

**ANNAI VAILANKANNI ATRIS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE**

**II BA ENGLISH- III SEMESTER**

**POETRY-II**

**QUESTION BANK**

**1. SOLITARY REAPER**

**- WILLIAM WORDSWORTH**

**TWO MARKS**

**STANZA-I**

1. Whom does the poet address?

The poet addresses the Solitary Reaper.

2. Who is there in the field?

A woman is single in the field or land, in a distant place. She is reaping in the elevated land and especially singing.

3. What did the poet request the passerby?

The poet says the passerby to stop where you are or to pass gently without disturbing her.

4. What did the woman doing in the land?

She cuts the grass and binds the part of the grain. She also sings a sad song while doing her work. The song inspires the author intensively. The song spreads the melancholic tone all over the land.

**STANZA-II**

5. To what does the author compares the Reaper's voice?

The author compares the Reaper's voice to the Nightingale. It is a singing bird, he says that the reaper's voice is more beautiful than the Nightingale.

6. How does the reaper's song help the travelers?

The Reaper's song becomes a welcome note for the traveler. The travelers who are searching for the shade in the Arabian sand can be inspired with her song.

7. What is the reference given for cuckoo in the poem?

The cuckoo's song breaks the Hebrides which is away from the cuckoo. But the Reaper's song is sweetest than the cuckoo says the poet.

8. Define Hebrides.

Hebrides are the group of islands present in a place. For example, 500 islands are present in the western coast of Scotland.

### STANZA-III

9. What is the motive of the Reaper's song?

The song of the Solitary Reaper is about her old, unhappy or past experience. It is assumed by the poet, the song may be of her to-days scenario of sad experience, it can be of Natural Calamities, loss or pain.

### STANZA-IV

10. How did the poet admire the song?

The poet says the song can be of whatever theme, but it is not having an end. The poet listens to her song very intensively.

11. What is the expression of the poet while passing over the mountains?

The poet says he listens to the song without any movement and when he reached the mountain he heard the song and it was in his heart, after few distant he cannot hear the song.

5 marks:

1. Describe William Wordsworth as a Nature poet.
2. What is the confessional part in the poem, "The Solitary Reaper"?
3. What type of poem is "The Solitary Reaper"?
4. List out the imaginary sequence in the poem.
5. Sketch the character of the Reaper in the poem.

6. Is this poem an autobiographical work? Explain.

10 marks: 1. Critically appreciate the poem “The Solitary Reaper”.

- Introduction,
- The Solitary Reaper- An Autobiographical poem ,
- The theme of the poem,
- The poet’s inspiration towards the women,
- The eternal joy experienced by the poet,
- Comparison towards the Cuckoo’s song,
- Conclusion.

## **2. “DEJECTION : ON ODE”**

**-S. T. COLERIDGE**

1. What kinds of moon appear in the first stanza?

The new moon and old moon appear in the first stanza.

2. What is the meaning of the word bard?

Bard means a lyric poet.

3. What is the reference of the moon in the first stanza?

Coleridge sees the new moon holding the old moon in his arm. It refers to the pleasant night turns to a storm soon.

4. What is the poet wish?

He wishes for the storm to occur. Because, he needs something to stir his emotion and startle this dull pain.

5. How did the poet express his grief?

Coleridge feels that his grief is painful, piercing, dark, dull and drowsy. He says that he didn’t have any relief from that extreme pain.

6. Whom did Coleridge address in the poem?

Coleridge addresses his wife Sara Hutchinson in the poem.

7. What did the poet express about the power of joy?

Coleridge describes the characters of joy. He says the power of joy can create beauty as well New Earth and New Heaven.

8. What overtakes Nature in poet’s life?

The Distress in the author's life overtakes his interest towards Nature. The depression his art of Imagination and creativity, feels Coleridge.

9. What is the wish of Coleridge to the lady?

Coleridge wishes Eternal Joy for the Lady love Sara Hutchinson. He believes that the joy of this world is temporary.

10. What is the core theme of the poem?

The theme of the poem is that the poet Coleridge tries to escape from the stressful atmosphere and he wishes for the sleep which gives him the relief for him.

5 MARKS:

1. Explain the reality which is sensed by the author in the poem.
2. Describe the role of Sara Hutchinson in author's life.
3. Compare and contrast the part of Nature and Distress in the poet's life.
4. What are themes expressed in the poem?
5. What are the expectations of the author?

10 MARK:

1. Dejection: An Ode is an Autobiographical poem. Elucidate.
  - ❖ Introduction,
  - ❖ Background of the poem,
  - ❖ Dejection in the life of Coleridge,
  - ❖ Addressing the lady love,
  - ❖ Nature is Dominated,
  - ❖ Coleridge's wish
  - ❖ Conclusion.

