Vikram’s English Academy (ICSE)

**Question Bank: The Lake Isle of Innisfree**

Answer the following:

1. **Where does the narrator want to go? When does he want to go there?**

Ans: The narrator wants to go to Innisfree. He wants to go there at that moment itself.

1. **Which word is repeated in the first line? Why do you think the narrator has done that?**

Ans: The word ‘go’ is repeated in the first line. The narrator has used the word twice to emphasise the importance of his desire to rise and go at that moment.

1. **What all does the narrator want in the place he wants to go?**

Ans: The narrator wants a small cabin build of clay and wattles, nine rows of bean and a bee – hive.

1. **Give two instances to show that the narrator wants to go alone.**

Ans: The narrator mentions that he wants a small cabin. Moreover he also clearly says that he wants to live alone in the midst of a glade which buzzes with sound of bees.

1. **How does the narrator plan to survive on ‘Innisfree’?**

Ans: The narrator plans to cultivate a small piece of land where he would grow beans in a few line- nine rows to be specific and also have honey from his own beehive.

1. **How will peace come to the narrator when he goes to Innisfree? What does this signify?**

Ans: When the narrator goes to Innisfree, peace will come dropping slowly from the veils of the morning. The poet here is indirectly comparing peace to the morning dew that comes dropping slowly through the morning mist.

1. **What kind of a life does he want to lead?**

Ans: The narrator wants to lead a simple, solitary life on a lonely island, where noise pollution and crowds do not exist. He wants to escape from the noise and hustle-bustle of the city life and go to the island which echoes with the music of bees. He wants to have peace there.

1. **What time of the day does the singing of the cricket signify? What else does the mention of the sound of the cricket highlight?**

Ans. The singing of the cricket signifies the evening time. It also highlights the fact that the surrounding is so quiet that even the sound of the cricket can be clearly heard.

1. **How does the poet describe the midnight and the noon on the island?**

Ans: The poet presents the midnight on the island as beautiful with the glimmering of the stars and the noon time as glowing.

1. **How has the morning been described? Which figure of speech has been used here?**

Ans: The morning has been described as a woman with her face covered by a thin veil, referring to the morning mist. This is a Personification as morning has been given a human attribute.

1. **What makes the poet desirous of going to Innisfree?**

Ans: The beauty, sounds and life at the Lake of Innisfree beckon the poet. The humdrum and dreary life in a city makes him crave for the peaceful and stress-free life at Innisfree.

1. **Why are the sounds of the lake low?**

Ans. The lake is also quiet and placid like the place itself. The waves strike gently against the shore and so the sound is mild and low.

1. **When does the poet hear the low sound of the lake water? What does this signify?**

Ans: The poet hears the music of the waves when he stands on the concrete roadways or pavements in the midst of traffic and crowds of people. This signifies that wherever the poet is, he remembers and recalls the serenity and beauty of the Lake Isle of Innisfree.

1. **What does the word ‘grey’ symbolize?**

Ans: The word ‘grey’ refers to the cement and concrete that cities are made of. The colour also symbolises dullness and lifelessness as compared to the beauty and calm at the Lake Isle of Innisfree.

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

Ans: The rhyme scheme of the poem is ‘abab’.

1. **Identify the figures of speech**
2. And I shall have some peace there , for peace comes dropping slow

Ans: Repetition: The word ‘peace’ is repeated.

1. Dropping from the veils of the morning

Ans: Personification: The morning is given the quality of being a woman wearing a veil.

1. I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore.

Ans:

Alliteration: The sound ‘l’ is repeated in the words ‘lake’ and ‘lapping’.

Onomatopoeia: The word ‘lapping’ indicates sound

1. For always night and day I hear lake water lapping

Ans: Antithesis: The opposite words ‘night’ and ‘day’ are used.