***A TRULY BEAUTIFUL MIND***

**Question 1.**
Here are some headings for paragraphs in the text. Write the number(s) of the paragraph(s) for each title against the heading. The first one is done for you.

Answers:


**Question 2.**
Who had these opinions about Einstein?

1. He was boring.
2. He was stupid and would never succeed in life.
3. He was a freak.

Answer:

1. His playmates.
2. A headmaster.
3. His mother.

**Question 3.**
Explain what the reasons for the following are:

1. Einstein leaving the school in Munich for good.
2. Einstein wanting to study in Switzerland rather than in Munich.
3. Einstein seeing in Mileva an ally.
4. What do these tell you about Einstein?

Answers:

1. Einstein left the school in Munich because he did not like the discipline of the school. He hated the school’s regimentation and often clashed with teachers.
2. Albert’s parents moved to Milan and left their son with relatives. After prolonged discussion, Einstein got his wish to continue his education in German – speaking Switzerland. Actually, it was more liberal than Munich.
3. Einstein saw in Mileva Marie an ally against the “Philistines”—those people in his family and at the university with whom he was constantly at odds. He found that she was a “clever creature”.
4. These tell that Einstein was a genius and had the capabilities to achieve his targets. Moreover, he had his own view of life. He liked freedom too much.

**Question 4.**What did Einstein call his desk drawer at the patent office? Why?
Answer:
Einstein called his desk drawer at the patent office the “bureau of theoretical physics”. Einstein was actually developing his own ideas in secret and his drawer had all the evidences which could reveal the secret.

**Question 5.**
Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt?
Answer:
With the emergence of Nazis in Germany,
Einstein emigrated to the United States. It was the fact that the Nazis had the ability to develop the atomic bomb. It could destroy the whole world. So he warned Franklin D. Roosevelt in his letter.

**Question 6.**How did Einstein react to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
Answer:
The atomic bomb devastated the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He was deeply shaken by the extent of the destruction and wrote a public missive to the United Nations.

**Question 7.**Why does the world remember Einstein as a ‘world citizen’?
Answer:
The world remembers Einstein as a ‘world citizen’ because he believed in universal peace. When there was the rat race for becoming atomic power, he was worried about the aftermaths of the bomb. He was really a world citizen who was concerned with humanity.

**Question 8.**
Here are some facts from Einstein’s life. Arrange them in chronological order.

[ ] Einstein publishes his special theory of relativity.
[ ] He is awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.
[ ] Einstein writes a letter to U.S. President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and warns against Germany’s building of an atomic bomb.
[ ] Einstein attends a high school in Munich.
[ ] Einstein’s family moves to Milan.
[ ] Einstein is bom in the German city of Ulm.
[ ] Einstein joins a University in Zurich, where he meets Mileva.
[ ] Einstein dies.
[ ] He provides a new interpretation of gravity.
[ ] Tired of the school’s regimentation, Einstein withdraws from school.
[ ] He works in a patent office as a technical expert.

[ ] When Hitler comes to power, Einstein leaves Germany for the United States.

Answers:

[1] Einstein is bom in the German city of Ulm.
[2] Einstein attends a high school in Munich.
[3] Einstein’s family moves to Milan.
[4] Tired of the school’s regimentation, Einstein withdraws from school.
[5] Einstein joins a University in Zurich where he meets Mileva.
[6] He works in a patent office as a technical expert.
[7] Einstein publishes his special theory of relativity.
[8] He provides a new interpretation of gravitation.
[9] He is awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics.
[10] When Hitler comes to power, Einstein leaves Germany for the United States.
[11] Einstein writes a letter to U.S. President, Franklin D. Roosevelt and warns against Germany’s building of an atomic bomb.
[12] Einstein dies.

**Thinking about language -**

**Question 1.**
Here are some sentences from the story.
Choose the word from the brackets which can be substituted for the italicised words in the sentences.

