RBSE CLASS-9 | ENGLISH (Poem)

Poem-4 | The lake isle of Innisfree?

Worksheet-1



Multiple Choice Questions

1.	Who is the poet of the poem The lake isle of Innisfree?		
	(a) William Blake	(b) John Keats	
	(c) W.B. Yeats	(d) P.B. Shelly	
2.	What is the rhyme scheme of the poem, The Lake Isle of Innisfree?		
	(a) aabb ccdd eeff	(b) abab cdcd efef	
	(c) abbc cdde effg	(d) abab bcbc cdcd	
3.	Why does the poet want to go to Innisfree? (The Lake Isle of Innisfree)		
	(a) To find his beloved	(b) To find a friend	
	(c) To find his parents	(d) To find peace	
4.	Which figure of speech has been used in the phrase veils of the morning? (The Lake		
	Isle of Innisfree)		
	(a) Anaphora	(b) Alliteration	
	(c) Metaphor	(d) Simile	
5.	What is the word that rhymes with the shore? (The Lake Isle of Innisfree)		
	(a) Core	(b) Glow	
	(c) Slow	(d) Grey	
6.	The poem, The Lake Isle of Innisfree has been categorised under which form of		
	poetry?		
	(a) Elegy	(b) Lyric	
	(c) Sonnet	(d) Ode	
7.	What will the poet build for himself? (The Lake Isle of Innisfree)		
	(a) A tree house	(b) A big house	
	(c) A bungalow	(d) A small cabin using mud and wattles	
8.	What does the poet hear night and day in the poem The Lake Isle of Innisfree?		
	(a) The patter of the rain	(b) The chirping of the birds	
	(c) The harsh sound of the waves	(d) The lake water lanning with low sounds	

9.	Where does peace drop from the veils of the morning according to the poet?(The L		
	Isle of Innisfree)		
	(a) On the pavements grey		
	(b) Where the linnets fly		
	(c) Where the cricket sings		
	(d) In the bee-loud glade		
10.	 Complete the following sentence from the poem, The Lake Isle of Innisfree. And evenings full of 		
	(a) the pavements grey (l	b) the honeybee	
	(c) the cricket sings	d) the linnet's wings	
Fill	in the blanks :		
11.	The poet wants to build a cabin of	and	
12.			
Γru	ue / False : G T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T		
13.	The poet wishes to build a luxurious house at Innisfree.		
14.	The poet imagines peace falling gently in the morning like dew.		
/er	ry Short Type Questions		
15.	Briefly describe one major theme of the poem The Lake Isle of Innisfree.		
16.	Why does the poet hear the music of the waves standing on the roadway?		
Sho	ort Type Questions		
17.	Why does the poet repeat "I will arise and go now"?		
18.	What does the poet hear in the deep heart's core? What is his reaction to it?		

Essay Type Questions

- **19.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.
 - I will arise and go now, for always night and day
 - I hear the lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
 - While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavement grey,
 - I hear it in the deep heart's core.
 - a. At present the poet is most probably in
 - i. a city
 - ii. a boat
 - iii. a lake
 - iv. an island
 - b. Where does the poet want to go and why?
 - c. The low sound is made by _____.
 - d. It is clear that 'Alliteration' is the poetic device used in the second line of the extract because _____.
- **20.** Does the poem celebrate the theme of escapism? Explain. Write your answer in the context of The Lake Isle of Innisfree.

HOTS

- 21. Assertion (A): The poet longs to go to Innisfree to escape the chaos of city life.
 - Reason (R): Innisfree offers him a peaceful, self-sufficient, and natural environment.
 - (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, but R is false.
 - (d) A is false, but R is true.



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Answer & Solution



1. (c)

The poet of the poem The Lake Isle of Innisfree is William Butler Yeats.

2. (b)

The rhyme scheme followed in the poem The Lake Isle of Innisfree is abab cdcd efef where the alternate words at the end of each line rhymes with each other.

3. (d)

The poet dreams about a place which is very close to his heart, an Irish island known as Innisfree where he longs to go in his quest for peace and away from the buzz of the city life.

4. (c)

The phrase veils of the morning represents the layer of mist or fog that covers the earth like a veil that covers the face of a person.

5. (a)

The line ten of the poem ends with the word shore which rhymes with the word core that appears at the end of line twelve which also forms the last line of the poem, The Lake Isle of Innisfree.

6. (b)

Poems which express one's feelings and emotions are called lyric poetry. In this poem, Yeats expresses his longing for peace and his wish to go back to Innisfree where he would lead a peaceful life in the midst of nature.

7. (d)

The poet says that he will build a small cabin there which will be made of clay and wattles.

8. (d)

The poet says that no matter day or night he can always hear the water lapping by the shores with low sounds.

9. (c)

According to the poet, peace comes dropping slow, Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings.

10. (d)

According to the poet, the evenings at Innisfree are full of linnets fluttering their wings flying over the place.

- **11.** clay, wattles
- 12. bees, linnets
- **13.** False
- **14.** True
- Isle of Innisfree' is nature versus civilization. It depicts the yearning for a simple and peaceful life in nature. This simply emphasises that what we value in life is often the exact opposite of what civilisation brings with it. Nature allows us to explore the various forms of life but, civilisation has set certain rules we have to abide by.

- 16. The poet hears the music of the waves standing on the roadway because their gentle and soothing sound is recalled involuntarily by his mind as a defense against the deafening, unpleasant and jarring sounds of the traffic that have a sickening impact on him. The roadways and the pavements are a symbol of the urban, noisy, and crowded places like London where the poet lived.
- 17. The repetition of "I will arise and go now" emphasises that the poet is extremely keen on abandoning the city. The use of 'arise' and 'go' reveals the intensity of his longing to escape from the restlessness and noise of the cities and reach the harmony and serenity of the world of nature available on the Lake Isle of Innisfree. The life in Innisfree will be peaceful and he wants to escape from the dreariness of everyday life.
- 18. The poet hears the sweet and gentle music made by the placid waves of the lake striking softly against the shore of the island. It triggers in him a keen desire to go to the island of Innisfree and enjoy this melody amidst a harmonious environment. This music is so soft and powerful that the poet hears it in the core of his heart.
- **19.** a. (i) a city
 - b. The poet wants to go to the Lake Isle of Innisfree because he recollects the alluring sound of the waves there gently hitting against the shore, day and night, and wants to relish such beauty of nature.
 - c. the lake lapping by the shore.
 - d. 'I' and 'w' sounds are repeatedly used.

- 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 all by himself. The Lake Isle of Innisfree expresses the idea that nature provides an inherently restorative place, where human beings can go to escape the chaos and corrupting influences of civilisation. 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 fastpaced, modern world. The speaker is only dreaming of 'getting away from it all'. Even if he never goes, he will at least have a mental escape. This is the saving grace; even if he can not get out of the city, he can imagine to escape himself to hear the lake water lapping even while standing on the pavement in the city. There is also a suggestion that one can't physically return to the past, but through imagination and reflection, one can always have the mental escape and memory of another time and place.
- 21. (a)

20.

The poet wants to escape the noise and unrest of urban life. He sees Innisfree as a haven where he can live peacefully in nature, and R directly explains A.