

POETRY



Poetry **6**

UNIT

P. 1 The Brook

by Alfred Lord Tennyson

1. Can you match the following?

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (a) Something that lives for one year | biennial |
| (b) Something that lives for about two years | perennial |
| (c) Something that lives for more than two years | annual |

2. Here is a list of a few things. Can you tell how long each of them can live/exist?

- (a) a dog
- (b) an elephant
- (c) a tree
- (d) a human being
- (e) a star
- (f) a mountain
- (g) a river

3. The poem is about a brook. A dictionary would define a brook as a stream or a small river. Read the poem silently first. After the first reading, the teacher will make you listen to a recording of the poem. What do you think the poem is all about?

I come from **haunts** of **coot** and **hern**;
I make a sudden **sally**
And sparkle out among the fern,
To **bicker** down a valley.

haunts: places frequently visited by
coot: a type of water bird with a white spot on the forehead
hern: heron, (another kind of water bird)
sally: emerge suddenly
bicker: (here) flow down with a lot of noise



- 5 By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty **thorpes**, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.
- Till last by Philip's farm I flow
- 10 To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.
- I chatter over stony ways,
In little sharps and **trebles**,
- 15 I bubble into **eddy**ing bays,
I **babble** on the pebbles.
- With many a curve my banks I fret
By many a field and **fallow**,
And many a fairy **foreland** set
- 20 With willow-weed and **mallow**.
- I chatter, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.
- 25 I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a **lusty trout**,
And here and there a **grayling**,
- And here and there a foamy flake
- 30 Upon me, as I travel
With many a silvery waterbreak
Above the golden gravel,



thorpes: a village

trebles: high pitched tune

eddying: spiral movement of water

babble: sound made when one talks gaily

fallow: land left uncultivated to regain fertility

foreland: piece of land that extends into the sea

mallow: plant with hairy stems and leaves and pink, white or purple flowers

lusty trout: a big freshwater fish

grayling: another type of fish



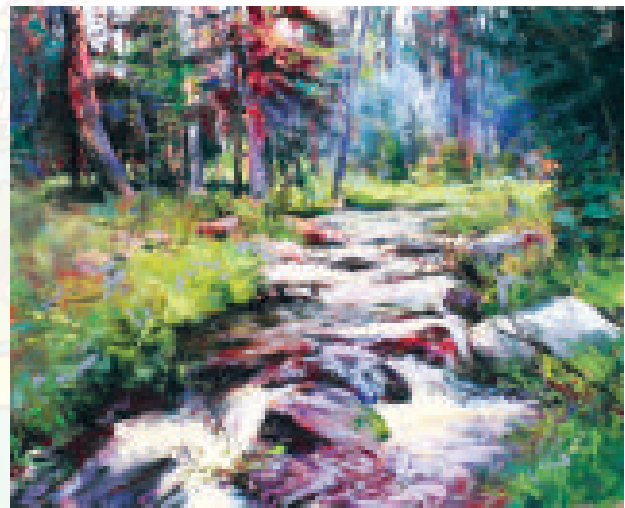
And draw them all along, and flow
 To join the brimming river
 35 For men may come and men may go,
 But I go on for ever.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
 I slide by **hazel** covers
 I move the sweet **forget-me-nots**
 40 That grow for happy lovers.

I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance,
 Among my skimming swallows;
 I make the netted sunbeam dance
 Against my sandy shallows.

45 I murmur under moon and stars
 In brambly wildernesses;
 I linger by my **shingly** bars;
 I loiter round my **crosses**;

And out again I curve and flow
 50 To join the brimming river,
 For men may come and men may go,
 But I go on for ever.



About the Poet

Lord Tennyson (1809-92) was born in Lincolnshire. Poet Laureate for over 40 years, Tennyson is representative of the Victorian age. His skilled craftsmanship and noble ideals retained a large audience for poetry in an age when the novel was engrossing more and more readers. Tennyson's real contribution lies in his shorter poems like **The Lady of Shalott**, **The Princess**, **Ulysses**, **The Palace of Art** etc. His fame rests on his perfect control of sound, the synthesis of sound and meaning, the union of pictorial and musical.