1. A few years later, the marriage faltered, (failed, broke, became weak)
2. Einstein was constantly at odds with people at the university, (on bad terms, in disagreement, unhappy)
3. The newspapers proclaimed his work as “a scientific revolution”, (declared, praised, showed)
4. Einstein got ever more involved in politics, agitating for an end to the arms build up. (campaigning, fighting, supporting)
5. At the age of 15, Einstein felt so stifled that he left the school for good. (permanently, for his benefit, for a short time)
6. Five years later, the discovery of nuclear fission in Berlin had American physicists in an uproar, (in a state of commotion, full of criticism, in a desperate state)
7. Science wasn’t the only thing that appealed to the dashing young man with the walrus moustache, (interested, challenged, worried)

Answers:

1. failed
2. in disagreement
3. declared
4. campaigning
5. permanently
6. in a state of commotion
7. interested.

**Question 2.**
Study the following sentences:

* Einstein became a gifted amateur violinist, maintaining this skill throughout his life.
* Letters survive in which they put their affection into words, mixing science with tenderness.

The parts in italics in the above sentences begin with ing verbs, and are called participial phrases. Participial phrases say something more about the person or thing talked about or the idea expressed by the sentence as a whole. For example:

—Einstein became a gifted amateur violinist. He maintained this skill throughout his life.

Complete the sentences below by filling in the blanks with suitable participial clauses. The information that has to be used in the phrases is provided as a sentence in brackets.

1. ……………. the firefighters finally put out the fire. (They worked round the clock.)
2. She watched the sunset above the mountain, ……………. (She noticed the colours blending softly into one another.)
3. The excited horse pawed the ground rapidly, ……………. (While it neighed continually.)
4. ……………. ,I found myself in Bangalore, instead of Benaras. (I had taken the wrong train.)
5. ……………., I was desperate to get to the bathroom. (I had not bathed for two days)
6. The stone steps, ……………. needed to be replaced. (They were worn down).
7. The actor received hundreds of letters from his fans, ……………. (They asked him to send them his photograph.)

Answers:

1. Working round the clock the firefighters finally put out the fire.
2. Noticing the colours blending softly into one another she watched the sunset above the mountain.
3. Neighing continually the excited horse pawed the ground rapidly.
4. Having taken the wrong train I found myself in Bangalore instead of Benaras.
5. Having not bathed for two days I was desperate to get to the bathroom.
6. The stone steps being worn down needed to be replaced.
7. The actor received hundreds of letters from his fans asking him to send them his photograph.

**Writing newspaper reports**

Here are some notes which you could use to write a report.

21 August 2005—original handwritten manuscript of Albert Einstein unearthed— by student Rowdy Boeynik in the University of Netherlands—Boeynik researching papers—papers belonging to an old friend of Einstein—fingerprints of Einstein on these papers—16 page document dated 1924—Einstein’s work on this last theory—behaviour of atoms at low temperature—now known as the Bose-Einstein condensation—the manuscript to be kept at Leyden University where Einstein got the Nobel Prize.

Question 1.
Write a report which has four paragraphs,
one each on :

* what was unearthed.
* who unearthed it and when.
* what the document contained.
* where it will be kept.

Your report could begin like this:
Answers:
Student Unearths Einstein Manuscript 21 August 2005. An original handwritten Albert Einstein manuscript has been un-earthed at a University of Netherlands.

A student named Rowdy Boeynik was researching on the papers belonging to his old companion Einstein.

The document contained papers of Ein-stein’s work on the last theory—Behav¬iour of Atoms at Low Temperature. Nowadays it is known as the Bose-Einstein Condensation.

The manuscript will be kept at Leyden University where Einstein got the Nobel Prize.

Question 1.
Your teacher will dictate these paragraphs to you. Write down the paragraphs with correct punctuation marks.

In 1931 Charlie Chaplin invited Albert Einstein, who was visiting Hollywood, to a private screening of his new film, City Lights. As the two men drove into town together, passersby waved and cheered. Chaplin turned to his guest and explained: “The people are applauding you because none of them understands you and applauding me because everybody understands me.”

One of Einstein’s colleagues asked him for his telephone number one day. Einstein reached for a telephone directory and looked it up. “You don’t remember your own number?” the man asked, startled. “No,” Einstein answered. “Why should I memorise something I can so easily get from a book?” (In fact, Einstein claimed never to memorise anything which could be looked up in less than two minutes.)
Answer:
In 1931, Charlie Chaplin invited Albert Einstein, who was visiting Hollywood, to a private screening of his new film, “City Lights”. As the two men drove into town together, passers-by waved and cheered. Chaplin turned to his guest and explained: “The people are applauding you because none of them understands you and applauding me because everybody understands me.”

