



# NCERT Solutions for Class 10 English First Flight (Poem) Chapter 4 How to Tell Wild Animals



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## NCERT Solutions for Class 10 English: First Flight (Poem) Chapter 4 How to Tell Wild Animals

Class 10: English First Flight Chapter 4 solutions. Complete Class 10 English First Flight Chapter 4 Notes.

**NCERT Solutions for Class 10 English: First Flight  
(Poem) Chapter 4 How to Tell Wild Animals**

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NCERT Solutions for Class 10 English First Flight (Poem) Chapter 4 How to Tell Wild Animals is provided on this page. Answers to all exercises are provided in details. These solutions are provided by expert teachers at IndCareer. Students looking for NCERT Solutions for How to Tell Wild Animals in English subject of Class 10 can also download the chapter-wise PDFs.

By Carolyn Wells

**Page No: 45**

**Thinking about the Poem**

**1. Does 'dying' really rhyme with 'lion'? Can you say it in such a way that it does?**

**Answer**

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'.

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

**Answer**

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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.

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**3. Do you think the words ‘lept’ and ‘lep’ in the third stanza are spelt correctly? Why does the poet spell them like this?**

### **Answer**

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.

**4. 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)?**

### **Answer**

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.

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Chapter 4 solutions

**5. 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?**

**Answer**

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’.

**6. 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)?**

**Answer**

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’.

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Chapter 4 solutions



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# Chapterwise NCERT Solutions for Class 10 English :

- Chapter 1 Dust of Snow
- Chapter 2 Fire and Ice
- Chapter 3 A Tiger in the Zoo
- Chapter 4 How to Tell Wild Animals
- Chapter 5 The Ball Poem
- Chapter 6 Amanda
- Chapter 7 Animals
- Chapter 8 The Trees
- Chapter 9 Fog
- Chapter 10 The Tale of Custard the Dragon
- Chapter 11 For Anne Gregory

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