

# OUR CASUARINA TREE

TORU DUTT

## ONE LINER QUESTION FOR QUICK REVISION

- 1) Toru Dutt was called the – Indian Keats.
- 2) ‘Our Casuarina Tree’ is taken from the collection – Ancient Legends and Ballads of Hindustan.
- 3) ‘Like a huge Python’ – Here ‘Python’ refers to – a creeper.
- 4) The trunk of the Casuarina tree is – rugged.
- 5) The creeper is compared to a – Python.
- 6) “Like a huge python, winding round and round” – The figure of speech used here is – Simile.
- 7) “...indented deep with scars” – The scars are caused by – a creeper.
- 8) The creeper climbs near – the stars.
- 9) The creeper climbs up to the – summit of the Casuarina tree.
- 10) “... in whose embraces bound” – Who is bound in the embraces? – The creeper.
- 11) Which adverb describes the fortitude of the Casuarina tree? – Gallantly.
- 12) “The giant wears the scarf” – The giant refers to – The Casuarina tree.
- 13) “The giant wears the scarf” – The scarf refers to – The creeper.
- 14) “The giant wears the scarf” – The figure of speech used here is – Metaphor.
- 15) The flowers are hung in – crimson cluster.
- 16) Who gathered all day on the boughs of the Casuarina Tree? – Birds and bees.
- 17) Often at nights, the garden overflows with one sweet song that seems to be – endless.
- 18) The garden overflows with – sweet song.
- 19) When the garden overflows with the sweet song men – repose / take rest.
- 20) At dawn the poetess looks at the tree through her – casement.
- 21) The sight of the Casuarina tree delighted the poetess when – She opens her casement at dawn.
- 22) About the baboon – (i) colour – grey, (ii) sits like a statue, (iii) on the crest of the Casuarina tree. (iv) watching the sunrise, (v) found mostly in – winter.
- 23) The puny offspring of the grey baboon – (i) found on the lower branches of the tree, (ii) leaps about and plays.
- 24) Who hail the day? – The Kolilas.
- 25) The cows – (i) are sleepy, (ii) go to the pastures.
- 26) The tree is – hoar / grey.
- 27) The shadow of the Casuarina tree falls on – a broad tank.
- 28) The shadow is cast by – The Casuarina Tree.
- 29) The flower that is found blooming in the water of the broad tank is – water-lily.
- 30) The flower is compared to – enmassed snow.
- 31) \* “Beneath it we have played” – Here ‘we’ refers to – the poetess’s companions (her brother Abju and sister Aru).
- 32) The poetess related the nostalgic memory of her – siblings.
- 33) “Beneath it we have played; though years may roll” – The line is soaked with a note of – nostalgia.
- 34) The memory of her siblings associated with the Casuarina tree will rise in the mind of the poetess till – hot tears will blur her vision.
- 35) The poetess fancies that she can hear – dirge-like murmur.
- 36) The poet compares the dirge-like murmur to – sea breaking on the shingle-beach.
- 37) The dirge-like murmur is actually – the tree’s lament.
- 38) The ‘eerie speech’ refers to – lament of the tree.
- 39) “Unknown, yet well-known to the eye of faith!” The phrase ‘eye of faith’ suggests – religious believers.
- 40) “Ah, I have heard that wail far, far away” – The wail is for – The Casuarina tree.
- 41) “Ah, I have heard that wail far, far away” – The wail is for – the siblings of the poetess.
- 42) The poetess fancies that she has heard the wail in distant lands by – many sheltered bay.
- 43) Who is slumbered in the cave? – The water-wraith.

- 44) The waves gently kissed the classic shore of – **France or Italy.**
- 45) In the inner vision of the poetess, the tree rose in a form – **sublime.**
- 46) Who lay tranced in a dreamless swoon? – **the earth.**
- 47) “O Tree, as in my happy prime” – Here ‘happy prime’ refers to – **the sweet bygone days spent with her siblings in her native land.**
- 48) The poetess desires to dedicate – **a lay or song, in the honour of the Casuarina tree.**
- 49) The poetess is willing to dedicate a lay in the honour of the – **Casuarina tree.**
- 50) “...those/ Who now in blessed sleep, for aye, repose, / Dearer than life to me, alas! Were they!” – Here ‘they’ refers to – **her siblings Aru and Abju**
- 51) “... when my days are done” – Here the poetess anticipates – **her own death.**
- 52) The poetess desire to immortalize the Casuarina tree through her – **poetry / verse.**
- 53) Toru Dutt wishes to perpetuate the Casuarina tree like – **the yew trees in Borrowdale.**
- 54) “... like those in Borrowdale” – The figure of speech used here is/are – **allusion and simile.**
- 55) The deathless trees are in – **Borrowdale.**
- 56) “Fear, trembling Hope, and Death, the skeleton / And Time and shadow” – Toru Dutt borrows these lines from – **Wordsworth’s ‘Yew Trees’.**
- 57) “May Love defend thee from Oblivion’s curse” – The figure of speech used here is – **Personification.**
- 58) What will defend the Casuarina tree from oblivion’s curse? – **Love**
- 59) Who is the speaker in the poem? – **A person reminiscing about childhood memories under the tree.**
- 60) What feelings does the speaker associate with the Casuarina tree? – **Comfort, security and happy memories.**
- 61) What is the tone of the poem ‘Our Casuarina Tree’? – **Bittersweet and nostalgic.**