

**VALUE: "Nature brings solace in all troubles."**

**Answer the following questions.**

**a. Where is the poet now? How is this place different from where he wants to be?**

Ans: The poet is in London now, specifically on a roadway. This place is different as he yearns to be near the lake, with forests around while he is currently on a grey pavement that signifies gloomy surroundings.

**b. What is the kind of dwelling place he has imagined for himself?**

Ans: He has imagined a place which will be a small cabin of clay and wattles, where he intends on living alone.

**c. What would he like to plant on the island? What else will he do?**

Ans: He'd like to plant nine rows of bean plants and have a hive for the honeybees.

**d. Yeats wrote 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' while living in London. He yearned for the beauty and simplicity of the country life that he had experienced as a child. Would you like to do the same? Give reasons for your answer.**

ANS: When one lives in a modern city that has similar buildings and a common structure to it, one gets bored as there is nothing inspiring around. If I had been in that situation, I would have yearned for nature and lakes too. They not only help us in shifting perspectives but also declutter the everyday business of the world.

**e. Refrain is the repetition of words or phrases. Pick an example of refrain in the poem. Why do you think this has been repeated?**

Ans: The phrase 'I will arise and go now' has been repeated in the poem. The reason could be that the poet intends to emphasize on how desperate he is to leave and experience the other side of the world.

**f. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?**

Ans: The rhyme scheme of the poem is abab.

**g. List the poetic devices mentioned in the poem.**

Ans: **i. Alliteration:** The repetition of consonant sounds, like "lake water lapping" or "hive of a honey bee," adds a musical quality to the poem.

**ii. Personification:** Nature is given human qualities, such as when the "lake water lapping" is described. This animates the natural world and makes it more relatable to the speaker's feelings.

**iii. Repetition:** The repeated phrase "I will arise and go now" highlights the speaker's intense desire to leave his current surroundings for Innisfree

**iv. Imagery:** Yeats uses rich sensory details to create a vivid picture of Innisfree. Examples include "a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made," "midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow," and "lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore."

**v. Onomatopoeia** - the word 'lapping' is called an onomatopoeia. The word itself sounds like the sound it is describing.

**vi. Metaphor**- 'veils of the morning' here veils are compared to clouds.