

Class 10th

English

MARATHON

2026



Chapters to be covered:

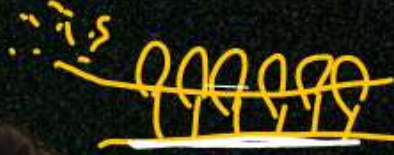


- Letter to God
- Dust of Snow
- Fire and Ice
- A Triumph of Surgery
- Nelson Mandela
- A Tiger in the Zoo
- Thief Story
- The Ball Poem
- His First Flight + The Black Aeroplane
- How to Tell Wild Animals

Summary - Letter to God ✓

- Lencho, a farmer, lived in the only house in the entire valley, situated on the ^{top} crest of a low hill.
- Throughout the morning, Lencho, who knew his fields well, looked at the sky towards the north-east and predicted they would get some water.
- As predicted, big drops of rain began to fall- the raindrops were like new coins, with the big drops being ten-cent pieces and the little ones fives.
- A strong wind suddenly began to blow, and very large hailstones started to fall along with the rain- hail rained for an hour covering the valley as if with salt- corn was completely destroyed- the hail left nothing
- Lencho was filled with sadness and felt that a plague of locusts would have left more; they would have no corn that year. The family feared they would all go hungry.
- Lencho's one hope was for help from God, whose eyes see everything.

lencho -



Summary - Letter to God

blind faith
naïve

- Lencho, decided to write a letter to God - requested a hundred pesos to sow his field again and live until the crop came- addressed the envelope "To God"
- An employee who was a postman showed the letter to his boss, the postmaster, who first laughed but then turned serious, commenting on the strong faith of the writer and wishing he had the same.
- In order not to shake Lencho's faith, the postmaster decided to answer the letter.
- He asked his employees and friends for money as an act of charity, and he also gave part of his own salary.
- He was only able to send the farmer a little more than half- 70 pesos
- He put the money in an envelope addressed to Lencho with a letter containing only the signature: God.
- Lencho came to the post office the following Sunday to ask if there was a letter for him.
- The postman handed the letter to him while the postmaster watched from his office- Lencho was not surprised upon seeing the money- he became angry when he counted the money.
- He believed God could not have made a mistake or denied him what he had requested.
- Lencho immediately wrote a second letter, in which he stated that only seventy pesos of the money he asked for had reached him.
- He asked God to send him the rest because he needed it very much, but told him not to send it through the mail because "the post office employees are a bunch of crooks".



Questions



- Who read the letter sent by Lencho? What did he do then?

Ans. Postmaster read the letter sent by Lencho. He had it by the postman. After reading the letter the postmaster decided to collect the money from the staff for Lencho. He wanted that Lencho's faith in God must remain as it did.

- What does the postmaster's reaction to Lencho's letter reveal about his character?

Ans. When an employee of the post office showed Lencho's letter to the postmaster, he laughed seeing the address. But later, the postmaster is deeply moved by Lencho's faith, which prompts a compassionate response rather than dismissal or mockery. He creatively devises a plan to maintain Lencho's faith, showing his ability to think outside conventional administrative duties. His willingness to contribute his own money and encourage his staff to do the same illustrates a personal commitment to helping others in need. He respects Lencho's belief system, despite its naivety, indicating a high regard for individual faith and personal convictions.

- What was Lencho's worry after the crop was destroyed?
- Describe the character of Lencho in the light of his attitude towards God and man.

Dust of Snow

The way a crow ^a
Shook down on me ^b
The dust of snow ^a
From a hemlock tree ^b

Symbol of negativity

Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved some part
Of a day I had rued.



