Brain International School
Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO.5

SUBJECT: ENGLISH **CLASS-VI** **NOVEMBER 2026**

POEM-11: WANDERING SINGERS

Theme:

The central themes of "Wandering Singers" by Sarojini Naidu are freedom, unity, and the power of music. The wandering singers live a nomadic life, moving wherever the wind calls, free from attachments and materialistic desires. Their songs tell stories of past glories, joys and sorrows, connecting different people and cultures. They see the world as their home and all humans as their family, emphasizing universal brotherhood. The poem also reflects on life's impermanence, encourages living in the present without clinging to dreams or hopes. Overall, it celebrates art's ability to unite and inspire across boundaries.

Poetic Devices

1. Anaphora: Anaphora is the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses or lines, as seen in "The laughter and beauty / The sword of old battles".
2. Personification: Personification is attributing human-like qualities to non-human entities, as seen in the phrase "Voice of the wind" where wind is given a voice.
3. Metaphor: Metaphor is a comparison between two unlike things without using "like" or "as", as seen in the phrase "The world is our home".
4. Alliteration: Alliteration is the repetition of the same sound of consonants, as seen in the phrase "Simple and sorrowful things" with repeated 's' sound and also in "Wind calls our wandering feet" with repeated 'w' sound.
5. Repetition: Repetition is the repeated use of a word or phrase for emphasis or effect, as seen in the phrase "Voice of the wind / Voice of the wind".

Q. Answer the following questions.

a) Where do the wandering singers roam? According to the poet, what calls their wandering feet?
b) What does the poem suggest about the power of music?
c) Who are the wandering singers portrayed in Sarojini Naidu's poem and how do they live their lives?
d) What is meant by the phrase "The voice of the wind is the voice of the fate" in the context of the poem?
e) How does 'The Wandering Singers' depict the non-attachment and impermanence in the poem?

f) *"No Love bids us tarry, no joy bids us wait:*
The voice of the wind is the voice of our fate."

a) Elucidate. What do you understand from the above lines?
b) Why does the poet use the word 'bids'?
c) Is the poet complaining about feeling alone? Give reasons for your answers.

CH- 12 : WEAVE BY WEAVE, DRAPE BY DRAPE

***Theme*:**
The theme of the poem 'The Human Seasons' by John Keats is the natural cycle of human life compared to the four seasons. Each season symbolizes a stage in a person's life — spring as youth, summer as adulthood, autumn as maturity, and winter as old age. The poem reflects how human emotions and experiences evolve with time, embracing change as a natural part of life.

Q. Answer the following questions.
a. Why do you think Alamelu felt clueless about where to begin unpacking?
b. What role did Appa play in the story, even though he wasn't present in the scene?
c. Why did Alamelu call it a 'saree lesson'?
d. What is the significance of the title *Weave by Weave, Drape by Drape*?
e. What message does the chapter convey to its readers?

P-13: THE HEART OF THE TREE

Theme:
The poem "The Heart of the Tree" highlights the noble act of planting trees, presenting it as a significant contribution to both humanity and nature. The poet illustrates how trees enrich the environment, support life, and symbolize hope for the future generations. Through simple yet profound language, the poem urges appreciation for the far-reaching benefits of trees, redefining this act as essential for the welfare and progress of mankind and the natural world.

Poetic Devices

1. Personification: This device gives human qualities to non-human things to create imagery and emotional connection.

Example: The poet says the tree has a "heart," and when he calls it 'a friend of sun and sky'.

2. Alliteration: The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words to produce rhythm or emphasis.

Example: "hushed and happy" and "sun and sky," with the repeating 'h' and 's' sound.

3. Repetition: Repeating words or phrases to emphasize an important idea.

Example: The repetition of the first line of each stanza. "What does he plant who plants a tree?"

4. Metaphor: A figure of speech that describes one thing as if it were another to highlight similarities.

Example: "the flag of breezes free" and "the shaft of beauty towering high" are examples of metaphor. Leaf branches of a tree are compared to a flag and the stem is compared to a beautiful shaft standing high.

Q. Answer the following questions.
a) Explain the line "He plants the flag of breezes free; The shaft of beauty towering high."
b) What is the significance of the birds' song described as "mother-croon" and "treble of heaven's harmony"?
c) What is the "stirs in the heart" of the one who plants the tree, as mentioned at the end of the poem?
d) What does the final stanza convey about planting a tree and its broader significance?
e) Why is it important to prevent deforestation and how will you raise awareness about afforestation in the society?

f)

"He plants the forest's heritage;
The harvest of a coming age;
The joy that unborn eyes shall see'

a) Who is 'he' being referred to here?
b) What is meant by 'harvest of a coming age'?
c) What does the poet mean by 'unborn eyes'?