

Poem-7 | On Killing a Tree

QUIZ-01

1. What does the poet imply by "It takes much time to kill a tree"?
- A. Trees are deeply rooted in the soil.
 - B. Trees grow back easily after being cut.
 - C. Trees are physically strong and resilient.
 - D. All of the above. (D)

Explanation: The poet highlights the time and effort required to kill a tree due to its deep roots, resilience, and ability to regenerate.

2. Which phrase describes how the tree grows over the years?
- A. Feeding on sunlight and water.
 - B. Consuming the earth's crust.
 - C. Absorbing air, sunlight, and water.
 - D. All of the above. (D)

Explanation: The tree grows by consuming natural resources like sunlight, water, air, and nutrients from the earth, as detailed in the poem.

3. What does "leprous hide" refer to in the poem?
- A. The tree's smooth bark.
 - B. The tree's discolored and rough bark.
 - C. A disease affecting the tree.
 - D. The tree's sensitive roots. (B)

Explanation: "Leprous hide" symbolizes the tree's rough and patchy bark, which may appear discolored, similar to leprosy scars.

4. What does the "bleeding bark" signify?
- A. The tree's natural healing process.
 - B. The sap that oozes out when the tree is cut.
 - C. The tree's inability to grow back.
 - D. The damage caused to the tree's bark. (B)

Explanation: "Bleeding bark" metaphorically refers to the sap that flows from the tree when it is injured.

5. Why does the poet say "No" at the beginning of the third stanza?
- A. To deny that the tree is dead.
 - B. To emphasize that cutting the tree isn't sufficient to kill it.
 - C. To suggest an alternative method to kill the tree.
 - D. To highlight the tree's resistance. (B)

Explanation: The poet stresses that merely cutting the tree isn't enough; its roots must be completely removed.

6. What does the "anchoring earth" symbolize in the poem?
- A. The deep connection of the tree to the soil.
 - B. The tree's physical strength.
 - C. The tree's dependency on sunlight.
 - D. The firmness of the tree's branches. (A)

Explanation: The "anchoring earth" represents the strong grip of the roots that hold the tree firmly in the soil.

7. What is the poet referring to by "the strength of the tree exposed"?
- A. The branches of the tree.
 - B. The roots of the tree.
 - C. The leaves and twigs of the tree.
 - D. The bark of the tree. (B)

Explanation: The strength of the tree lies in its roots, which are hidden underground and provide its life force.

8. What ultimately kills the tree according to the poem?
- A. Cutting its trunk.
 - B. Removing its branches.
 - C. Uprooting it completely.
 - D. Drying its leaves. (C)

Explanation: The tree is killed only when its roots are completely uprooted and left to wither.

9. What happens to the tree after it is uprooted?
- A. It continues to grow.
 - B. It regenerates new branches.
 - C. It dries, hardens, and eventually dies.
 - D. It heals itself and grows back stronger. (C)

Explanation: Once uprooted, the tree is left exposed to the elements, where it dries and dies.

10. What is the central theme of the poem "On Killing a Tree"?
- A. The resilience and strength of nature.
 - B. The physical strength of trees.
 - C. The difficulty of nurturing a tree.
 - D. The ease of cutting trees. (A)

Explanation: The poem explores the resilience of trees and their deep-rooted connection to the earth, emphasizing the difficulty of destroying nature.