

UPDAAN



2025

Init

How to Tell Wild Animals (Poem) ✓

English – B

Lecture – 08

By – Anurag Tyagi Sir



Topics

to be covered



- 1 Warm-up Game ✓
- 2 Poetry: How to Tell Wild Animals ✓
- 3 NCERT Exercise and Quiz ✓



Recap *of previous Lecture*



- 1 Warm-up Game
- 2 Footprints without Feet: The Midnight Visitor ✓
- 3 NCERT Exercise and Quiz





Game time!

Sheela was _____ in the river.

(A) depressed - frustrated

(B) drowse - Sleepy

✓ (C) drowned → डूबना

(D) drug

If in _____, consult a doctor.

(A) drought

(B) draft

(C) decline

(D) ☒ doubt



Topic : How to Tell Wild Animals



Identify

By – 'Carolyn Wells'



- *This poem is a description of physical features and the behaviour of certain wild animals.*
- *It is a beautiful blend of information and wit as it suggests some dangerous ways to identify wild animals!*

If ever you should go by chance *without planning*

To jungles in the east;

And if there should to you advance *move towards you*

huge *yellowish-brown*
A large and tawny beast,
देईना *animal*

If he roars at you as you're dyin'

You'll know it is the Asian Lion...

- ① huge
- ② tawny
- ③ Roar

dying



#Q. How can a Asian Lion be identified?

- A** Large body ✓
- B** Dull, brown color ✓
- C** Loud roar ✓
- D** All of the above ✓

Walk aimlessly

Or if some time when roaming round,

royal

to say hello; welcome

A noble wild beast greets you,

body; skin

With black stripes on a yellow ground,

Just notice if he eats you.

This simple rule may help you learn

The Bengal Tiger to discern.
identify

① Black stripes
- Yellow skin

② Simple Rule

③ Noble beast



#Q. The yellow ground refers to:

- ☒ **A** The color of the Bengal Tiger's skin
- ☐ **B** An enclosure in a zoo
- ☐ **C** The grass in a park in Bengal city
- ☐ **D** The dry grass in a forest

#Q. 'The simple rule' here refers to:

- ☐ A The Bengal Tiger roams around
- ☒ B The Bengal Tiger will eat you
- ☐ C The Bengal Tiger is a noble beast
- ☐ D The Bengal Tiger greets you

foaming ahead
If strolling forth, a beast you view, ^{See}

Whose ^{body} hide with spots is peppered, ^{Scattered; Sprinkled}

As soon as he has ^{jumped} lept on you, → leapt

You'll know it is the Leopard.

^{It will} 'Twill do no good to roar with pain, ^{करिएगा}

He'll only lep and lep again. → leap

- ① Spots
- ② leap



#Q. A leopard can be recognised by -

- ☐ A Its loud roar
- ☐ B Its unique movement
- ☐ C The pattern of its stripes
- ☒ D The spots on its body

#Q. A word which means 'scattered' or 'sprinkled with' –

☒ **A** Peppered

☐ **B** Lept

☐ **C** Strolling

☐ **D** Roar

a place in the background of home

If when you're walking round your yard

You meet a creature there,

Who hugs you very, very hard,

Be sure it is a Bear.

- ① Bear Hug
- ② Caress-Slap



If you have any doubts, I guess

He'll give you just one more caress.

a slap, a soft touch; दुलारा

#Q. The tone is the last two lines is -----

- ☐ A Serious
- ☒ B Humorous
- ☐ C Critical
- ☐ D Neutral

हालांकि differentiate शिकार

Though to distinguish beasts of prey

beginner; नौसीरिका

A novice might nonplus, Confused nonplussed

The Crocodile you always may

Tell from the Hyena thus:

Hyenas come with happy merry smiles;

वेग; रोना

But if they weep they're Crocodiles.

} idiomatic



#Q. While distinguishing one animal from another, a novice may feel -

A frightened

B amazed

C happy

D confused



#Q. The unique feature of a Hyena is -

- ☐ A It frightens people
- ☐ B It weeps quietly
- ☒ C It has a smiling face
- ☐ D It has beautiful eyes

कमीलियन

वाशिंगट

The true Chameleon is small, a

A lizard sort of thing; b

He hasn't any ears at all, a

And not a single wing b

If there is nothing on the tree c

It is
'Tis the chameleon you see. c

- ① Small - lizard like
- ② No ears, wings
- ③ Camouflage

Paradox

Camouflage



#Q. The poetic device in the last two lines is –

☒ **A** Paradox

☐ **B** Repetition

☐ **C** Anaphora

☐ **D** Simile

#Q. Despite the presence of a chameleon on a tree, there seems nothing because he can easily –

- A** Climb very high
- B** Hide in his nest
- C** Hide behind the leaves
- D** Merge with the surroundings



Topic : Rhyme Scheme



ab ab cc



Poetic Devices



Topic : Poem



If ever you should go by chance
To jungles in the east;
And if there should to you advance
A large and tawny beast,
If he roars at you as you're dyin'
You'll know it is the Asian Lion...

