

Break, Break, Break

A. Read these lines and answer the questions.

O well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

a. Who is ⁱⁿ the boat?

Ans:- The sailor's son is in the boat.

b. What does the fact that he is singing signify?

Ans:- The fact that he is singing signifies the boy's cheerfulness and delight.

c. How does the poet feel when he realizes that 'he' is singing?

Ans:- The grief of the poet becomes more acute on realizing that the boy is singing.

2. But O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

a. What does the poet want to touch?

Ans:- The poet wants to touch his friend.
Arthur Hallam who is dead.

b. what does the poet want to hear?

Ans:- He wants to hear the voice of his friends
and have a conversation with him.

c. what is the mood of the poet when he
writes these lines?

Ans:- The poet is in a depressed and sad
mood as he feels deprived of the
company of his loved friend.

B Answer the questions.

1. what is the poet thinking of as he watches
the waves breaking on the shore?

Ans:-> The poet watches the sea battering the
Stones. He appears frustrated that the
sea can keep moving and making noise
while he is unable to utter his thoughts.
The sea's loud roar, its ability to vent

its energy is something which he lacks. The poet thinks that the waves could rise and strike against the rocks but his thoughts remain unexpressed.

2. What does the phrase 'O well' mean?

Ans:- The phrase 'O well' means that it's well and good that the fisherman's son and daughter are shouting playing with his sister.

3. Why does the poet envy the fisherman's boy?

Ans:- He is envious of the fisherman's boy and girls as they had the ability to communicate. They were not occupied with gloom like him, whereas such joy was not for the poet. He is thus overwhelmed with grief and feels jealous of the joy experienced by these children.

4. What is the thing that will never return?

Ans:- The happy old days when his friend was alive will never return.

5. whose voice is 'still'?

Ans:- His beloved friend, Hallam's voice is still as he is dead and the grief of the poet is intense as he can no longer converse with him.

Think and answer.

1. What is the 'heaven under the hill'?

Ans:- The 'heaven under the hill' is the port which is the destination of majestic ship. The fancy stately ships pass by the speaker and head to their 'haven' or protected port.

2. Why does the poet use the phrase 'a day that is dead' to refer to the past?

Ans:- The poet uses the phrase 'the day that is dead' to refer to the past because

he mourns the death of his friend with whom had vanished the happiness of the good old days.

3. Why is the sea a useful symbol? Does the sea comfort the speaker?

Ans The sea is an appropriate image in this poem. The speaker wishes he could give voice to his sad thoughts and memories to move and speak like the sea.

The speaker appears frustrated that the sea can keep moving and making noise while he is unable to utter his thoughts. He feels he lacks the ability to vent his feelings whereas the sea could do it with a loud roar. No, the sea doesn't give him comfort for both the sea and the speaker continue their ceaseless but repeated actions hopelessly.

- ability (can, could). *Can* is used to seek/give permission and to express ability.

Mazhar *can* drive very well. (ability)

Could is used to express an ability that is in the past, or to express past or future permission. It is also used to express possibility.

Swati *could* sing beautifully at the age of three. (past ability)

Sumit *could* visit us, I suppose. (future possibility)

- permission or possibility (*may, might*). Both *may* and *might* express permission. *Might* is the past tense of *may* and expresses greater uncertainty than *may*.

May I visit my friend, Mother? (permission)

If all goes well, I *might* go to Ladakh this year. (possibility)

- intention (*will, would*). Both express willingness to do something. *Will* can also be used to express an intention and to make a prediction. *Would* is the past tense of *will*.

I *will* visit the museum today. (intention)

As a child, Ustad Amjad Ali Khan *would* practise playing the sarod for three hours every day. (past action)

- a suggestion or a promise (*shall, should*). *Shall* is used when expressing a suggestion or when making a promise. *Should* is usually used when giving advice. It is also used to express obligation or expectation.

Shall I get you some tea? (suggestion)

You *should* visit the Eiffel Tower when you are in Paris. (advice)

F Fill in the blanks. Use can, could, would, may or might.

1. It was possible for you to come earlier. You could have taken the earlier train.
2. When you say something seems possible, it means we might expect it to happen.
3. The sky is overcast. You had better take an umbrella. It may rain anytime now.
4. When we were younger, we could run up that hill and race down too!
5. If an alternative plan is suggested, you could decide to adopt that one, couldn't you?

G Complete the dialogue with will, would, won't, wouldn't, could, ought to and must.

ANITA: You must answer the doorbell as soon as it rings or the guests will leave.

MANNAT: Oh! That's not right. They ought to wait for a few moments, at least.

ANITA: I know. But they will leave immediately.

MANNAT: You mean they won't have the patience to stop for a moment too?

ANITA: You and I would do that, but they are very impatient.

MANNAT: Oh well! Even though I don't like to be pushed, I guess I will answer the bell immediately. It won't harm me!

formal letter

Writing



- H Write a persuasive letter to the Residents' Welfare Association of the society you live in asking them to change all the light bulbs in the park to LED lights to conserve energy.
- Brainstorm before writing the letter.
 - Format the letter properly.
 - Be concise.



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Word Study

A **paradox** is a statement or an expression of ideas that are opposite to each other. Even though a paradox does not seem to make sense, it can be clever, funny or witty.

All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others.

A Match the two parts of these paradoxical statements.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. I can resist anything | 5 a. begin with doubt |
| 2. I must be cruel | 4 b. it is too crowded |
| 3. You can save money by | 6 c. following the method |
| 4. Nobody goes to that restaurant because | 3 d. spending it. |
| 5. To believe with certainty, we must | 1 e. but temptation |
| 6. Those who try to lead the people can only do so by | 2 f. to be kind. |

An **elegy** is a sad poem, written to mourn the death of someone.

B Underline the lines that show mourning.

Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth
A youth to Fortune and to Fame unknown.
Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth,
And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere,
Heav'n did a recompense as largely send:
He gave to Mis'ry all he had, a tear,
He gain'd from Heav'n ('twas all he wish'd) a friend.

No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they alike in trembling hope repose)
The bosom of his Father and his God.

Grammar Study

Verbs such as shall, will, could, would, should, may, can and might are **modal verbs**. In a sentence, they express intention (would), ability (can, could), possibility (might, may) or prohibition (must not, should not).

C Fill in the blanks with the correct modals.

1. May (May/Might) I give a suggestion?
2. You may (shall/may) be right but I'll check anyway.
3. If we're lucky it would (could/would) stop raining tomorrow.
4. Can (May/Can) you play the violin?
5. One Should (can/should) not smoke in public places.
6. I shall (would/shall) cook dinner tonight.
7. could (Could/Might) I use your phone please?
8. Madhu would (shall/would) have done everything to help you.

D Complete these sets of questions and answers with the correct modal verbs.

1. will Sara be joining us for dinner?
No, she may not; she has already eaten.
2. Do you think England will win this match?
I doubt it, but then anything can happen.
3. Isn't it wonderful that Ravi could finally buy that gift for his mother?
Yes it is, saving so much money would be tough for anyone, but he didn't let that stop him.
4. Did you know that Vasudha could dance so beautifully?
No, I had no idea! But now I shall never doubt her dancing skills.
5. May I borrow your umbrella?
Yes, but you must return it tomorrow, because it belongs to my mother and she might want to use it.
6. Should we visit the orphanage this Saturday?" asked Punit.
I think we should Perhaps we can carry some gifts for the children there.

Writing

formal letter

A **formal letter** is written for official or business reasons, usually to someone you do not know very well. It must therefore be written in the appropriate format and in a formal tone. You should clearly state the matter and use all the details. You must also avoid short forms.