

## 2.5 Autumn

... Warning up!...

**1. What changes do you see in nature in each of the following seasons? A few sentences are given below as examples. Use these and your own to describe a season appropriately.**

**Ans. (a) Summer :**

- (1) Migratory birds return.
- (2) The sun shines brighter than before.
- (3) Many trees blossom.
- (4) Humidity in the air increases.

**(b) Winter:**

- (1) We see fog in the morning.
- (2) Nights become longer and the days shorter.
- (3) There may sometimes be hail or snow in some places.
- (4) Humidity levels in the air decrease.

**(c) Monsoon :**

- (1) New grass sprouts.
- (2) Tender leaves shoot out on plants and trees.
- (3) There are sudden showers and hailstorms.
- (4) There is the fresh smell of wet earth.

**(a) Name the six seasons according to the Indian calendar. Which of these seasons is equivalent to Autumn?**

**Ans.** The six seasons according to the I calendar are : Vasant, Grishma, Varsha, Sharad, Hemant and Shishir.  
Sharad ritu is equivalent to Autumn.

**(b) What changes do we see in the life of human beings when the season changes?**

**Write with reference to their**

**(a) clothes (b) diet (c) celebrations**

**Ans. (1) clothes :**

**[Points:**

- (1) summer : wear cotton clothes - loose garments head cotton protection clothes like caps, turbans - open shoes - goggles - long-sleeved shirts, blouses for protection from rays of sun, etc.
- (2) winter: sweaters, mufflers, closed shoes, sometimes gloves, socks, etc.
- (3) monsoon : light synthetic clothes - rubber or plastic footwear - umbrellas or raincoats, etc.]

**(ii) diet:**

**[Points:**

- (1) summer : more liquids-fresh fruits and juices - less spice, less oil, light diet, etc.
- (2) winter: more oil, heavy food - hot food-special types of food which provide warmth - etc.
- (3) monsoon : only cooked food-boiled water- less liquids - more foods that will give internal warmth, etc.]

**(iii) celebrations :**

**[Points:**

- (1) summer - Many Hindu festivals like Holi, Gudi padva, holidays - harvest festivals -family get-togethers, etc.
- (2) winter - many weddings, parties -festivals like Diwali, Christmas, New Year, etc.
- (3) monsoon - many festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi, farmers' festivals, busy season for farmers, etc.]

**2. Guess what is personified and fill in the gaps. Choose from the brackets.**

**(Sun, alarm, bird, car, wind, stars, machine)**

- Ans.** (1) The weary car was also petrol-hungry.  
(2) The playful wind whistled among the trees.  
(3) The annoying alarm screamed at 5 a.m.  
(4) The naughty stars winked at me from above.  
(5) The rising sun stretched its arms.  
(6) The cheerful bird sang as it perched on a tree.  
(7) The tireless machine hummed as it worked hard.

**...English workshop.....**

**1. Find three lines each, that contain images of nature in the autumn season.**

**(a) During daytime:**

- (1) With nodding rice-stems in her hair.
- (2) And lilies in her face.
- (3) In flowers of grasses she is clad.

**(b) At night :**

- (1) A diadem adorns the night! Of multitudinous stars.
- (2) Her silken robe is white moonlight.
- (3) And on her face (the radiant moon).

**2. Pick out words from the poem that describe the following. List them in Column 'A'. Substitute each of those describing words with another word/phrase of the same meaning.**

-	A (Poetic words)	B (Your own words)
the 'Autumn'	A maiden fair	A beautiful maiden

stars	Multitudinous	Numerous countless
moonlight	White	Silvery
cooing of birds	A bracelet's tinkling	A musical sound

**3. Find one example of each of the following from the poem:**

**(1) Simile (2) Metaphor**

**Ans. (1) Simile** - Birds greet her with their cooing glad,  
Like a bracelet's tinkling sound.

**(2) Metaphor** - The Autumn comes, a fair maiden.

**4. Write the rhyme scheme of the poem.**

**Ans.** The rhyme scheme is ababcded.

**5. Think and write in your own words.**

**(a) Why is the maiden Autumn said to wear rice stems in her hair?**

**Ans.** Probably the harvest of the rice crop is just over at the beginning of Autumn; hence the maiden Autumn is said to wear rice stems in her hair.

**(b) How can the tender maiden Autumn become a full grown woman?**

**What change in nature does this imply?**

**Ans.** When the Autumn season is just beginning, Autumn is a tender maiden, young and graceful. As the season progresses and sets in properly, she becomes a full grown, mature woman. It implies that time has passed and the season has changed.

**(c) Why do you think, birds greet the autumn season gladly?**

**Ans.** Probably the birds enjoy the cool autumn after the hot summer. They may also get more grains and seeds to eat.

**6. Compare the Indian Monsoon season to a powerful king of a prosperous kingdom. write down a few similarities. Use them to compose a poem of your own.**

**Ans. Do it your own**

**7. Which is your favourite 'Nature' poem from your mother tongue? Write the poem and try to translate it into English. Your translation can be in the form of a poem or a paraphrase.**

**Ans.** A very beautiful look of section which is covered with an blue sky. Mountain is the head of that and moon - sun are the tickles on it. Puberty of river and fountain and grain in the farm spread Melodious happiness. Seems like a heaven.

**8. Read the ode 'To Autumn' by the famous poet John Keats. 'Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness...'**

**Ans.** Its an activity for students.