Alliteration

Or if some time when roaming round,
A noble wild beast greets you,
With black stripes on a yellow ground,
Just notice if he eats you.
This simple rule may help you learn
The Bengal Tiger to discern.

If strolling forth, a beast you view,
Whose hide with spots is peppered,
As soon as he has lept on you,
You'll know it is the Leopard.
'Twill do no good to roar with pain,
He'll only lep and lep again.

Repetition

If when you're walking round your yard
You meet a creature there,
Who hugs you very, very hard,
Be sure it is a Bear.
If you have any doubts, I guess
He'll give you just one more caress.

Though to distinguish beasts of prey
A novice might nonplus,
The Crocodile you always may
Tell from the Hyena thus:
Hyenas come with merry smiles;
But if they weep, they're Crocodiles.

The true Chameleon is small,
A lizard sort of thing;
He hasn't any ears at all,
And not a single wing.
If there is nothing on the tree,
'Tis the chameleon you see.

Paradox



Topic : Literary Devices

Alliteration

- Or if some time when **r**oaming **r**ound
- If when **y**ou're walking round **y**our **y**ard
You meet a creature there,

Repetition

- He'll only **lep** and **lep** again
- Who hugs you **very, very** hard,

Paradox

- If there is nothing on the tree,
'Tis the chameleon you see.



Topic : Poem

Inversion

If ever you should go by chance
To jungles in the east;
And if there should to you advance
A large and tawny beast, *dying*
If he roars at you as you're dyin' *It will*
You'll know it is the Asian Lion...

Or if some time when roaming round,
A noble wild beast greets you,
With black stripes on a yellow ground,
Just notice if he eats you.
This simple rule may help you learn
The Bengal Tiger to discern.

Poetic license

If strolling forth, a beast you view,
Whose hide with spots is peppered,
As soon as he has lept on you, *leapt*
You'll know it is the Leopard.
'Twill do no good to roar with pain,
He'll only lep and lep again. *leap*

If when you're walking round your yard
You meet a creature there,
Who hugs you very, very hard,
Be sure it is a Bear.
If you have any doubts, I guess
He'll give you just one more caress.

Whose hide is peppered *with spots*

Though to distinguish beasts of prey
A novice might nonplus, *nonplussed*
The Crocodile you always may
Tell from the Hyena thus:
Hyenas come with merry smiles;
But if they weep they're Crocodiles.

The true Chameleon is small,
A lizard sort of thing;
He hasn't any ears at all,
And not a single wing.
If there is nothing on the tree,
'Tis the chameleon you see.

It is





Topic : Poetic License



- If he roars at you as you're **dyin'**
You'll know it is the Asian Lion...
- As soon as he has **lept** on you,
You'll know it is the Leopard.
'Twill do no good to roar with pain,
He'll only **lep** and **lep** again.
- Though to distinguish beasts of prey
A novice might **nonplus**.



Topic : Poem



If ever you should go by chance
To jungles in the east;
And if there should to you advance
A large and tawny beast,
If he roars at you as you're dyin'
You'll know it is the Asian Lion...

✓ Or if some time when roaming round,
A noble wild beast greets you, *It's only*
With black stripes on a yellow ground,
✓ Just notice if he eats you. *Humour*
This simple rule may help you learn
The Bengal Tiger to discern.

If strolling forth, a beast you view,
Whose hide with spots is peppered,
As soon as he has lept on you,
You'll know it is the Leopard.
'Twill do no good to roar with pain,
He'll only lep and lep again.

If when you're walking round your yard
You meet a creature there,
Who hugs you very, very hard,
Be sure it is a Bear.
If you have any doubts, I guess
✓ He'll give you just one more caress.

Though to distinguish beasts of prey
A novice might nonplus,
The Crocodile you always may
Tell from the Hyena thus:
Hyenas come with merry smiles;
But if they weep, they're Crocodiles.

The true Chameleon is small,
A lizard sort of thing;
He hasn't any ears at all,
And not a single wing.
✓ If there is nothing on the tree,
✓ 'Tis the chameleon you see.

Humour

It is a literary device in which the poet tries to make the poem witty by provoking laughter. This poem is full of humorous images.