### 3. ODE TO A NIGTINGALE

- JOHN KEATS

2MARKS:

1. Which bird is referred to in this poem?

Nightingale is the bird expressed in the poem.

2. What is the spot chosen by the author to write the poem?

The place chosen by the author is assumed as a garden of Spaniards Inn, Hampstead or under a plum tree.

3. What did the author feel in the song of the Nightingale?

The poet feels tranquil and continual joy in the Nightingale's song.

4. Define the term Hemlock?

It is a drug derived from a Eurasian plant of the genus *Conium*.

5. What is Lethe?

Lethe- it is the river of forgetfulness

6. How did Keats portray the song of Nightingale in the poem?

The Nightingale is invisible in the tree like a Nymph. It sings very happily and loudly that make the landscape echoed. He feels that it is singing out of excess joy which mesmerize him a lot.

7. Why the poet wants to get lost in the world of the Nightingale?

The poet wants to get lost in the world of the Nightingale because he wants to escape from the world of reality. He wants to forget the sufferings and sorrows in his life.

8. Name the Biblical character referred in the poem.

"Ruth" is the Biblical character referred to in the poem.

9. Define "Hellenism".

The term "Hellenism" is the expression of Greek Mythology in the poem. The verses of Keats poem also includes these Greek mythological terms such as *Flora*, *Blushful Hippocrene*, *Bacchus* and *Pards*.

#### 5 MARKS:

1. Write a paragraph on the 'Hellenism' of the poem.
2. How did the Nightingale inspire Keats?
3. Write a note on John Keats.
4. Explain the importance of the flowers in the poem.
5. Give a brief note on the structure of the poem.

#### 10 MARKS:

1. Elucidate the poem "Ode to a Nightingale" as a Picturesque Poem.
  - ✓ Introduction,
  - ✓ Ode to a Nightingale,
  - ✓ Themes of the poem,

- ✓ Picturesqueness in the poem,
- ✓ Song of the Nightingale as an immortal song,
- ✓ Conclusion.

#### 4. OZYMANDIAS

-P.B.SHELLY

#### 2 MARKS:

1. List out any three works of P.B.Shelly.
  - A Defence of Poetry,
  - Adonais,
  - Queen Mab.
2. What is the Biblical significance of the poem 'Ozymandias'?

Ozymandias was the Greek name of Ramesses II (1304-1237 BC). According to the Biblical Scholars, he was the Pharaoh of Egypt. He oppressed the captive Hebrews and opposed the wishes of Moses to free them. He had many huge buildings and monuments constructed in his own honour. He was a powerful king. This poem is about the ruins of his statue, said to have been found in the Sahara desert.

3. What type of poem is 'Ozymandias'?

John Keats 'Ozymandias' is a sonnet. Among his sonnets, this sonnet is worthy of occupying a unique place.

4. What is the impression of earthly things for the poet?

The poet expresses that the Earthly glory is ruined in the course of time. It will not be stable and loses its power in the test of time.

5. What are the emotions reflected in the face of the statue?

The emotions expressed in the face of the statue are expression of anger, arrogance, unfeeling and a desire smile.

#### 5 marks:

1. How does the sculptor mock the King?
2. Write a brief note on Ozymandias.
3. What is the moral idea reflected in the poem?
4. Describe the structure of the sonnet "Ozymandias".

5. What are the themes used by Shelley in the poem “Ozymandias”?

10 Marks:

1. Critically analyze the poem “Ozymandias”

- Introduction,
- Ozymandias,
- The sculptor’s skill,
- The notion of the poem,
- The reality of the Earthly affairs,
- Conclusion.

## **5. ANDREA DEL SARTO**

**-Robert Browning**

2 Marks

1. Who influenced Robert Browning in Literature?

Elizabethan writings and Byrons writings influenced Robert Browning a lot in Literature.

2. What is the specialization of Robert Browning?

Robert Browning is well known for his Dramatic Monologue.

3. Write a note on Andrea Del Sarto.

Andrea Del Sarto was the son of a Florentine tailor. Andrea was a faultless painter. He had a high technical skill. Lucrezia his wife supported him in his work.

4. What is the thought of Andrea about Human Beings and God?

Andrea says Human Beings are bound to God, the happenings in the life of them is because of God. He feels that all are in the Hands of God. So God is responsible for the life which Andrea and Lucrezia lead.

5. What did Andrea lament?

Andrea laments that he import more effort in his paintings but he cannot achieve fulfillment in his paintings. He undergoes sort of tragical life in the midst of artistic career. He extremely feels that he lacks artistic qualities in his paintings.

5 marks

1. Write a note on Robert Browning.

2. Give a short note on Dramatic Monologue.

3. Sketch the character of Lucrezia.
4. Describe the life of Andrea Del Sarto.
5. What are the consequences faced by Andrea? Narrate.

