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CLASS – 9

ENGLISH

Beehive

Poem : Wind

Part – 2

Comprehension

ARPITA SHARMA

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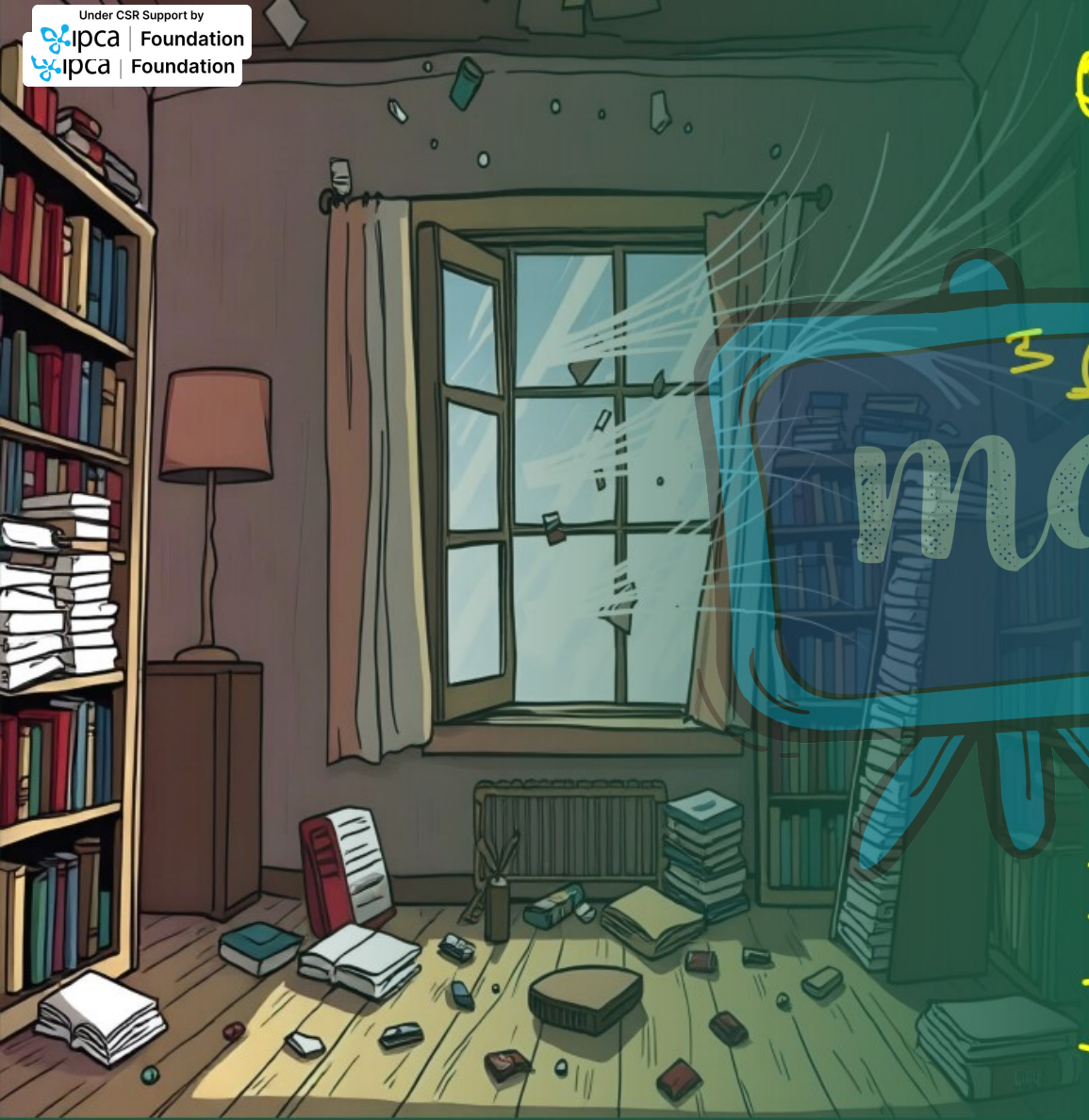

③ Symbolism
Hardships

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.
There, look what you did — you threw them all down.
You tore the pages of the books.
You brought rain again.
You're very clever at poking fun at weaklings.