One of Einstein’s colleagues asked him for his telephone number one day. Einstein reached for a telephone directory and looked it up. “You don’t remember your own number?” the man asked, startled. “No”, Einstein answered. “Why should I memorise something I can so easily get from a book?” (In fact, Einstein claimed never to memorise anything which could be looked up in less than two minutes.)

**Extract Based Questions (3 marks each)**

**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

**Question 1:**A headmaster once told his father thatwhat Einstein chose as a profession would not matter, because
“he will never make a success at anything”. Einstein began learning to play the violin at the age of six, because his mother wanted him to. He later became a gifted amateur violinist, maintaining this skill throughout his life.

1. What was the headmaster’s opinion about Einstein?
2. Why did Einstein learn to play violin?
3. Find a word from the passage that means “having great natural ability”.

Answer:

1. The headmaster’s opinion about Einstein was that he would never be successful in his life.
2. Einstein learnt to play the violin to fulfil the desire of his mother.
3. Gifted.

**Question 2:**Einstein was deeply shaken by the extent of the destruction. This time he wrote a public missive to the United Nations. In it he proposed the formation of a world government. Unlike the letter to Roosevelt, this one made no impact.

1. What did Einstein write and to whom ?
2. Why did he write a letter to Roosevelt earlier ?
3. Find the word from the extract that means – “a long and official letter”.

Answer:

1. Einstein wrote a public missive to the United Nations proposing the formation of a world government.
2. He wrote a letter to Roosevelt earlier in which he warned him by saying, “a single bomb of
this type might very well destroy the whole part with some of the surrounding territory”, i.e., a letter warning him for a bomb blast.
3. Missive.

**Question 3:**“The pair finally got married in January 1903, and had two sons. But a few years later, the marriage faltered”.

1. Name the “pair” referred to in the above lines.

 ANS - The pair referred to in the above lines is of Albert Einstein and Mileva.

 2. What happened to their marriage ?

 ANS - Their marriage was not successful.

 3. Which word from the extract means “became weak” ?

 ANS - Faltered.

**Question 4:**He also felt a special interest in a fellow student, Mileva Marie, whom he found to be a “clever creature”. This young serb had come to Switzerland because the University in Zurich was one of the few in Europe where women could get degrees. Einstein saw in her an ally against the “philistines”- those people in his family and at the university with whom he was constantly at odds.

1. Who is “clever creature” and “young serb” in the passage ?
2. Why did the young serh come to Switzerland ?
3. What was the attitude of Einstein towards the young serb ?

**Or**

1. Who felt special interest in Mileva Marie and why ?
2. Why did Mileva Marie come to Switzerland ?
3. Which word in the passage means “softness” ?

Answer:

1. Mileva Marie, a fellow student with Einstein is referred to as a “clever creature” and “young serb”.
2. The young serb had come to Switzerland because the university in Zurich was one of the few in Europe where women could get degrees.
3. Einstein was attracted to her and he wanted to join her.

**Or**

1. Albert Einstein felt a special interest in Mileva Marie as he thought her to be a clever creature.
2. Mileva Marie came to Switzerland as the University of Zurich was one of the few places of Europe where women could get degrees.
3. Tenderness.

**Short Answer Type Questions (2 marks each)**
**(About 30-40 words each)**

1. Why did the people call Einstein a world citizen ?
Answer:People called Einstein a world citizen because he campaigned for peace and democracy and was agitated against arms and bombs especially after the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

2. Why did Albert Einstein leave his school ?
Answer:Albert Einstein left his school because he was not happy with the education system. He was not at ease with the strict regimentation of the school. He felt suffocated because of which he had to leave school.

3. Why did Einstein hate school ?
Answer: He hated school regimentation because of its extreme sense of discipline. He felt tired and suffocated with this atmosphere. He often clashed with his teacher.

4. Why does the world remember Einstein as a world citizen ?
Answer: The world remembers Einstein as a world citizen as he was deeply hurt by the mass destruction in Japan and campaigned for peace and democracy – worked for humanity.

5. Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt ?
**Or**
Why did Einstein write a letter to the American President Roosevelt ?
Answer: Einstein wrote a letter to Franklin Roosevelt when the Nazis were in Germany and he had to migrate from there. The discovery of Nuclear fission in Germany made the American physicists upset that the Nazis could use an atom bomb.

