

English Reader

Lesson 9(The Owl)

Book Exercise

1. How do words such as night, still, silently and old make us feel?

Ans. They make us feel scared and lonely.

2. What does the poet think of the owl? How does he describe his presence?

Ans. The poet thinks the owl is a forest sentinel. He says the owl's presence is a friendly one.

3. Can the night bird harm human beings? Why is he on the prowl then?

Ans. No, the night bird cannot harm human beings. It is on the prowl for its prey.

4. Who is the poet comparing the owl's cry with? What does the owl's cry tell the poet?

Ans. The poet compares the owl's cry to a peacock's call. The owl's cry is mellow softer than the peacock's call.

5. Is the poet telling us not to be afraid of the owl?

Ans. Yes. According to the poet, the owl's cry is to tell us that the night is good and all is well.

E. Read the lines and answer the questions that follow.

1. At night.....pine tree.

a. Who's is the forest's sentinel?

Ans. The owl is called the forest sentinel.

b. Why is he called so?

Ans. As because he keeps a watch over us from the night bird on the prowl.

c. Pick the word which describes 'movement' in these lines.

Ans. The word 'glides' describes the movement.

d. When is an owl active? Which line tells you so?

Ans. The owl is active at night. The first tells us.

If men..... the right.

a. The poet compares the right of two creatures. Which are they?

Ans. The poet compares the rights of men and owls.

b. What rights does human beings have.

Ans. The poet says that human beings should have the right onto speak.

c. What right does the poet say the owl should have?

Ans. The owls should have a right to hoot.

Vocabulary (page no. 98)

1. sound

2. a swan

3. a tiger

4. a guard

5. sit on something narrow and small.



