

**A Green Cornfield**  
**By: Christina Rossetti**

The earth was green, the sky was blue I saw and heard one sunny morn A skylark hang between the two A singing <b>speck</b> above the corn	الأرض خضراء والسماء كانت زرقاء رأيت وسمعت في صباح مشرق طائر ألقبره عالقا بينهما الاثنتين كبقعة سوداء تغني فوق الذرة
A stage below, in gay <b>accord</b> White butterflies danced on the wing And still the singing skylark soared And silent sank and soared to sing	على مسافة اقرب وبتناغم وكانت الفراشات البيضاء ترقص على الجناح وظل صوت طائر ألقبره يرتفع بالغناء ويخفت بصمت ومن ثم يرتفع بالغناء
he cornfield stretched a <b>tender</b> green To right and left beside my walks I knew he had a <b>nest</b> unseen Somewhere among the million <b>stalks</b>	حقل الذره امتد مبهجا في الاخضر على جانبي الطريق وانا امشي عرفت ان هناك عشا مخفيا للقبره في احد الاماكن بين ملايين سيقان الذرة
And as I paused to hear his song While <b>swift</b> the sunny moments slid Perhaps his mate sat listening long And listened longer than I did	ولما توقفت لكي اسمع غناؤه مرت اللحظات المشمسة بسرعة وربما صديقته كانت تستمع له طويلا او تكون قد سمعت لوقت أطول مني

**Question 1: Answer the questions.**

1- Is a speck something big or small (line 4)?

.....

2- If something is in accord, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)?

.....

3- Does tender suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?

.....

4- What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)?

.....

5- Which part of a plant is the stalk (line 12)?

.....

6- Does swift mean slow or fast (line 14)?

.....

**Answers:**

1- small 2- in agreement 3- fresh and young 4- It lays eggs.

5- It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves. 6- fast

### Question 2:

Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem.

The poet describes how (1) (content / sad / lonely) she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) (flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her). It doesn't sing as it flies (3) (lower / higher). Below it, butterflies (4) (sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly) in the cornfield. The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) (visible in / hidden in / far away from) the cornfield. She (6) (notices / imagines / knows) that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

#### Answers:

1- content 2- flying in the sky 3- lower 4- move quickly 5- hidden in 6- imagines

### 3. Analysis:-

1- The poet uses many examples of alliteration الجناس

2 Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique ?

Some word pairs alliterate singing speck on (line 4), listening long on (line 15), listened longer on (line 16) but there are also lines that alliterate: and still the singing skylark soared (line 7), And silent sank and soared to sing (line 8) and while swift the sunny moments slid (line 14)

Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have soared and sank; silent and singing).

3-Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?

The two references are I knew he had a nest unseen (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

4- How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

She says, perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did (lines 15-16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

**4.AB PAGE 57 :-**

**Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern, the pattern is called a rhyme scheme. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.**

The rhyme scheme is a bob. In other words the first line and third lines rhyme as do the second and fourth.

بشار الغزاوي  
0789978416