

Ln-7 Marshlands

I ERC

1) A thin wet sky, that yellows at the rim,
And meets with sun-lost lip the marsh's brim.

(a) How does the speaker describe the sky in the above lines?

(Ans) The speaker describes the sky near the horizon as thin and yellow as the day approaching its end.

(b) What does the phrase 'sun-lost lip' suggest about the sky?

(Ans) The phrase 'sun-lost lip' suggests that the sky is meeting the marsh's brim without the presence of the sun.

(c) What mood do you think is conveyed by the description of the sky?

(Ans) The description of the sky creates a somber or melancholic mood.

2) The pool low lying, dank with moss and mould,

Glint through their mildews like large cups of gold.

(a) How are the pools described in the poem?

(Ans) The pools are described as 'low lying' and 'dank with moss and mould.'

(b) what colour do you associate with the phrase 'moss and mould'?

(Ans) Green and white patches of colour are associated with moss and mould.

(c) what mood does the above lines evoke in the poem?

(Ans) - The descriptions of the pools contribute to a sense of natural beauty and richness in the environment and a mood of tranquility.

3) The wild goose, homing, seeks a sheltering,
where rushes grow and oozing lichens cling.

a) who seeks shelter in the marshes?

(Ans) - The wild goose is seeking shelter in the Marshes.

(b) How is the shelter described in the above lines?

(Ans) The shelter the wild goose seeks is described as a place where rushes grow and oozing lichens cling.

II. Answer the following :-

1) How does the speaker describe the sky in the poem?

(Ans)- The speaker described the sky as 'thin wet' and 'yellow at the rim'.

2) What do the pools in the marsh look like?

(Ans)- The pools in the marsh glistened through their mildews and appeared like 'large cup of gold'.

3) Where does the wild goose seek shelter?

(Ans)- The wild goose seeks shelter where rushes grow and oozing lichens cling.

4) Describe the flora and fauna of the marshlands :-

(Ans)- The lichens, sedge and the wild rice all are a part of the flora of the marsh. The wild goose, lizards and cranes come and take shelter in this flora.

5) How does the speaker describe the atmosphere of the marshes? what colours and smells do you associate with it?

(Ans)- The speaker describes the atmosphere of the marshes as hushed, with sedges lying still with thick, gray and humid vapours creeping.

III Answer in Detail:-

1) How does the poet's use of vivid imagery contribute to your understanding and appreciation of the natural environment depicted in the poem? Discuss specific examples from the text:-

(Ans)- The poet's use of vivid imagery helps in creating a clear mental image of the marsh and its surroundings. For example, the description of the 'thin wet sky that yellows at the rim' and the pools 'glinting like large cups of gold' paint a visual picture of the marsh's landscape. This imagery allows readers to visualize the colours, textures and overall beauty of the natural environment, enhancing our understanding and appreciation of its unique characteristics.

Jonathan Harker's Journal

I ERC

1) you may go anywhere you wish in the castle, except where the doors are locked, where of course you will not wish to go. There is reason that all things are as they are.

a) who spoke the above words and to whom?

(Ans) Count Dracula spoke the above lines to Jonathan Harker.

b) Why do you think the speaker prohibits from entering locked doors?

(Ans) - There must be something strange in them like the strange and eerie atmosphere of the castle.

c) what will best describe the above statement?

(Ans) Mysterious.

2) 'These companions,' and he laid his hand on some of the books, 'have been good friend to me and for some years past. Through them I have come to know your great England.'

(a) Who spoke the above lines and to whom?

(Ans) - Count Dracula spoke to the narrator, Jonathan Harker.

(b) What did the speaker consider as his good friends?

(Ans) - Count Dracula considered books as his good friends.

(c) The lines tell that the speaker is not native to England. Where did the speaker come from?

(Ans) - Count Dracula was from Transylvania.

3) strange to say, there were hairs in the centre of the palm. The nails were long and fine and cut to a sharp point.

(a) who is described in the above lines?

(Ans) Count Dracula has been described in the above lines.

(b). What is so unusual about the hands?

(Ans) - There were hairs at the centre of the palm which made the hands unusual.

(c) How did the appearance affect Jonathan Harker?

(Ans.) - When the Count leaned over Jonathan Harker and touched him, he felt a shudder and a horrible feeling of nausea that he could not conceal.

II Answer the following questions:-

1) What were the odd deficiencies that made the castle an odd place to live in?

(Ans.) - There were many odd deficiencies that made the castle an odd place to live in. First of all, there was not even a toilet glass on Jonathan Harker's table and he had to get the little shaving glass from his bag before he could either shave or brush his hair. Moreover, Jonathan Harker had not yet seen a servant anywhere or heard a sound near the castle except the howling of wolves.

2) How did Jonathan Harker describe the surroundings of the castle?

(Ans.) - The view of the castle was magnificent. The castle was on the very edge of a terrific cliff. As far as the eye could reach, there was a sea of green treetops, with occasionally a deep rift. Here and there were

Silver threads where the rivers wind in deep gorges through the forests.

3) How did Jonathan Harker cut himself while shaving? why did he get scared?

(Ans)- Jonathan Harker observed that when the Count stood behind him and he looked at the reflection in the shaving glass, there was no reflection of the Count in the mirror. only his own reflection and the rest of the room were visible. He was startled by this and cut himself.

4) why do you think the count called the mirror 'a foul bauble of man's vanity'?

(Ans)- The mirror is called 'foul' because according to the Count it shows false images and makes a man vain.

III Answer in Detail :-

1) Describe the physical appearance of Count Dracula as you read in the story?

(Ans) - Count Dracula's face was strong, aquiline, with high bridge of the thin nose and markedly arched nostrils, with lofty domed forehead and hair growing scantily

round the temples but profusely elsewhere.
His eyebrows were massive, almost meeting over
the nose. The mouth was cruel looking with sharp
white teeth that protruded over the lips.

His ears were pale and at the tops
extremely pointed. The chin was broad and strong
and the cheeks firm though thin. The general
effect was one of extraordinary pallor.

Reflection and the rest of the room were visible
was startled by this and cut himself
why do you think the count called the
your a foul double of man's 'variety'?

Answer in Detail:
Describe the physical appearance of Count
as you read in the story?
Count Dracula's face was strong
with high bridge of nose thin nose
markedly arched nostrils small white
pale and hair growing a scanty
forehead and beard.