- Just notice if he eats you.
- He'll give you just one more caress.
- If there is nothing on the tree,
'Tis the chameleon you see.

Irony

It is a literary device which occurs when a person says something that is different from what they really mean.

- A noble wild beast greets you
- He'll give you just one more caress



Topic : Summary



- The poet is describing the various wild animals in a very interesting and mysterious way. These animals are very dangerous, but poetess is introducing them one by one in a very funny way. First of all, she tells us about the Asian lion. She says that if you are visiting the jungles of the east and there, we see an animal that has tawny skin and may roar that we may die out of fear. It means we saw an Asian lion.



- Next, she talks about the Bengal tiger as a royal animal that at once attacks and kills a man. She says in a humorous way that if this beautiful black striped animal kills us and eats, then we have surely met a Bengal tiger.
- After this, she says that if we met an animal with black-spotted skin and it at once jumps on him, then it is a leopard. Also, she says that if one will cry out in pain, then it may be of no use as the leopard will not stop attacking him.



- After this, she says that if we met an animal with black-spotted skin and it at once jumps on him, then it is a leopard. Also, she says that if one will cry out in pain, then it may be of no use as the leopard will not stop attacking him. Then she introduces the bear that she says will hug very tightly. Because in this way bear may kill a person by hugging him very tightly.



- Further, she asks a question to the readers that do we know the way of recognizing beasts that hunt their prey.

Then she explains about hyenas having a smiling face always and the crocodiles which have tears in their eyes. It is quite visible when they are killing their prey.



- Lastly, in the list of animals, she introduces the Chameleon. She says that it is a lizard type creature which doesn't have ears and wings just like a lizard. Only this information can help us to differentiate between a lizard and chameleon. She further says that the chameleon has a quality of changing its colour as per the colour of its surrounding and surface.



Topic : Glossary



- **Ground:** background
- **Discern:** make out; identify
- **Hide:** animal skin
- **Peppered:** here, covered with spots
- **Caress:** a gentle, loving touch
- **Novice:** someone new to a job
- **(be) nonplus (sed) (usually only in the passive):** (be) puzzle(d), confuse(d), surprise(d)

✓ #Q. Does 'dyin' really rhyme with 'lion'? Can you say it in such a way that it does?

डाइन

✓ #Q. How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger? When can you do so, according to him?

✓ #Q. Do you think the words ('lept' and 'lep') in the third stanza are spelt correctly? Why does the poet spell them like this?

Leopard

H.W. //

#Q. ✓ Do you know what a 'bearhug' is? It's a friendly and strong hug – such as bears are thought to give, as they attack you! Again, hyenas are thought to laugh, and crocodiles to weep ('crocodile tears') as they swallow their victims. Are there similar expressions and popular ideas about wild animals in your own language(s)? //

#Q. ✓ Look at the line "A novice might nonplus". How would you write this 'correctly'? Why is the poet's 'incorrect' line better in the poem? //

↓
thus

#Q. Does 'dyin' really rhyme with 'lion'? Can you say it in such a way that it does?

Ans. No, 'dying' does not rhyme with 'lion'. It is for this reason that the poet has used 'dyin' so that when we pronounce it, it rhymes with 'lion'.

#Q. How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger? When can you do so, according to him?

Ans. The poet suggests that if a large and tawny beast in the jungle in the east advances towards us, then it is an Asian lion. We can identify it when it roars at us while we are dying with fear. When, while roaming, we come across a wild beast that is yellow in colour with black stripes, it is a Bengal tiger. We can identify it when it eats us.

#Q. Do you think the words 'lept' and 'lep' in the third stanza are spelt correctly? Why does the poet spell them like this?

Ans. No, the words 'lept' and 'lep' are spelt incorrectly. The poet has spelled them like this in order to maintain the rhythm of the poem. When spelled this way, they rhyme with the first part of 'leopard', thus giving emphasis to 'leopard' in each line.

#Q. Do you know what a 'bearhug' is? It's a friendly and strong hug – such as bears are thought to give, as they attack you! Again, hyenas are thought to laugh, and crocodiles to weep ('crocodile tears') as they swallow their victims. Are there similar expressions and popular ideas about wild animals in your own language(s)?

Ans. A 'bearhug' is the bear's tight embrace. Hyenas never laugh. But their faces look like that. Crocodiles do not weep but tears come when they swallow their victims.

#Q. Look at the line "A novice might nonplus". How would you write this 'correctly'? Why is the poet's 'incorrect' line better in the poem?

Ans. The line "A novice might nonplus" can be correctly written as "A novice might be nonplussed". The poet's incorrect line is better in the poem as it maintains the rhyme scheme of the poem. By writing it incorrectly, 'nonplus' rhymes with 'thus'.

