

POETRY - I

PART - III - Major - Poetry Sub code : 16ACCEN3

class - I - B.A English

Time : 3 hrs.

Marks - 75

Section - A

10 x 2 = 20.

I. Answer All questions:

1. How does the poet praise his beloved?

The speaker's lady love revealed as a wise lady. she understands the practicality of life.

2. What is the theme of sonnet 18?

In the general theme of the Shakespeare's sonnet 18 is that poetry is eternal. The speaker admires a woman, and saying that her beauty will never fade because he is putting it into verse.

3. How does the soul force the body?

According to the body, the soul torments it by bearing apart its hope and ~~being~~ creating fear.

4. How does Donne conclude his poem?

John Donne's poem "Go and catch the falling star" deals with the unnaturally small frequency of fair and virtuous women in the world.

5) What was the age of Edward King when he died?
Lycidas while undertaking a journey through sea drowned and died.

6) Whom does Lycidas represent?
'Lycidas' by John Milton is a shorter poem unlike his Paradise Lost and a few others. It was composed on the occasion of death of his close friend Edward King.

7) Who is St. Cecilia?
Saint Cecilia is the patroness of musicians. It is written that as the musicians played at her wedding she "sang in her heart to the Lord".

8) How does Pope propose to get his attire?
The speaker desires for a quiet and solitude life. He wants to live and die without anyone's knowledge.

9) How did the Village Preacher treat the dying man?
The Village Preacher was the source of relief for the departing souls.

10) What gifts did the creator give the lamb?

God gifted the lamb with the "clothing of delight", soft and 'wooly' clothing and a tender voice that makes all the valleys rejoice.

SECTION - B

5x5=25

II Answer Any five questions each 300 words:

1. Write an account on the of technical excellences spenser's Sonnet 18.
- Shakespeare's Sonnet 18 is full of metaphors and symbols. One of the prominent symbol he has used is summer. Summer traditionally represents the time in life when we are fully blooming. Spring is the virtuous youth. The metaphor he is playing with is the traditional nation that we all live the seasons of man, and that when we have the most promise in the spring and are at our hottest in the summer. He can't compare her to a rosebud either, because they are vulnerable and apt to be destroyed.
- These two metaphors refer to physical and spiritual qualities: The problem is that in nature, no virtue lasts forever, and every promise of perfection ends in

destruction. Hence the nature metaphor is rejected. He also uses the metaphor of Death's shade to show the possibility that she could be eclipsed by death's shade by death. The final metaphor compares the eternal spirit of a person to the eternal power of the written word and, implicitly, the poet to a god: she lives forever in ~~lines~~ lines that he writes.

27. Why does the body a "dungeon" for the soul describe?

Andrew Marvell's poem addresses the dichotomy between a person's Body and Soul. Soul and body are portrayed in a state of mutual entrapment, both being subject to each other's whims and needs. The Body presents a very negative image of the soul. Both the Body and the soul are deeply troubled by the fact that they cannot control their devastating situation. The Body accuses the soul of having no purpose except to separate man from animal.

The Body complains that the soul makes it live only to die. It can "never rest" because the soul will always cause it pain while giving it a reason to live at the same

time. The Soul cannot cure the Body's destruction nature towards anything pure and Virgin. The ills of the Soul will not cease to give the Body Purpose. The Soul plants seeds of love or of hope in the Body. The Body then nourishes the seeds like nature nourishing seeds into trees until the seeds mature. The trees only Purpose is to eventually be cut down by the 'Great Architect' (God).

3) Write about the images ~~in~~ Milton uses in Lycidas?

The Muses in Greek mythology are the inspirational goddesses of literature, science, and the arts. They were considered the source of the knowledge embodied in the poetry, lyric songs, and myths that were related orally for centuries in these ancient cultures. John Milton belongs to the school of classical poetry. He followed the classical conventions in his poetry.

Lycidas is a pastoral elegy. Being a true classicist, he begins the poem with an invocation. He invokes the Muse to inspire him to write a poem to mourn his friend's death. He calls upon the nine muses, who were ancient mythical women thought to inspire poetry. They dwelled

In the "sacred well" on Mount Helicon
He sought help of the muses for writing
a poem for his friend Lycidas. He needed
some inspiration. He hoped that one
day, when he dies, someone will do the
same for him.

Q. How will the universe end according
Dryden?

"A Song for St. Cecilia's Day"
celebrates the power of music. The
dominant theme is directly expressed in
the line "What passion cannot Music
raise and quell!" Its development
associates specific passions with specific
instruments. The life on earth began
with the divine music. It was music
that brought the nature in to
existence. Upon His command life began
on the Earth. Such was power of
music that one by one different forms
of life came into existence.

Man was the last of its
creation. There is nothing that music
cannot achieve. Jubal was a passionate
musician. When he played music with his
"corded shell", those listening to him

would stand still. Music, if can soothe a soul, has power to wake their emotions too. It has the power to activate sorrow for the unrequited love. Music can also be used as a form of praise or worship. The universe will ~~no~~ cease to exist when the harmony also ceases to exist.

