

## 3.4 Leisure

**Warning up:-**

**1. Discuss in groups and share with one another.**

**(1) The daily routine of your mother and father on working days.**

**(2) How your family relaxes on weekends**

**(3) When you go for a picnic, what and how do you enjoy?**

**(4) Do you spend time admiring and thinking over the beauties of nature ? Elaborate your response.**

**Ans:-** yes to spend time with nature is the bestest moments of life. We feels relief in spending time with nature. The breath of fresh air feels like heaven

**2. When a poet / writer attempts to describe something in words, so that it appeals to our five senses (sight, smell, hearing, touch, taste) he/she has used a device called Imagery.**

**For example:-** (1) a host of golden daffodils'.

(2) 'to a chasm, deep and vast and wide'.

**Go through other poems in your textbook or other books and find out lines that contain Imagery. Write them down along with the name of the poem and line / stanza number.**

**Ans:-** *(Student do it your own)*

**3. Prepare an Acrostic from the word 'Leisure'. The words should be related to what one likes to do in free time.**

**Ans:-** Laze around

Enjoy movies

Initiate games

Sleep

Undertake to clean house

Reading stories

Exercise

**English Workshop:-**

**1. Say where .....**

**(a) .....do the cows and sheep stand?.....**

**Ans:-** Beneath the branches of trees.

**(b) .....do squirrels store their food?.....**

**Ans:-** In the grass.

**(c) .....do stars shine in the daytime?.....**

**Ans:-** In the streams.

**(d) .....does Beauty's smile begin?.....**

**Ans:-** In her eyes.

**2. Think and answer in your own words.**

**(1) What could have inspired the poet to compose this poem? Do you think it relates to our present day life? Defend your choice.**

**Ans:-** The poet must have seen the busy lives of people around him, who are always in a hurry and have no leisure to look at the beauty around. Yes, it certainly relates to our present life, which keeps getting busier and busier. Today, with the Internet, the mobile phone, the computer and social networking sites, our lives are getting more and more artificial and further from nature than ever before.

**(2) Which line proves that in our busy lives we do not even have a fraction of a second to enjoy nature's beauty?**

**Ans:-** The lines are:-

No time to see, when woods we pass Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass?

No time to see, in broad daylight, Streams full of stars, like skies at night? No time to turn at Beauty's glance,

And watch her feet, how they can dance?

No time to wait till her mouth can Enrich that smile her eyes began.

**(3) 'Beauty' in stanza 5 to 6 can refer to a beautiful maiden as well as nature itself. Explain when and how nature 'dances' and also 'smiles'.**

**Ans:-** Nature dances during spring and summer, when the leaves of trees and the flowers sway in the breeze. Nature smiles at the beginning of spring, when the plants begin to once again bloom slowly.

**(4) Why does the poet call our life 'poor'?**

**Ans.** The poet calls our life 'poor' because we are always anxious and under stress. We are completely cut off from nature and cannot relax and enjoy its beauty. He feels that this type of a life is a 'poor' life.

**3. You have learnt that when a human attribute is given to anything that is not a human being or it is spoken of as a person, the Figure of Speech used is called Personification'.**

**(1) Pick out two examples of Personification from the poem.**

**Ans:-** (1) 'No time to turn at Beauty's glance, And watch her feet, how they can dance?' Nature has been given the human qualities of 'glancing' and 'dancing'.

(2) 'No time to wait till her mouth can Enrich the smile her eyes began.'

Nature has been given the human quality of 'smiling'.

**(2) Pick out from the poem, two examples of each of the following Figures of Speech.**

**(1) Alliteration.**

**Ans:-** (1) 'We have no time to stand and stare.' Repetition of the sound of the letter 's'.

(2) 'Streams full of stars, like skies at night.' Repetition of the sound of the letter 's'.

**(2) Simile.**

**Ans:-** (1) 'And stare as long as sheep or cows.' Here, a direct comparison has been made to sheep and cows.

(2) 'Streams full of stars, like skies at night.' Here, a direct comparison has been made to the night skies.

**(3) Metaphor.**

**Ans:-**(1) 'No time to turn at Beauty's glance.' Here nature has been implicitly compared to a beautiful woman.

(2) 'Enrich the smile her eyes began.' Here the blooming of flowers has been implicitly compared to a woman smiling.

**(3) The poet opens his poem with a question. Is the question asked to receive some answer? No. It is a question used to emphasize and stress upon the fact that modern man has no time to enrich his life from nature.**

Such a device used by poets falls under the Figure of Speech called '**Interrogation**' or '**Rhetorical**

**Question**'. Refer to the poem 'The Pilgrim' and find examples of Interrogation.

**Ans:-** 'What is this life, if full of care, We have no time to stand and stare?' Here the poet asks a question to emphasize and stress upon the fact that modern man has no time to appreciate nature.

**4. Say where the images from nature given in the poem exist.**

**AIR/LAND/WATER**

**(a) beneath the boughs.....**

**Ans:-** Land.

**(b) squirrel hide nuts in grass.....**

**Ans:-** Land.

**(c) streams in daytime.....**

**Ans:-** Water.

**(d) stars / skies at night.....**

**Ans:-** Air.

**5. Make a paraphrase of the poem 'Leisure' in your own simple words. Write it down in your notebook.**

**Ans:-** *(Student do it your own)*