

\* Select the most appropriate options as answers and complete the following sentences : [10]

1. Who is addressed as the "munificent lord of the morn" in the poem?  
(A) The river                      (B) The Sun                      (C) The wind                      (D) The Earth

**Ans. :** (B) The Sun

2. What does the phrase "gold of our fields" refer to?  
(A) Sunlight                      (B) Flowers                      (C) Ripened crops                      (D) Water

**Ans. :** (C) Ripened crops

3. What natural elements are invoked in the poem to bless the harvest?  
(A) Fire and ice                      (B) Sun, rain, and wind  
(C) Moon and Sun                      (D) Earth and sky

**Ans. :** (B) Sun, rain, and wind

4. The tone of the poem Harvest Hymn can best be described as :  
(A) Angry and powerful                      (B) Joyful and grateful  
(C) Sad and mournful                      (D) Silent and confused

**Ans. :** (B) Joyful and grateful

5. What do the farmers bring as a tribute in the poem?  
(A) Gold and diamond                      (B) Their lives and labours  
(C) Fruits and vegetables                      (D) Songs and prayers

**Ans. :** (B) Their lives and labours

6. Which of the following best captures the central theme of Harvest Hymn?  
(A) Nature's beauty  
(B) Prayer and thanksgiving for harvest  
(C) The easy life of farmers  
(D) The cycle of season

**Ans. :** (B) Prayer and thanksgiving for harvest

7. The repetition of the word "gold" in the poem emphasizes :  
(A) The value of gold                      (B) The preciousness of harvest  
(C) The value for money                      (D) The richness of the sun's light

**Ans. :** (B) The preciousness of harvest

8. Which literary device is mainly used in the line "Lord of the sun and rain"?  
(A) Simile                      (B) Oxymoron                      (C) Personification                      (D) Metaphor

**Ans. :** (C) Personification

9. The farmers compare themselves to priests because :

- (A) Their workplace is like temples
- (B) They pray for wealth
- (C) Their labour is like a sacred offering
- (D) They sing hymns every week

**Ans. :** (C) Their labour is like a sacred offering

10. Which aspect of Indian life is celebrated in the poem?

- (A) Warfare and courage
- (B) Farming and agriculture
- (C) Trade and business
- (D) Education and intellect

**Ans. :** (B) Farming and agriculture

\* **Say whether the following sentences are true or false :**

[6]

11. Harvest Hymn is a poem that expresses love towards nature.

**Ans. :** True

12. The poem is written as a prayer to God for blessings on the crops.

**Ans. :** True

13. Farmers in the poem ask for both sun and moon.

**Ans. :** False

14. The farmers in the poem compare themselves to kings.

**Ans. :** False

15. The "golden harvest" symbolises gold and silver.

**Ans. :** False

16. The repetition of the words "grant" and "bless" shows the humility of the farmers.

**Ans. :** True

\* **Select the most appropriate words from the box and fill in the blanks in the text given below :**

[5]

17. The poem Harvest Hymn is composed by \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. :** Sarojini Naidu

18. The farmers pray to the \_\_\_\_\_ of sun and rain.

**Ans. :** Lord

19. The farmers' labour is compared to the sacred work of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. :** priests

20. The poem is written in the form of a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. :** prayer

21. The farmers in the poem seek God's grace for \_\_\_\_\_ in their fields.

**Ans. :** abundance

**\* Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.**

**[7]**

22. Who is the poet of Harvest Hymn?

**Ans. :** The poet of the poem is Sarojini Naidu.

23. To whom is the poem addressed?

**Ans. :** The poem is addressed to God (Lord of sun and rain).

24. What do the farmers pray for in the poem?

**Ans. :** The farmers pray for blessings of sun, rain, and a good harvest.

25. What does the phrase "golden harvest" symbolise?

**Ans. :** The phrase 'golden harvest' symbolises prosperity and abundance.

26. What is the central theme of the poem?

**Ans. :** The central theme of the poem is gratitude and prayer for a bountiful harvest.

27. How is the tone of the poem best described?

**Ans. :** The tone of the poem is best described as humble and devotional.

28. What qualities of farmers are highlighted in the poem?

**Ans. :** The qualities of farmers highlighted in the poem humility and devotion.

**\* Answer the following questions.**

**[28]**

29. Why do the farmers hail the God of rain?

**Ans. :** The farmers hail the God of rain because their crops depend on rain to produce a bountiful and wealthy yield. They thank him for his kindness and the rain that keeps life and agriculture alive.

30. What is being referred to as 'wealth of our valleys'? Why?

**Ans. :** The phrase 'wealth of our valleys' refers to the harvested grain and matured crops. They are regarded as wealthy as they give the society food, nourishment, and prosperity.