Summary - Dust of Snow

- The poet is standing under a hemlock tree when a crow's movement causes a shower of "dust of snow" (snowy flakes) to fall on him.
- This simple natural occurrence has a "tremendous effect" on the poet's mental state and mood.
- Previously, the day had been "gloomy and a wastage" for him, as he had "rued" (ruined) it. *P. Liberty*
- The falling of the snow brings a "desired change" in his mood, gladdens his heart, and uplifts his spirits.
- He realizes that this moment has saved a part of the day that he had regretted.
- The poem suggests that a moment, though simple, can have a "larger significance".

have looked as -ve
positive elements

Crow + hemlock tree

Poet -ve
uplift

white
peace

Snow
+ve



Fire and Ice

Some say the world will end in fire
 Some say in ice
 From what I've tasted of desire
 I hold with those who favour fire.

But if it had to perish twice,
 I think I know enough of hate
 To say that for destruction ice
 Is also great
 And would suffice.

✓ Literal - F.F., V.
 deeper - desire, anger
 aggressive -ve emo.
 D - hatred, jealousy!
 silent neg. emo.

Fire - is capable
 of ending
 the world

Ice → Equally
 Capable



Summary - Fire and Ice

- The poem has both a literal and a metaphorical meaning. Fire symbolizes desire, greed, conflict, fury, lust, intense aggression, and anger. Ice symbolizes hatred, insensitivity, cruelty, intolerance, coldness, indifference, rigidity, and jealousy.
- Some believe the world will end in fire, while others say in ice. The poet favors fire, based on their experience of desire. However, the poet also suggests that ice, representing hatred, would be sufficient for destruction if the world had to perish twice. Both fire and ice are presented as equally capable of ending the world.
- Negative emotions of human beings are destructive. Desire, hatred, jealousy, intense passion, and aggression are all capable of putting an end to the world. The poem urges readers to pause and reflect on these emotions and emphasizes the need to control them.



Questions

- What happened when the dust of snow fell on the poet? What mood was the poet in before it?

Ans. The crow sat on the tree. The dust of snow shook. It fell on the poet. When the dust of snow fell on the poet, his mood underwent a change. Earlier he was in a sad mood. But this fall changed it into a joyful mood.

- What did the poet think of the day before the fall of dust of snow on him? ✓

Ans. The crow sat on the tree. The dust of snow shook. It fell on the poet. Before the fall of dust of snow the poet thought bad of the day. But the fall meant something good and joyful. The poet began thinking of the day in a good mood.

- How will the world end twice? ✓

Ans. The poet says that if the world shall end twice, it will surely end. It will end due to hatred. The poet feels that hatred is spreading much among the people of the world. It is a very sad thing. This shall end the world one day.

- What's the deep(er) meaning given in the poem?

Ans. The deeper meaning is that 'desire' and hatred' are spreading much in the world. People say that the world shall end due to 'fire' or 'ice'. But he feels that various human emotions symbolise both of these. 'Fire' shall end it. But 'ice' shall end it twice. 'Ice' here is hatred'. Hatred will wipe out the world altogether.

Summary - A Triumph of Surgery

- Dr. Herriot was worried because Tricki had become "hugely fat, like a bloated sausage".
- Mrs. Pumphrey explained she was giving him extra food like malt, cod-liver oil, and Horlicks, believing he was suffering from malnutrition- Tricki was also being fed sweet things like cream cakes and chocolates.
- Tricki's only fault was greed- Mrs. Pumphrey had not been giving Tricki enough exercise
- A few days later, Mrs. Pumphrey called Herriot; Tricki was vomiting- spent all his time lying on a rug, panting.
- Dr. Herriot planned to hospitalize Tricki for about a fortnight (14 days) (two weeks)- marched out to the car with Tricki wrapped in a blanket
- At the surgery, Tricki was given no food but plenty of water for two days -recovery was rapid, with no medicinal treatment.
- Mrs. Pumphrey started sending eggs, wine, and brandy- the narrator and his partners enjoyed- After two weeks, the narrator called Mrs. Pumphrey- Tricki leaped from the narrator's arms into Mrs. Pumphrey's lap.
- Mrs. Pumphrey declared the dog's recovery "a triumph of surgery".

Herriot
↓
grey.



Questions



- How did the author treat Tricki at the Surgery?

