**VALLUVAR COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT-KARUR**

**MODERN LITERATURE – IV**

**I – M.A ENGLISH**

**SHORT ANSWERS**

1. What is the source for Matthew Arnold's poem The Scholar Gipsy?

Matthew Arnold's poem, The Scholar Gipsy, which is taken from a 17th century Oxford story found in Joseph Glanvill's The Vanity of Dogmatizing, It has, on many occasions, been called one of the finest and most popular of Arnold's poems.

2. How does the poem The Scholar Gipsy open?

A pleasant August afternoon is how the poem opens, with the poet-shepherd rending away his companion shepherd to take care of his usual pastoral errands, bidding him to return in the evening when the shepherd and his companion will refurbish their quest.

3. Around whom the story in The Scholar Gipsy is woven?

Matthew Arnold weaves around the story of an impecunious Oxford student who left his studies to join bandof gypsies. He sucked up to them who eventually told him many of the secrets of their trade.

4 What is the Influence left behind by the scholar?

As time passed, he was discovered and identified by two of his former Oxford associates, who ascertained from him that the gypsies had a traditional kind of learning among them. And could do wonders by the power of imagination, their fancy being that of others,

5. What is the decision taken by the scholar afterwards?

When he had gained the knowledge of all that the gypsies had taught him he said, he would leave them and reveal those secrets to the world.

6. What effect does the pastoral landscape have on the poem?

The very lucid depiction of the pastoral landscape in the dream vision is generally and justly appreciated for its charm, its visual accuracy and fidelity to nature. Admiration of this section, almost to the exclusion of the rest of the poem, has been for long the stock response to the poem.

7. What does Arnold's poem The Scholar Gipsy highlight?

Arnold explores the depressing monotony and toil of modern life - it is unique in that it works through a narrative.

8. How does Arnold criticize modern life?

Arnold criticizes modern life as wearing down even the strongest of men. Flies choice of the word "disease" is telling, since it implies that this lifestyle is contagious. Even those who try to avoid modern life will eventually become infected.

9. How does the speaker in the poem The Scholar Gipsy Imagine about the scholar?

The speaker imagines him as a shadowy figure, who is welting for the spark from heaven," just fake everyone lose on Earth is, the speaker even claims to have seen the scholar-

10. How does Lippo explain his art and its purpose?

Throughout his drunken ramblings, Lippo tosses in some of his own philosophies about art and its purpose, and how his ideas differ from those of the Church and even his powerful patron, Cosmo Medici. It's hard to please both himself and his two very different masters, but he's working on a painting that will do just that.

11. State Browning own philosophy of life in the poem 'Fra Lippo Lippi.'

We get the gist of Browning's philosophy of life in the words of Lippi, when he says, "This world's no blot for us/ Nor blare, it means intensely and means good."

12. What is Lippi's view of the purpose of painting?

The poem reveals Lippi's view of the purpose of painting and the poet's own beliefs about the function of poetry. Both the poet and the painter have the power of imagination To them life is the first concern of life, be it to the artist, the painter or anyone.

13. What does Lippi think, when he paints?

When he paints, he insists. He always remembers the God of Genesis, creating Eve in the Garden of Eden. He explains that by responding to the beauty of God's creation, human baings are led to thank God and thinks to be aware of the soul within themselves,

14. State the Greek myth on which 'Tithonus is based?

The poem's tragic situation is based on the Greek my thof Tithonus of Troy and Eos. Tithonus was not entirely human, being the son of King Laomedon of Troy by a water nymph. In the myth, Eos kidnapped him and asked Zeus for Tithonus to receive eternal life, but she neglected to stipulate eternal youth.

15. Whom does Tithonus reflect upon?

In seven blank-verse paragraphs, Alfred, Lord Tennyson's "Tithonus" reflects upon the strange and tragic fate of its speaker, the doomed lover of Aurora, the goddess of the dawn in Roman mythology. According to legend, the Trojan prince Tithonus received the gift of immortality from the gods at Aurora's request.

16. Why did Tithonus continue to grow old?

Because the goddess neglected to obtain for him the gift of eternal youth, Tithonus continued to grow old, without "the power to die," until he was turned into a grasshopper.

