming round,  
A noble wild beast greets you,

→ Oxymoron

Bengal tiger With black stripes on a yellow ground,  
Just notice if he eats you.

This simple rule may help you learn  
The Bengal Tiger to discern.

Bengal tiger  
↓  
attack/eating  
↓  
yellow ground with black stripes

noble : civilised  
Discern : to identify



If strolling forth, a beast you view,  
Whose hide with spots is peppered,  
As soon as he has lept on you,  
You'll know it is the Leopard.  
'Twill do no good to roar with pain,  
He'll only lep and lep again!



**Strolling** : to walk freely

**Hide** : here, animal's skin

**Peppered**: skin filled with spots

**Lept** : to jump

If when you're walking round your yard

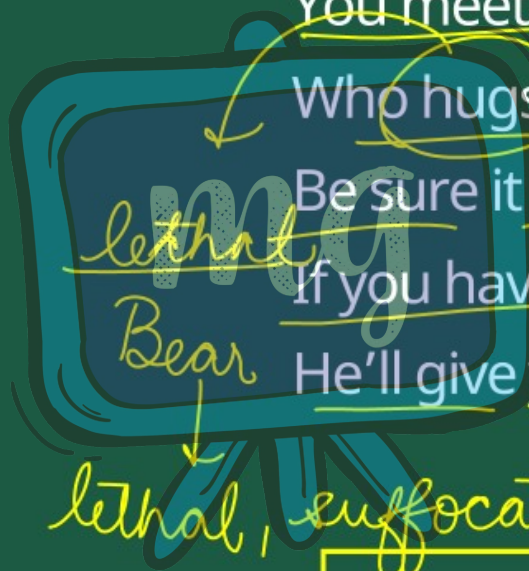
You meet a creature there,

Who hugs you very, very hard,

Be sure it is a Bear.

If you have any doubts, I guess

He'll give you just one more caress.



Caress : touch or stroke gently or lovingly:

Though to distinguish beasts of prey

A novice might nonplus,

The Crocodile you always may

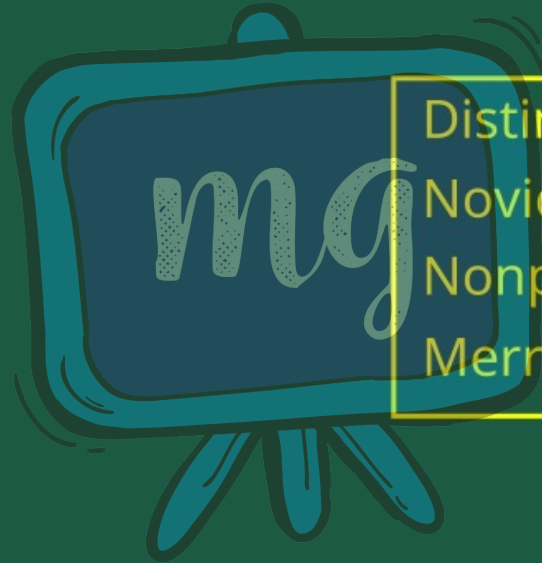
Tell from the Hyena thus:

Hyenas come with merry smiles;

But if they weep they're Crocodiles.

Hyena  
&  
merry  
smiles  
Crocodile  
→ always weeping





Distinguish	:	to identify
Novice	:	new to job
Nonplus	:	confused
Merry	:	happy making

The true Chameleon is small,

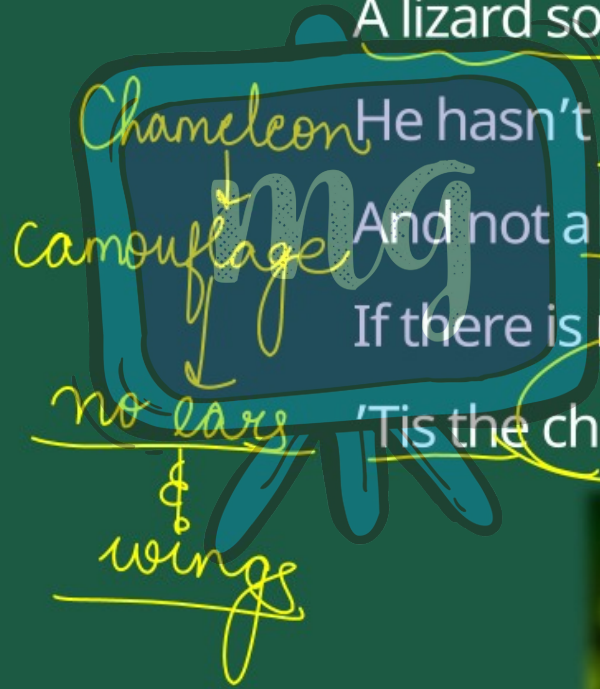
A lizard sort of thing;

He hasn't any ears at all,

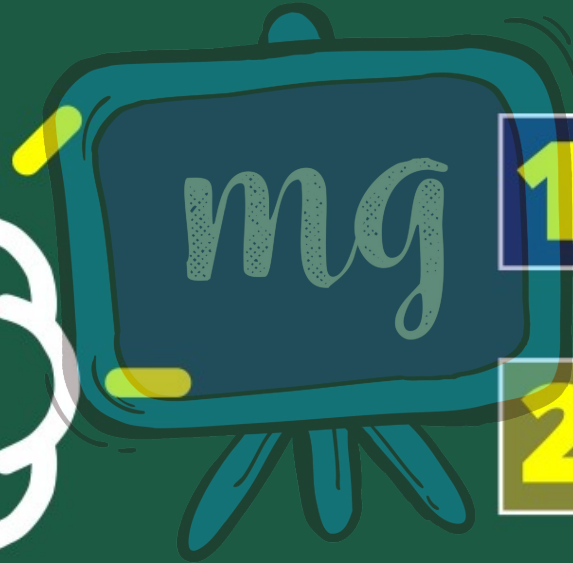
And not a single wing.

