

\* Select the most appropriate options as answers and complete the following sentences : [8]

1. According to the poem, what shows in "a scrap of chalk"?

- (A) A rainbow                      (B) A myriad shells                      (C) An ant                      (D) A tiny insect

**Ans. :** (B) A myriad shells

2. Where does the spider release web-silk from?

- (A) His eyes                      (B) His mouth                      (C) His spinnerets                      (D) His legs

**Ans. :** (C) His spinnerets

3. What does the poet describe as having "tigerish claws"?

- (A) A butterfly                      (B) A spider                      (C) A moss leaf                      (D) A dog

**Ans. :** (B) A spider

4. What effect does the magnifying glass have on objects?

- (A) Makes them disappear                      (B) Makes ordinary things marvellous  
(C) Paints them colourful                      (D) Makes them look smaller

**Ans. :** (B) Makes ordinary things marvellous

5. In the poem, what does the "round glass" refer to?

- (A) A telescope                      (B) A pair spectacles  
(C) A mirror                      (D) A magnifying glass

**Ans. :** (D) A magnifying glass

6. The moss, when magnified, appears like :

- (A) A forest of trees                      (B) A thick carpet                      (C) A tangled rope                      (D) A pile of hair

**Ans.:** (A) A forest of trees

7. In the last stanza, what is suggested about the moon?

- (A) It can be painted with a brush                      (B) It could be visited with lenses  
(C) It is too far to see                      (D) It is made of chalk

**Ans. :** (B) It could be visited with lenses

8. What is the overall tone of the poem?

- (A) Fearful                      (B) Sad  
(C) Angry                      (D) Mindful and curious

**Ans. :** (D) Mindful and curious

\* Say whether the following sentences are true or false : [5]

9. The poem refers to the magnifying glass as "magic."

**Ans. :** True

10. Only large objects can appear big through the magnifying glass.

**Ans. :** False

11. The moss looks like a pile of hair when magnified.

**Ans. :** False

12. The spider's web-silk is remarkable when observed through the glass.

**Ans. :** True

13. The poem ends with the idea that we can reach the moon through lenses.

**Ans. :** True

**\* Select the most appropriate words from the box and fill in the blanks in the text given below :** **[5]**

14. The speaker uses a \_\_\_\_\_ to observe wonders.

**Ans. :** round glass

15. A tiny scrap of chalk reveals a \_\_\_\_\_ of shells under the magnifying glass.

**Ans. :** myriad

16. The spider jets \_\_\_\_\_ from its spinnerets.

**Ans. :** woven web-silk

17. Even the \_\_\_\_\_ things appear more marvellous with the glass.

**Ans. :** tiniest

18. The poem concludes by suggesting that with lenses "eyeing the moon," one could \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. :** walk there in an afternoon

**\* Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.** **[9]**

19. How does the poet describe the effect of magnification on moss?

**Ans. :** The poet describes the effect of magnification on moss by saying it appears like a forest of trees.

20. Who is the poet of the poem 'Magnifying Glass'?

**Ans. :** Walter de la Mare is the poet of the poem, 'Magnifying Glass'.

21. From where does the spider jet silk?

**Ans. :** The spider jets web silk from its spinnerets.

22. What does moss look like when magnified?

**Ans. :** The moss looks like forest of trees when magnified.



23. Which animal's claws are compared to the spider's?

**Ans. :** Tiger's claws are compared to the spider's.

24. Which celestial object does the poet mention "eyeing"?

**Ans. :** The poet mentions 'eyeing' Moon.

25. Which word in the poem means "countless"?

**Ans. :** The word Myriad means countless.

26. What surpasses even the smallest thing when magnified?

**Ans. :** The glass itself surpasses the smallest thing when magnified.

27. What does the poet watch while lying in wait?

**Ans. :** The poet watched a spider spinning silk web while lying in wait.

\* **Answer the following questions.**

**[28]**

28. What is the significance of the spider in the poem?

**Ans. :** The spider shows the marvel of nature's craftsmanship. Through the magnifying glass, its spinnerets and web appear extraordinary, turning a common insect into a wonder of skill and design.

29. How might the speaker's view of the natural world change if there was no use of a magnifying glass?

**Ans. :** The speaker might have thought of the natural world as commonplace or uncomplicated if he hadn't had the magnifying glass. The little marvels, such as insects, moss, or dust, would go unseen. By revealing that even the smallest things are full of detail, life, and wonder, the magnifying glass offers a fresh viewpoint.

30. Why does the poem end with the idea of the moon being within reach?

**Ans. :** It emphasizes the limitless power of lenses-not only to reveal tiny details but also to bring faraway celestial bodies closer, showing that observation expands both inward and outward.

31. What is the speaker's attitude towards nature and the act of observation?

**Ans. :** The speaker has a profound sense of wonder, interest, and respect for the natural world. He highlights how careful examination can reveal whole hidden worlds and takes pleasure in finding beauty in small, everyday objects. The poem praises the virtue of mindful, deliberate looking as a miraculous act.

32. Which is your favorite part of the poem? Why?

**Ans. :** My favorite part is : **"Of but an inch of moss / A forest—flowers and trees"**

Because it demonstrates how, when viewed through a magnifying glass, something so tiny can appear so huge and beautiful. It serves as a reminder that the world is so much vaster than what our eyes can perceive.

33. What is meant by "magic" in the poem?

**Ans. :** The poem uses the word "magic" to describe the magnifying glass's incredible ability to make small, commonplace objects appear huge, intricate, and fascinating. The glass seems to possess the enchanted power to unveil unknown worlds that are unseen to the naked eye.

