

# Ch - 10: Stopping by Woods on A Snowy Evening

## Class Notes & Textbook Exercises

### Word Meanings (शब्दार्थ)

| #  | Word            | Hindi Meaning (अर्थ)   |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1  | Woods           | जंगल                   |
| 2  | Snowy           | बर्फानी                |
| 3  | Queer           | अजीब                   |
| 4  | Farmhouse       | खेतघर                  |
| 5  | Frozen lake     | जमा हुआ झील            |
| 6  | Darkest evening | सबसे अँधेरी शाम        |
| 7  | Harness bell    | घोड़े के गर्दन की घंटी |
| 8  | Shake           | हिलाना                 |
| 9  | Downy flake     | नर्म बर्फ का टुकड़ा    |
| 10 | Lovely          | सुंदर                  |
| 11 | Promise         | वादा                   |

### A) Answer the Following Questions

**1) To whom did the woods belong?**

**Ans:** The woods belonged to a man who lived in the village.

**2) What is strange about the poet's stopping by the woods?**

**Ans:** The poet stopped in a quiet and lonely place with no farmhouse nearby on the darkest evening of the year.

**3) Why does the horse give his harness bells a shake?**

**Ans:** The horse thinks the stop is unusual and shakes the bells to ask if there is some mistake.

**4) What other sounds are heard by the poet?**

**Ans:** The poet heard the soft sound of wind and the gentle fall of snow.

**5) What do you mean by 'downy flake'?**

**Ans:** The phrase 'downy flake' means soft and light snowflakes like feathers.

**6) What message do the last two lines of the poem convey?**

**Ans:** The last two lines of the poem convey that life has duties; the speaker must go on and finish his work before resting.

## PLAY WITH WORDS

### E. Distinguish between the following words given in pair:

1. **house** and **home** — *House* refers to a physical building/structure; *home* refers to a place where one lives with family and feels belonging.
2. **woods** and **forests** — *Woods* are smaller areas covered with trees; *forests* are vast, dense ecosystems of trees and wildlife.
3. **snow** and **ice** — *Snow* is soft, frozen atmospheric water vapor falling in flakes; *ice* is solid frozen liquid water.
4. **watch** and **see** — *Watch* means to look at something intently over time; *see* means to perceive with eyes naturally.
5. **say** and **ask** — *Say* means to state or declare something; *ask* means to inquire or request an answer.

### F. Add two more opposites to the given list:

1. easy : difficult, complex, hard, tough
2. village : city, town, metropolis, urban area
3. dark : light, bright, radiant, luminous
4. deep : shallow, thin, flat, surface

### G. The poet says that the woods are lovely, dark and deep. Now, use the words given in brackets and say about the following:

(beautiful, green, sandy, spacious, shallow, high, steep, full of water, airy)

- The rivers are full of water, shallow and beautiful.
- The house is spacious, airy and beautiful.
- The hills are high, steep and green.

## FUN WITH GRAMMAR

**Simple Present Tense:** Verbs in simple present tense state a fact or a habitual action.

*Examples:*

- Sunder Pichai is the CEO of Google.
- I get up at 6 o'clock every morning.
- Light travels faster than sound.
- The sun rises in the east.

**Present Continuous Tense:** Verbs in present continuous tense are used to show an action that is happening at the present moment.

*Examples:*

- We are packing our bags for the picnic.
- Virat is playing a fantastic knock.
- The birds are flying in the sky.
- The rabbit is eating a carrot.

### H. Fill in the blanks with simple present tense form of the verb given in the brackets:

1. We go (go) to school every day.
2. My sister plays (play) with me.
3. The dog barks (bark) at the strangers.
4. The peon rings (ring) the bell.
5. The stars twinkle (twinkle) in the sky.
6. The boy keeps (keep) his toys properly.

### I. Use the verbs given in the box and make sentences in the present continuous tense about the people in the park:

Box options: [play, fly, jog, sit, swing]

1. The kids are flying kites in the park.
2. The girls are playing badminton together.
3. Two boys are jogging along the pathway.