

## Unseen Poem For Class 12

### Unseen Poem For Class 12 With Answers – Sample 1

I do not understand this child  
 Though we have lived together now  
 In the same house for years. I know  
 Nothing of him, so try to build  
 up a relationship from how  
 He was when small.  
 Yet have I killed  
 The seed I spent or sown it where  
 The land is his and none of mine?  
 We speak like strangers, there's no sign  
 Of understanding in the air.  
 This child is built to my design  
 Yet what he loves I cannot share.  
 Silence surrounds us. I would have  
 Him prodigal, returning to  
 His father's house, the home he knew,  
 Rather than see him make and move  
 His world.

**Word-Meanings :** relationship = सम्बन्ध yet = फिर भी killed = मार दिया है, समाप्त कर दिया है  
 understand = समझना। together = साथ-साथ। build up = बनाना। seed = (यहाँ) संस्कार spent =  
 दिये air = (यहाँ) वातावरण is built to my design = पालना-पोषण मृ (पिता) योजना के अनुसार ही  
 हुआ है share = सहभागिता करना sown = बोया, बोया strangers = अजनबी sign = चिह्न, संकेत  
 understanding = समझ silence = शान्ति। surrounds = घेरे हुए हैं। prodigal = फिजूलखर्च।

### Unseen Poem For Class 12 With Questions And Answers (Poem 1)

- **Question: 1) What do the 'seed' and 'land' stand for?**

**Answer: 1)** "Seed stands for the teachings of the father and the 'land' stands for the mind of the son.

- **Question: 2) What is missing between the father and the son?**

**Answer: 2)** Mutual understanding is missing between the father and the son.

- **Question: 3) What does “silence surrounds us” mean?**

**Answer: 3)** It means that the father and the son don't share their feelings with each other.

- **Question: 4) What does the father mean when he says, “I know nothing of him.”?**

**Answer: 4)** The father means that he doesn't know about the views, likes and dislikes of his son.

- **Question: 5) What type of relation does the father want to build?**

**Answer: 5)** The father wants to build the relationship with his son as it was when the son was quite young.

## Unseen Poem For Class 12 With Question – Sample 2

Expanding like the petals of young flowers  
I watch the gentle opening of your minds  
And the sweet loosening of the spell that binds  
Your intellectual energies and powers.

That stretch (like young birds in soft summer hours)  
Their wings to try their strength. O how the winds  
Of circumstances and freshening April showers  
Of early knowledge and unnumbered kinds

Of new perceptions shed their influence,  
And how you worship truth's Omnipotence!  
What joyance rains upon me when I see  
Fame in the mirror of futurity,

Weaving the chaplets you have yet to gain,  
Ah then I feel I have not lived in vain.

## Unseen Poem With Questions And Answers Class 12 (Poem 2)

**Question: 1) How does April make us fresh ?**

**Answer: 1)** April brings new life to greenery, fruits and flowers; we too feel a new zeal and joy.

Question: 2) What does the teacher get when he sees fame in the mirror of futurity ?

**Answer: 2)** When the teacher sees name and fame for his pupils in the mirror of futurity, he feels very happy.

Question: 3) Find two examples of similes in the poem.

**Answer: 3)** The two similes used are :  
Expanding like petals of young flowers.  
That stretch their wings like young birds.

Question: 4) When do the pupils begin to feel the supreme power of truth?

**Answer: 4)** When new perceptions of knowledge influence the vision of the pupils, they feel the supreme power of truth.

Question: 5) Write the word from the poem which means 'supreme power'

**Answer: 5)** The word 'omnipotence' means supreme power.

## Unseen Poem For Class 12 In English – Sample 3

The Laburnum top is silent, quite still  
In the afternoon yellow September sunlight,  
A few leaves yellowing, all its seeds fallen.  
Till the goldfinch comes, with a twitching chirrup  
A suddenness, a startlement, at a branch end.  
Then sleek as a lizard, and alert, and abrupt,  
She enters the thickness, and a machine starts up  
Of chitterings, and a tremor of wings, and trillings  
The whole tree trembles and thrills.  
It is the engine of her family.  
She stokes it full, then flirts out to a branch-end  
Showing her barred face identity mask.  
Then with eerie delicate whistle-chirrup whisperings  
She launches away, towards the infinite  
And the laburnum subsides to empty.

**Word-Meanings :** laburnum = अमलतास का वृक्ष। yellowing = पीली हो रहीं। fallen = गिर चुके। quite = पूरी तरह से still = स्थिर। sunlight = धूप। goldfinch = सोनचिड़ी (सोनचिड़िया)। twitching = एक झटके के साथ। chirrup = चहचहाहट। suddenness = अचानक होने का भाव। startlement = चौंक जाने का भाव। end = छोर, किनारा। abrupt = अचानक, अप्रत्याशित। thickness = सधनता। chitterings = चहचहाटें। sleek = चिकनी, चमकदार। lizard = छिपकलि। tremor = तीव्र कम्पन्न। trillings = तीव्र स्वर। infinite = अनन्त। subsides = शांत रह जाता है। empty = खाली। trembles = काँप उठता है। thrills = रोमांचित हो उठता है। flirts out = फुदकती है। barred = धारीदार। eerie = अद्भुत। delicate = नाजुक। whistle-chirrup = सीटी जैसी चहचहाहट की आवाज।

## Poem Comprehension For Grade 12 With Questions And Answers (Poem 3)

- **Question: 1) With whom has a goldfinch been compared in sleekness?**
- **Question: 2) Why has the tree been called engine of her family?**
- **Question: 3) What happens to the laburnum when the goldfinch flies away?**
- **Question: 4) What has happened to the seeds of the laburnum (tree)?**
- **Question: 5) How does the goldfinch come?**

### Answers Of Given Questions –

- Answer: 1) Goldfinch has been compared to a lizard in sleekness.
- Answer: 2) Like an engine, the tree is filled with shrill sounds of the goldfinch family. So the tree has been called the engine of her family.
- Answer: 3) When the goldfinch flies away the laburnum is left empty.
- Answer: 4) All the seeds of the laburnum (tree) have fallen.
- Answer: 5) The goldfinch comes with twitching chirrup.