31. State one reason why the women refer to the Earth as a 'source of manifold gladness'.

**Ans.** : The women call the Earth a 'source of manifold gladness' because she provides food, fruits, and beauty that support and delight humanity by nurturing life and providing rich soil.

32. Why does everyone in the poem offer their 'labours for tribute'?

**Ans.** : Everyone offers their 'labours for tribute' to express gratitude and adoration for the Sun, Rain, and Earth, the celestial powers. It is their method of admitting that all of their hard work and benefits depend on the gods' and nature's favour.

33. Why has the poet presented the poem as voices of men, women, and all voices?

**Ans.** : To demonstrate the community's common devotion, the poem is given in three voices. Gratitude is expressed in unison by men, women, and the entire population, signifying inclusivity, unity, and a common respect for God.

34. How does the poet create the joyous atmosphere of rural India at harvesting time?

**Ans.** : The poet creates a joyous atmosphere through the spirit of gratitude, cymbal and flute music, images of golden meadows, and ripe fruit. The joy and plenty of harvest time are reflected in the songs, prayers, and joyous tone.

35. What is the main prayer of the farmers in Harvest Hymn?

**Ans.** : In order to enjoy a golden harvest, the farmers pray to God to bless their crops with rain and sunshine.

36. How do the farmers show their humility in the poem?

**Ans.** : To show their humility in the poem, farmers fold their hands and bow their heads in prayer, associating their agricultural labour with the holy responsibilities of priests.

37. What does the "golden harvest" represent in the poem?

**Ans.** : The golden harvest is a symbol of wealth, prosperity, and the satisfaction of the farmers' labours and the favours of God.

38. How is farming compared to religion in the poem?

**Ans.** : It is said that farming is a holy act of worship, with the field serving as a temple and the farmers performing work as priests to show devotion.

39. What is the central theme of Harvest Hymn?

**Ans.** : The poem emphasizes humility, thankfulness, and the close spiritual ties that exist between farmers, the natural world, and God during the cultivation.

40. How do the men pay tribute to Surya and Varuna in the poem?

**Ans.** : Men pay tribute to Surya (Sun) and Varuna (Rain) by offering their labours for tribute, acknowledging their dependence on divine favour for the harvest.

41. What qualities of Earth (Prithvi) are highlighted by the women?

**Ans. :** The women highlight the Earth's quality as a source of manifold gladness because she provides food, fruits, and beauty that support and delight humanity by nurturing life and providing rich soil.

42. Which gifts do the devotees offer to the deities as a token of gratitude?

**Ans. :** The devotees offer their 'labours for tribute' as a token of gratitude.

\* Answer the following questions.

[15]

43. Describe how Harvest Hymn by Sarojini Naidu depicts the interrelationships between God, nature, and humanity.

**Ans. :** Sarojini Naidu demonstrates in the poem that farming is a holy act of devotion in addition to being hard work. To help their crops grow, farmers ask God for rain and sunlight. The materials come from nature, but the harvest is blessed by God. Man must therefore rely on both God and nature to survive. The poem beautifully shows the balance between divine grace, natural forces, and human effort.

44. What is the significance of the title Harvest Hymn?

**Ans. :** While "hymn" signifies a song of praise or prayer, "harvest" refers to the crops that are harvested after months of hard work. The term as a whole refers to a prayer of gratitude for the crop. It sums up the poem's main idea, which is that farmers express their thankfulness and ask for favours in order to have abundance. The poem's spiritual and devotional tone is emphasized in the title.

45. In what ways does the poem celebrate the dignity of labour?

**Ans. :** The farmers are portrayed as modest, hardworking and faithful. They passionately cultivate, plant, and take care of their crops. Nevertheless, they seek God's blessings for success rather than taking pride in their own efforts. This demonstrates that farming is both a noble obligation associated with religion and physical labour. Thus, by associating work with spirituality and divine grace, the poem honours the dignity of labour.

46. Discuss how the poem expresses the interdependence between divine powers, nature, and human efforts.

**Ans. :** The poem expresses interdependence by showing that farmers (human effort) work hard but pray to God (divine power) for blessings like sun and rain, which are natural forces (nature). The harvest is dependent on the balance between divine grace, natural forces, and human effort for survival and prosperity.

47. Explain the significance of the tributes offered by men and women to Surya, Varuna, and Prithvi.

**Ans. :** The tributes offered by men (labours to Surya/Sun and Varuna/Rain) and women (calling Earth/Prithvi a source of gladness) signify their acknowledgment that their hard work and the bounty of the earth ultimately depend on the favour

and grace of the celestial powers and nature. The labour itself becomes the tribute, expressing gratitude and devotion.

\* Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions given below it : [20]

We bring thee our songs and our garlands for tribute,  
The gold of our fields and the gold of our fruit;  
O giver of mellowing radiance, we hail thee,  
We praise thee, O Surya, with cymbal and flute.

48. What does the act of bringing songs and garlands as tribute suggest about the people's relationship with the divine?

- A. They fear the gods and wish to calm them in any way possible.
- B. They have a deep sense of reverence and gratitude towards the divine.
- C. They are forced to perform rituals without understanding the divine.
- D. They depend on the gods for their daily needs and activities.

49. Complete the following sentence suitably.

The word 'gold' in the phrases 'the gold of our fields' and 'the gold of our fruit' symbolises \_\_\_\_\_.

50. How does the description 'O giver of mellowing radiance' help us understand Surya's role in the harvest?

51. Fill in the blank by selecting the correct option from those given in the brackets.

The use of cymbal and flute signifies \_\_\_\_\_.(joy and celebration/meditation and worship)

**Ans. :** 1. B. They have a deep sense of reverence and gratitude towards the divine.

2. The word 'gold' in the phrases 'the gold of our fields' and 'the gold of our fruit' symbolises the rich harvest, prosperity, and the precious gifts of nature.

3. It shows that the harvest is made possible by Surya, or the Sun, which ripens the crops with warmth and light.

4. The use of cymbal and flute signifies joy and celebration.

All Voices :

Lord of the Universe, Lord of our being,

Father eternal, ineffable Om!

Thou art the Seed and the Scythe of our harvests,

Thou art our Hands and our Heart and our Home.

52. In the phrase 'Lord of our being,' what does the word 'being' most likely refer to?

- A. Our physical body
- B. Our entire existence
- C. Our spiritual practices
- D. Our earthly possessions

53. Identify whether the following statement is true or false.

The imagery of 'the Seed and the Scythe' symbolises the divine's role as both the



beginning (creation) and the end (harvest) of the agricultural cycle.

54. Identify the phrases from the extract that mean the following :

A. The divine as a timeless, everlasting presence

B. Beyond human comprehension or description

55. How do we know that these lines from the extract are spoken as a chorus?

**Ans. :** 1. B. Our entire existence

2. True

3. A. The divine as a timeless, everlasting presence → "Father eternal"

B. Beyond human comprehension or description → "ineffable Om"

4. Because the stanza's title, "All Voices," suggests that it is a group prayer or a chant that is provided by everyone, not just one speaker.

Lord of the lotus, lord of the harvest,

Bright and munificent lord of the morn!

Thine is the bounty that prospered our sowing,

Thine is the bounty that nurtured our corn.

We bring thee our songs and our garlands for tribute,

The gold of our fields and the gold of our fruit;

O giver of mellowing radiance, we hail thee,

We praise thee, O Surya, with cymbal and flute.

56. What nurtured the corn according to the stanza?

57. What tribute do the farmers offer to the Lord?

58. The "gold of the fields" refers to silver and ornaments. (True/False)

59. What does the word 'munificent' mean in the stanza?

**Ans. :** 1. According to the stanza Surya's bounty nurtured the corn.

2. The farmers offered songs and garlands to the Lord.

3. False

4. Generous

Women's Voices :

Queen of the gourd-flower, queen of the harvest,

Sweet and omnipotent mother, O Earth!

Thine is the plentiful bosom that feeds us,

Thine is the womb where our riches have birth.

We bring thee our love and our garlands for tribute,

With gifts of thy opulent giving we come;

O source of our manifold gladness, we hail thee,

We praise thee, O Prithvi, with cymbal and drum.

60. What is described as the womb where riches are born?

61. Earth is described as omnipotent and motherly. (True/False)

62. The farmers bring gold and wealth as tribute to Earth. (True/False)

63. Who is hailed as the "Queen of the harvest"?

- Ans. :** 1. The Earth is described as the womb where riches are born.  
2. True  
3. False  
4. Earth (Prithvi)

All Voices :

Lord of the Universe, Lord of our being,  
Father eternal, ineffable Om!

Thou art the Seed and the Scythe of our harvests,  
Thou art our Hands and our Heart and our Home.  
We bring thee our lives and our labours for tribute,  
Grant us thy succour, thy counsel, thy care.

O Life of all life and all blessing, we hail thee,  
We praise thee, O Lord, with cymbal and prayer.

64. What three things do the people ask from God?  
65. What tribute do people bring to God in this stanza?  
66. God is praised as the Life of all life and all blessing. (True/False)  
67. What do people bring to God as tribute?

- Ans. :** 1. People ask for succour, counsel, and care from God.  
2. People brought their lives and labours to God.  
3. True  
4. Lives and labours

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Student Bro

