



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>CLASS: VII</b>	<b>Department: ENGLISH</b>	<b>Date of Submission: APRIL, 2023</b>
<b>Worksheet No.1</b>	<b>Topic: THE FOG(POEM) ANSWER KEY</b>	<b>Note: To be done in the notebook</b>

### Exercise: 1

#### I. Mark these sentences as true (T) or false (F).

1. The fog becomes so thick that the author cannot see.

**Ans:** True

2. Fog makes it easy to judge distance.

**Ans:** False

3. The cars have stopped moving because it is night.

**Ans:** False

4. The man who leads the poet home finds his way because he travels through this area every day.

**Ans:** True

5. The fog behaves like a living thing, grabbing the poet's throat.

**Ans:** True

6. The poet is lost.

**Ans:** True



### Exercise: 2

#### II. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the poem, 'The Fog', by William Henry Davies, set?

**Ans.** The setting of the poem is a foggy street in London.

2. What was the effect of the fog on the poet's senses?

**Ans.** The poet sees 'the fog grow thick' in front of his eyes. This 'soon made blind his ken',

which means, making him almost blind, by affecting his senses. The fog 'made tall men of boys and giants of tall men' as it affected his vision.

3. Why did the man in the poem, 'The Fog', rap the stones?

**Ans.** The man was actually blind, so he rapped the stones to find the way.

4. How do you think the poet realized that the man whose help he had sought was actually blind? What do you think the poet learned from this experience?

**Ans.** The poet realizes that the person who had helped him was blind because he was rapping the stones in front of him while walking. This experience makes him realize that we as human beings trust only those things that we can see and question unseen things like love, faith, belief, religion, etc.



### Exercise 3:

### III. Choose the correct option to support your answer.

1. The poet explains a trip on this particular street in London when it was \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. drizzling
- b. raining
- c. very foggy**
- d. snowing

2. The effect of the thick fog on the poet's senses was that,

- a. he became permanently blind.
- b. babies became giants.
- c. tall men became giants.**
- d. none of the above.

3. To the speaker the street lights looked like-

- a. monsters' eyes
- b. heavenly stars**
- c. burning balls of fire
- d. all of the above

4. To find his way home, the speaker followed –

- a. a friend of his
- b. a horseman
- c. a child
- d. a blind man**

5. The actual meaning of this poem is-

- a. how faith and trust are blind.**
- b. how scary is fog.
- c. how one can become blind permanently in thick fog.
- d. none of the above



#### Exercise 4:

### IV. Choose the correct spelling of the words whose meanings are:

1. grasped tightly

- a. CLUTCHED**
- b. KLUTCHED
- c. CLUCTHED
- d. CLUCHTED

2. sight, awareness

- a. KIN
- b. KEN**
- c. KENN
- d. None of the above

3. rapped

- a. STRICK
- b. STIREK
- c. STRIKE**
- d. SRITKE

**Exercise 5:**

**V. Match the following weather idioms with their meaning:**

<b>Idiom</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1. take a rain check	to refuse an offer or invitation politely, or say that you would like to accept it, but at a different time
2. throw caution to the winds	to stop being careful and do something that is dangerous or that might result in failure.
3. hit rough weather	to run into difficulties or experience problems
4. get wind of	To become aware of something, especially something being kept secret, through indirect means.
5. Come rain or shine	always happening or done, in any conditions.