10 Marks:

1. Draft the character of Andrea Del Sarto.
  - Introduction,
  - Robert Browning's style of writing,
  - Andrea as a painter,
  - Andrea's love towards his wife,
  - Andrea as an artist,
  - Andrea's Lamentation,
  - His failures as a painter,
  - Conclusion.

## **6. "BREAK, BREAK, BREAK"**

**-Alfred Tennyson**

### **Two marks**

#### **1. Where did the poet sit?**

The poet sits on the grave of his friend Arthur Hallam on a lonely hill, overlooking the Bristle Channel.

#### **2. Why did the poet sad?**

He is sad at the death of his friend Arthur Hallam.

#### **3. How does the poet explain the sea shore?**

The Waves of the sea are rising and falling. They are striking their head against the sea-shore and breaking into water drops.

#### **4. What is the desire of the poet?**

The poet wishes that his tongue could utter his grief arises in him.

#### **5. To whom the life is very happy? When?**

The life is very happy and pleasant to the fisher man's boy, while playing along with his sister.

#### **6. Who sing a song on the bay?**

The fisher man's boy sings a song with a pleasant mood on the bay.

#### **7. What type of poem is Break Break Break?**

Break Break Break is a real poem of lament. The sad memory of his friend's death haunted him for so many years. Therefore this poem is an Elegy.

#### **8. What type of Rhythm is used by Tennyson?**

The poet used the rhythm called Anapest in this poem.

#### **9. What is Anapest?**



Anapest means a three syllable poetic measure comprising two short on unaccented syllables followed by a long or accented one.

**10. Write about the accent used in this poem.**

There are three accents in each line except the 11<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> lines. the poem consists of four stanzas of four lines each.

**PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS**

1. What is the philosophy behind the poem?
2. Does the poem dealt with lamentation?
3. Write a short notes on metre used in the poem.
4. What is the substance of the poem?
5. Give a short note on Tennyson

**ESSAY**

- ✓ **Introduction**
- ✓ **As a representative poet**
- ✓ **Substance of the poem**
- ✓ **Note of sadness and grief**
- ✓ **A philosophical poem**
- ✓ **Artistic merits**
- ✓ **Metre and style**
- ✓ **conclusion**

**7. SAILING TO BYZANTIUM**

**- W.B. YEATS**

**1. What are the Sailing To Byzantium?**

Sailing to the Byzantium is a poem by Yeats. In it , Yeats describe what is like to be grow old.

**2. What does Byzantium symbolize?**

Byzantium has three key-symbols in the poem; the Byzantium dome. The golden bird perched on the golden bough and the flames of mosaic on the emperor's pavement. Being classic works of art they also symbolize immortality and eternity.

**3. What is the tone of Sailing to Byzantium?**

The mood in the poem is like a wave it has a melancholy feel when talking about old age and death.

4. What is salmon? What is the specialty of salmon?

Salmon is a variety of fish. It is a symbol of strength and beauty.

5. Where does the poet decide to go?

The poet has decided to go Byzantium because Byzantium is a holy city. It is a great center of art and culture.

### **PARAGRAPH**

1. What's so great about art?

2. What function does art serve for the poet?

3. Describe the artificial singing golden bird?

4. What is the position of an old man?

5. Write a paragraph on the symbols and images used in the poem "Sailing to Byzantium".

6. How does the poet say that all living things are caught in the sensual pleasures of the world?

### **ESSAY**

- ✓ Theme of the poem
- ✓ Symbols and images
- ✓ The city of Byzantium
- ✓ The poet's view nature
- ✓ The classic mode of art
- ✓ The golden bird
- ✓ The sensual pleasure

## **8. AMBULANCE**

**-PHILIP LARKIN**

1. How does the poet describe ambulance here?

The ambulances are closed on all sides like a confessional room where priest sit and receive confessions from guilty persons. The colour of the ambulance is light glossy grey.

2. What is the view of onlooker when they see an ambulance?

When the Ambulances pass everyone looks at them from behind. All the children on the street gather to see it.

3. Who are there in inside the ambulances?

The patient is carried on in a stretcher covered with red blankets. The stretcher is carried and laced inside the ambulance.

4. What do the viewers begin to feel?

They begin to feel that life is empty, and it has no substance.

5. How does the viewer change after sometimes?

By time going this seen fades from their mind. Then people talk to one another about their own pain.

6. What is the form of the poem?

The poem contains five stanzas. Each stanza consists of **six lines**. Therefore it is called **sestet**. The rhyming is **abc bca**.

7. “Light glossy grey” whom does the phrase refers to?

The phrase “Light glossy grey” refers to the colours of the ambulance. They may also allude to the various stages in life.