6. What is Einstein’s Special Theory of Relativity ?
Answer:According to Einstein’s special theory of relativity, time and distance are not absolute. From this followed the world’s most famous formula which describes the relationship between mass and energy i.e., E = me2.

7. Why did Einstein’s play mates call him “Brother Boring” ?
Answer: Einstein could not mix up with other children. He did not find their games interesting. He often uttered every word twice. He was often teased for his abnormally huge head. And so his friends nicknamed him “Brother Boring.”

8. How was Einstein’s private life unraveling after he finished his studies ?
Answer:He had wanted to marry Mileva but his mother was against it. She thought Mileva was three years older than her son and toq intelligent for him.

9. What did Einstein call his desk drawer at the patent office and why ?
Answer: Einstein called his desk drawer at the patent office the “bureau of theoretical physics” because he was working as a technical expert in the patent office in Bern where he was supposed to be assessing other peoples’ inventions.

10. How did Einstein react to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ?
Answer: Einstein was shocked at the extent of destruction caused by the bombing. He wrote a long letter to the United Nations and suggested that there should be a World Government.

**Long Answer Type Questions (4 marks each)**
**(About 80-100 words each)**

1. Write down the achievements of Albert Einstein.
Answer: Albert Einstein was really a scientific genius. He felt at home in Mathematics but he showed keen interest in physics. After graduating from the university in Zurich he started working vigorously. With his university education he was working on relativity. After his graduation, he remained jobless. So, he gave private lessons. In 1902, he secured a job as a technical expert in the patent office in Bera. But he went on developing his own ideas. The world showered on him honors invitations. He was honored with Noble prize in 1921.

2. Einstein was an unusual child with no indication of his potential greatness. Comment.
Answer: Einstein’s head was larger than the usual head. He was called “Brother Boring” because he never mixed up with his classmates. He left school because he was not happy with the strict regimentation. He loved mechanical toys and thought his sister to be a toy. The head master thought him to be stupid and good for nothing and that he would never succeed in life. He also told Einstein’s father that whatever profession he chose would not matter, because “he will never make a success at anything”. This proves that Einstein was an unusual child with no indication of his potential greatness.

3. What was the outcome of Einstein’s letter which he wrote to the American President Roosevelt? Did his warning have any impact on America ?
Answer: On his colleague’s insistence, Einstein wrote a letter to the American President, Roosevelt when the Nazis were in Germany and he had to migrate from there. The discovery of Nuclear fission in Germany made the American physicists upset that the Nazis could use the bomb. He warned him of the consequences of the atomic bomb. His words had a great impact. The Americans developed the atomic bomb secretly. They dropped it on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki irf August 1945. Einstein was greatly moved by the destruction. He wrote a long letter to the United Nations and suggested that there should be a world government. This definitely helped ending the world war.

**Value Based Question (4 marks)**

1. Do you think that in today’s context national boundaries are overcome by global issued?
Answer:The world is undoubtedly a global village. Any issue cannot be resolved at the national level alone. This has been reflected in die case of Albert Einstein. He wrote to the President of the U.S.A. about the evils of a nuclear war, requesting him to take some measures. It is definitely the responsibility of each one of us to shoulder the responsibility of protecting the world.

 ***THE LAKE ISLE OF INNISFREE***

1. What kind of place is Innisfree? Think about:

1. the three things the poet wants to do when he goes back there (stanza I);
2. what he hears and sees there and its effect on him (stanza II);
3. what he hears in his “heart’s core” even when he is far away from Innisfree (stanza III).

Answer: Innisfree is a beautiful place where nature is in its frill swing.

1. The poet wants to build a small hut of clay and wattles. He will have a nine bean-rows and a hive for the honeybees.
2. He hears peace come dropping and the cricket sing. He sees the midnight shine and a purple glow at noon. Evenings are full of linnet’s wings. He feels happy and gets peace of mind.
3. The poet hears the lake water lapping the shore with low sounds.

2. By now you may have concluded that Innisfree is a simple, natural place, full of beauty and peace. How does the poet contrast it with where he now stands? (Read stanza III.)
Answer:. The natural beauty of Innisfree is used and explained in contrast with the roads and pavements in city. The pavement is of grey colour which symbolises decay and death.

