

2.3 The Inchcape Rock

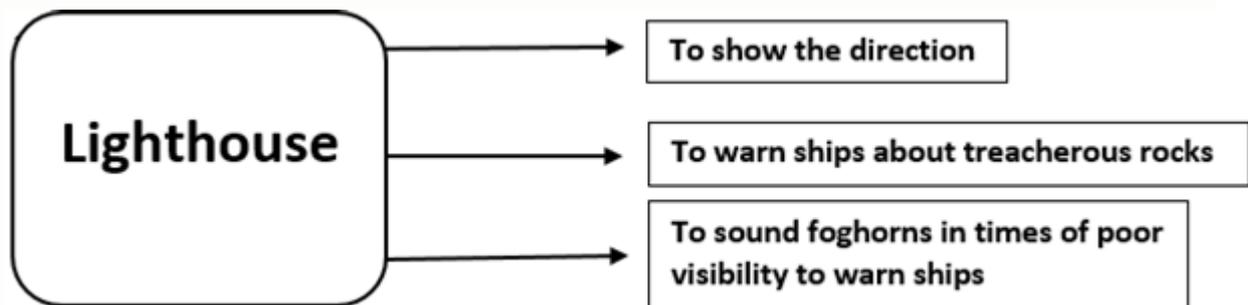
ICE BREAKERS

Q. 1. Prepare a word register related to marine life.

Ans. Sailors; ship; tides; winds; seabed;
Anchor; captain; submarine;
International-waters; port; harbour;
Shipyards; patrol; trawler; sail;
Port; starboard; deep-sea.

Q. 2. The functions of a lighthouse are -

Ans.



Q. 3. Discuss in pairs the various famous rocks in the world and mention the places where they are.

(Note: Students may use the points given in table for discussion.)

Sr. No.	Famous Rock	Place
1.	Balancing Rock (Krishna's butter-ball) 250 tons - balanced on a slope attempts to move it for safety remains unsuccessful The Trimurti Cave-dedicated to trinity Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva	Mahabalipuram

	Protected by ASI and UNESCO	
2.	<p>Ayer's Rock Called Uluru by Australian Aboriginal has carvings-paintings. Composed of sandstone The rock changes colour according to position of Sun; most striking at sunset, coloured a fiery orange-red.</p>	Central Australia
3.	<p>Giant's Causeway – Most of the columns hexagonal, - some four/five/seven/eight sided made up of some 40,000 interlocking basalt columns one of the great natural wonders – World Heritage Site.</p>	Northern Ireland
4.	<p>Sigiriya Rock plateau, formed from magma of an extinct volcano, 200 metres high; UNESCO Heritage Site Ancient hydraulic system – canals, locks, lakes, dams, bridges, fountains, surface/underground water pumps. In rainy season, water begins to circulate in Sigiriya. Fountains built in Fifth century – oldest in the world.</p>	Sri Lanka

Q. 4. Narrate in the class a story about someone who destroyed or spoilt someone else's good work.

Ans. (Points : A bright student-Punctual, cheerful, intelligent Helpful to classmates, explains and lends notes Tutored junior class students Jealous group tears up notes before exams-Is able to study with the friends whom he/she helped-The jealous group is outwitted)

Q. 5. Discuss the following expressions in pairs/groups. Take the help of your teacher.

- (a) As you sow so shall you reap?
- (b) Crime gets its own punishment
- (C) What goes around comes around
- (d) Tit for tat
- (e) Evil digs a pit for others but falls into the same.

Ans. All the above are idioms and proverbs. They all convey the same meaning. They all mean that when a person acts with a certain intention, the results will be the same as the action. If the intentions are good the person will benefit from rewards. If the intentions are evil he will be punished.

BRAINSTORMING

(A1) Narrate in groups the scene described in the beginning of the poem.

Ans. The scene described in the beginning of the poem is best captured in the first two stanzas, wherein a calm scenario has been depicted. The air, the sea and the ship are in a peaceful state. The sea-waves are so feeble that they don't send any sound or shock. They do not rise or fall enough to cause the Inchcape bell to ring.

(A2) (i) Complete the following statement.

(a) The Abbot of Aberbrothok placed a bell on the Inchcape Rock because

Ans. The Abbot of Aberbrothok placed a bell on the Inchcape Rock because there were dangerous rocks near the coast which would wreck ships.