④ Alliteration

⑤ Repetition

Frail crumbling houses, crumbling doors,
crumbling rafters,
crumbling wood, crumbling bodies,
crumbling lives,
crumbling hearts —

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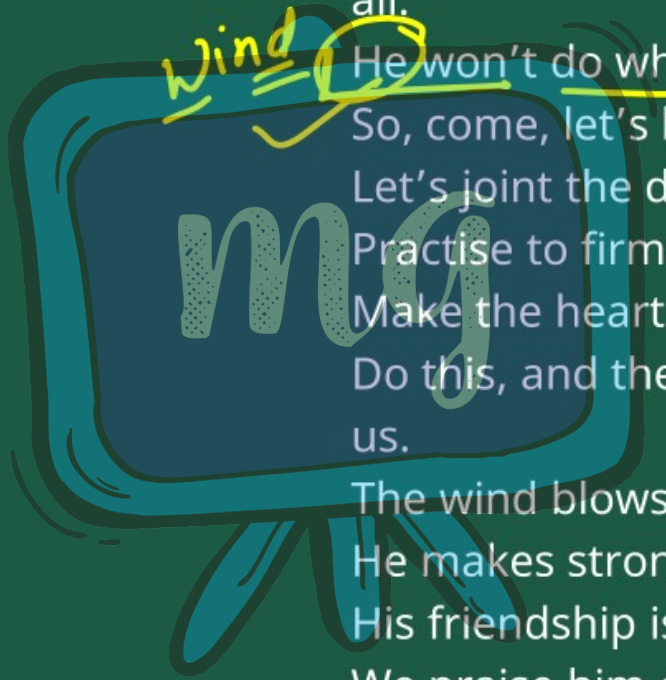
(4) Personification

the wind god winnows and crushes them all.



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.
The wind blows out weak fires.
He makes strong fires roar and flourish.
His friendship is good.
We praise him every day.

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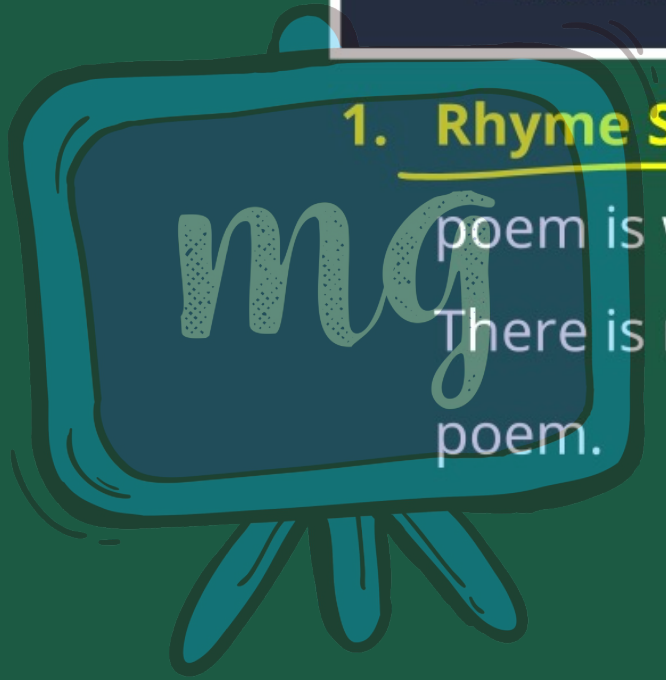
Literary Devices Used



1. **Rhyme Scheme:** The entire poem is written in free verse. There is no rhyme scheme in the poem.

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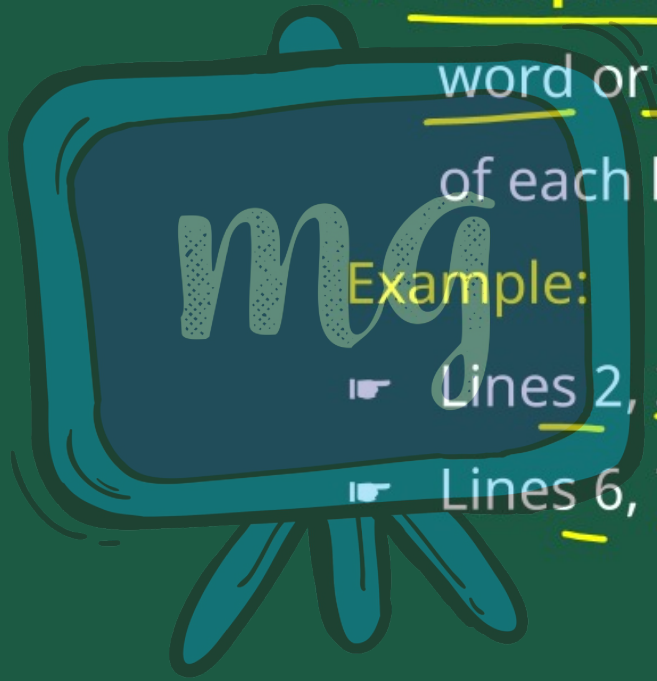
2. **Anaphora:** The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of each line of a poem, speech.