34. What does the poet see in a scrap of chalk?

**Ans. :** The poet sees a multitude of shells—tiny, detailed designs that resemble sea shells—when he looks at a small scrap of chalk through the magnifying glass. He is filled with awe at this revelation as something as commonplace as chalk can conceal such beauty.

35. Which insect does the poet see through the magnifying glass?

**Ans. :** A spider is noticed by the poet. When he closely observes it, he sees how skillfully it spins its fragile web-silk from its spinnerets, exposing an intriguing mechanism that is typically too tiny to be seen.

36. What are spinnerets?

**Ans. :** At the end of a spider's abdomen are unique organs called spinnerets that spin silk. The spider uses the thin silk threads they release to weave its web. The poet can see the silk being dragged out in fine detail through the magnifying lens.

37. Which celestial body does the poet look at through the magnifying glass?

**Ans. :** The poet uses his magnifying lens to examine the moon. He utilizes the glass to bring the moon's surface closer, making it seem clearer and more amazing, even though it is designed for close-up viewing.

38. What magical power does the round glass give to the speaker?

**Ans. :** The round glass gives the speaker the magical power to see extraordinary detail and wonder in small, ordinary objects, transforming them into something huge, intricate, and fascinating that is otherwise unseen.

39. What details of the spider does the speaker find fascinating?

**Ans. :** The speaker finds the spider's skill in spinning its fragile web-silk from its spinnerets and its tiger-like claws fascinating when viewed through the magnifying lens.

40. How does the poem show that even ordinary objects can become extraordinary when observed closely?

**Ans. :** The poem shows this by detailing how common items like a scrap of chalk reveal myriad shell-like designs, a spider's everyday action becomes a marvel of engineering (spinning silk from spinnerets), and a patch of moss transforms into a forest of trees when viewed through the magnifying glass, highlighting hidden complexity and beauty.



41. What role does observation play in the poem?

**Ans. :** Observation, aided by the magnifying glass, plays the central role in the poem. It is presented as a deliberate, mindful, and almost miraculous act that expands one's perception, revealing the intricate craftsmanship and hidden wonder in the smallest elements of nature and even bringing distant celestial bodies like the moon seemingly within reach.

\* Answer the following questions.

[6]

42. Describe how the poet uses the magnifying glass to observe nature.

**Ans. :** The poet investigates the little marvels of nature with the magnifying glass. He sees many shell-like structures in chalk, a spider spinning silk through its spinnerets, the spider's tiger-like claws, and moss that resembles a forest of trees through it. The magnifying glass itself seems amazing, and even the smallest items seem more wonderful.

43. How does the magnifying glass help the poet appreciate small things?

**Ans. :** The poet can see fine details that are not visible to the unaided eyes thanks to the magnifying glass, which enlarges little objects. It brings out the hidden beauty in commonplace objects like spider webs, moss, and chalk. The poet is struck by the intricacy of nature and believes that the glass itself is remarkable for displaying such marvels.

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

[16]

With this round glass  
I can make Magic talk-  
A myriad shells show  
In a scrap of chalk;  
Of but an inch of moss  
A forest-flowers and trees;

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

The poet uses his magical powers to make the round glass powerful.

45. Select the line from the extract that expresses the presence of intricate patterns in ordinary objects.

46. What does the comparison of 'an inch of moss' to a forest' suggest about the speaker's view of the world through the magnifying glass?

47. How does the poet feel about the ability of the magnifying glass to reveal hidden wonders?

- (a) Satisfied
- (b) Fascinated
- (c) Grateful
- (d) Determined

**Ans. :** 1. False

2. "A myriad shells show / In a scrap of chalk;"

3. It suggests that even the smallest things, when closely observed can appear vast, rich, and full of life.

4. (b) Fascinated

With this round glass

I can make Magic talk-

A myriad shells show

In a scrap of chalk;

48. What does the poet mean by "make Magic talk"?

49. How is chalk described in the poem?

50. The poet finds gold coins inside a piece of chalk. (True/False)

51. What does the word "myriad" mean?

(a) One or more

(b) Little

(c) A very large number

(d) None of these

**Ans. :** 1. The poet means to reveal hidden wonders or details that seem magical.

2. Chalk contains a myriad of shells, implying hidden beauty or complexity.

3. False

4. (c) A very large number

I lie in wait and watch

How the deft spider jets

The woven web-silk

From his spinnerets;

52. What does the speaker do in the stanza?

53. What are spinnerets?

54. The speaker uses a net to catch the spider. (True/False)

55. What does the word "deft" mean in the context of the poem?

(a) Clumsy

(b) Mindful

(c) Skillful

(d) Slow

**Ans. :** 1. The speaker lies in wait and watches the spider.

2. Spinnerets are the organs from which spiders produce silk.

3. False

4. (c) Skillful

Not even the tiniest thing

But this my glass

Will make more marvellous

And itself surpass.

56. What feeling does the speaker express about the glass?

57. What does the speaker say about tiny things?

58. The speaker is disappointed with the glass. (True/False)

59. What does the speaker claim the glass can do?

(a) Break tiny things

(b) Hide details

(c) Make things more marvellous

(d) Show only small objects

**Ans. :** 1. Amazement and admiration for its power to enhance tiny things.

2. The speaker says that even the tiniest thing can be made more marvellous with the glass.

3. False

4. (c) Make things more marvellous