Ans. Mr Herriot, the author, made a bed for Tricki. It was next to where the other dogs slept. Tricki was given no food. However, it was given plenty of water. His habits needed to be regulated. He was kept under a proper observation. This treatment' made it all right soon.

- Why did Mrs Pumphrey send Tricki to the Surgery?
- How did the narrator cure Tricki?
- How far was Mrs Pumphrey responsible for Tricki's ailment?
- How did Tricki look after his ailment?
- How did Mrs Pumphrey collect Tricki?

Summary - Nelson Mandela

- Inauguration (May 10, 1994) - ceremony took place in the Union Buildings amphitheatre in Pretoria - largest gathering of international leaders ever on South African soil, attended by politicians and dignitaries from over 140 countries.
- Nelson Mandela's ANC party won in the first democratic elections - Mr. de Klerk was first sworn in as second deputy president, then Thabo Mbeki as first deputy president, and finally Nelson Mandela pledged to uphold the Constitution.
- Spectacular array of South African jets, helicopters, and troop carriers demonstrated the military's loyalty to the new, democratically elected government.
- two national anthems: the old anthem 'Die Stem' (sung by blacks) and 'Nkosi Sikelel - iAfrika' (sung by whites) were played
- Mandela stated that the event conferred "glory and hope to newborn liberty" out of an "extraordinary human disaster" (apartheid).
- He thanked the international guests for coming to "take possession... of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity".
- He set out the ideal to liberate all the people from "the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination" ✓
- The decades of oppression produced extraordinary leaders - Mandela defines courage as not the absence of fear, "but the triumph over it," stating that the brave man is he "who conquers that fear".



Summary - Nelson Mandela

- Every person has twin obligations to their family (parents, wife, and children) and to their people, community, and country. In South Africa, due to the political system, it was nearly impossible for a man of colour to fulfill both.
- Mandela did not initially choose to place his people above his family- Trying to serve his people prevented him from fulfilling his duties as a son, brother, father, and husband. A man of colour in South Africa who tried to live as a human being was punished and isolated, and one who fulfilled his duty to his people was ripped from his family and forced into a life of secrecy and rebellion.
- Mandela was not born with a "hunger to be free," - later learned that his boyhood freedom *meaning of* was an "illusion," - As a student, he initially only wanted "transitory freedoms" for himself, like staying out at night, reading what he pleased, and going where he chose- as a young man, he yearned for "the basic and honourable freedoms" of achieving his potential, earning his keep, marrying, and having a family—the freedom not to be obstructed in a lawful life- later realised that his brothers and sisters were also not free- joined the African National Congress. This turned his personal desire for freedom into a "greater hunger for the freedom of my people"- "the chains on anyone of my people were the chains on all of them".
- Mandela believed that "the oppressor must be liberated just as surely as the oppressed"- Both the oppressed and the oppressor are robbed of their humanity- A man who takes away another man's freedom is a "prisoner of hatred" and "locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrowmindedness".



Questions

- What did Nelson Mandela remember on the day of the inaugural ceremony?

Ans. On the day of the inaugural ceremony Nelson Mandela remembered his life of sufferings. These were for the cause of freedom for his fellow-citizens. He remembered how he spent his life for his people's freedom. They were subjected to atrocities by the white people. He pledged to remove the oppression of his own people. , f-f

- What changed Nelson Mandela as a young man into a bold one?

Ans. The author wanted freedom for his country and his countrymen. Desire for the freedom of his people changed him into a bold one. It was the freedom to live their lives with dignity. He could not enjoy the limited freedom. He wanted to do what he thought was good for all.

- What does the author think of the black people who fought for the country's political independence ?

Ans. The author says that the country's political freedom is due to the great sacrifices of thousands of his own people. These can't be repaid. He thinks himself the sum of all those African patriots. He regrets that he won't be able to thank them. He states that the policy of apartheid greatly wounded the people of his country. Recovering from that was not possible. It would take centuries to heal. But decades of oppression and brutality produced great freedom fighters. They were like Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulus, Luthulis, Dadoos, Fischer, Sobukwe etc. They were the men of courage, wisdom and large-heartedness. They really underwent great sufferings for the political independence of the country. F.F

Questions

- What two obligations is the author talking about? What does he feel of them?