5) How is the Lamb associated with Christ?

The Lamb is composed as one of the two contrasting characteristics of God's creation on earth. The natural and harmless imagery used by Blake creates a peaceful and innocent tone to the poem. He uses words such as 'meek' and 'mild' to describe the Lamb, furthering the image of a harmless animal. It is a common theme in many of Blake's poems to use a lamb as a symbol for innocence, most probably due to the fact that it is a religious symbol. The 'Little Lamb lives' by the stream and o'er the mead' a jovial image that creates a Godlike and unthreatening impression.

SECTION - C

3 x 10 = 30

iii) Answer Any THREE questions each 100 words:

1. Write an account on the of technical excellence Spenser's Sonnet 18.

Shakespeare's Sonnet 18 is full of metaphors and symbols. One of the prominent symbols he has used is summer. Summer traditionally represents the time in life when we are fully blooming. Spring is the virtuous youth. The metaphor he is playing with is the traditional notion that we all live the seasons of man, and that we have the most promise in the spring and are at our hottest in the summer. He can't compare her to a rosebud either, because they are vulnerable and apt to be destroyed.

These two metaphors refer to physical and spiritual qualities. The problem is that in nature, no virtue lasts forever, and every promise of perfection ends in destruction. Hence the nature metaphor is rejected. He also uses the metaphor of Death's Shade to show the possibility that she would be eclipsed by death. The final metaphor compares the eternal spirit of a person to the eternal power of the written word and, implicitly, the poet to a god: she lives forever in lines that he writes.

2. Write an essay on the conflict between the human body and the described by marvell in this poem?

Introduction:

In the poem, "The Dialogue between

the Body and soul", Andrew Maxwell structures the poem in the form of a debate. The Body and the soul are combating each other in order to express the tragedy that both of them are put through in life. The Body and soul are shown as two different outlooks on life. The structure of the argument is set up with ten lines for the first three stanzas, but Maxwell gives the Body the last word with a fourteen line stanza at the end. The poem explores the polar opposites that people must deal with like the body and soul, faith and reason, science and religion, man and nature.

Soul's Argument:

The soul begins the argument by protesting that this Body is a "dungeon" in which has "enslaved" it. The soul talks about the devastation and degradation involved with being confined to the physical realm. The soul has a metaphysical nature that is on a different level from the Body. The Body has a similar complaint for the soul when he begins by asking, "O who shall me deliver whole / from bonds of this tyrannic soul?" Both the Body and the soul are deeply troubled by the fact that they cannot control their devastating situation. The soul is on a higher level than the Body, and the soul is "blinded with an eye" of the Body. The soul has a purer eye than the

Body Because the Body's eye is corrupted

Body's Defence:

The Body strikes back by accusing the soul of having no purpose except to separate man from animal. The Body professes that the soul only "harms and moves his needless frame. The soul has the power to influence the Body by giving it love, hate, sadness, and happiness. The Body always thinks its right because it chooses reason over faith. The soul can affect the Body's heart not only emotionally but also physically. When someone is very sad, he or she can feel the burden of the sadness on their chest like a weight being placed on the heart. The body is put through pain by the soul, but the soul will live on after the Body.

Soul's Counter Defence:

The soul knows nothing of the physical pain because it can only feel the pain of mental and spiritual anguish. The soul describes at the same time being taken advantage of by the Body because the soul is used by the Body in order to cure the problems of the Body. The soul knows that the Body's resistance

and existence is minor part of the soul's life. The soul endures beyond the Body. The soul describes the futile task of serving the Body by saying, "And all my care itself employs, / that to preserve which me destroys."

conclusion:

The poem does not provide any solution to the problem; It compels the reader to contemplate and be torn between the two characteristics of human life.

Q. Write a critical appreciation of John Dryden's 'A Song for St. Cecilia's Day'.

Introduction:

'A Song for St. Cecilia's Day', composed in 1687, is the first of two great odes written by poet laureate John Dryden. It was written for the annual St. Cecilia's Day celebration that was held every November 22 from 1623 to 1703. It was sponsored by the London Musical Society.

Celebrating St. Cecilia:

Saint Cecilia is the patroness of musicians. It is written that as the musicians played at her wedding she sang in her heart to the Lord. Her feast day

is celebration in the Latin Catholic, Eastern Catholic, Anglican, and Eastern Orthodox churches on November 22. She is one of seven women, excluding the Blessed Virgin, commemorated by name in the Canon of the Mass.

celebration of power of Music:

'A Song for St. Cecilia's Day' celebrates the power of music. The dominant theme is directly expressed in the line "What passion cannot Music raise and quell!" Its development associates specific passions with specific instruments. The life on earth began with the divine music. It was music that brought the nature in to existence - upon His command life began on the earth. Such was the power of music that one by one different forms of life came into existence. Man was the last of its creation.

conclusion:

'A Song for St. Cecilia' is about the inspirational motivational and spiritual power of music. Music can be both a route to heaven and a herald of destruction.