

Unit 3: A Bird Came Down the Walk (Emily Dickinson)

English Grade 11 (Punjab Textbook Board) • Easy 1.5-Lined Answers for Quick Learning

Study Tip from istudy.pk: Every single answer is written in easy 1.5 lines with super simple words so that students of all levels can memorize effortlessly and score full marks!

PART A: TEXTBOOK EXERCISE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q1. Identify an example of personification in the poem. How does it enhance your understanding?

Ans: Calling the worm a "fellow" and the bird's head "Velvet Head" are examples. This makes the bird feel like a gentle human character with soft feelings and actions.

Q2. Discuss the metaphor "Oars divide the Ocean." What effect does this comparison create?

Ans: The poet compares the bird spreading its wings to smooth boat oars cutting water. It paints a wonderfully peaceful picture of silent, effortless, and graceful flying.

Q3. Find a simile in the poem and explain its significance in the overall imagery.

Ans: The eyes looking "like frightened Beads" is the main simile in the poem. It clearly captures the tiny bird's sudden fear, shiny eyes, and nervous alertness.

Q4. How does Dickinson use visual imagery to describe the bird's actions? Provide examples.

Ans: She shows the bird biting a worm raw, drinking dew, and hopping aside. These vivid visual pictures let the reader clearly watch every natural move of the bird.

Q5. What is the effect of the tactile imagery in "He stirred his Velvet Head"?

Ans: The word "Velvet" makes us imagine the rich softness of the bird's smooth feathers. It creates a gentle, loving, and delicate tone in a moment of intense quietness.

Q6. How does the mood shift from the beginning to the end of the poem?

Ans: It begins with raw, violent nature as the bird bites the worm into halves. It ends in supreme calm and elegance when the bird flies away softly into the sky.

Q7. What does Dickinson convey about the relationship between humans and nature?

Ans: She shows that nature is wild, independent, and always cautious around human beings. Humans can admire wild nature from afar, but they cannot tame or control it.

Q8. How does the bird refusing the crumb reflect themes of freedom and independence?

Ans: The bird rejects human food and chooses its own natural freedom in the open sky. It proves that living freely in nature is much better than depending on humans.

Q9. How does the poem explore natural beauty versus natural brutality?

Ans: The harsh brutality is seen when the bird eats the poor living worm raw. The pure beauty is shown when it sips morning dew and flies with soft, silent grace.

Q10. What is the significance of the speaker observing the bird without its knowledge?

Ans: It allows the speaker to watch natural creature behavior in its true, pure state. The poem gains a quiet, secretive, and deeply reflective tone of wonder.

PART B: IN-TEXT WHILE-READING QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q11. What does the bird do right after it comes down the walk?

Ans: It catches an earthworm, bites it into two pieces, and swallows it completely raw. Then, it politely drinks fresh water droplets from a convenient blade of grass.

Q12. How does the speaker interact with the bird, and what happens?

Ans: The speaker gently offers a small piece of bread crumb as a friendly gift. The frightened bird spreads its wings instantly and flies away home smoothly.

Q13. What is the rhyme scheme of each stanza in this poem?

Ans: The poem is written in four-line quatrains with an ABCB rhyming scheme. This simple rhythm gives the poem a sweet, musical, and song-like flow.

PART C: ADDITIONAL HIGH-YIELD SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q14. Why did the bird hop sideways to the wall?

Ans: It hopped out of the path politely to let a small crawling beetle pass by. This humorous and polite act shows the delicate harmony among creatures in nature.

Q15. What does the word "plashless" mean in the last stanza?

Ans: "Plashless" means without making any splash, disturbance, or sound at all. It describes the bird swimming through the ocean of air with perfect silence.

Q16. Who was Emily Dickinson and what is her poetic style known for?

Ans: She was a famous 19th-century American poet who lived a quiet, reclusive life. She is renowned for her sharp observation of nature, dashes, and deep hidden meanings.

Q17. How are butterflies compared to the bird in the closing lines?

Ans: Dickinson compares the bird's smooth flight to butterflies leaping off banks of noon. Both glide through the sky without making any splash, showing nature's effortless beauty.

Q18. What central moral lesson do students learn from this poem?

Ans: We learn to observe nature closely with deep respect, patience, and love. It reminds us that wild creatures value their freedom above all human gifts.