Example:

- Lines 2, 3, 4 begin with ‘don’t’.
- Lines 6, 7, 8 begin with ‘you’.

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3. **Personification:** Giving human characteristics/qualities to objects and animals, such as emotions and behaviors.

Example:

- "Wind, come softly."
- "You're very clever at poking fun at weaklings."
- "He won't do what you tell him to do."
- Poet refers to wind as 'you' and 'he'.

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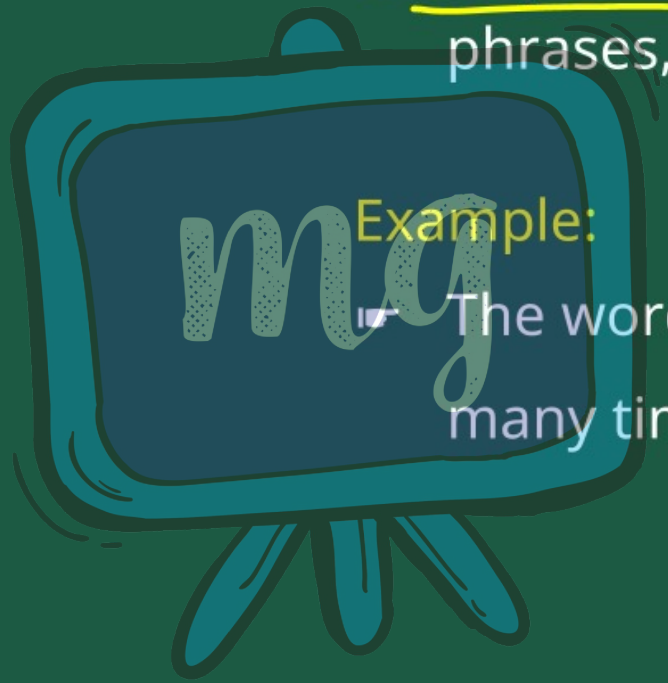
4. **Repetition:** Repeating words, phrases, lines, or stanzas.



Example:

- The word 'crumbling' is used many times.

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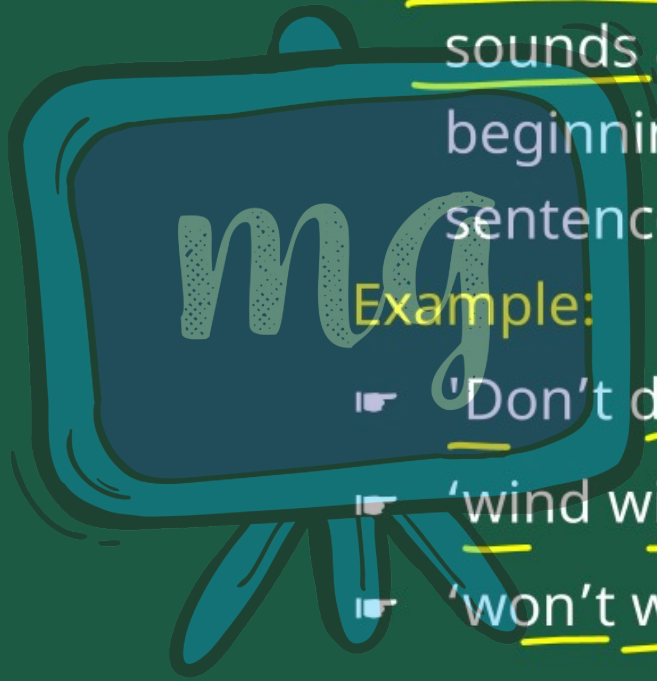

5. **Alliteration:** When certain sounds are repeated at the beginning of words in a sentence or phrase.

