

STEPPING STONE
SCHOOL (HIGH)

CLASS :VI

Subject: English

Date:26.6.20

Topic: Poetry - Foreign Lands

Time Limit:30 mins

Worksheet No.:23

Explanation of the poem, Foreign Lands by Sir, R.L. Stevenson

The poet talks about the dreams of a boy and indirectly talks about the various stages of life. Everything is said with a doubt using the word “IF”

In the First stanza, he says that if he could climb the tree then he would see the foreign lands. In this line, he talks the ambition of a child who wants to see foreign places. After that, he climbs the tree and sees how the garden in the next door is decorated with beautiful flowers and how he could see far off places

II stage of his life he would have grown-up and had gone on long trips. During this time he sees river and he personifies the river as “dimpling river” and also uses the river as a metaphor that is, it is the looking-glass for the sky. This line explains the youthfulness and vigour of the poet. He also sees various kinds of life by stating that he had seen “dusty roads” curving up and down and many people are walking with heavy sound because of the load they are carrying.

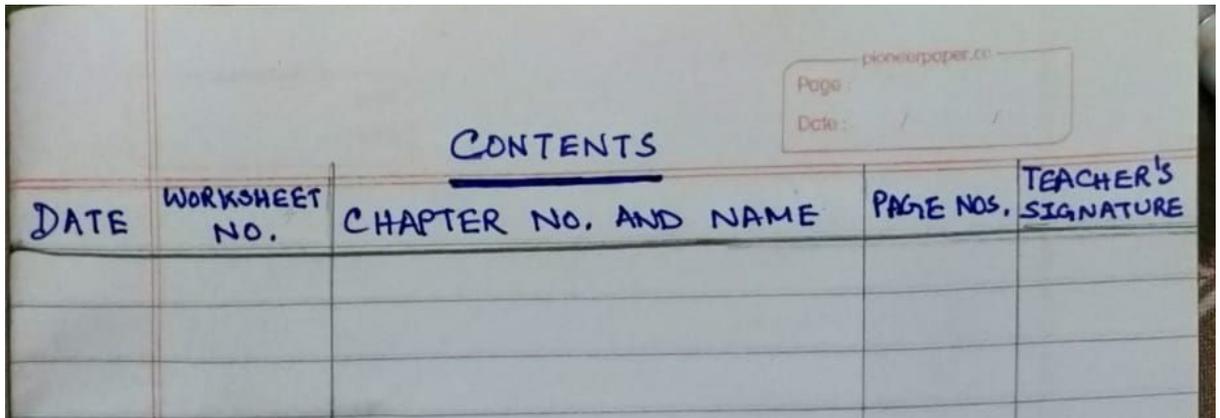
III Stage of his life is stated that if he could climb a higher tree, he would have seen the matured river getting mingled with the mighty ocean where the ships are floating. He would have seen the road leading to the fairy land where the children would have completed their dinner at five and would have played with the play things that had come alive.

Last stanza explains the thought that every human being after becoming matured will again go into the period of childhood.

Now, take a look at the video clipping given below

<https://youtu.be/7zCwipiXHmM>

1. Please read the chapter from your text book and the attached notes.
2. KoThen work out the exercises neatly in your notebooks henceforth.
3. Ensure neat and tidy work.
4. Do not write above the red line of the notebook pages.
5. Use notebook with pages and write with **blue** ink.
6. Make a contents page first with columns under the heads as given below:



The image shows a handwritten table on a notebook page. The title 'CONTENTS' is written in blue ink at the top center. Below it, a table is drawn with five columns. The columns are labeled: 'DATE', 'WORKSHEET NO.', 'CHAPTER NO. AND NAME', 'PAGE NOS.', and 'TEACHER'S SIGNATURE'. The table has three empty rows below the header. In the top right corner of the page, there is a small box with 'pioneerpaper.co' written above it, and 'Page:' and 'Date:' written below it.

DATE	WORKSHEET NO.	CHAPTER NO. AND NAME	PAGE NOS.	TEACHER'S SIGNATURE

[Do exercise A and B from page 42.](#)

[Also write 5 lines on the poet.](#)

Other questions and answers for your knowledge:-
(Don't copy these in your notebooks)

Answer these questions.

1. By 'foreign', the poet means something that is

- a) not real. b) unfamiliar. c) far off.

Ans. unfamiliar

2. Make a list of all that the child poet sees on climbing up the cherry tree?

Ans. The child poet saw many things on climbing up the cherry tree such as garden decorated with flowers, a dimpling river pass, dusty road that goes up and down and people walking in to town.

3. Pick out the lines that suggest the river reflects the sky.

Ans. "I saw a dimpling river pass
And be the sky's blue looking-glass"

4. What kind of river would you call 'grown-up'?

Ans. A grown up river is the one which enters the sea.

5. Why does the child poet wish for a 'higher tree'?

Ans. The child poet wished for a higher tree so that he could see more beautiful places such as the place where the river enters the sea and where the roads lead into fairy land.

6. What kind of place does the child poet imagine in the last stanza?

Ans. In the last stanza, the child poet imagines a fairy land where children dine at five and all the toys come alive.

7. Do you think the child poet lived a very sheltered and protected life, with little freedom? Give reason(s) for your answer.

Ans. According to me, the child poet lived a very sheltered and protected life, with little freedom because

- The child climbed up the cherry tree so that he could see as many places as he can.
- The child, in last stanza, imagines of fairy land where he will be able to live his life freely.

B. Discuss

1. The child's sense of adventure makes him climb the cherry tree. What would you do to seek adventure?

Ans. I would seek adventure in traveling around the world. (Answer will vary)

2. Children, in the poet's time, used to climb trees and play in the open. In what ways do you think the activities of children today are different from those in the past?

Ans. Children today spent very less time playing outside. Splashing in puddles, building sandcastles, climbing up a tree, playing hide and seek, planting seeds, building a den, playing pooh sticks, hunting for bugs, going stargazing and making daisy chains were the activities of children in past. These simple outdoor pleasures missed out on by today's computer-loving children.

3. The poet recalls the joys of his childhood in the poem. Share with the class what you enjoyed doing most when you were younger. Also, share what is it that you enjoy doing most today?

Ans. I enjoyed playing hide and seek when I was younger. Now, I enjoy playing football.

Now, read these lines from the poem.

I saw a dimpling river pass

And be the sky's blue looking-glass

In these lines, the poet says the river, by reflecting the blueness of the sky, becomes a 'looking-glass'. Here, two unlike things (river and looking glass) are being treated as one, having the similar quality of reflection. Such a comparison is called a metaphor.

We can compare the river and the looking glass in another way. We can say that 'the river is like a looking glass'. This type of comparison is called a simile.

2. Identify whether the comparisons in these lines are similes or metaphors. One has been done for you.

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|--|----------|
| a) It is raining cats and dogs. | metaphor |
| b) Her eyes were fire in rage. | metaphor |
| c) She was a tigress on the battlefield. | metaphor |
| d) He behaved like a complete stranger. | simile |
| e) He is the apple of his mother's eye. | metaphor |
| f) The fur was like silk-soft and smooth. | simile |
| g) They are as alike as two peas in a pod. | simile |
| h) The teacher showered him with praise. | metaphor |
| i) The answer to the problem is as clear as crystal. | simile |
| j) The room was a furnace on the hot summer day. | metaphor |
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