Ans. The author says that every man has twin obligations. One obligation is to his family, to his parents, to his wife and children. The second obligation is to his own people, his community and his country. In a civil and humane society, a man should fulfil these obligations. But it was impossible to do so in South Africa as the people were not free. A man who tried to live like a human being there, was punished. He was isolated from his family and home. In the beginning the author did not put people above his family. He tried to serve them. But he was prevented to fulfil his twin obligations.

- When did the author hunger for freedom? What are his views about freedom, the oppressor and the oppressed?

Ans. When freedom was reduced from the author he felt much for it. He saw that his brothers and sisters were not free. He joined the African National Congress. His hunger for freedom became greater for the freedom of his people. It was the desire to live lives with dignity and self-respect. It made him into a bold man. But he realized that freedom is indivisible. The chains for his own people were chains for him also. He wanted all to be free. The author says that both the oppressor and the oppressed deserve freedom. The oppressor is a prisoner of hatred. He is locked behind the bars of hatred and narrow-mindedness. The oppressed has no freedom.

- What are the author's views about the black people? What does he promise to do?
- What changes did come in the author's mind for his own people?

personification.

A Tiger in the Zoo

Tiger walks clearly visible stripes
He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few ^{limited} steps of his cage,

On ^{paw} pads of ^{soft} velvet quiet,

In his quiet rage. anger (synonym)

He should be snarling around houses

At the jungle's edge,

Baring his white fangs, his claws,

Terrorising the village!

He hears the last voice at night,

The patrolling cars, ✓

And stares with his brilliant eyes

At the brilliant stars



He should be lurking in shadow,

Sliding through long grass

Near the water hole

Where ^{Fat} plump deer pass.

his freedom
But he's locked in a concrete cell,

His strength ^{4 w/iteration} behind bars,

Walking Stalking the length of his cage,

Ignoring visitors.

LESLIE NORRIS

Summary - A Tiger in the Zoo

- The poem is set in a zoo, where the tiger is captivated inside a small cage.
- The main idea is that the tiger moves up and down in its cage, filled with helpless anger.
- The tiger stealthily moves through the undergrowth and waits in ambush near watering holes for its prey. Its presence is felt by the nearby villagers, who are intimidated by its sheer strength, haunting roars, and lethal prowess
- The tiger, which should be in the jungle chasing deer, is in a cage looking at the stars, suggesting that freedom is essential for all.

تigers kill



Questions

- How does Leslie Norris use vivid imagery and metaphorical language in A Tiger in the Zoo, to effectively depict the confinement and oppression, experienced by the captive tiger.

Ans. Leslie Norris uses vivid imagery and metaphorical language in "Tiger in the Zoo" to effectively depict the confinement and oppression experienced by the captive tiger. The use of the words "vivid stripes" and "pads of velvet quiet" creates a powerful image of the tiger's physical beauty and grace that is restricted within the confines of the cage. The contrast between the tiger's natural habitat and its captivity is highlighted through the description of its expected behaviour in the wild such as "sliding through long grass" and "snarling around houses" its actual behaviour within the cage. The metaphorical language used in "quiet rage" and "ignoring visitors" conveys the tiger's frustration and anger at being confined. The last two

"He hears the last voice at night, the patrolling cars, and stares with his brilliant eyes at the brilliant stars," depicts the tiger's longing for freedom and its natural habitat. Finally, the poem explores the psychological impact of captivity on the tiger through the use of vivid imagery and metaphorical language.

- How does the tiger walk in the cage? How is he ?

Ans. The tiger, at present, is in the cage. He walks in the cage stalking. He is quite angry to the iron bars of the cage and can't break it. So he walks in quiet due to his imprisonment in the cage. He can't do anything for his freedom. He is helpless

Questions

- What message does the poem give?