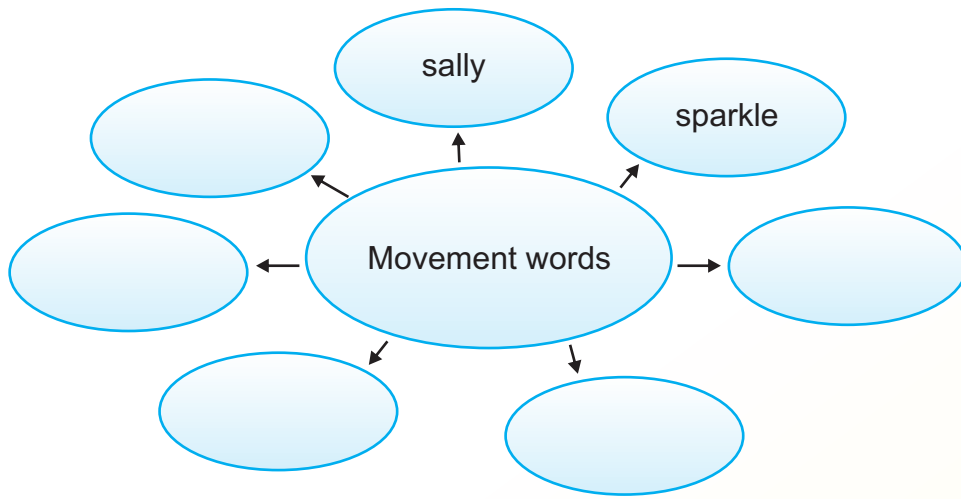
4. After reading the poem answer the following questions.

The poet has used a number of words which indicate 'movement' and 'sound'. Working with your partner make a list of these words from the poem and complete the web chart.

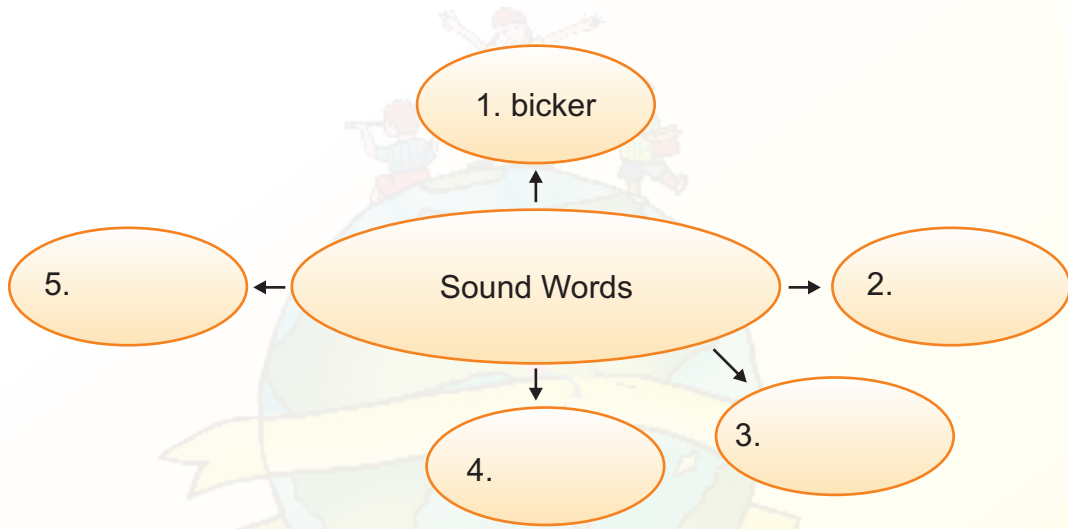
hazel: a small tree or bush with edible nuts
forget-me-nots : a type of flower
shingly: covered with small rounded pebbles
crosses: pungent leaved plant like a cabbage



