

Class- IX

Rain on the Roof (Beehive)

Revision Worksheet

Q1- What poetic device has been used in 'Starry Spheres' and 'darling dreamers'? A)

Metaphor

B) Alliteration

C) Personification

D) All of these

Q2- What revives the sweet memories in the poet's mind?

A) Busy schedule

B) Daily routine

C) Raindrops falling on the roof

D) None of these

Q3- What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

A) abcbdefe

B) aabbccdd

C) abbccdde

D) aaabbbab

Q4- Which of these words is the use of the literary device of onomatopoeia? A) Bliss

B) Shadows

C) Shingles

D) Patter

Q5- What does starry spheres mean?

A) Places where stars are born

B) Sky filled with stars

C) Star groups in the sky

D) All of these

Q6- What is the favourite activity of the poet during the rainy season? A) Listening to music

B) Eating snacks

- C) Roaming on the roof
- D) Listening to the pitter-patter sound of the rain

Q7- Who are darling dreamers in the poem?

- A) Children
- B) Mothers
- C) Family members
- D) Poet's memories

Q8- What is the memory that comes to the poet's mind repeatedly? A) His mother

- B) His friends
- C) His siblings
- D) None of these

Q9- What is bliss in the poem for the poet?

- A) His memories
- B) His mother
- C) Listening to the sound of rainfall
- D) All of these

Q10- What haunts the poet?

- A) His friends
- B) Sounds of rainfall
- C) His mother's memory
- D) None

Q11- What weeps in rainy tears?

- A) Poet
- B) Darkness
- C) Poet's mother
- D) None of these

Q12- What does 'woof' mean?

- A) Dreams
- B) Memories
- C) Woven cloth
- D) None of these

Q13- What are shingles?

- A) Tiles on the roof
- B) Window pane
- C) Wall
- D) None of these

Q14- How does the mother look at the children?

- A) With hatred
- B) With sadness
- C) With pity
- D) With fondness

Q15- What does 'cottage-chamber' mean?

- A) Type of bed
- B) A room in the cottage
- C) A separate building next to the cottage
- D) All of these

Q16- Which of these is NOT a sound word?

- A) Tinkle
- B) Patter
- C) None of these
- D) Both A and B

Q17- Recollections mean _____?

- A) Memories
- B) Dreams
- C) Nightmares
- D) None of these

Q18- What does the tinkle cause an echo?

- A) Mind
- B) Heart
- C) Stomach
- D) None of these

Q19- What does the poet feel when he listens to the refrain? A) His

- mother's wise teachings
- B) His mother's affectionate smile
- C) His mother's kind heart
- D) His mother's fond look at him

Q20- What does 'list' mean?

- A) Listen
- B) A list
- C) Write down
- D) None of these

Literary Devices in the poem

Rhyme scheme of the poem: abcbdefe

Stanza 1

1. Alliteration: The repetition of a consonant sound in two or more consecutive words.

'Humid Hover' - 'h' sound is repeating.

'starry spheres' - 's' sound is repeating.

'press pillow' - 'p' sound is repeating.

'lie listening' - 'l' sound is repeating.

- ii. Onomatopoeia: The use of sound words to create a dramatic effect and auditory imagery.

'Patter' is the use of sound word. It is the sound made by the rain drops falling on the roof top.

- iii. Personification: Treating a non – living thing as a living being.

darkness has been personified when he says that it is sad.

- iv. Transferred Epithet: The use of an adjective with a noun when it refers to another noun.

In 'melancholy darkness', the darkness is not melancholy, but it refers to the sad people.

Stanza 2

1. Alliteration: The repetition of a consonant sound in two or more consecutive words.

'busy being' - 'b' sound is repeating

'their thread' - 'th' sound is repeating

'rain roof' - 'r' sound is repeating

- ii. Onomatopoeia: The use of sound words to create a dramatic effect and auditory imagery.

'tinkle', 'patter' – sounds made by the raindrops

- iii. Personification: Treating a non – living thing as a living being.

- recollection is personified when he says that they weave dreams.
- iv. Transferred Epithet: The use of an adjective with a noun when it refers to another noun.
'dreamy fancies' – it does not mean that the fancies are dreamy but refers to the people who have dreams.

Stanza 3

- i. Alliteration: The repetition of a consonant sound in two or more consecutive words.
'memory my mother' - 'm' sound is repeating
'Darling dreamers' - 'd' sound is repeating
- ii. Onomatopoeia: The use of sound words to create a dramatic effect and auditory imagery.
'patter' – sound of raindrops falling on the shingles of the roof.

Summary

The poem 'Rain on the Roof' talks about the poet's varied reactions to the sound of raindrops falling on the roof of his house. He says that the raindrops at night are like tears shed by the sad, dark night. He loves to lie in bed and hear rain falling on the roof of his room because it gets back sweet memories of the past. He says that the sound of rain drops helps him fall asleep and gives him sweet dreams. He has memories of his loving mother who would put them to sleep.

Question and Answers

1. What do the following phrases mean to you? Discuss in class.

- (i) humid shadows
(ii) starry spheres
(iii) what a bliss
(iv) a thousand dreamy fancies into busy being start
(v) a thousand recollections weave their air-threads into woof
- A.
- (i) 'humid shadows' refers to the dark clouds which are full of water.
(ii) 'starry spheres' refers to the sky at night time which is full of stars.
(iii) 'bliss' means a blessing.
(iv) 'a thousand dreamy fancies into busy being start' means that people start having varied sweet dreams.

(v) 'a thousand recollections weave their air-threads into woof' means that when people are asleep, the memories of the past come back into their mind in the form of dreams.

2. What does the poet like to do when it rains?

A. When it rains, the poet likes to lay in bed and hear the rain falling on the roof of his room.

3. What is the single major memory that comes to the poet? Who are the "darling dreamers" he refers to?

A. The poet has memories of his beloved mother. When he was a child, she would put him and his siblings to bed and allowed them to sleep till late. They had sweet dreams in their sleep. "Darling Dreamers" refers to the poet and his siblings when they were children and had sweet dreams. They were loved by their mother and so, were her 'darlings'.

4. Is the poet now a child? Is his mother still alive?

A. No, now the poet is not a child. He is an adult. His mother is not alive anymore.