

■ **Answers**

- I. lifting his mood from sadness to a lighter, refreshed state
- II. The crow, the hemlock tree, and the falling snow are simple, ordinary elements of nature, usually seen as negative. Yet, they unexpectedly bring joy to the poet, changing his gloomy state of mind into a brighter and more hopeful one.
- III. D snowflakes
- IV. A i only

■ **Answers**

- I. The evidence is the poet's own experience with desire. He has 'tasted' desire and knows how powerful and destructive it can be, which is why he favours fire.
- II. The poet predicts that the world will end either in fire or in ice. Fire stands for uncontrolled passion and desire, while ice represents hatred and indifference. Both emotions are strong enough to cause destruction, though the poet leans more towards fire.
- III. **B** metaphors
- IV. The overall mood of the extract is calm, thoughtful, and reflective. The poet quietly considers two different possibilities for the world's end, using them as symbols of destructive human emotions.

■ **Answers**

- I. **B** His power and freedom are confined by captivity.
- II. The phrase 'concrete cell' indicates that the tiger is confined to a small, hard and unnatural cage.
- III. The poet mentions that the tiger is 'ignoring visitors' show that is indifferent to humans and uninterested in being on display. His focus is on his confinement and lost freedom. This highlights the tiger's frustration and mental suffering.
- IV. inability to use his natural power

■ **Answers**

I. D

II. The tiger's restless pacing and indifference to visitors indicate that captivity suppresses natural instincts. Captivity causes mental stress and prevents wild animals from living according to their natural behaviours. It highlights the cruelty of confining such powerful creatures.

III. The phrase, 'But he's locked in a concrete cell' conveys the poet's idea that captivity restricts the tiger's natural freedom.

IV. indifference, alienation