3. Do you think Innisfree is only a place, or a state of mind? Does the poet actually miss the place of his boyhood days?
Answer: The natural beauty of Innisfree is not the creation of the poet’s fancy. It is a real place that gives solace to the frustrated souls. The poet longs to live at such a beautiful and peaceful place. He misses it a lot.

**II.**
1. Look at the words the poet uses to describe what he sees and hears at Innisfree

1. bee-loud glade
2. evenings full of the linnet’s wings
3. lake water lapping with low sounds What pictures do these words create in your mind?

Answer:

1. These words create the picture of the hive and honeybee humming all around. It is in the glade.
2. Linnet is a bird with wings. When it flutters its wings, it looks beautiful. And when the bird sits on a tree amidst beautiful natural scene, it leaves an indelible impression on the minds of the beholder.
3. It is an ordinary but bewitching scene. The waves strike the lake’s shore to create a pleasing and soothing sound.

2. Look at these words;
… peace comes dropping slow Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings
What do these words mean to you? What do you think “comes dropping slow … from the veils of the morning?” What does “to where the cricket sings” mean?
Answer:
These words mean that peace surrounds that area at dawn. The pleasing and melodious sound of cricket greets the morning. It adds sweetness to the serenity of the place.

**Additional Questions**

**Short answer type questions**

1. When and where will the poet experience ‘peace’?
Answer: The poet will experience ‘peace’ in the lap of nature at the Lake Isle of Innisfree. He will observe the beautiful trees, insects, birds and bushes. The calm and cool atmosphere of the forest will give happiness to him.

2. How does the poet describe the lake’s waves?
Answer: The poet says that the lake’s waves hit its shore and create a low sound. It gives him aesthetic pleasure. He hears it and enjoys it. It also gives him solace and comforts. He finds his peace of mind.

3. Why does the poet want to go to Innisfree?
Answer: The poet wants to go to Innisfree to enjoy its natural beauty. Its morning, noon and evening are different from the cities where high-rise buildings touch the sky. He hears the pleasing sound of birds and gets peace of mind.

4. Where is the poet standing? How is it different from Innisfree?
Answer: The poet is standing on the roadway or on the pavements of grey colour. This colour epitomizes decay. He compares that with the floral beauty of Innisfree. However, standing even there, he can hear the sounds of the lake water lapping by the shore. He hears it in the core of his heart.

5. What does the isle of Innisfree stand for the poet?
Answer: The isle of Innisfree stands for unadulterated natural beauty. A visit to Innisfree gives immense joy, pleasure and peace to the poet. The sounds of honeybees, crickets and the lake water lapping by the shore tempt him to go there again and again. He will be contented with living in a small cabin and working at a small farm.

6. Is the poet’s going to Innisfree merely an attempt to escape from the harsh realities of city life?
Answer: No doubt, Innisfree provides all what the poet yearns for. Even standing on the doorway or on the grey pavement of the city, he escapes to the natural world of the lake isle of Innisfree. The sounds of the birds and the lake water lapping by the shore echo in the core of his heart. This escapism gives him immense pleasure and peace.

**Long answer type question**

1. Why is the poet deeply attached with the Lake Isle of Innisfree? Explain.
Answer: Innisfree is a simple lake island where the poet has spent his childhood days. The poet is in search of peace and calmness which the Lake Isle of Innisfree can provide him. The environment is natural and peaceful and the poet desires to visit this island. According to the poet, on this island peace comes down slowly in the small drops. Moreover, he is very much attracted by the melodious sounds made by the cricket. In fact that sound has deep impact on the poet. The poet believes the lake’s waves hits the shore and crease at low sound which gives aesthetic pleasure. Really, he wants to visit the island Thus, it can be said that he is deeply attached to the lake Isle of Innisfree

2. What does the lake isle of Innisfree stand for the poet? Is it merely an escapism or a revolt against the superficiality of urban life?
Answer: The Irish lake isle of Innisfree stands for pure natural beauty, pleasure and peace. It provides a stark contrast to the hectic and artificial life in a city. Amidst the natural surroundings, he will build a small cabin. He will grow beans and build a hive for honeybees. The sounds, sights and music that he enjoys there, haunt him. The isle transcends peace and tranquility. No more the sounds of car and vehicles on the roads. Here what he hears is the sound of honeybees and crickets. It is escapism as well as a revolt against the hectic and artificial life of the city. The sights and sounds of Innisfree never leave him. Even standing on the roadway or on the grey pavement in the city, he hears the low sounds of the lake water lapping by the shore in the core of his heart.