## Unseen Poem For Class 12 CBSE – Sample 4

The free bird leaps  
on the back of the wind  
and floats downstream  
till the current ends  
and dips his wings  
in the orange sun rays  
and dares to claim the sky.

But a bird that stalks  
down his narrow cage

can seldom see through  
his bars of rage  
his wings are clipped and  
his feet are tied  
so he opens his throat to sing.  
The caged bird sings  
with fearful trill  
of the things unknown  
but longed for still  
and his tune is heard  
on the distant hill for the caged bird  
sings of freedom

The free bird thinks of another breeze  
and the trade winds soft through the sighing trees  
and the fat worms waiting on a dawn-bright lawn  
and he names the sky his own.  
But a caged bird stands on the grave of dreams  
his shadow shouts on a nightmare scream  
his wings are clipped and his feet are tied  
so he opens his throat to sing

The caged bird sings  
with a fearful trill  
of things unknown  
but longed for still  
and his tune is heard  
on the distant hill  
for the caged bird  
sings of freedom.

## Unseen Poems With Questions And Answers For Class 12 (Poem 4)

**Question: 1) In the third and fourth stanza, the condition of the free bird and the caged bird have been highlighted. Pick out any one contrasting image from these lines.**

**Question: 2) Explain the phrase 'grave of dreams.'**

**Question: 3) Why has the caged bird's long been called a 'fearful trill'?**

**Question: 4) What does the phrase 'claims the sky' in the first stanza tell us about this bird?**

**Question: 5) What do the 'bars of rage' tell us about the condition of the bird in the second stanza?**

**Question: 6) Though the bird in the second stanza is in captivity he has not lost his spirit. Pick out a line from this stanza that tells us this.**

**Question: 7) The caged bird's song expresses**

- (i) his desire for unknown things
- (ii) his desire for freedom
- (iii) his nightmares
- (iv) all the above

**Question: 8) The caged bird is different from the free bird because**

- (i) it does not have any wings to fly
- (ii) its tail has been clipped
- (iii) it cannot fly in the sky
- (iv) it can sing

**Question: 9) Find words from the passage which mean the same as each of the following:**

- (a) the opposite of upstream (stanza 1)
- (b) cut (stanza 2)

### Answers Of Given Questions-

- **Answer: 1)** free bird thinks of the next breeze that it will ride on/it thinks of the fat worms that it will eat/it has the whole sky to fly in (anyone)
- **Answer: 2)** The caged bird has had to bury all his dreams/ the caged bird has no hope left
- **Answer: 3)** The song expresses his fears at having lost his freedom
- **Answer: 4)** That it has the whole sky to fly in/it is free(anyone)
- **Answer: 5)** It is angry at the loss of its freedom
- **Answer: 6)** The line that tells us this is 'his wings are clipped and/his feet are tied so he opens his throat to sing'
- **Answer: 7)** (iv)
- **Answer: 8)** (iii)
- **Answer: 9)** (a) downstream
- (b) clipped

## Unseen Poem For Class 12 MCQ – Sample 5

My days among the Dead are past;  
 Around me I behold,  
 Where'er these casual eyes are cast,  
 The mighty minds of old :  
 My never-failing friends are they,  
 With whom I converse day by day.  
 With them I take delight in weal  
 And seek relief in woe;  
 And while I understand and feel  
 How much to them I owe,  
 My cheeks have often been bedew'd With tears of thoughtful gratitude.  
 My thoughts are with the Dead; with them  
 I live in long-past years,  
 Their virtues love, their faults condemn,  
 Partake their hopes and fears,  
 And from their lessons seek and find  
 Instruction with an humble mind.

**Word-Meanings** : condemn = आलोचना करना। partake = भाग लेना। instruction = ज्ञान, शिक्षा। humble mind = नम्रतापूर्वक। are cast = पड़ जाती हैं। mighty minds = महान लेखक। dead = मृत लेखकों (की पुस्तकें)। behold = देखना। casual = सरसरी। never-failing = सच्चे। weal = आनन्द। relief = सान्त्वना। woe = दुःख। owe = ऋणी होना। bedew'd = भीग जाते हैं। gratitude = कृतज्ञता।

## Unseen Poem With Questions And Answers Class 12 (Poem 5)

**Question: 1)** Who are the mighty minds of old ?

**Answer: 1)** The mighty minds of old are the great writers who are not living now.

**Question: 2)** Write the word from the poem which means 'hate'.

**Answer: 2)** The word 'condemn' means hate.

**Question: 3)** Who are the never failing friends of a scholar?

**Answer: 3)** Books written by great authors are the never failing friends of a scholar.

Question: 4) From where does the poet get delight and relief in woe ?

**Answer: 4)** The poet gets delight and relief in woe from the books written by great old masters.

Question: 5) What happens to the poet when he understands the books of the great writers ?

**Answer: 5)** The poet's cheeks get wet with tears of gratefulness when he reads and understands the books of the great writers.