



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: ENGLISH	Date of Submission: APRIL 2021
STUDY NOTES	Topic: THE FOG	Note: For Reference



SETTING OF THE POEM

The poem takes place in a foggy street in London.
The poet explains a trip on this particular street when it was very foggy.

THEME

The poem is about how the people trust only what they literally see and lack awareness of love, faith, belief, religion, conditions etc.

SUMMARY

The poet W.H. Davies describes in his poem, 'The Fog' the effect of the fog on him. It blurred his vision and he was unable to see things clearly. He lost the sense of direction and space, not knowing where to go. He felt there was nothing in his head except for two burning eyes. He couldn't breathe due to the dense fog and he coughed. The street lamps falling on the moving car no more helped people and looked like distant stars. A man, who passed by the poet, offered him to show the way. The man led the poet home and when they reached home the poet came to learn that the man was blind as he rapped the stones with his stick.

KNOW THE AUTHOR

William Henry Davies was born in Wales in the 19th century. In 1926 Davies was honoured with the degree of [Doctor Litteris, honoris causa](#) from the [University of Wales](#).

A large collection of Davies manuscripts, including a copy of "[Leisure](#)", dated 8 May 1914, is held by the [National Library of Wales](#).

In his poem "**The Fog**", published in the 1913 Foliage, he describes the effect of the fog on him and how a blind man leads the poet through **the fog**.

POETIC DEVICES

Metaphor – A metaphor is said to be used when the poet compares one thing with another in the course of his verse. Davies also repeatedly draws comparison between the following:

1. 'It made tall men of boys

And giants of tall men.'

2. The street lamps and the lights

Upon the halted cars,

be the heavenly stars.

Simile: A simile is a figure of speech that directly compares two things. Similes differ from metaphors by highlighting the similarities between two things using words such as "like" or "as", while metaphors create an implicit comparison.

Except two heavy eyes

Like balls of burning lead.

Personification - Personification is used in the statement, '**it clutched my throat**'.

The poet uses personification, giving attributes of a man to the fog, to intensify the effect of the fog on him.

Rhyme - A rhyme is a repetition of similar sounding words, occurring at the end of lines in poems or songs. Some pairs of rhyming words from the poem are-

- (i) ken – men
- (ii) head – lead
- (iii) place – space
- (iv) cars – stars
- (v) said – led

Rhyme Scheme: abcb dece fcbc ghij keke lmkm

Some 'fog' words and phrases: fog of war, in a fog, fog up, foggiest idea, fogbank

Synonyms of fog: Murk, mist, smog, haze, clag

RESOURCE MATERIAL: <https://youtu.be/kSlq08dm89I>
<https://youtu.be/TJ2Xgn-E8WA>
<https://youtu.be/Yd4XQD1MzSk>

Listen to this WEATHER SONG and sing it together in the class:
<https://youtu.be/pHxHsgONGus>