17. How does Tithonus lament his alienation?

Tithonus laments his alienation from human community, pro- vides a requiem for his lost youth and beauty, and vainly I’m- pores the goddess to release him from love and life. By using Tithonus as an object lesson, Tennyson suggests that eternal life may be more of a curse than a blessing.

18. How does Tithonus present himself?

The speaker refers to death as an unexpected blessing from which he alone, of all living things, is doomed to be exempt: Me only cruel immortality/ Consumes," Tithonus also portrays himself as the dawn's emasculated victim, an insubstantiail aouvnt ol the world sel kuth by Yeate himsolf in hus bok A

19. How, according to Yeats, is a gradual change in thepoem?

The process reverses after another twenty centuries have passed, and so on, producing a cyclic pattern throughout timme. in the early twentieth-century Yeats envisioned the primary gyre, the age of Christianity to be at its fullest expansion and approaching a turning point when the primary would begin to contract and the antithetical enlarge.

20. What is the significance of the final lines of the poem?

At the end of the poem, the speaker asks a rhetorical question which really amounts to a prophecy that the beast is on its way to Bethlehem, the birthplace of Chartat, to be born into the world.

21. What do the opening words of the poem 'Pied Beauty' suggest?

The opening words of the poem paraphrase in English the Latin motto of the Jesuits: Ad majored Dei gloried (To the greater glory of God). Hopkins was a member of the Jesuits, an order of Roman Catholic priests with the official name of the Society of Jesus. The order was founded by the Spanish theologian Saint Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556). His Spanish name was San Ignacio de Loyola.

22. How does Hopkins praise God?

Hopkins praises God for dappled, or spotted, things. This is a unique idea, as humans tend to both seek and praise perfection. The idea that a perfect God could delight in the imperfections of his creation gives us pause.

23. What is special about the word 'pied'?

If we look at the word 'pied' in the title, we realize that it is not a common word that we use today. Pied means something that has more than one color.

24. Explain the simile used by Hopkins in the second line of the poem, 'Pied Beauty.'

In the second line, Hopkins uses a simile, comparing the sky to a 'brinded cow.' A brinded cow is a cow that has more than one color, often brown and white or black and white. The pattern varies from cow to cow. In much the same way, the sky varies from day to day, often spotted or fairly taken over with clouds. It is this variety that keeps us enthralled with the sky's beauty from day to day,

25. Explain the terms 'Rose moles' and fresh fire-coal chestnut falls."

Rose moles' are colored spots on trout. It is interesting that Hopkins takes the time to notice these tiny spots and appreciate

26. What does the quested reply to the first question?

To the first question, the quested replies that he has yielded to the lust.

27. What is his reply to the second question?

To the second question, he can only say that he has been shut in the tower of his own loneliness.

28. What does he admit in the last phase?

Lastly, he admits that he lacks self-control.

29.What does the benediction 'shanti' signify?

After the repetition of what the thunder said comes the benediction 'shanti.' Eliot remarks that it is equivalent to the Biblical phrase, "the peace that passed understanding.

30. Write a short note on the legend of Fisher King.

The Fisher King was a common figure in grail legends and Arthurian romances. When the knight Perceval was on his Grail quest, he stopped by a castle with a wounded King-the Fisher King. The Fisher King is almost always wounded somewhere in the general area of the groin. When he suffers, so does his kingdom, with matching infertility.

31.What does Auden's poem 'The Shield of Achilles' highlight?

The contents of the poem derive from Homer's lilied, an ancient epic poem concerning a key part of the Trojan War. The goddess Thetis, the mother of Achilles, asks the god Hephaestus to create a shield for son so he can triumph in the war against Troy.

32. What does the shield symbolize?

The shield that hangs from Achilles' shoulder stands as an emblem of valor and courage reflects the aspects of Greek civilization and was made especially for Achilles by the blacksmith of Gods.

33.What does Thetis hope for?

Thetis hopes to see images of civilization, joy, piety, and peaceful employment of athletic and musical arts. She loves her son and is thinking ahead to what he should be fighting for.

34. What is the contrast presented by Auden in the beginning of the poem, 'The Shield of Achilles'?

Thetis sees images of irrationality, war, wilderness, immorality, injustice, and punishment. The contrast between what Thetis expects and what Hephaestus delivers, what Thetis desires and what the armored thinks appropriate for Achilles, is presented by Auden in a dramatic manner.