Example:

- 'Don't down' (द)
- 'wind winnows' (व)
- 'won't want' (व)

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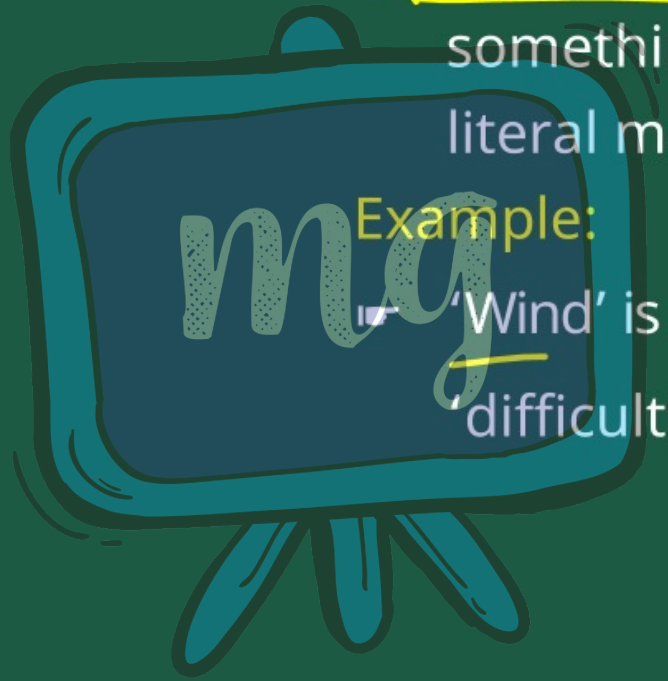
6. **Symbolism:** To represent something other than their literal meaning.

Example:

- 'Wind' is a symbol of 'hardships', 'difficulties' and 'obstacles'.



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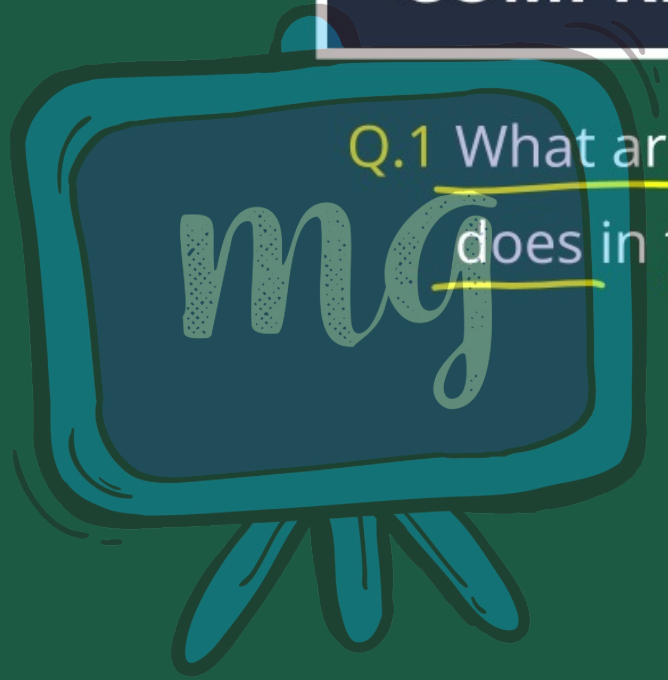
COMPREHENSION CHECK



Q.1 What are the things the wind does in the first stanza?

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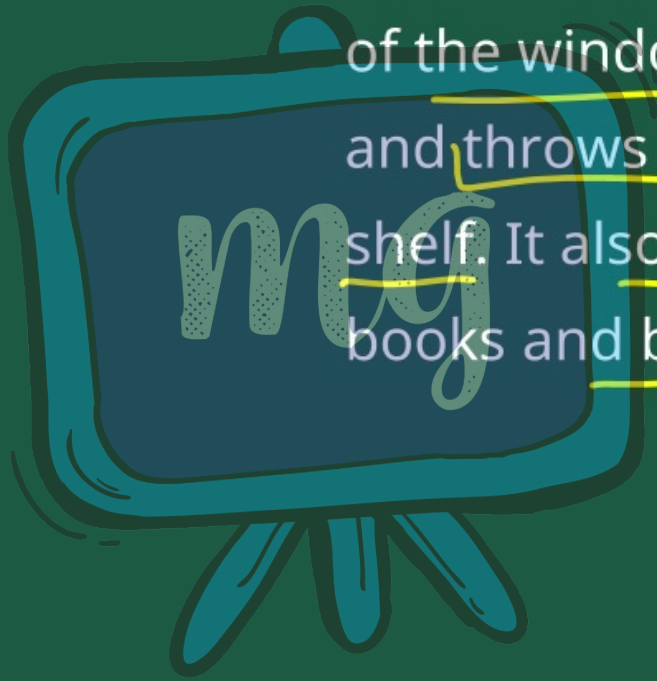

