How to Tell Wild Animals

This humorous poem suggests some dangerous ways to identify (or 'tell') wild animals! Read it aloud, keeping to a strong and regular rhythm.

ABAB CC If ever you should go by chance Rhyme To jungles in the east; - Asiatic Lions (India, Iran, And if there should to you advance A large and tawny beast, slant If he roars at you as you're dyin' To oreate You'll know it is the Asian Lion... humorous effect Lile Threatening situation exaggere language my Though serious situation * Light-hearted Hyperbole Or if some time when roaming round, * Dark Humow A noble wild beast greets you, With black stripes on a yellow ground, Just notice if he eats you. Ridiculous exaggiration This simple rule may help you learn The Bengal Tiger to discern,→ moke out/identify

The strolling forth, a beast you view, whose hide with spots is peppered, As soon as he has lept on you, You'll know it is the Leopard.

Twill do no good to roar with pain, He'll only lep and lep again.

* Hyperbole -> Post exaggerates an image to make it comical

leap leapt leapt

lep lept

* Poetic license > poets can bend the rules of gramman,

* Spelling on even logic for

artistic effect

* lept and lep > creates a playful, childish sound

Reprint 2024-25 that reinforces the lightheared and

exagginated tone of the poem

* The post downplays the reviousness with playful longuage



If when you're walking round your yard You meet a creature there, Who hugs you very, very hard, Be sure it is a Bear.

If you have any doubts, I guess سمه

He'll give you just one more caress.

gentle Loving touch

A novice might be nonplured



Though to distinguish beasts of prey A novice might nonplus, - Puzzlad, Confus of Surpr The Crocodile you always may

Hyenas come with merry smiles;

But if they weep they're Crocodiles.

44

The true Chameleon is small,

A lizard sort of thing;

He hasn't any ears at all,

And not a single wing.

If there is nothing on the tree,

Tis the chameleon you see.

* Irony (identifying crocodeles by tears

* Camouflage

CAROLYN WELLS

* Juxtaposition

* Més Leading

* Humorously unreliable advice

* ridiculous, non-sensical advice

* Primarily for entertainment (humor)

hide: animal skin

ground: background

Glossary

peppered: here, covered with spots

caress: a gentle, loving touch **novice**: someone new to a job

discern: make out; identify

(be) nonplus (sed) (usually only in the passive): (be) puzzle(d), confuse(d), surprise(d)

45

Thinking about the Poem

- 1. Does 'dyin' really rhyme with 'lion'? Can you say it in such a way that it does?
- 2. How does the poet suggest that you identify the lion and the tiger? When can you do so, according to him?
- 3. Do you think the words 'lept' and 'lep' in the third stanza are spelt correctly? Why does the poet spell them like this?
- 4. Do you know what a 'bearhug' is? It's a friendly and strong hug such as bears are thought to give, as they attack you! Again, hyenas are thought to laugh, and crocodiles to weep ('crocodile tears') as they swallow their victims. Are there similar expressions and popular ideas about wild animals in your own language(s)?
- 5. Look at the line "A novice might nonplus". How would you write this 'correctly'? Why is the poet's 'incorrect' line better in the poem?
- 6. Can you find other examples of poets taking liberties with language, either in English or in your own language(s)? Can you find examples of humorous poems in your own language(s)?
- 7. Much of the humour in the poem arises from the way language is used, although the ideas are funny as well. If there are particular lines in the poem that you especially like, share these with the class, speaking briefly about what it is about the ideas or the language that you like or find funny.



We have noses that run and feet that smell