If there is nothing on the tree,

'Tis the chameleon you see.



# LEARNING OUTCOMES



**1** | Understanding Animal Behavior

**2** | Uniqueness of Animals

# ASSESSMENT



1

What is the key characteristic that helps identify the Asian Lion in the poem?

A

*Tiger*  
Its black stripes on yellow ground

B

*leopard*  
Its aggressive behavior of leaping on prey

~~C~~

Its roaring at the person

D

*Tiger*  
Its friendly greeting followed by an attack

# ASSESSMENT

2

How does the poem suggest identifying the Bengal Tiger?

A

By its spots on a peppered hide

B

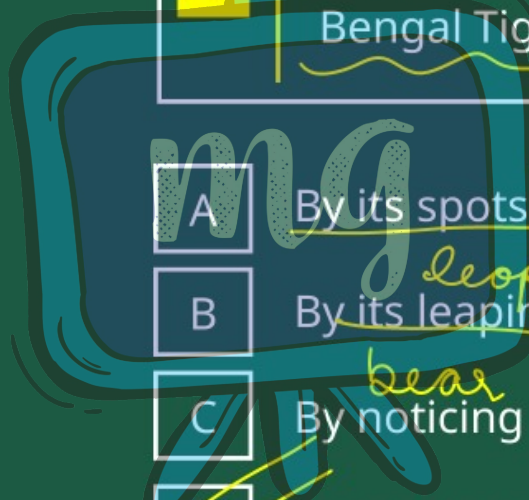
By its leaping attack and persistence

C

By noticing if it hugs you very hard

D

By its black stripes on a yellow ground



↓ leopard skin

leopard

bear

# ASSESSMENT



3

According to the poem, how can you tell the Leopard apart from other animals ?

A

By its merry smiles

B

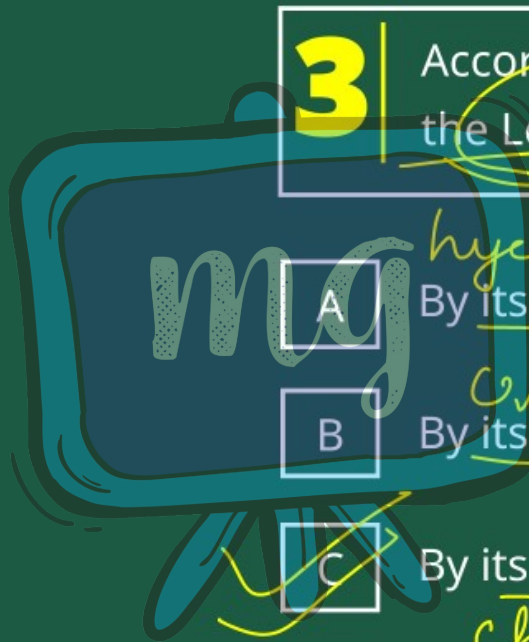
By its weeping behavior

C

By its spotted hide and leaping attack

D

By its lack of ears and wings



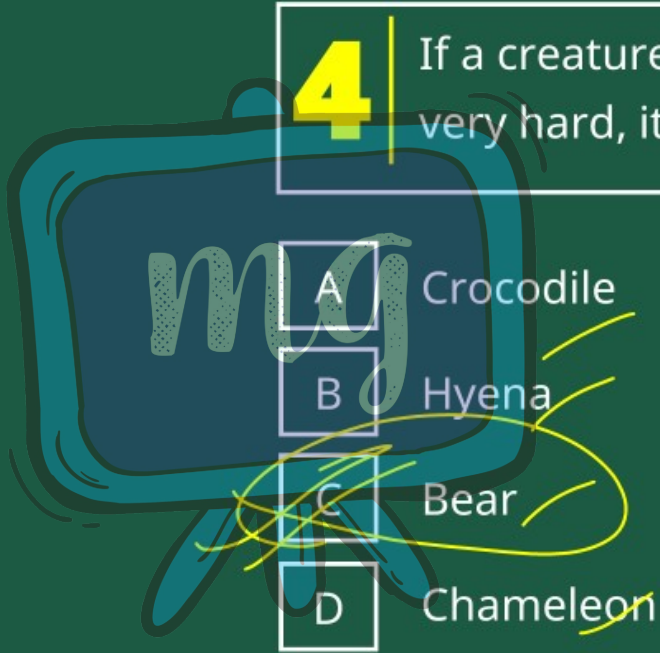
# ASSESSMENT



4

If a creature in the poem hugs you very, very hard, it is most likely a \_\_\_\_.

- A Crocodile
- B Hyena
- C Bear
- D Chameleon



# ASSESSMENT



5

Hyenas can be distinguished from Crocodiles because Hyenas come with \_\_.

A

*Tiger*  
Black stripes on yellow

B

*leopard*  
Spots on a peppered hide

C

Merry smiles - *Hyenas*

D

Wings and ears - *ch*

# ASSESSMENT



6

The Chameleon in the poem is described as a small lizard sort of thing without any \_\_\_\_.

A

Spots on its hide

B

Claws or teeth

C

Ears and Wings

D

Tail

