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Questions:

Quote from memory

1. Memorise the poem 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'.

Drafting a Speech

2. Work in pairs and discuss the factors that contribute towards making a choice and make a presentation to the class.

Underline the alliterated words

3. Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.
Pick out the alliterated words in the first line.

4. Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.
Pick out the alliterated words in the third line.

5. Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.
Pick out the alliterated words in the fourth line.

6. My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.
Pick out the alliterated words in the first line.

7. He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.
Pick out the alliterated words in the first line.

8. He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.
Pick out the alliterated words in the third line.

9. The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.
Pick out the alliterated words in the first line.

Poem - Comprehension

10. He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.
(a) Whom does'he' refer to?
(b) Identify the season in these lines.

11. My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
(a) Who is the speaker?
(b) Why should the horse think it queer?
(c) Pick out the rhyming words.

12. He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
(a) Whom does 'he' refer to in these lines?
(b) Why does 'he' give his harness bells a shake?
(c) How does the horse communicate with the poet?

13. The woods are lovely, dark and deep
But I have promises to keep
(a) How are the woods?
(b) Whom does 'I' refer to?
(c) What are the promises the speaker is talking about?

14. And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep
(a) Why the poet has used the same line twice?
(b) Explain miles to go before I sleep.

15. Whose woods these are l think I know.
His house is in the village though:
(a) What does the poet seem to know?
(b) Who lives in the village?

16. Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.
(a) Where has the horse stopped?
(b) Describe the evening of travel.

17. The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.
The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
(a) What sound does the poet hear?
(b) What is meant by downy flake?

Identify the figure of speech used in the following lines

18. Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.
Identify the figure of speech used in the fourth line.

19. My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.
What is the figure of speech used in the first line?

20. He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.
What is the figure of speech used in the first line?

21. The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.
What is the figure of speech used in the last two lines?

QB 365 Study Material
QUESTION BANK 365

Complete the table

22. Complete the table by identifying lines, against the poetic devices from the poem. One example is done for you.

Poetic device	Lines from the poem
Alliteration	watch his woods
Personification	
Repetition	
Imagery	

Language Skills - Translation

23. ஒரு பனி பெய்யும் மாலையில் காட்டின் அருகில் நிற்றல்
ஒரு சமயம் கவிஞர் அடர்ந்த காட்டுவழியாகத் தம் குதிரையில் சென்று கொண்டிருந்தார். அது ஒரு மாலைப்பொழுது. பெரும் பனி கொட்டிக் கொண்டிருந்தது. காட்டின் அழகில் கவரப்பட்ட கவிஞர் உடனே தம் பயணத்தை நிறுத்தி பனியில் சூழப்பட்ட அந்த காட்டின் அழகை ஆராதித்தார். அந்த காட்டின் உரிமையாளர் யார் என்று அறிய விரும்பினார். அதன் உரிமையாளர் அருகிலுள்ள கிராமத்தில்தான் வசிக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் அவருக்கு கவிஞர் இங்கு நின்று தன் காட்டை பனிப்பொழிவில் ரசித்துக் கொண்டிருப்பது தெரியாது. ஒரு தங்குமிடமோ, பண்ணை வீடோ ஏதும் இல்லாத நிலையில் அங்கு கவிஞர் திடீரென நின்றது, அவரது குதிரைக்கும் கூட ஆச்சரியமாக ' இருந்தது. அந்த நாள்தான் அந்த வருடத்தின் இருண்ட மாலைப்பொழுதாகும். எனவே, அவர் தவறுதலாக அங்கு நின்று விட்டாரா, அல்லது திடீரென முளைத்த ஏதாவது பிரச்சனையை சரிசெய்ய வேண்டி நின்றாரா, என விசாரிப்பது போல் குதிரை தன் கடிவாளப் பட்டைகளில் உள்ள மணிகளை குலுக்கியது.
பனித்துகள்களை உள்ளடக்கி வீசிக் கொண்டிருந்த காற்றின் ஒலியைத் தவிர அங்கு மொத்தமாக அமைதி நிலவியது. அந்த அடர்ந்த இருள் சூழ்ந்த காட்டின் அற்புத அழகால் கவரப்பட்டாலும் அந்த கவிஞர் அங்கு அதிக நேரம் இருக்க இயலாது. ஏனெனில், அவர் மேலும் பல மைல்கள் பயணப்பட வேண்டும். மேலும் அவர் பல வாக்குறுதிகளையும், பணிகளையும், உறங்குவதற்கு முன் (அல்லது மரணமடைவதற்கு முன்) நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டி உள்ளது.
பூமியில் அவர் வாழும் காலம் முடிவதற்குள், கவிஞர் தாம் ஆற்ற வேண்டிய பணிகள் மற்றும் பொறுப்புகள் பற்றி நினைவூட்டப்படுகிறார். தாம் வாழ்வில் ஆற்ற வேண்டிய பணிகள் நிறைவுபெறாத நிலையில், ஓய்வெடுக்க இயலாது என்பதை உணர்ந்து, கவிஞர் வருத்தத்துடன், தன் பயணத்தை தொடர வேண்டிய அவசியத்தை உணர்கிறார்.

Vocabulary - Rhyming Words

24. Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.
Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.

25. Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.
Identily the rhyme scheme of the above stanza.

26. My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake

The darkest evening of the year.
Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.

27. My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.
Identify the rhyme scheme of the above stanza.

28. He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.
Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.

29. He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.
Identify the rhyme scheme of the above stanza.

30. The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.
Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.

31. The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.
Identify the rhyme scheme of the above stanza.

32. Identify the rhyme scheme used in each stanza. One example has been done for you.

Stanza	Rhyme Scheme
1	aaba

5 Marks

33. It is said, "The choices made by one, shapes one's destiny". Ponder on the thought and write a paragraph.

34. Jutify the title of the poem 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening.

35. Have you ever travelled through a forest? How did you feel?

36. Did you have any time to stop and enjoy the beauty of the forest?

QB 365 TM Study Material
QUESTION BANK 365

2 Marks

37. What information does the poet highlight aboutthe season and the timeof the day in the poem?

38. In which way is the reaction of the speaker different from that of the horse? What does it convey?

39. What are the sounds heard by the poet?

40. The poet is aware of two choices. What are they? What choice does he make ultimately?

41. Pick out words from the poem that bring to mind peace and quiet.

Fill in the blanks

42. Complete the summary of the poem by filling in the blanks.
After a long travel the poet entered a_____. He wondered to whom the wood _____! He realized that the owner of the wood lived in a _____. He thought that the owner would not be able to _____him stopping in his woods to watch _____ fill the woods. The poet felt that the horse would think it very _____ to stop near the woods as he had never _____. He was actually standing between the woods and _____. The time was _____. The horse indicated that the poet has made a _____ by shaking its head. The poet felt that the woods are lovely, _____ and _____. He suddenly realized that he had worldly _____which would not allow him to _____ in the woods for a long time.