Answer : The wind breaks the doors of the window, scatters the papers and throws down the books on the shelf. It also tears the pages of the books and brings rain.

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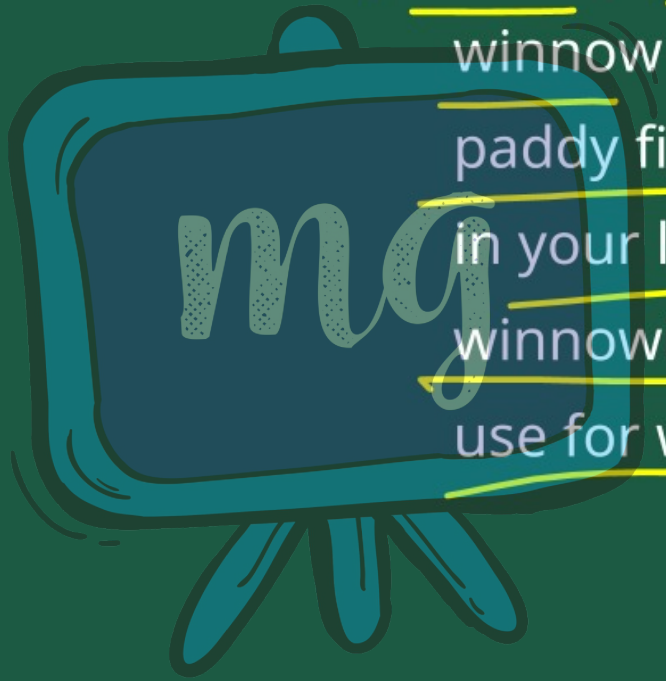

Q.2 Have you seen anybody winnow grain at home or in a paddy field? What is the word in your language for winnowing? What do people use for winnowing?

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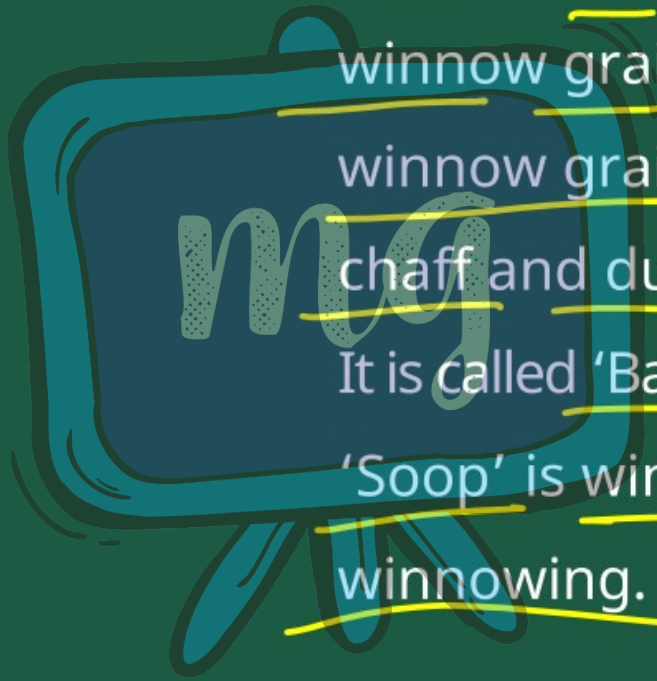

Answer : Yes, I have seen ladies winnow grain in my village. People winnow grains to remove straws, chaff and dust found in grains there. It is called ‘Barsana’ or ‘Fatakna’. ‘Soop’ is winnowing basket used for winnowing.