#Q. Can you find other examples of poets taking liberties with language, either in English or in your own language(s)? Can you find examples of humorous poems in your own language(s)?

Ans. Yes, many poets take such liberties to create proper rhyming. These are for example : Kirk is used for 'church' to rhyme with 'work'. Ken is used for 'see' to rhyme with 'pen'.

N.W.

#Q. Much of the humour in the poem arises from the way language is used, although the ideas are funny as well. If there are particular lines in the poem that you especially like, share these with the class, speaking briefly about what it is about the ideas or the language that you like or find funny.

CBSE

Question & Concept Bank Chapter-wise & Topic-wise

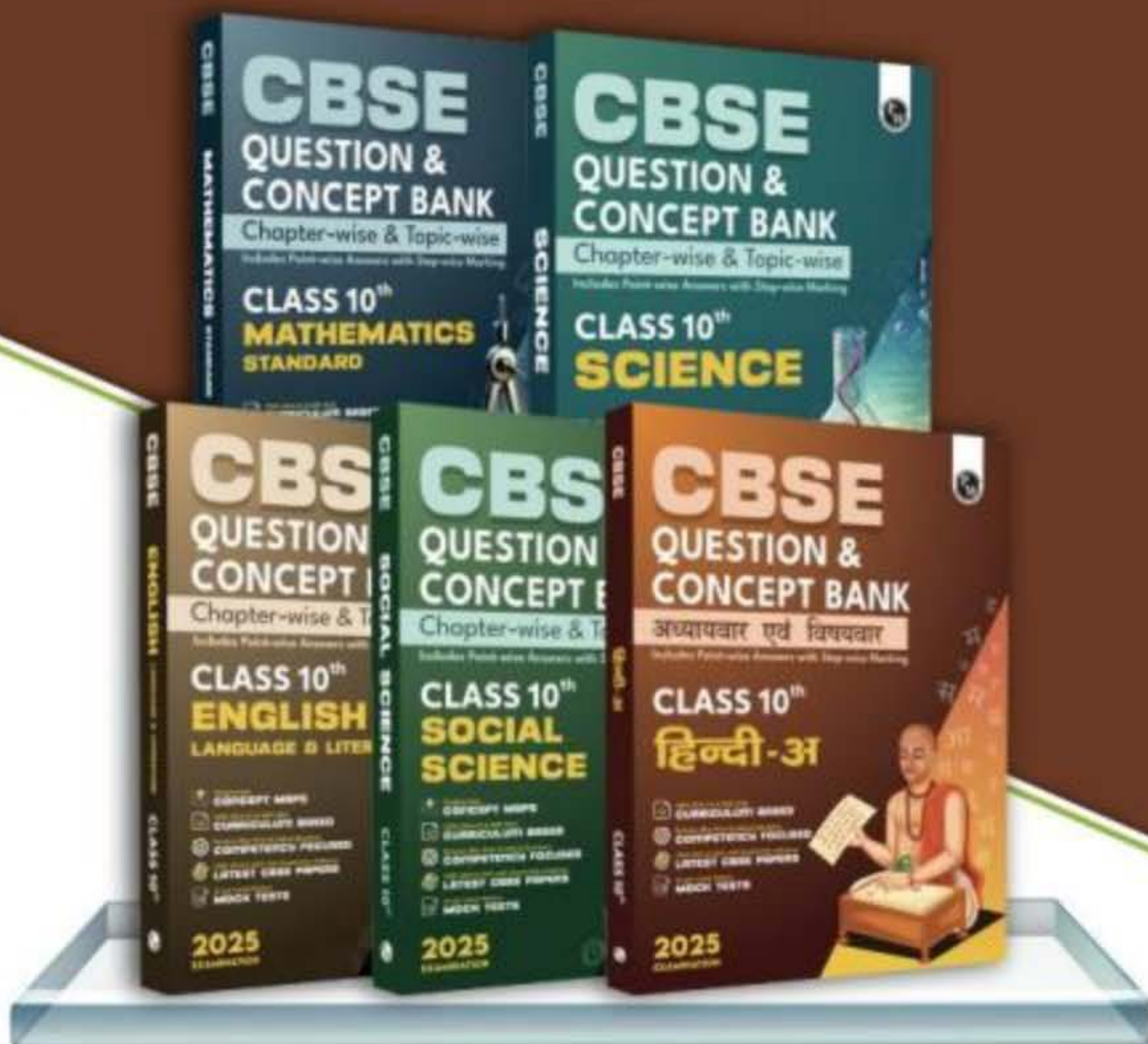
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