**Value based questions**

1. What does nature do for mankind?
Answer: Nature has great healing power. When we sit in the lap of nature, we forget our sorrows. Our mind becomes fresh and we start our days with new energy. Besides, nature fills new hopes in human beings. For this, as human beings, our friendship with nature is quite essential.

2. What moral lesson does this poem teach us?
Answer: ‘Go back in nature’ is the message of this poem. This poem teaches us that we should build a cabin in a solitary place and enjoy nature which has magical power. Obviously, nature unfolds itself in a solitary place and allows to enjoy its music. We must take this immortal lesson from this poem.

**Extract Based Questions (3 marks each)**

**Read the extract given below and answer the question that follow:**

Question 1:And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;

1. What does the word ‘there’ in the above lines refer to ?
2. How does peace enter the huts of peasants ?
3. Name the literary device used in the poem.

Answer:

1. ‘There’ in the above lines refer to Lake Isle of Innisfree.
2. Peace enters the huts of peasants through the morning dew drops.
3. Metaphor.

Question 2:While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
I hear it in the deep heart’s core.

1. Name the poem and the poet.
2. What does “It” in the second line stand for ?
3. Give the noun form of the word “deep.”

Answer:

1. Poem : The Lake Isle of Innisfree.
Poet: W.B. Yeats.
2. “It” refers to the lake water.
3. Deepness / Depth.

Question 3:And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow Dropping from the veils of the morning to Where the Cricket sings;
There midnight’s all a glimmer and noon a purple glow
And evenings full of the linnet’s wings.

1. What did the poet see in the morning ?
2. What did the poet hear ?
3. Find a word from the extract which means “weak, faint, unsteady light.”

Answer:

1. The poet saw dewdrops which seemed to be dropping peace.
2. The poet heard the song of the crickets.
3. Glimmer.

Question 4:And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow ,Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
There midnight’s all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evenings full of the linnet’s wings.

1. Write the rhyming scheme of the given stanza.
2. What does the stanza suggest about the poet ?
3. Name any two things the poet is fond of.

Answer:

1. a b a b.
2. The stanza suggests that the poet loves to be in the lap of nature.
3. Cricket’s song, the evening when linnets are flying, a bright moon lit midnight.

Question 5:I will arise and go now, and go to Lnnisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made.
Nine beam row will I have there, a hive for the honeybee,
And I live alone in the bee loud glade. ‘

1. What does the poet wish to build at lnnisfree ?
2. What does “lnnisfree” symbolise ?
3. Why does the poet wish to stay at lnnisfree ?

Answer:

1. The poet wishes to build a small cabin at lnnisfree to be made with sticks and clay.
2. lnnisfree symbolises a place of peace and tranquility.
3. The poet wishes to stay at lnnisfree :
(a)To live in peaceful environment; and
(b)To escape from hectic schedule-of the city life.

Question 6:I will arise apd go now, and go to lnnisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made :
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honeybee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

1. Write about any two things the poet wants to do when he goes back to lnnisfree.
2. Why does the poet miss the place ? ,
3. Trace a word from the extract that means “open space”.

Answer:

1. Two things that the poet wants to do when he goes back to lnnisfree are :
(a)Build a small cabin of clay and wattles.
(b)Have nine bean rows and a hive for honeybee.
(c)Live alone in the bee loud glade. (Any two)
2. The poet misses the place because he longs for the peace and tranquility of lnnisfree, a place
where he spent a lot pf time as a boy.
3. Glade.

Question 7:“And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow – Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings”

1. Name the poet.
2. Which place is the poet referring to in the above lines ?
3. What is the poet looking for ?

Answer:

1. The poet is W. B. Yeats.
2. The place which the poet is referring to in the above lines is the Lake Isle of Innisfree.
3. The poet is looking for peace and serenity.

