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 **II –SEMESTER**

 **POETRY FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION**

 **Subject code; 16ELCE2**

 **PART -II-ENGLISH**

 **UNIT-I**

 **1. ALL THE WORLD’S A STAGE**

 **-WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

**Q 1. What are the 7 stages of human life?**

 Seven Stages of Development. Assignment 2: Human Development There are seven stages human moves through during his or her life span. These stages include **infancy**, **early childhood**, **middle childhood**, **adolescence**, **early adulthood**, **middle adulthood** and **old age**.

**Q 2. What is the second stage played by man?**

 In the **second stage** of life **man plays** the role of a small **boy** or **child**. He holds a school bag, has a shiny face and walks as slowly as he can because he does not like school and is reluctant to leave home.

**Q 3. What is the meaning of 7 Ages of Man?**

 The speech compares the world to a stage and life to a play, and catalogues the **seven stages** of a **man's** life, sometimes referred to as the **Seven Ages of Man**: 1**. Infant**, 2.**schoolboy**, 3.**lover**, 4. **Soldier,** 5. **Justice**, 6.**pantaloon** and 7.**old age**, facing imminent death.

**Q 4. What type of poem is all the world's a stage?**

 Historical Perspective. **All The World's A Stage** is a **poem** written by William Shakespeare. In fact, it was not a **poem** earlier, but a monologue from the maestro's As You like It. This monologue is said by Melancholy Jaques in Act II Scene VII.

 **2. THE ROAD NOT TAKEN**

 **-ROBERT FROST**

**Q 1. What is the meaning of the poem The Road Not Taken?**

 "The **Road Not Taken**" is an ambiguous **poem** that allows the reader to think about choices in life, whether to go with the mainstream or go it alone. If life is a journey, this **poem** highlights those times in life when a decision has to be made.

**Q 2. What type of poem is the road not taken?**

 "The **Road Not Taken**" is a narrative **poem**. It reads naturally or conversationally and begins as a **kind** of photographic depiction of a quiet moment in woods. It consists of four stanzas of 5 lines each. The first line rhymes with the third and fourth, and the second line rhymes with the fifth (ABAAB).

**Q 3. Why is the road not taken important?**

 This poem tells a lot about life in general. Life is all about making choices, whether it's about choosing to change your daily diet or choosing the right partner. Every choice has its significance in some way or the other.

**Q 4. Why did the speaker decide to take the less Travelled road?**

 The speaker **choose** the **less travelled road** which was grassy and many people not used that **road**. He **choose** the **less travelled road** because he wanted to judge himself and check his capability about being different from others and that has made all the difference.

**Q 5. Why does the Traveller feel sorry?**

 In the poem **'The Road Not Taken' by Robert Frost**, the **traveler** comes across a diversion in the road that leads to **two different paths**. He **feels sorry** that he cannot travel both the roads at the same time. He cannot decide which road to take and he is full of regret because of this.

 **UNIT-II**

 **1. Ode to the West Wind**

 **-P.B.** **Shelley**

**Q 1. What is the message of Ode to the West Wind?**

 What **message** does Shelley want to convey in "**Ode to the West Wind**"? In "**Ode to the West Wind**," Shelley is comparing the process and power of nature with the process and power of poetry. This is a Romantic poem which directly expresses the link between the "outer"...

**Q 2. What is the theme of Ode to the West Wind?**

 Major **themes** in “**Ode to the West Wind**”: Power, human limitations and the natural world are the major **themes** of this poem. The poet adores the power and grandeur of the **west wind**, and also wishes that revolutionary ideas could reach every corner of the universe.

**Q 3. What does the poet request of the west wind and why?**

 The speaker of this **poem** wishes for the Western **Wind** to grant him a new creative life, just as it **does** with nature. He says; Make me thy lyre, even as the forest is: What if my leaves are falling like its own!

**Q 4. How is Ode to the West Wind a romantic poem?**

 It appears frequently in **Romantic poetry**, in keeping with the movement's emphasis on capturing “the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings,” as Wordsworth wrote in the preface to “Lyrical Ballads.” The first words of “**West Wind**” are an apostrophe: “O wild **West Wind** and apostrophes pepper the **poem** throughout.

 **2. La Belle Dame sans Merci**

 **Poem by John Keats**

**Q 1. What is the meaning of La Belle Dame sans Merci?**

 "The **Belle Dame sans Merci**" **means**, in French, the beautiful lady without mercy (pity). The central idea of the poem is that beauty and our own illusions about it can deceive us.

**Q 2. Why did Keats write La Belle Dame sans Merci?**

 “**La Belle Dame sans Merci**” was **written** in the heat of his passion for Fanny, the fever of death hanging over him. He was on fire poetically, in love, growing ill, and suffering from depression

**Q 3. What does knight at arms mean?**

 A medieval tenant giving military service as a mounted man-at-**arms** to a feudal landholder. b. A medieval gentleman-soldier, usually high-born, raised by a sovereign to privileged military status after training as a page and squire.

