**MOTHER TERASA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE**

**METTUSALAI, ILLUPUR, PUDUKKOTTAI (DT) – 622 102**

**(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Trichy)**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**

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**POETRY I**

**UNIT –I**

1. **How does the poem define Immortality?**

The speaker really and truly believes that immortality can be achieved through great works of art. If you build it, immortality will come.

1. **What is the dramatic element in “One day I wrote her name upon the strand?**

Immortalizing a lover in poetry.

1. **Who is the women addressed in Spenser’s sonnet sequence of “One day I wrote her name upon the strand?**

The women to whom Spenser dedicated his sonnet sequence, amoretti, is Elizabeth boyle, his second wife. For more information about her, you’ll find useful fred blick’s “Spenser’s amoretti and Elizabeth boyle: her names immortalized.

1. **Who is the woman addressed in Edmund Spenser’s sonnet, “one day I wrote her name upon the strand?**

It is likely that the woman is Elizabeth boyle, his second wife, to whom the poet dedicated his sonnet sequence, amoretti.

1. **How was the theme of love show in Edmund Spenser’s Sonnet 75?**

In “One day I wrote her name upon the strand”, the addressed indirectly his beloved, attempting to convince her that their love will live eternally.

1. **Where are the stressed syllables in sonnet 18?**

Shakespeare’s sonnets are composed in a meter called iambic pentameter. This means that the prevailing, or most often used, metrical foot is the iamb, and this foot is composed…

1. **How does the poem “Sonnet 18” achieve its objective through dispraise?**

To “dispraise” is criticize something or to speaker negativity about it. “Sonnet 18” is a love poem meant to flatter and declare the author’s love to the subject.

1. **Why does Shakespeare start Sonnet 18with question?**

Sonnet 18 begins with one of the most famous opening lines in all of Shakespeare’s sonnets: “shall I compare them to a summer’s day?” in literary terms, this is a device known as a rhetorical.

**Unit II**

1. **What is the patriarchal tradition about women?**

They consider women as a heroine and a goddess, worthy of love and admiration.

1. **What is the attitude of the metaphysical poets about woman?**

They poked fun at woman’s fashions, weakness and faithlessness.

1. **What is the metaphysical conceit?**

Two dissimilar images fussed by violence, an extended metaphor.

1. **What is Andrew marwell’s poetry established him as a metaphysical poet?**

One example of marvell’s metaphysical approach “to his coy mistress”. This poem expresses the metaphysical conceit which is an attitude that comes across through a debate or argument.

1. **What is summary of Andrew marwell’s poem “The definition of love?**

Andrew marvell’s “the definition of love” is a highly complex poem, grounded in scientific and religious belief of its period. It described an unrequited love, describe in such general terms.

**Unit III**

1. **In “lycidas, “how does Milton illustrate the healing power of nature?**

Lycidas has been tragically drowned at sea. In that sense, nature is responsible for his death. Yet the waves that sent the young swain to his untimely demise are utterly indifferent to human.

1. **What do laurels and myrtles stand for in “lycidas”?**

In the opening lines of Milton’s “lycidas,” the speaker declares, “yet once more, O ye laure, and once more / ye myrtles brown.”

1. **Is john Milton’s poem “lycidas” merely a personal lament for a dead friend or is it a poem of greater significance?**

Edward king, the young fellow student at Cambridge university whose untimely death is lamented in john Milton’s elegy “lycidas,” was apparently not a particularly close friend of the poet.

1. **Examine the elegiac elements in john Milton’s pastoral elegy lycidas?**

Characteristic of an elegiac poem cover a broad spectrum of items. Milton’s pastrol elegy lycidas includes all the primary ones and a good number of the optional ones.

1. **What are some ways in which Milton user religious and pastoral elements in the poem titled “lycidas”?**

Pastoral elements are important throughout john Milton’s poem titled “lycidas.” But the combination of pastoral and religious elements becomes especially important beginning in line76.

**Unit IV**

1. **What kind of poem is this?**

‘A song for st. Cecilia’s day is the type of poem that sweeps your feet.

1. **What is the theme of the poem? How does the poet present his theme?**

Its musical theme makes it timeless, like all great classics, and john Dryden’s magnificent use of contrast throughout the poem gives it tremendous impact.

1. **What is the story about?**

There is the specific contrast in the form of antithesis within several of the stanzas, and there is more general contrast between the stanzas themselves.

1. **What is mean by political satire?**

Political satire is a form of entertainment meant to poke fun at politics. It is often subversive in nature but does necessary carry a specific agenda.

1. **Why does pope compare Addison with Atticus and Cato?**

Pope was engaged in a literary spat with Joseph addition eighteen century man of letters and editor of the hugely influential periodical the spectator.

1. **In pope’s essay for criticism, does he show himself to be a good critic?**

Our judgment of pope himself as a critic rest, of course, upon our own aesthetic principles with regard to literature and other forms of art.

**Unit v**

1. **What is the theme of the lamb by William Blake?**

The lamb poem from Blake’s collections of poetry called “songs of innocence and experience “. That is a good bit of knowledge to keep in mind when determined the themes. \

1. **Is the speaker addressing anyone in particular in William Blake’s poem, the lamb?**

There is no doubt in my mind that William Blake is addressing an actual lamb, that he is drawing attention to god and his sonless, the Lamb of God.

1. **Describe the setting of the poem?**

The poem ‘the village preacher’ by Oliver goldsmith narrates the story of an old school master. The poem starts with the depiction of an old, abandoned school. The poet tells that this school. School used to be “noisy mansion” and a stern and strict man used to teach there.