(b) The result of the thick haze that covered the sky was that

Ans. The sailors had no way of knowing in which direction they were sailing

(c) The Rover in frustration pulled his hair and cursed himself because

Ans. He himself had cut the Bell which would have rang and the sound would have helped them to save themselves from those killer-rocks.

(d) The mariners were grateful to the Abbot of Aberbrothok because

Ans. He saved them from possible shipwrecks by installing the warning bell on Inchcape Rock.

(ii) Given below are the events that give the theme of the poem in a jumbled form. Arrange in a proper sequence as per their occurrence.

(a) The waves were so small that they did not move enough to ring the bell at the Inchcape Rock.

(b) The Abbot of Aberbrothok had placed the bell on a buoy on the rock.

(c) There was a thick haze spread over the atmosphere.

(d) Ralph bent over from the boat.

(e) Sir Ralph cursed himself in despair and in his frustration tore his hair.

Ans. (b) The Abbot of Aberbrothok had placed the bell on a buoy on the rock.

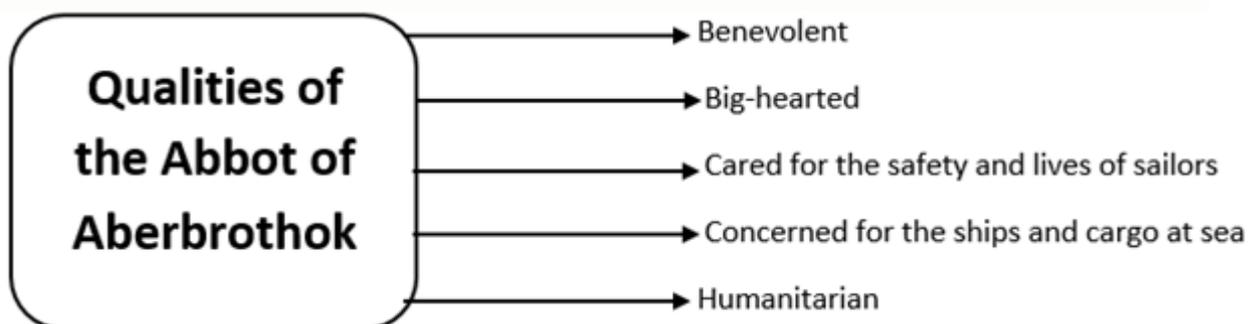
(a) The waves were so small that they did not move enough to ring the bell at the Inchcape Rock.

(d) Ralph bent over from the boat.

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**(iii) Describe the qualities of the Abbot Aberbrothok in your own words.
(Rotate your phone)**



(iv) 'Jealousy' is the most incurable defect. Justify.

Ans. When someone is in a better position of money or success or fame, there are people who feel that they should destroy that. This is jealousy. We can see people who have more, and we can also work hard to reach that position. But when someone wants to destroy that person who has reached the better position that is wickedness. The jealous person is not willing to work for that state. They will not accept a lesser place also. So a jealous mind-set slowly becomes completely evil.

(v) 'But the Rover's mirth was wickedness'. Explain this line in your own words with the help of the extract.

Ans. The season of spring made everyone feel happy and light-hearted. The Rover was whistling and singing. But this joyful mood made him reckless. He wanted to trouble the Abbot. The Abbot had put a Bell there as a warning about the Inchcape Rock. Ralph rashly decided to undo his good work. The Rover was jealous of the Abbot who was blessed by grateful sailors. He wanted to trouble the Abbot of Aberbrothok.

(A3) Some words in the poem are related to different parts of a ship or a mariner's life. Given below are the meanings of those terms. Identify the word.

Ans. (a) Helps in steering the ship - wheel

(b) The lowest part of the ship - keel

(c) Floating object that shows direction - buoy

(d) Another name for a ship - vessel

(e) Sinking - gurgling

(A4) (i) Ballad

Ballad

A ballad is a song that tells a story, and it can be dramatic, funny or romantic.

Traditionally the ballad has been considered a folkloric verse narrative which has strong associations with communal dancing. Generally, the term is used for a narrative poem which uses an elliptical and highly stylized mode of narration. The technique of repetition with variation may play an important part in it.

From the 18th century onwards, collections of folk / 'popular ballads' began to be made. The form was taken up by some of the most influential poets of the late 18th century as a folkloric form of expression.

