

“RAINDROPS”

A. Tick (✓) the correct option

1. What does the rain fall like in the poem?

→ (b) Softly

2. The raindrops are compared to:

→ (c) Sparkling gems

3. What do the trees do with the rain?

→ (b) Drink it up

4. How do the branches react to the rain?

→ (c) They dance

5. What happens to wilted flowers in the rain?

→ (b) They lift their heads

6. Where do the small birds perch?

→ (c) On window sills

7. What do the birds do to their feathers?

→ (a) Preen them

8. The birds shake off water and then:

→ (d) Take to sky

9. What do the birds look for after the rain?

→ (b) The Sun

B. Fill in the blanks

1. The rain falls softly like ocean spray.

2. Raindrops coat grass and leaves from top to stem.

3. Trees drink up the rain and their branches dance again.

4. The Earth soaks up each drop the rain sheds.

5. The clouds roll by after the rain.

C. Write ‘T’ for True and ‘F’ for False statements

1. The rain falls heavily in the poem. → F
2. Each tiny drop is compared to the diamond. → F
3. The trees dislike the rain. → F
4. Wilted flowers remain drooping after the rain. F
5. Birds hide during the rain. T
6. The poem suggests that rain is harmful to nature. F
7. Birds look for the Sun after the rain. T
8. The rain is described as gentle and refreshing. T
9. The poem mentions that the Earth absorbs the raindrops. T
10. The branches of trees remain still during the rain. F

Reference to context questions

Context 1: “The rain falls softly every day, A gentle mist, like ocean spray.”

(a) How does the poet describe the rain in these lines?

The poet describes the rain as soft and gentle, falling quietly every day.

(b) What comparison is made to describe the rain?

The rain is compared to a gentle ocean spray.

(c) What mood do these lines create?

These lines create a calm, peaceful, and refreshing mood.

Context 2: “Each tiny drop, a sparkling gem, Coats grass and leaves from top to stem.”

(a) How does the poet describe the raindrops in this couplet?

The poet describes each raindrop as a sparkling gem.

(b) How does the rain affect the vegetation?

The rain covers grass and leaves with shining drops, making them fresh and beautiful.

(c) What visual image does this couplet create for the reader?

It creates the image of shining raindrops decorating plants like jewels.

Context 3: “The thirsty trees drink up the rain, Their branches dance, refreshed again.”

(a) What personification is used in these lines?

Trees are personified as “thirsty” beings who “drink” rain and “dance” happily.

(b) How do the trees respond to the rain?

The trees become refreshed, and their branches seem to dance with joy.

(c) What does this stanza suggest about the relationship between rain and trees?

It shows that rain gives life and energy to trees, making them strong and lively.

Context 4: “Wilted flowers lift their heads, As Earth soaks up each drop it sheds.”

(a) How do the flowers react to the rain?

The wilted flowers lift their heads and become fresh again.

(b) What action is the earth performing in this line?

The Earth is soaking up the raindrops.

(c) How does this couplet illustrate the rejuvenating effect of rain?

It shows that rain restores life to both flowers and the Earth, bringing freshness and strength.

Context 5: “Small birds perch on window sills, Their feathers fluffed against the chills.”

(a) Where are the birds located in this scene?

The birds are sitting on window sills.

(b) How do the birds protect themselves from the cold?

They fluff their feathers to keep warm.

(c) What does this stanza reveal about the impact of rain on animals?

It shows that rain affects animals too, and they find ways to protect themselves from cold and wetness.

Context 6: “They shake off water, take to sky, To find the Sun as clouds roll by.”

(a) Who does ‘they’ refer to in these lines?

“They” refers to the birds.

(b) What actions do the subjects perform?

The birds shake off water, fly into the sky, and look for the Sun as clouds clear.

(c) What does this stanza suggest about the aftermath of the rain?

It suggests that after the rain, the sky clears, the Sun appears, and life becomes active and lively again.

Question/Answer:

Q1. How does the poem portray rain as a friend to nature? Explain with examples from the text.

Ans.-The poem shows rain as gentle and refreshing, helping all parts of nature.

*It softens the Earth like a mist.

*It refreshes vegetation by coating leaves and grass with sparkling drops.

*Trees become lively and dance when they get rain.

*Wilted flowers bloom again, and the Earth soaks up the rainwater.

Even animals and birds respond to rain by finding shelter and later enjoying the Sun.

👉 Thus, the rain is portrayed as a friend who brings life, freshness, and energy to the whole of nature.

Q2. Describe the impact of rain on different elements of nature as depicted in the poem.

Ans.-Rain refreshes the earth, revives plants, and fills rivers and ponds. It brings greenery, coolness in the air, and life to animals, birds, and humans.

Q3. How does the poet use imagery to bring the scene to life? Discuss specific examples.

Ans.-The poet uses imagery of shining raindrops, refreshed leaves, and blooming flowers.

Words like “sparkling gem” and the sound of raindrops create a lively picture in the reader’s mind.

Q4. Compare and contrast the reactions of plants and animals to the rain in the poem.

Ans.-Plants stretch, bloom, and look fresh after rain, while animals and birds feel joyful and active. Both are revived, but plants show it by growth, while animals show it by movement and sound.

Q5. Explain the significance of the title 'Friendship of Rain' in relation to the poem's content.

Ans.-The rain is shown as a friend of nature, helping plants, animals, and humans equally. It supports life, removes heat and dryness, and connects all living beings.

Q6. How does the poem capture the cycle of renewal brought about by rain?

Ans.-The poem shows how rain renews life—dry soil becomes fertile, plants grow fresh, and the whole environment is purified and transformed.

Q7. Discuss the mood created by the poem and how the poet achieves this.

Ans.-The mood is joyful, refreshing, and hopeful. The poet achieves this by using bright imagery, describing the beauty of raindrops, and showing how nature celebrates rainfall.

Q8. Analyse the structure and rhyme scheme of the poem. How do these elements contribute to its overall effect?

Ans.-The poem uses a regular rhyme scheme of ABAB and short stanzas. This rhythm mimics the pitter-patter of rain and makes the poem musical and pleasing to read.