

13/7/2020
MONDAY

ENGLISH

STD - 8
class - 08

Assignment

1) Activity

- Find out examples of various images from the poem and send them to your teacher.

Ans)

Visual images

- • The birds around me hopped and played.

- • The budding twigs spread out their fan.

Auditory images - • I heard a thousand blended notes.

Tactile

- • Every flower enjoys the air it breathes.

2) Answers of Activities in page 32, 33 on textbook.

Activity - 1

Ans) Wordsworth's thoughts about the human world.

- It grieves him to see the cruel activities of man against nature.
- There is so much peace in nature but so little peace among humans.
- Man's selfishness is the root cause of all the evils imposed upon man by man.

Activity - 2

Ans)

Personification	Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To her fair works did Nature link the human soul.• Every flower enjoys the air it breathes.• Nature's holy plan.
Imagery <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visual• Auditory• Tactile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The birds around me hopped and played.• The budding twigs spread out their fan.• I heard a thousand blended notes.• Every flower enjoys the air it breathes.
Alliteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• what man has made of man.• Their thoughts I cannot measure.• That there was pleasure there.
Rhyme scheme	abab

Activity-3

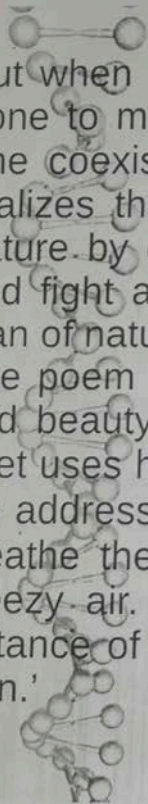
Ans)

1. Lines Written in Early Spring William Wordsworth (1770-1850)

'Lines Written in Early Spring' is a poem, which celebrates the relation between man and nature, written by the most celebrated poet of nature William Wordsworth. The poet rejoices in the sights and sounds of nature and at the same time laments on what man has made of man.

The poet once sits in a grove in a very calm and relaxed mood. He hears lots of various sounds and songs. He finds solace and becomes much pleased in the songs of birds and music of the woods. At the same time, some woeful thoughts come into his mind, and he becomes pensive.

He sees the primrose and periwinkle make wreaths in the bower there. He believes that every flower enjoys the air it breathes. The birds around him express their thrill of pleasure by hopping and playing in the grove. He also notices the budding twigs spread out their tender leaves to catch the breezy air. In short, the poet sees thrilling sights, hears pleasant songs in everything he looks at in the grove, and he experiences the utmost pleasure of the world of nature.



But when he thinks of the human world, he becomes sad. What man has done to mankind as well as to nature makes him uneasy and unpleasant. The coexistence in perfect harmony is the holy plan of nature. The poet realizes that humans do all atrocities among themselves and cruelties to nature by destroying the ecosystem. They create discord and disharmony and fight and kill themselves. All these wrong-doings are against the holy plan of nature.

The poem becomes much appealing because of the sublimity of its theme and beauty of lines and the abundant use of various poetic devices. The poet uses hyperbole when he says that he heard a thousand blended notes. He addresses Nature as a person and calls it 'her'. He makes the flowers breathe the air, and makes the tender leaves of budding twigs catch the breezy air. All these are perfect examples of Personification. A beautiful instance of the Alliteration can be seen in the line 'What man has made of man.'