**ANNAI VAILANKANNI ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE**

**PG & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**

**I-M.A., MODERN LITERATURE – III**

**SHORT ANSWERS (Unit – I to V)**

**1. How is the reader introduced to the natural beauty of the River Wye?**

Wordsworth emphasizes the act of returning by making extensive use of repetition: It is in this manner that the reader is introduced to the natural beauty of the Wye River area.

 **2. What is the tripartite division of the poem?**

 The poem tripartite division encompasses a contextual scene – setting, a developing theorization of the signification of his experience of the landscape, and a final confirmatory address to the implied listener.

**3. What insight does the poet see in nature?**

 The immanence of “ a motion and a spirit, that impels / all thinking things, all objects of all thought, / and rolls through all things. With this insight he finds in nature. The anchor of my purest thoughts, the nurse/ the guide, the guardian of my heart, and soul / of all my moral being.

 **4. How does he view nature?**

 Wordsworth is “ still a lover of the meadows and the woods”, but has lost some of his gleeful exuberance. Instead, he views nature as the “ anchor of his purest thoughts, the nurse/ the guide, the guardian of my heart, and soul / of all my moral being”.

**5. What does Wordsworth see through his Sister?**

 Through her eyes, Wordsworth can see the wild vitality he had when he first visited this place, and this image of himself gives him new life.

**6. How does the poem Kubla-Khan begin?**

 The poem begins with a fanciful description of Kubla Khan’s capital Xanadu, which Coleridge places near the river Alph, which passes through caverns before reaching a dark or dead sea. Although the land is one of the man-made “pleasure”, there is a natural, “sacred” river that runs past it.

**7. What does Kubla Khan hear from afar?**

 Kubla Khan hears voices of the dead, and refers to a vague “war” that appears to be unreferenced elsewhere in the poem.

**8. What does the landscape in the poem consist of?**

 There are five miles of fertile ground with walls and towers, gardens bright with silvery streams, sweet-smelling trees, forests, surrounded by sunny spots of green vegetation are the features of the landscape portrayed by the poet.

**9. Where does James Fitz James stay?**

 A knight who calls himself as James receives hospitality in the home of Roderick Dhu, the fierce highland chief of Loch Katrine.

**10. Who is Ellen?**

 Ellen is the daughter of the outlawed Lore James of Douglas. She is loved by three persons, James Fitz James, Roderick and Young Malcolm Graeme.

**11. How does Keats address the Urn?**

 Keats addresses the urn as un ravished bride of quietness and foster child of silence and slow time. It is silent, yet informs us a lot about the past, especially of the Greek ways of life.

**12. What does Keats say about human passion?**

 According to Keats, all breathing human passion far above leaves a heart high sorrowful and cloyed. The human beings really suffer from a burning forehead and a parching tongue.

**13. How does Keats describe the melodies?**

 Keats describes the melodies as one which could last forever. The physical music will end at a particular time, but the spirit ditties could not be heard by the sensual ear, but would last for all times.

**14. What is the function of the cloud in the cycle of the nature?**

 The cloud brings water to nourish the plants and vegetation in the form of the rain, which is created from the evaporated water of bodies of water. The acts as shelter for the same vegetation from the sweltering heat of the Sun during its hottest hours.

**15. Who is pilot of the cloud?**

 Lighting is the pilot of the cloud. He sits sublime on the Skye bower.

**16. How does the cloud originates?**

 The cloud originates from bodies of water and the moisture found in with in the earth and its inhabitants. She is composed through the Sun’s intervention, whose heat evaporates the water and moisture.

**17. What are the parents of the cloud ? who is his nursling?**

 Earth and water are the parents of the cloud. It is the sky’s nursling. It appears and disappears as if in a cycle.

**18. What does Byron say about true joy?**

 True joy most often goes un appreciated, until it is gone. That is when the truth of its power is realized. It is the fleeting joy, which if taken away, is seen to be purely temporary.

**19. How are the wounded driven at last?**

 The spirits of the wounded float above the wreck of happiness. Once the realization of joy goes, the paints of the heart do come in and play their role in the order of things.

**20. What happened to the pigs in the cottage, when the fire was burning?**

 Together with the cottage a fine letter of new farrowed pigs, no less than nine in number, perished.

**21. How does Lamp heap praise on the pig?**

 Lamp speaks in praise of the pig for its use as delicious food. One is no less provocative of the appetite, than he is satisfactory to the criticalness of the palate.