A typical ballad consists of stanzas that contain a quatrain, or four poetic lines. Some ballads have a refrain, or a repeated chorus, just like a song does. The rhyme scheme adds musical quality to the poem.

One famous ballad is 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' by English poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

(ii) Select the appropriate figure of speech from the box given below and complete the table.

(The answer is given directly and underlined.)

[Metaphor, Alliteration, Repetition, Personification, Inversion, Simile, Apostrophe, Onomatopoeia]

Ans.

Sr. No.	Examples
1.	Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair.
2.	No stir in the air, no stir in the sea.
3.	On a buoy in the storm it floated and swung.
4.	Down sank the bell with a gurgling sound.
5.	The devil below was ringing his knell.
6.	The ship was as still as she could be.
7.	On the deck the Rover takes his stand.
8.	Oh Christ!

(Table Continue here)

Figure Of Speech	Explanation
Alliteration	The close repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
Repetition	Emphasizes the quiet stillness.
Alliteration	The sound of the vowel 'o' is repeated.

Onomatopoeia	The sound of the words resembles their meaning.
Metaphor	The pirate was fearful. In his last moments, he imagined the Devil ringing the Bell for his knell. That means he was sure of going to Hell.
Personification	The ship is spoken of as 'she' as if a human being.
Inversion	For impact the order in the sentence has been reversed.
Apostrophe	The speaker is addressing someone who is not there.

(A5) (i) Write the appreciation of this poem based on the points given below:

1) About the poem/poet and the title

2) The theme

3) Poetic style

4) The language poetic devices used in the poem

5) Special features

6) Message. Values, Morals in the poem

7) Your opinion about the poem

Ans.The Poem "The Inchcape Rock' is about a real stretch of treacherous rocks near the Scottish coast. Robert Southey wrote prose and other poems too. But this poem is well-liked. The title gives the clue that the rock is a part of an interesting story.

The theme is about an Abbot and a pirate. The Abbot is concerned for his fellow humans and helps to save sailors. He put the Inchcape Bell on a buoy to warn ships day and night of the terrible Inchcape Rock, during storms.

[According to records, warning bell was placed.]

But the Rover in a fit of madness, on a spring day, cut the bell just to trouble the Abbot.

Many months later, when the pirate was sailing towards Scotland, the weather was different. As the frightened sailors were caught in the dark stormy sea the pirate realised he had not troubled the Abbot but brought ruin for himself and his sailors.

The poem is a ballad. The story is told in stanzas of four lines, with aabb rhyme. The story is told in easy language. The poet uses many Old English words like 'blest', 'Quoth', and 'canst'.

The poet begins with spring, a metaphor for the pleasant mood, with a calm sea, still air and the ship in quiet waters. Repetition emphasizes the gladness in the heart.

The mood changes from mischief to wickedness. When the mist blocks the sun, metaphor makes the story gloomy, suspenseful. The nightfall is the metaphor for the dark situation for the ship, its sailors. They finally meet a violent end. There is alliteration which adds to the beauty of the poem.

The poem is a didactic one with a clear message -

"When we try to trouble others, trouble first comes to the doer."

The story has a moral and is useful even in these times.

(ii) Compose 4 to 6 lines on 'Sea'.

Ans. Sea

I meet the sky far away, brothers of the same colour.

I mirror his white woolly sheep and birds.

I pull and push; deep down or sometimes upwards

In my cool-world, small and big creatures, softly slither.

(A6) (i) Expand the ideas on your own on the following topics.

(a) Pride goes before a fall.

(b) Time and tide wait for none.

(c) Man proposes, God disposes.

(d) Look before you leap.

[**Note:** Answer to first topic is given below. Points are given to topics b, c and d. Students may write their own answer based on the given points.]

(a) Pride goes before a fall.

(b) Time and tide wait for none.

(c) Man proposes, God disposes.

(d) Look before you leap. (a) Pride goes before a fall.

Ans.

There is a saying in Sanskrit that translates as "Knowledge brings humility." The opposite would be that only an ignorant person would be proud or arrogant. A person becomes overconfident about himself or what he has. He starts thinking lowly of others. Only a harsh

experience makes him see his stupidity.

There is a story about the God of riches who was drunk on his wealth. He invited all the other gods to a grand feast so that his wealth would be seen by them. He also invited Shiva and Parvati. They gently told him they would not be able to come. They said their son Ganesha would come instead.