**Short Answer Type Questions (2 marks each)**
**(About 30-40 words each)**

1. Describe the person, the placeor the thing brought vividly to life by the poet.
Answer: The Lake Isle of Innisfree by W. B. Yeats vividly describes an island in the lake of Innisfree. The island is an incredibly peaceful place. The island is also a place of great natural beauty. Yeats describes many different aspects of its appeal, from the various birds and insects to the striking light at different times of day. This is a landscape that has not been damaged or diminished by human interference.

2.Why does the poet want to go to Innisfree ?
Answer: The poet wants to go Innisfree in search of peace. He does not like the noisy place as London is. He wants to live in a place which. The poet craves for some peace and hence he wants to go to Innisfree. There he wants to make a small cabin and grow beans. He wants to live there alone.

3. How is the city life different from the life at the Lake of Innisfree ?
Answer: The poet does not like the city life. The pavements are dull and grey. There is chaos all around. But there is nature’s beauty all around in Innisfree. It is a dream place for the poet which exists in reality. There is a perfect harmony on the island between the plants and the weather.

4. Briefly describe one major theme of the poem “The Lake Isle of Innisfree”.
Answer: A major theme in “The Lake Isle of Innisfree”, is nature versus civilization. What we value in life is often the exact opposite of what civilization brings with it. Nature allows us to explore the various forms of life but civilization has certain set rules with which we have to abide.

5. What is the tone of the poem ?
Answer: The poem has a very calm arid relaxing tone. The reader may picture a person physically going to this place called Innisfree but the narrator of the poem is visiting this place in his imagination. It helps him to relax and escape the rush of modem living.

**Long Answer Type Questions (4 marks each)**
**(About 80-100 words each)**

1. In the poem The Lake Isle of Innisfree’, what does the poet find so attractive about ‘The Lake Isle of Innisfree’.
Answer: The thing that the poet finds so attractive about Lake Isle of Innisfree is its promise of peace.
The poet, then, long for this place which affords a sense of contentment and relaxation far from the busy modem life. The poem’s slow and regular meter helps to convey this languid, dreamy effect. There is also the vivid impressionistic description of the colours and beauties of this place, and the soothing stir of nature which is so different from the strident noise of the city where the poet actually is, as the final stanza makes clear.
The poet, then, is physically trapped in the city, but he can imagine the beauty of Innisfree and this gives him spiritual sustenance. This is one of Yeats’s early lyrics, exhibiting a familiar romantic sensibility in its praise of the deep purity and beauty of nature which is contrasted with the drabness, shallowness and sterility of modem urban living.

2. In your opinion, what words or phrases used by the poet are the most effective in bringing the person, place or thing of life? Give reasons for your answer.
Answer: Throughout the poem, Yeats uses a variety of imaginative phrases to capture the essence of the lake Isle. He brings the island to life by referring to the different birds and insects there. He comments on how “the cricket sings” and refers to “linnet’s wings”. This gives a sense of energy on the island, and reminds us of what a natural place it is.
The line “and live alone in the bee-loud glade” correctly captures the point that Yeats is trying to make about the island. It is an isolated place, where he can enjoy the solitude.
In the second stanza of the poem, Yeats describes how the light changes on the island throughout the day. He tells us that “noon’s a purple glow”. This light brings the entire lake Isle to life.
Finally, Yeats manages to capture the sounds of the island. He tells us that he can hear” water lapping in low sounds by the shore”. Yeats uses alliteration to recreate the sounds. By repeating the letter “I” so many times, we get a sense of the slow and gentle movement of the water.

3. Does the poem celebrate the theme of escapism ? Explain.
Answer: The poem focuses on Innisfree as a place of escape for the speaker. The speaker describes Innisfree as a simple, natural environment where he will build a cabin and live alone. ‘The Lake Isle of Innisfree’ expresses the idea that nature provides an inherently restorative place to which human beings can go to escape the chaos and corrupting influences of civilization. In this poem, the speaker/Yeats longs to live in the simplicity of nature, with no extraneous distractions of city life or the superfluous habits, customs, and daily routines of an increasingly fast-paced, modem world. The speaker is only dreaming of “getting away from it all.”Even if he never goes, he will at least have the mental escape. This is the saving grace; even if he can not get out of the city, he can imagine the escape as he can will himself to hear the lake water lapping even while standing on the pavement in the city. There is another appeal/implication that one can never go back to the past place of nostalgia and youth, but through imagination and reflection, one can always have the mental escape and memory of another time and place.