Or 

- And stares with his brilliant eyes 'At the brilliant stars.' We can no longer do that. How do we feel about the 'tigers in the zoo'? You can even imagine yourself in captivity.

Ans. The poem gives out the message. It is that the animals in the zoo do not live happily. They lead a miserable life in the cages. They want to be in their habitats.



Summary - Thief Story

- The narrator, a 15-year-old experienced thief named Hari Singh (a false name), met Anil (about 25, tall, lean, easy-going, kind, and simple) while Anil was watching a wrestling match.
- The narrator asked to work for Anil, who replied he couldn't pay. The narrator lied that he could cook and was taken to Anil's room above the Jumna Sweet Shop. The first meal was terrible, but Anil laughed and agreed to teach him to cook, write his name, write whole sentences, and add numbers.
- The thief was grateful for the opportunity to learn, believing it would open doors to greater achievement. He worked pleasantly, making tea and a profit of about a rupee a day from buying supplies, which Anil seemed not to mind. Anil was a writer who made money intermittently



Summary - Thief Story

- After a month of working for Anil, the thief, who had been given a key to the door, decided to rob him because Anil was the most trusting person he had met. ^{The could not Rob} Robbing a careless man like Anil was difficult because he might not even notice the loss, taking the "pleasure out of the work". The thief took the money while Anil was sleeping, found 600 rupees in fifties, and considered catching the 10.30 Express to Lucknow.
- The thief realized that when Anil discovered the theft, he would show sadness for the loss of trust, not the money. He also realized that learning to write whole sentences could one day bring him more than the stolen few hundred rupees. He returned the damp notes to their spot under the mattress.
- The next morning, Anil gave the thief a still-wet fifty-rupee note, explaining he'd made money and would pay him regularly. He said they would start writing sentences that day, revealing he knew of the theft, but neither his lips nor his eyes showed anything.

Reformed
Haini

Value
Education
Trust
&
Kindness.



Questions

- How did the narrator befriend Anil ? And where ?

Ans. The narrator met Anil at a wrestling match. Both were watching it. Anil looked easy-going, simple and kind-hearted. The narrator thought it would be easy to rob him. He tried to flatter Anil that he looked like a wrestler.

- What did the thief do after stealing Anil's six hundred rupees? **OR**
- Having stolen Anil's money what did Hari Singh do?

Ans. The narrator was, indeed, a thief. He looked at Anil's six hundred rupees. He stole them when he got a chance. Then he went to the railway station. He roamed in the bazaar. He sat in a park. He took shelter in a clock tower when it rained.

- Why did the thief smile without any effort towards the end of the story?

Ans. The thief smiled without any effort in his most appealing way. It was because he wanted to please Anil. He wanted to win his favour. Secondly, he did so due to another reason. It was he felt he had been forgiven by Anil for his being a thief.



Questions

- What made the thief return to Anil's room even though he had stolen Anil's money and escaped ? OR
- What made Hari Singh come back to Anil? OR
- Hari Singh did not catch the train deliberately while he could catch it easily. Why?

Ans. The thief wanted to lead a respectable life after a change in him. He could become educated in the company of Anil and could earn a lot. He would be respectable. So he didn't go away with that money. Therefore, he didn't catch the train deliberately while he could catch it easily. He returned to Anil's room and put the money back under Anil's mattress.



The Ball Poem

✓ What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,
 ✓ What, what is he to do? I saw it go
 ✓ Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then
 ✓ Merrily over — there it is in the water!
 No use to say 'O there are other balls':
 An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy
 As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down
 All his young days into the harbour where
 His ball went. I would not intrude on him;
 A dime, another ball, is worthless. Now
 He senses first responsibility
 In a world of possessions. People will take
 Balls, balls will be lost always, little boy.
 And no one buys a ball back. Money is external.
 ✓ He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,
 The epistemology of loss, how to stand up
 Knowing what every man must one day know
 And most know many days, how to stand up.

