



8. There are a number of literary device used in the poem. Some of them have been listed below. Choose the right ones and write them down in the table as shown in the example. In each of the cases explain what they mean.

Simile, metaphor, alliteration, personification, hyperbole, repetition

1.	The Wedding-Guest stood still, And listens like a three years' child:	Simile; the wedding guest was completely under the control of the mariner
2.	Below the kirk, below the hill,  Below the lighthouse top	
3.	The sun came up upon the left,  Out of the sea came he	
4.	The bride hath paced into the hall,  Red as a rose is she	
5.	And now the storm-blast came,  and he was tyrannous and strong:	
6.	With sloping masts and dipping prow,  As who pursued with yell and blow  Still treads the shadow of his foe	
7.	The ice was here, the ice was there,  The ice was all around	

Answer:

1.	The Wedding-Guest stood still, And listens like a three years' child:	Simile; the wedding guest was completely under the control of the mariner
2.	Below the kirk, below the hill,  Below the lighthouse top	Alliteration; the alphabet 'b' is repeated several times
3.	The sun came up upon the left,  Out of the sea came he	Personification; the sun is personified as someone
4.	The bride hath paced into the hall,  Red as a rose is she	Simile; the bride is compared to a red rose
5.	And now the storm-blast came,  and he was tyrannous and strong:	Hyperbole; the extremity of brutality of the storm is portrayed.
6.	With sloping masts and dipping prow,  As who pursued with yell and blow  Still treads the shadow of his foe	Personification; 'of his foe' implies reference to the image as an individual
7.	The ice was here, the ice was there,  The ice was all around	Repetition; the word 'ice' is repeated several times in the reference.

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11. Answer the following questions briefly

(a) In which direction did the ship start moving? How can you say?

Answer:

The ship started moving northwards. This can be said because the line in the poem says: "the sun now rose upon the right."

(b) Why does the mariner say that 'no sweet bird did follow'?

Answer:

The mariner says that no sweet bird did follow with reference to the albatross which followed them a few days back, and now is dead.

(c) How did the other mariners behave towards the Ancient Mariner at first? How many times did they change their mind about the

Ancient Mariner? What does this tell us about their character?

Answer:

The other mariners rebuked him at first to have killed the albatross. However, they changed their mind immediately after that to praise the ancient mariner who killed the bird which brought in fog and mist. This shows how confused the mariners were, to set up a fixed notion about the ancient sailor.

(d) How did the sailing conditions change after the ship had moved out of the land of mist and snow? What or who did the mariners blame for this change?

Answer:

The sailing condition changed for the worst after the ship had moved out of the land of mist and snow. Their ship was stuck in the silent sea. The breeze dropped down, making the sails drop down as well. The ship came to a standstill. The mariners blamed the ancient mariner for this change because he had killed the albatross which brought the breeze.

(e) What is indicated by the line 'The bloody sun, at noon,/Right up above the mast did stand,/No bigger than the moon'?

Answer:

This line indicates the excessive heat of the sun, which shone above the mast at noon. The word 'bloody' shows how unwelcome the sun was.

(f) How does the mariner describe the fact that they were completely motionless in the middle of the sea?

Answer:

The stanza "Day after day, day after day,/We stuck, nor breath nor motion,/As idle as a painted ship/Upon a painted ocean," portrays a still picture of the sea and the ship.

(g) What is the irony in the ninth stanza? Explain it in your own words.

Answer:

The ship was surrounded by the water on all sides. The sailors were in the middle of so much water but they did not have single drop of water to drink. The water of the ocean is salty, and thus inappropriate for the sailors to quench their thirst.

(h) What is the narrator trying to convey through the description of the situation in the tenth and eleventh stanza?

Answer:

In these stanzas, the narrator tries to convey the standstill description of the ocean and the ship. Everything rot because of the motionless sea. Animals from deep within the ocean had come out of their places and crawled in the slimy sea.

At night, the 'death-fires' seemed to dance near them. The narrator refers to the sea water as the witch's oil. Just like a witch's oil has many shades and keeps boiling, the sea water also had 'green, blue and white' colours. However, this was due to the different coloured creatures crawling in the sea.

(i) What or who did the mariners feel was responsible for their suffering?

Answer:

The mariners feel the absence of the albatross is the reason for their suffering. Thus, they blame the ancient mariner for killing the albatross.

(j) Describe the condition of the mariners as expressed in the thirteenth stanza.

Answer:

The mariners were feeling thirsty but they didn't have water to quench their thirst. Their tongue had become completely dry at the

root. They couldn't speak because they felt if their throats were choked with soot.

(k) Why did the mariners hang the albatross around the neck of the Ancient Mariner?

Answer:

The mariners hung the albatross around the neck of the Ancient Mariner as a cursed reminder, so that the thought could plague him for the rest of his life.

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12. Like part one, the second part also has a number of literary devices. List them out in the same way as you had done in question number seven and explain them.

Answer:

Out of the sea came he,	personification of the sun.
Nor dim nor red, like God's own head,	Simile
The furrow followed free,	alliteration
Water, water, everywhere, And all the boards did shrink; Water, water, everywhere, Nor any drop to drink.	repetition
As idle as a painted ship Upon a painted ocean,	simile, hyperbole

13. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

Answer:

In most of the stanzas of four lines the rhyme scheme is abcb.

In the stanzas of six lines the rhyme scheme is ababcb.

14. Find examples of the use of interesting sounds from the poem and explain their effect on the reader.

1.	The ice 'cracked and growled and roared and howled'	Coleridge uses onomatopoeic words which use harsh 'ck' sounds to make the ice sound brutal. He also gives the ice animal sounds to give the impression it has come alive and is attacking the ship

Answer:

1.	The ice 'cracked and growled, Coleridge uses onomatopoeic words which and roared and howled'	Coleridge uses which onomatopoeic words and roared and howled' use harsh 'ck' sounds to make the ice sound brutal. He also gives the ice animal sounds to give the impression it has come alive and is attacking the ship
	The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,	Cnomatopoeic words which give a smooth picture of the breeze blowing.
	O Christ!	This word exclaims the terror and the horror with which the miserable condition of the sailors is expressed.

\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*