

# KRISHNAGAR ACADEMY

## **CLASS -IV SUBJECT: ENGLISH LITERATURE (PAPER-2)**

### **TOPIC: "A NIGHT IN JUNE "BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH**

**Q. Write down the meanings of the following words :**

**cuckoo** : a type of bird

**gushes** : pours ; floods ; streams

**piping** : whistling , twittering ,singing

**sovereign** : superior ,like that of a ruler

**thrush** : a type of bird

**yet** : still ; even now

### **COMPREHENSION**

**1. Answer the following questions.**

a. How are the stars appearing in the sky?

**Answer: The stars are appearing in the sky by 'twos and threes '. It indicates that few stars are twinkling in the sky.**

b. Have the birds stopped their singing?

**Answer: No, the birds have not stopped their singing. They are still twittering on a melodious note.**

c. Where are the little birds?

**Answer: The little birds are among the bushes and trees.**

d. What sounds can be heard?

**Answer: The chirping of the little birds, the singing of one or two thrushes, the rushing sound of the distant wind, the rolling sound of the running water and the shrieking sound of the cuckoo can be heard.**

e. What fills the sky?

**Answer: The unbounded and unrestricted cry of the cuckoo fills the sky.**

f. Why do you think the stars appear in the way described in the poem?

**Answer: The stars are appearing in the way described in the poem because after the setting of the sun there is still some diffused light in the sky. With the advancement of night the sky will be gloomy and more stars can be visible.**

g. Why do you think the poet calls the cuckoo's cry 'sovereign'?

**Answer: The poet calls the cuckoo's cry 'sovereign' because the cuckoo sings profusely without any restrictions. It pours its heart out spontaneously and establishes the superiority of its cry over all other natural sounds like that of a ruler.**

**2. Answer the questions about this line from the poem.**

*'The little birds are piping yet'*

This sentence means

i. the birds are little , but they are piping. [ ]

ii. **the birds are still piping even though it is late .** [✓ ]

iii. the birds are piping , but ..... [ ]

b. What time of day is it?

**Answer: It is a night.**

c. Where are the birds piping?

**Answer: The birds are piping among the bushes and trees.**

d. What kinds of birds are mentioned in the poem?

**Answer: Little birds, a cuckoo and one or two thrushes are mentioned in the poem.**

**3. Note down the rhyming words in the poem.**

**Answer: The rhyming words in the poem are:**

**a) set - yet**

**b) threes – trees**

**c) thrushes – rushes – gushes**

**d) cry - sky**

4. Do the rhyming words form a pattern?

**Answer: Yes, the rhyming words form a pattern. The pattern is a b a b – c – c d d .**

5. Find the odd one out in each of the following lists.

- a. set met debt yet get **eat** threat
- b. frees ease **peace** trees freeze peas breeze
- c. rushes gushes **bushes** crushes flushes thrushes
- d. die sky cry fry high **neigh** busy

### **WORKING WITH WORDS**

1. Use these words in sentences of your own.

- a. **set**: The surgeon **set** her broken arm.
- b. **far-off**: Binoculars magnify **far-off** objects.
- c. **among**: The bees were buzzing **among** the flowers.
- d. **gushes**: Water **gushes** out of the fountain in rainy season.
- e. **hollow**: The tree trunk was **hollow** inside.

### **LEARNING ABOUT LANGUAGE**

#### **PUNCTUATION**

**1. Can you write out the following clearly? Separate the words and put a full stop at the end of each sentence.**

AlongtimeagopeoplewrotewithoutputtinganybreaksbetweenwordsthismadereadingverydifficultyoucanseewhatImeanfromthisexampleitisbettertoseparatethewordsandsentences

**Answer: A long time ago people wrote without putting any breaks between words; this made reading very difficult. You can see what I mean from this example. It is better to separate the words and sentences.**

**2. Use *yet* and rewrite the following.**

a. The man has still not finished the work.

**Ans : The man has not finished the work yet.**

b. Prema has still not told her parents.

**Ans : Prema has not told her parents yet.**

c. Manoj has still not left the hospital.

**Ans : Manoj has not left the hospital yet.**

d .The children have still not eaten their lunch.

**Ans : The children have not eaten their lunch yet.**

e. The postman has still not brought the letters.

**Ans : The postman has not yet brought the letters .**

**Note: ‘Yet’ may be placed either before the verb or at the end of the sentence.**

## **VERBS**

### **4. Underline the verbs in the following:**

a. Once upon a time there was a man who lived in a village.

b. One day , in the forest , he was chopping down a tree for his fire.

c. He felt very hungry in the afternoon and wanted some food.

d. Suddenly, he saw a black cloud coming towards him.

e. Heavy rain poured down and the man took shelter under the tree.

f. Then he noticed the fruit in the tree and ate some.

g. When the rain stopped, he picked up his axe and went home.

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