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Q.3 What does the poet say the wind god winnows?



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Answer : The wind god winnows all the things available at home. crumbling houses, doors, rafters, wood, bodies, lives and hearts and then crushes them all.

Strong - weak

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Q.4 What should we do to make friends with the wind?



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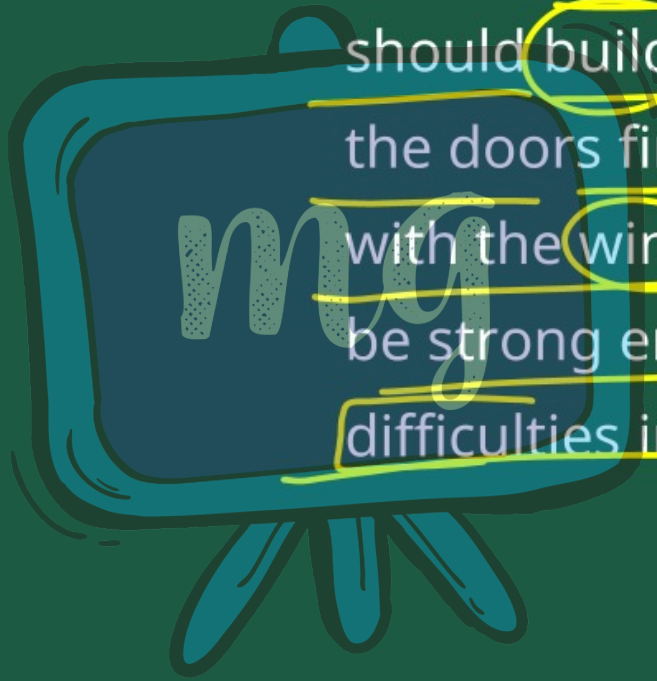
Answer : The poet suggests that we should build strong houses and fix the doors firmly to make friends with the wind. Moreover, we should be strong enough to face the difficulties in life.



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Q.5 What do the last four lines of the poem mean to you?



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Answer : The last four lines convey the message that those who are not determined and lack confidence face defeat. And those who set their targets and make sincere efforts are not disturbed by any obstacle.

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Q.6 How does the poet speak to the wind—in anger or with humour? You must also have seen or heard of the wind "crumbling lives". What is your response to this? Is it same as the poet's?

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Answer: The poet speaks to the wind with humor. He says that wind crashes houses, doors, rafters, wood, bodies and lives. He says that it breaks the shutters of the windows and scatters the papers. But at the same time he also points out that the wind brings rain. He tells the readers that we must become powerful and build strong houses

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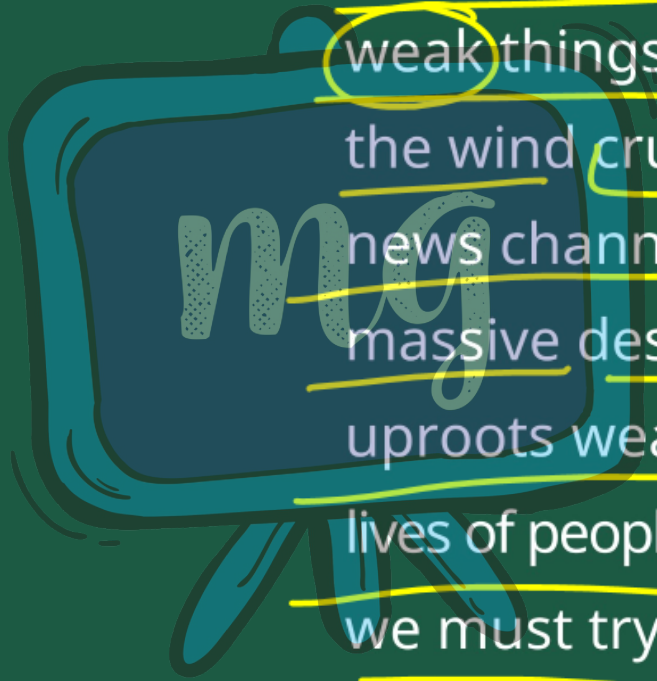

because the wind only damages weak things. Yes, I too have seen the wind crumbling lives on the news channels. Winds bring massive destruction sometimes. It uproots weak trees and even claims lives of people. But as the poet says, we must try to be more powerful and build powerful structures.