**Q 4. Does the knight die in La Belle Dame sans Merci?**

 **La Belle Dame sans Merci**  Summary. The speaker of the poem comes across a "**knight** at arms" alone, and apparently dying, in a field somewhere.

**Q 5. Who is the protagonist in La Belle Dame sans Merci?**

 **Keats**' “La Belle Dame sans Merci” opens with the protagonist, knight- at-arms and fractions of nature

 **UNIT-III**

 **1. ULYSSES**

 **-LORD ALFRED TENNYSON**

**Q 1. What is the main idea of the poem Ulysses?**

 The **central theme** of “**Ulysses**” is that there is a search for adventure, experience and meaning which makes life worth living. Tennyson used **Ulysses** as the old adventurer, unwilling to accept the settling of old age, longing for one more quests. Tennyson also wrote this in memory of his friend Arthur Hallam.

**Q 2. What does Ulysses poem mean?**

 “**Ulysses**" details **Ulysses**' intense dissatisfaction and boredom on his island home of Ithaca. The **poem** is a monologue spoken by him, where he not only expresses his discontent, but also describes his desire to keep sailing. ... The **poem** concludes with his resolution to "strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

**Q 3. What is the story of Ulysses?**

 The legendary Greek hero, **Odysseus** was the king of Ithaca, a small island in the Ionian sea, where he lived with his wife Penelope. He was known to Romans as **Ulysses**. After fighting the war against the city of Troy with the Greeks, he started his journey home. His sailing journey was obstructed by the sea god Poseidon.

**Q 4. What conflict does Ulysses experience?**

 One **conflict** faced by the speaker in this poem is the **conflict** between his age and his waning strength on the one hand and his desire for more adventures on the other.

 **2. MY LAST DUCHESS**

 **-Robert Browning**

**Q**  1. What is My Last Duchess based on?

 Duke Alfonso II

 This poem is set in 1564 and is **based** on the real-life Duke Alfonso II who ruled Ferrara, Italy in the latter half of the 16th century. In the poem, he's talking about **his** first wife Lucrezia de' Medici, who died under suspicious circumstances shortly after marrying the Duke.

**Q 2. How did the duchess in My Last Duchess die?**

 In **My Last Duchess**, the **duchess** has **died**, most likely as an act of murder. The speaker in the poem is the **duchess's** husband, the duke.

**Q 3. Is My Last Duchess a dramatic monologue?**

 A **dramatic monologue** is a poem in which a speaker addresses another person who does not answer back. ... "**My Last Duchess**" is a classic example of a **dramatic monologue**. The duke addresses an emissary who has come to arrange **his** next marriage. He speaks to him about **his** dead wife, the "**last duchess**" of the title.

**Q 4. How is pride shown in My Last Duchess?**

 The first stanza is introduced with, “That's **my last Duchess** painted on the wall”. This illustrates **pride** due to the fact that the author has intentionally included the word '**my**'. This implies the imagery that he has ownership over the **Duchess**, also implying that he is a Duke.

**Q 5. What literary devices are used in the poem My Last Duchess?**

 Browning combines the **literary** device enjambment, sentences that run from one line of **poetry** to the next, with the formal conventions of rhymed couplets (AABB) and iambic pentameter. Notice how this creates an intentionally jarring style that adds to the disturbing impression made by the Duke in **his** monologue.

 **UNIT –IV**

 **1. A PRAYER FOR MY DAUGHTER**

 **-W.B.YEATS**

**Q 1. What is the theme of a prayer for my daughter?**

 A **Prayer for My Daughter** by William Butler Yeats

“A **Prayer for My Daughter**” is concerned with surviving the chaos of the modern world—the separation of reason from passion, or the surrender of reason to one's own violence or the anarchy of the external world.

**Q 2. When was A Prayer for My Daughter written?**

 "A **Prayer for my Daughter**" is a poem **by** William Butler Yeats **written** in 1919 and **published** in 1921 as part of Yeats' collection Michael Robartes and **the** Dancer. It is **written** to Anne, his **daughter** with Georgie Hyde Lees, whom Yeats married after his last marriage proposal to Maud Gonne, was rejected in 1916.

**Q 3. What is Yeats first prayer for his daughter?**

 **The first** thing **Yeats** wishes is that **his daughter** will be given beauty, but not **the** kind that will distract others or herself—that others might become "distraught" by her beauty, or that she might become too preoccupied **with** her own image in **the** mirror.

