



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: ENGLISH	Date of Submission: May 2025
WORKSHEET NO: 5	Topic: On the Grasshopper and the Cricket ANSWER KEY	Note: To be written in the notebook

I Answer the following questions.

1. Whose voice do you hear on summer afternoons? Where does he go when he is tired?

Ans: We hear the Grasshopper's voice on summer afternoons. The Grasshopper goes to rest under some pleasant weed when he is tired.

2. Which insect takes over from the Grasshopper in winter?

Ans: The Cricket takes over the Grasshopper in winter.



3. Explain what 'The poetry of earth is ceasing never' means.

Ans: By the line that, 'The poetry of earth is ceasing never', the poet means that, the song of nature is never silent. When one of the insects gets tired and retires, the other is always there to take his place – the Grasshopper and the Cricket in this poem, respectively.

4. Why does the Cricket's song sound like the Grasshopper's?

Ans: The Cricket's song sounds like the Grasshopper's because one can hardly tell the difference when he is drowsy during winter.

II Answer these questions with reference to the context.



**1. When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run.**

a. What does the hot sun do?

Ans: The hot sun makes the birds feel weak and exhausted, causing them to hide in the shade of trees.

b. What does the voice do?

Ans: The voice, referring to the Grasshopper's song, continues to be heard as it moves from hedge to hedge, keeping the earth's music alive despite the summer heat.

c. What season is described here?

Ans: The season described here is summer.

**2. On a lone winter evening, when the frost
Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills
The Cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever.**

a. What does the frost do?

Ans: The frost creates an atmosphere of silence and stillness in winter.

b. What does the poet want to convey?

Ans: The poet wants to convey that the music of nature never ceases. Even in the cold and silent winter, the Cricket continues the song of the earth.

c. What season is described here?

Ans: The season described here is winter.



III Additional Questions

1. Where do the birds hide to avoid the heat of the sun?

Ans: The birds hide themselves under the shade of the trees in order to protect themselves from the heat of the sun.

2. Which words or phrases suggest a sense of relief from the heat of summer in stanza 1?

Ans: 'Cooling trees' and 'pleasant weeds' offer a sense of relief from the heat of summer in stanza 1.

3. What happens during winter?

Ans: During winter, hardly anyone steps out and there is silence everywhere.

4. Why does the cricket's song spread warmth?

Ans: The cricket's song pours a soothing balm when everything around is encompassed with death like silence.

5. Discuss the common features between the grasshopper and the cricket?

Ans: Both the grasshopper and the cricket are the representative voices of nature's music or poetry. The grasshopper's song balances the extreme heat during the summer by providing music that is comforting and pleasing. The cricket does the same during winter.

6. What is the mood of the poem?

Ans: The poem expresses deep thought and appreciation for the continuity of nature. Keats reflects on how the sounds of nature, represented by the Grasshopper in summer and the Cricket in winter, never cease. This conveys a meditative and contemplative mood, as the poet considers the enduring beauty of nature through changing seasons.

7. Whose voice would run from hedge to hedge?

Ans. The grasshopper

8. Name the poet.

Ans. John Keats

9. The grasshopper's song is representative of which season?

Ans: summer

10. Whose voice is heard from the stoves?

Ans. The cricket