JOHN BERRYMAN

Loss - 1st time
 Responsibility

Loss - childhood &
 childhood innocence

Loss
 Move on



Summary - The Ball Poem

- The poet observes a boy who has lost his ball. The poet saw the ball bouncing happily down the street and falling into the water. The poet notes that telling the boy "O there are other balls" is useless because he can never get the lost ball and its associated memories back.
- The boy is overcome with "an ultimate shaking grief," standing rigid, trembling, and staring down into the harbor where the ball went. The ball symbolizes the memories of his young days. The poet chooses not to "intrude on him" because he believes the boy will learn the meaning of loss through this experience. Another ball or "A dime" is "worthless" because it cannot replace the memories attached to the lost ball from his childhood.
- The boy is learning his first responsibility of taking care of his possessions and how to bear loss. Losses are a part of life, and money is external because it cannot buy memories or replace lost things.
- The boy is learning "the epistemology of loss" (knowledge of loss) and "how to stand up - move on". The poet suggests the boy will learn what every man must one day know: how to stand up after loss.



Questions

- Where has the boy lost his ball ? What is the effect of the loss on his mind? ✓

Ans. The boy was playing near the harbour. But unfortunately he has lost his ball while playing. The poet describes how the ball was lost. He says that the ball bounced down the street. Then it went into the water. The boy felt an emotional shock at this loss.

- What is the central point in the poem?

Or

- Explain briefly the central idea of "The Ball Poem."

Ans. The central point in the poem is the loss of the ball by the boy. It is also his understanding the loss and bearing with it. In the world of materialism people lose things. But they have to forget that loss. The boy is doing this very thing.

Move on

Summary - His First Flight



- The young seagull was alone on his ledge, afraid to fly even after his two brothers and sister had already flown away. He believed his wings would never support him and ran back to his hole.
- His parents had come, calling to him shrilly, scolding him, and threatening to let him starve unless he flew.
- For twenty-four hours, no one came near him. During this time, he watched his parents teaching his siblings the art of flight, including skimming waves and diving for fish.
- The entire family taunted him with his cowardice.
- Driven by hunger, he pretended to fall asleep on the brink of the ledge to attract attention, but only his mother took notice.
- His mother, standing on a hump, tore at a piece of fish, and the sight of the food maddened him.
- She flew towards him with a piece of fish but stopped just opposite him, within reach of his beak.
- Maddened by hunger, the young seagull dived at the fish, falling outwards and downwards.
- A brief moment of terror was followed by the feeling of his wings spreading outwards and the wind rushing against him.
- He found he was soaring, no longer falling headlong, and soared upwards after flapping his wings.
- His family, including his parents, brothers, and sister, flew around him, screaming and celebrating.
- He landed on the green sea but sank initially; however, he soon found himself floating.
- His family screamed, praising him and offering him scraps of dog-fish, marking his first flight.



Summary - The Black Aeroplane

- The story is about a pilot who is flying his old Dakota plane from France to England.
- It is a clear night and he looks forward to reaching home in time for breakfast with his family.
- Soon he encounters dark storm clouds, with limited fuel and no other route, he takes the risky decision to fly into the storm.
- Entering the storm, he loses visibility and all his instruments start malfunctioning—radio, compass, and more—stop working.
- Just when he feels completely lost and helpless, he sees another black aeroplane flying near him.
- The pilot of the mysterious plane gestures for him to follow.
- He follows the black aeroplane, which safely guides him out of the storm and to an airport runway.
- After he lands and asks about the other plane, he is shocked to learn that no other aircraft had been flying that night and only his plane appeared on the radar.
- Who was the unknown pilot that saved him?



Questions

- How did the young seagull's family celebrate his first flight? ✓

Ans. The young seagull's family saw that he was now flying. He had controlled his fear of flying. The family celebrated his first flight. He was floating on the green sea. His family was screaming around him out of joy. It was praising him. It was showing its joy over his flying. It was offering scraps of dog-fish to him out of delight. It was over his success.