**Q 4. What was the name of Yeats daughter?**

 [**Anne Yeats**](https://www.google.com/search?q=Anne+Yeats&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgVuLUz9U3MKkwSsl4xOjMLfDyxz1hKatJa05eYzTh4grOyC93zSvJLKkUUuNig7JkuHilELo0GKS4uRBcnkWsXI55eakKkamJJcUAOsd8smAAAAA)

 **2. THE JOURNEY OF MAGI**

 **-T.S.ELIOT**

**Q 1. What is the theme of the Journey of the Magi?**

 Eliot and the **Theme** of **Journey of the Magi**. **Journey of the Magi** is a poem that explores the **journey** the **wise men** took when following the star to Bethlehem where the Christ child was born. It is a metaphorical poem, representing birth and death, renewal and spiritual rebirth.

**Q 2. Who is the speaker in Journey of the Magi?**

 “**Journey of the Magi**” **Speaker**

 The poem is a dramatic monologue, and, on a surface level, the **speaker** in this poem is one of the **magi** (known singularly as a magus) who visited the baby Jesus shortly after his birth.

**Q 3. How long did the journey of the Magi take?**

 The **wise men** described in the Bible were Parthian **Magi**. The **journey** from Parthia to Jerusalem is approximately 500 miles. By caravan, with no major detours or disruption, this trek would have probably **taken** 50 to 60 days.

**Q 4. What is the background of the poem Journey of the Magi?**

 "The **Journey of the Magi**" is a document of Eliot's burgeoning Christian faith, which finds its first full expression in Ash Wednesday. Although Eliot believes in the Incarnation, he remains physically present in a sinful world, the fallen world, the world of the here and now in which we all live.

**Q 5. Who are the 3 Kings?**

* There is an Armenian tradition identifying the "Magi of Bethlehem" as **Balthasar** of **Arabia**, **Melchior** of **Persia**, and **Gaspar** of **India**.
* All three gifts are ordinary offerings and gifts given to a king. Myrrh being commonly used as anointing oil, frankincense as a perfume, and gold as a valuable.
* The **three gifts** had a spiritual meaning**: gold** as a symbol of **kingship on earth**, **frankincense** (an [incense](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incense)) as a symbol of **deity**, and **myrrh** (an embalming oil) as a symbol of **death**

 **Unit-V**

 **1. THE UNKNOWN CITIZEN**

 **-W.H.AUDEN**

**Q 1. What is the theme of the Unknown Citizen?**

 **Identity**. By definition, the Unknown Citizen has no **identity**. With the related concept of the Unknown Soldier, it is the soldier's physical remains, or dead body, that cannot be identified.

**Q 2. Who is the speaker of the unknown citizen?**

 The speaker of **W. H. Auden's** poem “The Unknown Citizen” praises a nameless citizen who to **the state** was a “saint,” but **Auden** satirizes the speaker and his values by making it clear that the citizen, by devoting himself entirely to serving the “Greater Community,” had lost his identity.

**Q 3. Why is the unknown citizen unknown?**

 This idea of the **unknown citizen** is also an allusion to the "**Unknown** Soldier." This is a reference to the **unknown**, **unidentified** American soldiers who are buried in Arlington National Cemetery. ... But the **unknown** soldiers remain a symbol of sacrifice and valor that most people do respect and even cherish.

**Q 4. What does the unknown citizen poem mean?**

 It's all an act. The **poem is** pretending to be an official celebration of a dead person: the **Unknown Citizen**. The words are inscribed on a "marble monument" that was paid for by the State, or government. ... It seems that "JS/07 M 378" **is** how the **Unknown Citizen is** identified, and the monument **is** dedicated "To" him.

 **2. NIGHT OF THE SCORPION**

-NISSIM EZEKIEL

**Q 1. What is the theme of Night of the Scorpion?**

 The **theme** of the poem "The **Night of the Scorpion**" is the effort of the father and the peasants to save the mother from the effect of the poison of **scorpion**.

**Q 2. What does the poem night of the scorpion says about a mother?**

 The **poem** “**Night of the Scorpion**” is about a **night** in which the **mother** of the **poet** was stung by a **scorpion**. The **mother** cried in pain for the whole **night**. Different people held

Different opinions for the incident. Some said that it was a curse of the **mother** for the wrongs which she **did** in her last life.

**Q 3. Why does the mother thank God even after being stung by the scorpion?**

 **A** sign of her prevailing love and affection for her children **is** shown **when** she **thanks God** that she **was stung** and not her children. ... She **even thanks** the **God** for **scorpion stinging** her and not her kids as she thinks they couldn't have endured the pain of the **scorpion** sting.

**Q 4. How was the mother bitten by scorpion?**

 Due to rain, a **scorpion** entered the poet's house. It **stung** the poet's **mother** and crawled under a sack of rice. The poison was spreading through the body of the **mother**. The **scorpion** may have foreseen that the villagers will search for it and kill it.

**Q 5. What light do the lines thanks God the scorpion picked me and spared my children throw on the character of the mother?**

 The **lines** "**thank God the scorpion picked** on **me/and spared my children**" only shows the **mother's** selfless love for her **children** and is even happy to suffer the most painful of hurt as long as her **children** are safe from experiencing the same fate.