8. Give away the meaning for these words?

The light-the infant stage.

The glossy-the prime of youth.

The grey-the aged individual.

9. To whom do we could compare this poet?

Philip Larkin is like Emily Dickinson who had written extensively on death.

10. How does the patient begin to feel inside the hospital?

He is in deathly atmosphere in the hospital. He has lost all consciences. The patient is quite near his death. He held his past experiences of family activities and social functions without any loss.

## **PARAGRAPH**

1. Graphically describe the appearance of the ambulance in the streets of big cities.
2. Does the poem “Ambulances” a pessimistic poem?
3. Write a paragraph on the Symbols used in the poem.
4. Write a paragraph on the images used in the poem.
5. List out the awards and works were done by Philip Larkin.
6. Give an account of Larkin as a write of dramatic monologue.

## ESSAY

- ❖ **A pessimistic poem**
- ❖ **Vivid, realistic imagery**
- ❖ **The form of the poem**
- ❖ **Symbols**
- ❖ **A depressing poems**
- ❖ **The mood of viewers**
- ❖ **Thought of sick man**

## 9. MARINA

**T.S. ELIOT**

1. Who is Marina?

Marina is the only daughter of Pericles.

2. Why was she named marina?

Being born at sea, she was named Marina which means “of the sea”

3. What is divine about the discovery of Marina?

Marina is a symbol of God’s mercy and grace. The discovery of Marina has something divine about it. She has brought her father “another life”.

4. What is Marina according to the poet?

According to the poet, Marina is a symbol of resurrection.

5. With whom does the narrator come face to face?

The narrator is coming face to face with one who is “more distant than stars and nearer than the eyes”.

6. How does the narrator apprehend the innocence?

The narrator apprehends innocence like a man sitting in an orchard, hearing the whispers and laughter of children behind the trees and the hurrying feet under sleep.

7. What does the Latin quotation mean?

Latin quotation means, “what place is this, what land, what quarter of the globe?”.

8. Why Pericles has not seen his daughter Marina?

Pericles has not seen his daughter Marina right from the birth as he was running away from his enemy facing miseries and threats on land and sea.

9. How do Eliot divided the people?

He divided the people into four groups. Each one means ‘Death’.

10. Who is Thaisa?

Thaisa is Pericle’s wife and mother of Marina.

## **PARAGRAPH**

1. Comment on the imagery in Marina.
2. What is the contrast implied in the epigraph of Marina.
3. What is the theme of the poem?
4. Who are the four different types of people Eliot describe in this poem?
5. Describe the tragic awakening of Hercules.
6. Why does Pericles exclaim joyfully? And what part of the world is this?

## **ESSAY**

- Background of the poem
- Theme of the poem
- Different types of people
- Pericles
- The scenery of the sea
- Imagery in the poem
- The contrast dealt in the epigraph of the poem

## **10. HAWK ROOSTING**

**-TED HUGHES**

1. How does the bird appear in the beginning?

The hawk sits at the top of a tree with its eyes closed. It is just relaxing with its eyes closed. The feet are tightly clamped on the round branch.

2. What does the Hawk exposed by its sitting?

It asserts that it never dreams that it has killed its favourite prey and is enjoying its food.

3. What does the word 'violence' mean to Ted Hughes?

Hughes himself equated the word violence with vehement activity or with energy. He says that his poems are not about violence but about vitality.

4. Who are movement poets? Why?

Philip Larkin, Kingsley Amis, D.J. Enright, Elizabeth Jennings and Donald Davie are all movement poets. They refused to be constrained by any theories regarding their art.

5. What does the Hawk and Roost mean?

Hawk is a fast-flying bird of prey with a long tail. Roost is a place where birds often settle to rest.

6. What does the 'I' in the first line of the poem represent?

'I' in the first line of the poem represents the Hawk.

7. Why does the bird deride man?

The bird derides man as a dreamer and as one who is carried away by his mind that is by his thought instead of by his emotion and instinct.

8. What does the hawk not have what man has?

The hawk has none of man's devitalizing intellectuality, nor man's slavish obedience to rulers.

9. Who is the speaker of the poem?

The hawk is the speaker of the poem.

## **PARAGRAPH**

1. Why did Ted Hughes become obsessed with war?
2. Why is Ted Hughes called Animal poet?
3. How does Hawk contrast with human beings?
4. How does Ted Hughes show his interest in violence and brutality in his poem?

## **ESSAY**

- ✓ **His use of ancient myths**
- ✓ **As an animal poem**
- ✓ **The uses of first person in this poem**
- ✓ **Hawk's Egoism and sense of authority**
- ✓ **Contrast with human beings**
- ✓ **Violence and Brutality in the poem**
- ✓ **Thought and language**