**22. When does Hazlitt become a child again?**

 Sometimes the sight of an odd volume of the good old English authors on a stall, or the name lettered on the back among others in the shelves of a library, answers the purpose, revives the whole train of ideas, and sets “ the puppets dallying”. Twenty years are stuck off the list, and he is a child again.

**23. How are the words from good literature compared by Hazlitt?**

 Every word is a flower of the pearl, like those which dropped from the mouth of the little peasant-girl in the fairy tale, or like those that fall from the great preacher in the Caledonian chapel! Hazlitt feels as if he drank of the stream of knowledge that tempted him.

**24. What does Panthea remind Prometheus of?**

 Panthes reminds Prometheus of his own eternal love Asia, whom he has forgotten. Panthea also proclaims her own love for Asia and goes off to “the far Indian vale” to waken Asia.

**25. What do you think of the heroine Emma?**

 Emma is snobbish by nature. She is really too patronizing to the persons she looks upon as her social inferiors.

**26. Who is Harriet Smith?**

 Emma begins to notice young Harriet Smith, the pretty illegitimate seventeen year-old who lives at Mrs. Goddard’s boarding school.

**27. Why is Emma worried about Harriet?**

 Her worry and self-criticism continue through the night, mixed with resentment at the impertinence of Mr. Elton’s aspirations toward her.

**28. Who is Black Knight?**

 The Black Knight reveals himself as King Richard.

**29. Why is trial ordered for Rebecca?**

It is speculated among the Templars that perhaps Rebecca is a sorceress who has enchanted de Bois-Guilbert against his will; the Grand Master of the Templars concurs and orders a trail for Rebecca.

**30. What rumor does the wicked prince John hear?**

 Richard is free from his Austrian prison. He and his advisors, Waldemar Fitzurse, Maurice de Bracy , and Reginald Front-de-Boeuf, begin plotting how to stop Richard from returning to power in England.

**Unit – I**

**Paragraph Questions**

1. Comment on the theme in Wordsworth’s poem Tintern Abbey.

2. What is the change that has come over him now?

3. Why does he offer prayer to nature?

4. Discuss the happenings in Canto II of the Lady of the Lake.

5. Describe the ending of the poem ‘The Lady of the Lake’.

**Essay Questions**

6. Trace the four stages of Wordsworth’s treatment of nature.

7. Discuss ‘Kubla Khan’ as a fragmentary poem.

8. Narrate the story of King Arthur and the Lady of the Lake.

**Unit – II**

**Paragraph Questions**

9. What do the figures on the sides of the urn convey to Keats?

10. What are the images handled by Keats for driving home his truth?

11. Write briefly about the theme in the poem ‘The Cloud’.

12. Bring out the significance of the change effected by the Cloud.

13. Bring out the central theme of the poem ‘ Youth and Age’.

**Essay Questions**

14. Bring out the theme of the poem ‘Ode on Grecian Urn’.

15. Attempt the critical appreciation of Shelley’s poem ‘The Cloud’.

16. Give your estimate of Lord Byron as a poet.

**Unit – III**

**Paragraph Questions**

17. What does the Chinese manuscript say on the Roasting of a Pig?

18. Why does Lamp says that ‘presents’ endear ‘absents’?

19. How does Hazlitt look at the old books?

20. How does Hazlitt describe the old books?

**Essay Questions**

21. Write an essay on Charles Lamp as a writer dealing with pathos and humor.

22. Give an account of the autobiographical touches in Hazlitt’s essay ‘On Reading Old Books’.

**Unit – IV**

**Paragraph Questions**

23. W rite a short note on Shelley as a myth-maker.

24. Examine the importance of act I in ‘Prometheus Unbound’.

25. ‘Prometheus Unbound’ is an allegory about humanity’s struggle over nature – Discuss.

26. Briefly write about the happenings in Act II Scene I of ‘Prometheus Unbound’.

**Essay Questions**

27. Sketch the character of Prometheus.

28. Consider Prometheus Unbound’ as a lyrical drama.

**Unit – V**

**Paragraph Questions**

29. Write a note on the role played by Frank Churchill in ‘Emma’.

30. Comment on the role played by Harriet Smith.

31. What is the background to the story of Ivanhoe?

32. Discuss the opening of Scott’s novel Ivanhoe.

**Essay Questions**

33. Critically analyze the character Emma Woodhouse.

34. Discuss Jane Austen as a domestic novelist.

35. Write an essay on Scott as a historical novelist with reference to ‘ Ivanhoe’.