The host welcomed his guests. Ganesha also arrived. The guests seated in a dazzling hall ate their fill of the lavish food. They praised the food, the hospitality and took leave impressed by the grandeur of everything there.

But Ganesha was still being served. The host was stunned to see the servants running frantically to serve at the little boy's speed of eating. The cooks were preparing more food. The puzzled King saw to it that Ganesha was served what he wanted.

Then word came from the kitchen that supplies were needed. Soon the supplies in adjacent villages were empty. Ganesha in anger chased the King till he ran to Shiva's abode. Ganesha complained he was not fed. The King realized his foolishness trying to impress the Lord and Mother with his riches. He went humbled, not able to feed one child.

Hence how much ever one possesses one must not think lowly of others. The right kind of knowledge makes a person more and more humble. Like the tree full of fruits bends lower and lower.

(b) Time and tide wait for none

Points:

There is a time for doing each thing

- 1) Postponing action is laziness
- 2) If the time for the action is lost the opportunity is lost for ever
- 3) Only regret remains.

(c) Man proposes, God disposes

Points :

- 1) It is in one's power to plan a way of doing things
- 2) It is a smart thing to prepare in advance
- 3) In spite of planning we may not be able to carry on with the plan due to circumstances
- 4) We must accept the unexpected circumstances and yet go ahead by some other method
- 5) We must be flexible and find an alternative way

6) It is smart to always have a Plan B ready

(d) Look before you leap

Points:

- 1) Before we act one must think of the results
- 2) Only a fool will act without thinking of the future consequences of the present action
- 3) If we think the results are going to harm someone, one must not do that
- 4) It is also a good thing to take the advice of experienced or elders when taking important decisions

(ii) The poem begins with:

**"Without either sign or sound of their shock,
The waves flowed over the Inchcape Rock.'**

It ends with:

"Till the vessel strikes with a shivering shock.'

On the basis of these lines explain the change in mood of the poem.

Ans. At the beginning of the poem the season is spring, the weather is mild and the sea waters are calm. The waves pour softly over the Inchcape Bell. The Heavy Bell on a buoy would ring due to strong waves only in stormy weather.

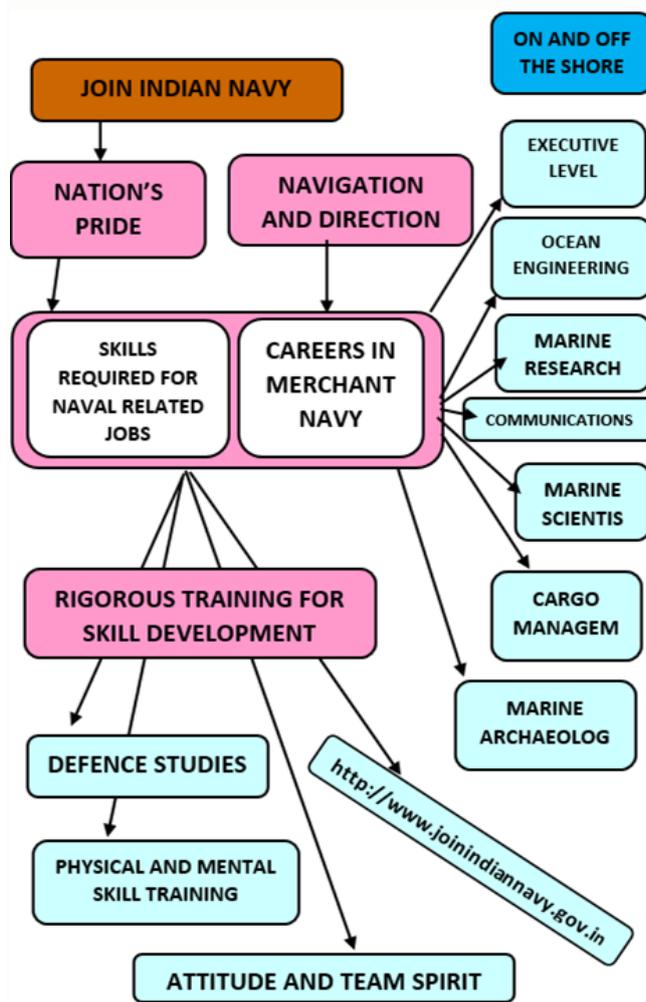
When the Rover cut the Bell it was spring season. The mood was happy, light-hearted. He was up to mischief in a rash, jolly mood on a lovely spring day. He wanted to only trouble the Abbot.

