

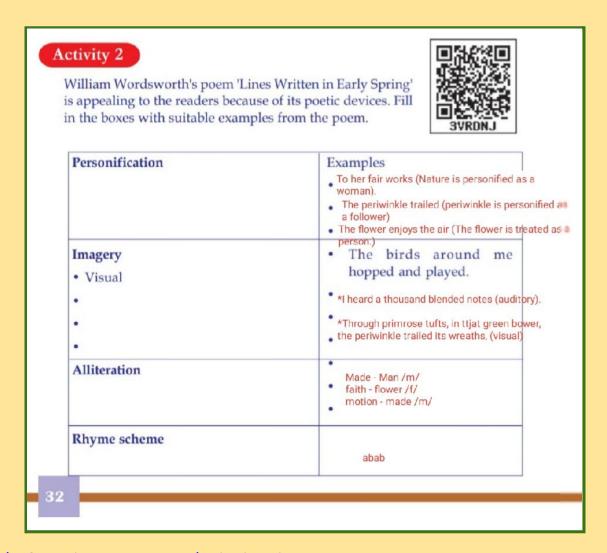
Answer Key

Std. 10 English Episode - 14

Activity 1

- 1. The budding twigs spread out their fans
- 2. They are reaching out for happiness
- 3. Maybe the beginning of life is addressed here
- 4. The budding twigs spread out their fans

5.



- 6. 'If such be Nature's holy plan....
- 7. The poem ends on a sad note. (Line: Have I not reason to lament, What man had made of man)
- 8. The expression 'lament'
- 9. The expression 'lament'
- 10. Nature fills everything with beauty, pleasure and peace.

- 11. We have gone wrong. In fact, we have wronged ourselves.
- 12. Nature has only holy plans for humanity. Instead of understanding that man's greed, materialism and selfishness kill himself and nature. In fact, he becomes unholy and unleashes cruelty. He has moved far away from nature.

Activity 2

Appreciation of the poem.

"Lines written in early spring" is a beautiful landscape poem written by the renowned English Romantic poet, William Wordsworth. The poem has an 'abab' rhyme scheme for each stanza.

The poem is believed to have been written when the poet enjoys the beautiful forms of nature as he withdraws himself to a quiet "grove". Even as he enjoys the all pervading calm that surrounds him, "sad thoughts" come to his mind. He laments about "What man has made of man." Nature is seemingly perfect but man's greed and selfishness reject it. Believed to have written at a time when the French revolution was tearing lives apart in France, the poem echoes the morbidity of the minds of people unwilling to see anything beyond themselves.

The tone of the poem is clearly melancholic. It is written in simple language, evident from the choice of words.

The poem is rich in imagery. The images clearly bring all that the poet perceives into life. "The calm and soothing grove", together with the "thousand blended notes" take the readers to a familiar world, a world that brims with life. The "primrose tufts", the "green bower", the "periwinkle" and the "budding twigs'' nature's beautiful creations transport the readers to a world of pleasure.

The poet personifies nature giving her the ability to make decisions as suggested in the line "nature's holy plan". Personification embellishes the beauty of the poem inviting the attention of the readers to delve deeper. into the subtler implications of the poem. As the "periwinkle trails" and the "flowers enjoy! the air it breathes", the poet invites our attention to the life forms of nature that exist in peace and harmony.

The poet never tells us "what man has made of man", instead he leads us to think about humanity's greed and selfishness which make him incapable of realizing the intense connection between man and nature.