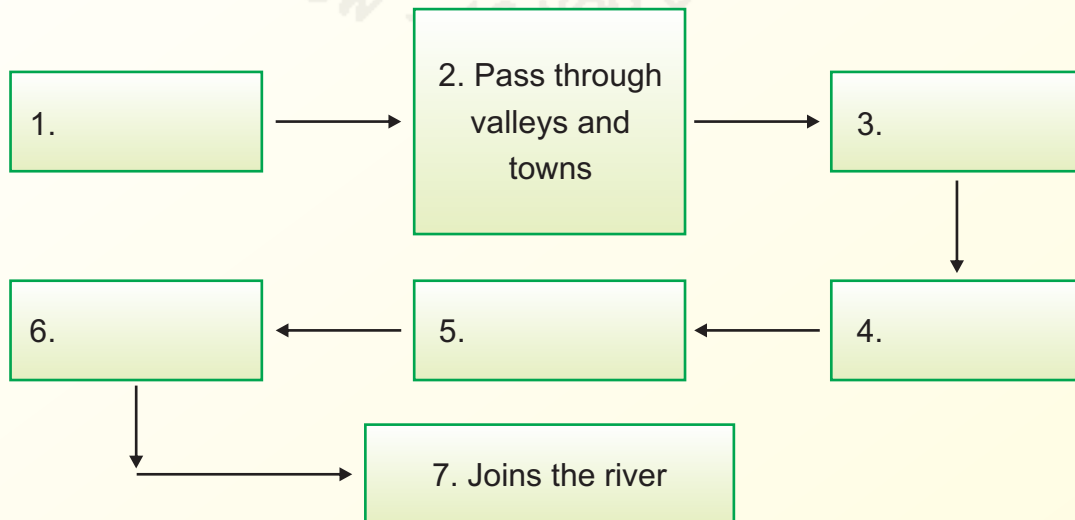
a.



b.



c. A word or a combination of words, whose sound seems to resemble the sound it denotes (for example: "hiss", "buzz", "etc.") is called onomatopoeia. From the words that you have filled in the blurbs above point out these words.



5. **The following is a flow chart showing the course of the brook. Can you fill in the blank spaces with help from the phrases given below?**

a) passes under fifty bridges; b) comes from the place where coots and herons live;
c) passes lawns filled with flowers; d) crosses both fertile and fallow land; e) goes through wilderness full of thorny bushes

6. **On the basis of your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions by ticking the correct choice.**

- (a) The message of the poem is that the life of a brook is _____.
- (i) temporary
 - (ii) short-lived
 - (iii) eternal
 - (v) momentary
- (b) The poet draws a parallelism between the journey of the brook with _____.
- (i) the life of a man
 - (ii) the death of man
 - (iii) the difficulties in a man's life
 - (iv) the endless talking of human beings
- (c) The poem is narrated in the first person by the brook. This figure of speech is _____.
- (i) Personification
 - (ii) Metaphor
 - (iii) Simile
 - (iv) Transferred epithet
- (d) In the poem, below mentioned lines :
- "And here and there a lusty trout ,*
And here and there a grayling"
- suggest that _____.
- (i) the brook is a source of life.
 - (ii) people enjoy the brook.
 - (iii) fishes survive because of water.



(iv) the brook witnesses all kinds of scenes.

7. Answer the following questions.

- (a) How does the brook 'sparkle' ?
- (b) 'Bicker' means 'to quarrel'. Why does the poet use this word here?
- (c) How many hills and bridges does the brook pass during its journey?
- (d) Where does it finally meet the river?
- (e) Why has the word 'chatter' been repeated in the poem?
- (f) '*With many a curve my banks I fret*'. What does the poet mean by this statement?
- (g) '*I wind about, and in and out*'. What kind of a picture does this line create in your mind?
- (h) Name the different things that can be found floating in the brook.
- (i) What does the poet want to convey by using the words 'steal' and 'slide'?
- (j) The poem has many examples of alliteration. List any five examples.
- (k) '*I make the netted sunbeam dance*'. What does '*the netted sunbeam*' mean? How does it dance?
- (l) What is the 'refrain' in the poem? What effect does it create?

8. Read the given lines and answer the questions

*I chatter, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.*

- a) Who does 'I' refer to in the given lines?
- b) How does it 'chatter'?
- c) Why has the poet used the word 'brimming'? What kind of a picture does it create?
- d) Explain the last two lines of the stanza.

9. Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem.

10. The poem is full of images that come alive through skilful use of words. List out any two images that appeal to you the most, quoting the lines from the poem.

11. The brook appears to be a symbol for life. Pick out examples of parallelism between life and the brook.



12. *This poem describes the journey of a stream from its place of origin to the river that it joins. The poem has been written in the form of an autobiography where the brook relates its experiences as it flows towards the river. In Literature such a device by which an inanimate object is made to appear as a living creature is called Personification. Just as the brook has been personified in this poem, write a poem on any inanimate object making it come alive. You could begin with a poem of 6-8 lines. The poem should have a message. Maintain a rhyme scheme. Try and include similes, metaphors, alliteration etc. to enhance the beauty of the poem. You could write a poem on objects such as the candle/a tree/a rock/the desert etc.*

This could be given as a homework activity. The teacher could read out some of the poems in the class and display the others.