- Describe how the young seagull landed on the surface of the water. How was he welcomed by the members of his family?

Ans. The young seagull had made his maiden flight successfully. He was crying in joy due to his flying. His father was flying over him screaming. His brothers and sister were also flying. He was now near the sea. He saw a vast green sea beneath him. His parents, brothers and sister had landed on this green flooring. He dropped his legs on the green sea. But he sank into it. He tried to rise again. His feet sank into the green sea. His belly touched it. He sank no farther. He was floating on it. His family was praising him. It was his first flight.



Questions

- Why did the author think that he ought to go back to Paris? What did he decide to do?

Ans. The author was flying his old Dakota from France to England. He was 150 kilometres ahead of Paris towards England. Then he saw huge clouds. They were stormy clouds. They stood like huge black mountains in front of him. He knew that he did not have sufficient fuel. He could not fly up and over the clouds. He also could not fly around them to the north or the south. It was risky to enter these black clouds. So he thought it better to go back to Paris. But after a few moments he flew through these storm clouds. He did so because he wanted to join his family at breakfast. Secondly, he had not enough fuel. So he flew his aeroplane straight into these black clouds.

- What made the young seagull afraid of flying? *boldy*
- How did his mother help him to fly?
- How did he land on the green sea floor?
- What happened to his aeroplane when he was in the middle of the dark storm clouds?
- What mystery came to the author's mind about the black aeroplane?
- How did the young seagull land on the green water? What was the scene around?
- What could be the second plane? How do you say?
- How far is the story of the flying of an aeroplane in the dark clouds full of suspense and mystery?





Summary - How to tell Wild Animals

- Asiatic Lion: A large, brownish-yellow or tawny beast. Found in the jungles of the East. Identification is confirmed if its loud roar makes you feel like you're dying out of fear.
- Bengal Tiger: An impressive and noble animal. It has black stripes on a yellow body. You can identify it if it attacks and eats you. It is considered 'noble' because it hunts only when hungry.
- Leopard: Has skin "peppered" with dark spots. It is identified when it jumps on you and continues to jump and attack until death, even if you cry out in pain.
- Bear: Identified as a creature who hugs you "very, very hard". This "bear hug" may seem friendly but can be fatal/deadly. The bear hugs in order to kill.
- Hyena and Crocodile: Distinguishing between them can confuse a novice. Hyenas are characterized by a merry smile or a laugh while attacking their victim. Crocodiles are identified by weeping while eating their prey (known as 'crocodile tears').
- Chameleon: A small creature that resembles a garden lizard. It has no ears and no wings. It changes its color to match its surroundings. If you see nothing on a tree, it is a chameleon.



Questions

- How does the Bengal Tiger look? What is so distinct about him?

Ans. The Bengal Tiger roams in the forest freely. He is the King of animals. He looks noble. He has black stripes on a yellow background on his body. When this tiger sees someone he tries to eat him. He is so terrifying with his jaw and teeth.

- How does the poet create humour in the poem? IMP
Or
- How does Carolyn Wells use humour to tell or identify 'Wild Animals'?

Ans. The poet creates humour by describing various beasts of prey differently. It is by the use of words and emotions. The Bengal tiger is never 'noble' in his heart. The leopard kills his prey in moments. His crying won't save him. The bear's hug is never loving. The hyena never smiles happily.

- How to identify the animals as referred to the poem "How to tell Wild animals"?
- How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger? When can you do so, according to him?
- Do you think the words lept' and lep' in the third stanza are spelt correctly? Why does the poet spell them like this?

Poetic liberty

Thank you.....
for staying

lots of love my Rockstarss ❤️❤️

Hamesha padhte rehna
mehnat krte hai
mehnat kabhi bekar nhi jaati 🤔

(padhai ke sath sath thodi masti
bhi chalti rni chahiye 😄)

#mangomom

Manya
10th

**THANK
YOU**

Stay Connected
KEEP LEARNING