After undoing the Abbot's good work the Rover went away on his criminal voyages.

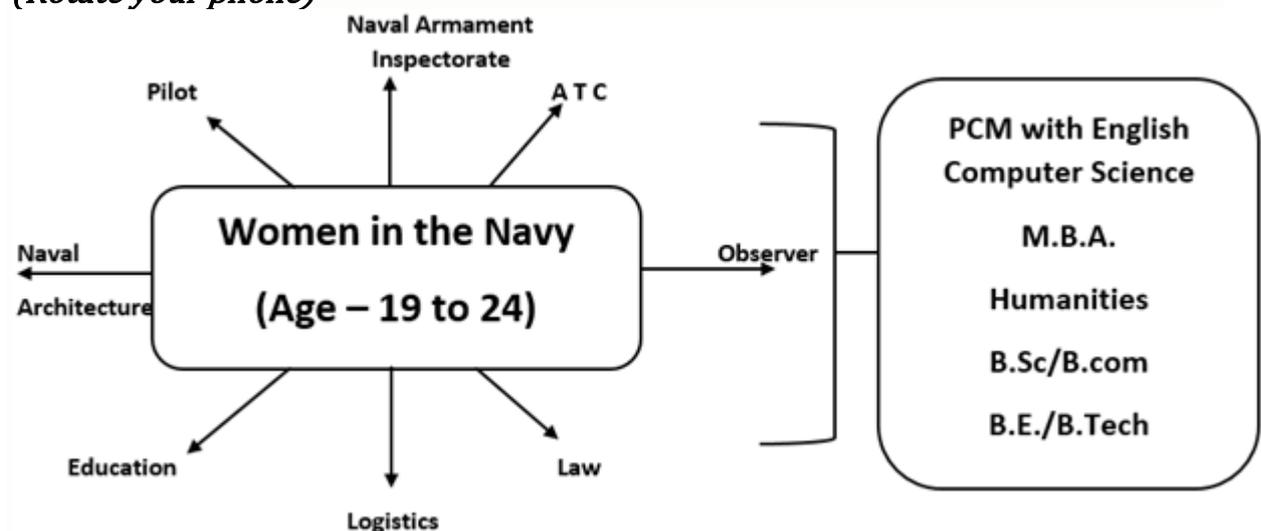
But when he was returning the sea was stormy. Wild winds threw the ship off course. The mood is of confusion and fear because a thick fog covered them from the sun. The mood is of suspense, the sailors are lost.

By nightfall they did not still know where they were. They are really and metaphorically in the dark. They could hear the waves crashing yet they did not know which land was near. There is fear. There was no wild wind but the rough sea was pulling their ship along. They desperately wanted some clue to help them to know their location. The ship shattered onto the rocks as the Rover yelled and cursed. The dramatic end is violent and filled with despair.

(A7) (i) Read the following tree diagram and find out more information about opportunities in 'on and off the shore' the Indian Navy.



(ii) Required qualifications and various fields / opportunities for women to join in the Navy.
(Rotate your phone)



(iii) Colleges that provide education in oceanography –
 1) National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.

- 2) National Institute of Oceanography, Mumbai.
- 3) MBA (Logistic Shipping Management), IIKM Business School, Calicut, Kerala.
- 4) Indira Gandhi College of Distance Education IGCDE, Tamil Nadu.

Ans. (i) On Shore and Off Shore Opportunities in the Indian Navy:

1) Executive Level:

A lot of opportunities are available at the Executive Level in the Indian Navy. The various specializations available are:

1. Gunney and Missiles
2. Anti - Submarine Warfare
3. Navigation and direction
4. Communications
5. Aviation
6. Submarine
7. Hydrography
8. Diving
9. Law
10. Air Traffic Control
11. Naval Armament Inspection
12. Logistics
13. Information Technology

2) Ocean Engineering:

This field of engineering deals with the design, research and development, testing, analysis, operations, maintenance of structure, marine vehicles and other systems onshore and offshore.

3) Marine Research:

This branch is responsible for conducting deep-sea exploration, studying the

effect of climatic changes, atmospheric physics, land and water geology, mineralogy, bacteriology, radio-transmission studies, underwater acoustics, conducting routine data collection, and building facilities and expertise in different disciplines of oceanography.