

Chapter 17

Choose the correct meaning of the word

1. **Boughs**

- (a) Tree roots
- (b) Fallen leaves
- (c) Tree trunks
- (d) Main branches of a tree

2. **drowsy:**

- (a) Sleepy and soothing
- (b) Energetic movement
- (c) Loud and jarring
- (d) Bright and colorful

3. **Lullaby**

- (a) A morning alarm
- (b) A bird's warning call
- (c) A soft, soothing song
- (d) The sound of wind

4. **Beams**

- (a) Wooden planks
- (b) Structural supports
- (c) Moon shadows
- (d) Rays of sunlight

5. **Kindest**

- (a) Most intelligent
- (b) Most generous and benevolent
- (c) Most colourful
- (d) Most ancient

6. Hum

- (a) A continuous low sound**
- (b) A sudden loud noise**
- (c) Complete silence**
- (d) A musical instrument**

7. Simply

- (a) Plainly or without complexity**
- (b) Foolishly**
- (c) Only or merely**
- (d) Temporarily**

8. Spread

- (a) Extending over an area**
- (b) Dividing into parts**
- (c) Planting seeds**
- (d) Moving quickly**

9. Gather

- (a) To plant or grow**
- (b) To cut down**
- (c) To decorate**
- (d) To collect or assemble**

10. Float

- (a) To sink heavily**
- (b) To move gently through air/water**
- (c) To shine brightly**
- (d) To change colours**

Multiple Choice questions

1. The poet's repetition of "Trees are the kindest things I know" at the beginning and end creates:

- (a) A humorous circular structure
- (b) An indication of the poet's limited vocabulary
- (c) A confusing contradiction in the message
- (d) A powerful framing device emphasizing the main theme

2. The line "They do no harm, they simply grow" suggests trees are:

- (a) Passive yet profoundly beneficial
- (b) Lazy and unproductive
- (c) Dangerous when they grow too large
- (d) Only valuable when cultivated by humans

3. Which pair of lines BEST demonstrates personification?

- (a) "They give us fruit and leaves above / And wood to make our houses of"
- (b) "They are the last to hold the light / When evening changes into night"
- (c) "And when a moon floats on the sky / They hum a drowsy lullaby"
- (d) "And gather birds among their boughs / And leaves to burn on
Halloween"

4. The poem's progression from day to night symbolizes:

- (a) The political cycle of power
- (b) The complete life cycle mirrored in nature
- (c) Human industrialization's effects
- (d) Seasonal changes throughout the year

5. The reference to "sleepy children long ago" serves to:

- (a) Criticize modern parenting
- (b) Warn about the dangers of sleeping outdoors
- (c) Suggest children shouldn't play near trees
- (d) Connect trees to childhood nostalgia and timelessness

6. Which literary device dominates the line "And spread a shade for sleepy cows"?

- (a) Hyperbole
- (b) Alliteration
- (c) Onomatopoeia
- (d) Metaphor

7. The poem's structure moves:

- (a) From practical benefits to emotional connections
- (b) From night to day to confuse readers
- (c) From dangerous to safe tree qualities
- (d) From urban to rural settings

8. "New buds of green" in spring primarily represent:

- (a) Financial growth
- (b) Environmental destruction
- (c) Cyclical renewal and hope
- (d) Seasonal allergies

9. The poet's tone throughout can BEST be described as:

- (a) Angrily accusatory
- (b) Reverently appreciative
- (c) Scientifically detached
- (d) Humorously sarcastic

10. The poem's central message is that trees:

- (a) Silently sustain life while asking nothing in return
- (b) Should be cultivated for economic gain
- (c) Are only valuable in rural environments
- (d) Will inevitably be destroyed by human progress