35.What is the allusion regarding the military base?

Another allusion on the military base concerns the three people punished. A crowd watches from a distance as three figures are brought forth and bound to three posts in the ground, This scene alludes to the Crucifixion of Jesus between two others, as though the three posts are crosses.

36.What is the significance of the opening line of the poem?

The opening line beginning "It seemed that...." ushere into a dream-like world in which a meeting for the two protagonists is for us a meeting with ambiguity. "I knew we stood in hell," save the first speaker. A strange meeting in an even stranger meeting place for what will become an act of grace.

37. What does the term 'titanic wars' imply?

"Titanic Wars' imply not just Owen's war but conflicts throughout history on a gigantic scale. At the outset we are made to realize that past and present interfuse as, later in the poem, will the future also. This is Owen reaching out to an altogether new dimension.

38. What is the ambiguity reported in the early part of the poem?

So often in this poem we find ourselves on the edge of certainty. The two men had already shared one terrible, intimate moment - the moment of killing. Now comes recognition. "Piteous" not pitying of course, but calling for pity which explains why ambiguity attaches to, why the distressful hands are lifted.

39. What does the poet-prophet face?

The poet-prophet faces a probable future when a world shattered by war is accepted as the norm and endures a further regression into "this retreating world" a frightening, and accurate, prediction of events.

40.What does Owen want to claim through poetry?

As poetry's disciple, Owen is able to claim the courage, mystery, wisdom, mastery to combat the march from progress and finally when the retreat can go no further, "when much blood had clogged their chariot wheels", to bring life-giving water from sweet wells and reveal "truths that lie too deep for taint".

41. What place can the Man of Letters occupy in a skeptical, godless world? What role is Carlyle Himself?

At certain periods God sends us geniuses, sometimes as priests or poets, sometimes as soldiers or statesmen, but in. whatever guise they appear, they are our real rulers. An atmosphere of intense moral earnestness pervades the texts.

42. How would Carlyle see himself in the company of Johnson, Rousseau and Burns?

As a literary artist Cariyle stands very high in the portrayal of graphic, vivid and clear pictures. He is a pictorial artist and the pictures that he has left behind in prose are more colorful and picturesque than many of the paintings.

44. What, according to Ruskin, is the catastrophe of King Lear?

The catastrophe of every play in caused always by the folly or fault of a man: the redemption, if there be any, is by the wisdom and virtue of a woman, The catastrophe of King Lear is owing to his own want of judgment, his impatient vanity, his misunderstanding of his children; the virtue of his one true daughter would have saved him from all the injuries of the others, unless he had cast her away from him; as it is, she all but saves him.

45. What do the priests think of his refurn?

The priests of the cathedral are well aware of the coming struggle for power. The archbishop has been intriguing in France, where he has enlisted the old of the pope. Henry of Anjou is a stubborn king, however. The priests know that the strong rule by force, the weak by caprice. The only law is that of sizing power and holding it.

46. What is the appeal of the first templar to the archbishop? What is the latter's reaction?

Thomas had known worldly pleasure and worldly success many had been his friends.

47. What does the king do to make situation favorable to him?

The king encourages their excitement and when they are going to lose their patience, he surrenders. He asks time on five o'clock to consider his decision, Policy behind this speech and time is only to prepare the situation favorable to him. He uses his skill for the card that the prime minister has already applied. That's why he does not alert them with any hints.

48. In what condition did Pip see Miss Havisham in her house?

Miss Havisham was dressed in white satin with bright jewels sparkling on her neck. The bride's dress had withered had no brightness left. She was seen with sunken eyes, Her watch had stopped at twenty minutes to nine. She said that she wanted to have some diversion in the form of a play.

49. Why does Havisham look very sad and with a strange mentality?

It was because her lover who promised her to come and marry her at the appointed hour did not do so. He disappointed and made her feel angry and take vengeance for his act. To show her anger she kept herself in the same bridal uniform and stopped the clock in her room at the same hour as promised by her lover.

50. Whom does Anna marry? Do they live together after marriage?

Anna marries Tom's distant cousin Will , when she grows older. Their marriage vacillates between periods of passion and love and contention and strife. Anna and Will have several children but their marriage fails after a short time.