

## **The Road Not Taken**

By Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  
And sorry I could not travel both  
And be one traveler, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I could  
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,  
And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;  
Though as for that the passing there  
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay  
In leaves no step had trodden black.  
Oh, I kept the first for another day!  
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,  
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh  
Somewhere ages and ages hence:  
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—  
I took the one less traveled by,  
And that has made all the difference.

## 1) Glossary of Unfamiliar Terms

- **Diverged** – split apart, went in different directions.
  - **Undergrowth** – bushes, plants, and small trees growing close together.
  - **Fair** – in this context, “nice” or “attractive.”
  - **Claim** – something deserving attention.
  - **Grassy** – covered in grass.
  - **Trodden** – stepped on.
  - **Hence** – from now, in the future.
  - **Sigh** – a long, deep breath that shows emotion (sadness, regret, or relief).
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## 2) Ten Points to Help Students Understand the Poem

1. The poem is a metaphor — it uses roads to symbolise **life choices**.
  2. The speaker sees two paths in a forest and can only choose one.
  3. He wishes he could try both paths, but life doesn’t allow that.
  4. He chooses the second path because it seems less worn.
  5. However, both paths are actually **very similar**.
  6. He saves the first path for another day, though he knows he might never return.
  7. The choice feels **important and permanent**.
  8. At the end, the speaker imagines himself in the future, retelling this story.
  9. He says he chose the “less travelled” path, which shaped his life.
  10. The poem teaches us about **decision-making, individuality, and consequences**.
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## 3) Ten Multiple Choice Questions (Storyline Focus)

### 1. Where does the poem take place?

- a) A city street
- b) A yellow wood (forest)
- c) A desert path
- d) A mountain trail

**2. What problem does the speaker face at the beginning?**

- a) He is lost in the forest
- b) He can only choose one of two roads
- c) He is searching for someone
- d) He is tired and wants to rest

**3. Why did the speaker choose the second road?**

- a) It was shorter
- b) It looked prettier
- c) It seemed less worn and grassy
- d) A friend told him to

**4. What does the poet say about the two roads?**

- a) They were very different
- b) They were actually worn about the same
- c) One was blocked
- d) One was dangerous

**5. What did the leaves on the ground show?**

- a) Many people had already walked there
- b) No one had stepped on them yet
- c) The path was too slippery
- d) The road was closed

**6. What did the speaker plan to do with the first road?**

- a) Never go back
- b) Keep it for another day
- c) Block it off
- d) Tell others to use it

**7. What does the speaker realise about coming back to the first road?**

- a) He will never return
- b) He will definitely return
- c) He cannot decide
- d) The road disappears

**8. How does the speaker imagine telling the story in the future?**

- a) With regret
- b) With a sigh
- c) With laughter
- d) With sadness

**9. Which line shows the choice made a big impact on his life?**

- a) "I kept the first for another day!"
- b) "Two roads diverged in a yellow wood"
- c) "I took the one less travelled by"
- d) "And looked down one as far as I could"

**10. What is the main idea of the poem?**

- a) Life is full of choices and they shape who we are
- b) Walking in the forest is fun
- c) The countryside is better than the city
- d) Roads should not diverge

#### 4) Analytical Questions with QTE Tables

How does Robert Frost use imagery to help readers imagine the two paths?

Quote	Technique	Explanation

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What does the poem show us about decision-making in life?

Quote	Technique	Explanation

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**Why does the poet say the choice “made all the difference”?**

Quote	Technique	Explanation