

Literature for Competitive Exams
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Module - 04
Lecture – 12
The English Poets

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1. Read the following:

- But [Hector](#), seeing bravewithdraw, struck by the blade, made his way to him through the ranks, and drove at him with his spear, piercing the lower belly and ramming the point home. fell with a thud, to the grievous sorrow of the Achaean army. As a lion in the high mountains may fight with a tireless wild boar over a trickling stream from which both seek to drink, and conquers his panting enemy by strength alone, so Hector, Priam's son, overcame the valiant son of [Menoetius](#), who himself had killed so many men, and striking him close at hand with his spear robbed him of his life. Then straddling him, he shouted in victory: 'I think you boasted you'd sack our city,, take our women captive, sail with them to your native land. How foolish! Hector and his swift horses are here to fight for them, Hector the finest spearman among the warlike Trojans, I who shield them from the day of doom, while as for you, the vultures shall have you.'

The English poets; this is the focus for the coming few lectures read the following, but Hector seeing brave dash withdraw, struck by the blade, made his way to him ,through the ranks, and drove at him with his spear, piercing the lower belly and ramming the point home. Dash fell with a thud, to the grievous sorrow of the Achaean Army. As a lion in the high mountains may fight with a tireless wild boar over a trickling stream from which both seek to drink, and conquers his panting enemy by strength alone.

So, Hector, Priam's son overcame the valiant son of Menoetius who himself had killed so many men, and striking him close at hand with his spear robbed him of his life then straddling him shouted in victory; I think you boasted you would suck our city dash take our women captive sail with them to your native land how foolish Hector and his swift horses are here to fight for them Hector the finest spearman among the warlike Trojans I who shield them from the day of doom while as for you, the vulture shall have you.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:40)

Fill in the blank:

- a. Agamemnon
- b. Priam
- c. Achilles
- d. Patroclus

And your choices are fill in the blank; you have to write the name; a Agamemnon, b Priam, c Achilles, d Patroclus.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:52)

Read the following passage:

- “in the choice of subject matter, which is limited to experiences of common life in the country. There, people use a simple language and directly express deep feeling. Their habit of speaking comes from associating feelings with the permanent forms of nature, such as mountains, rivers, and clouds. The challenge for the poet is to make these ordinary experiences interesting to readers; in other words, the poems attempt to take ordinary subjects and treat them in extraordinary ways. Doing so would cause readers to recognize fundamental truths of universal human experience.”

Next one; read the following passage - in the choice of subject matter, which is limited to experiences of common life in the country. There, people use a simple language and

directly express deep feeling. Their habit of speaking comes from associating feelings with the permanent forms of nature, such as mountains, rivers, and clouds. The challenge for the poet is to make these ordinary experiences interesting to readers; in other words, the poems attempt to take ordinary subjects and read them in extraordinary ways. Doing so would cause readers to recognise fundamental truths of universal human experience. Famous lines which is the work?

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2. Identify the work:

- a. Preface to the Lyrical Ballads
- b. Biographia Literaria
- c. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman
- d. Eminent Victorians

You have to identify the work here a Preface to the Lyrical Ballads, b Biographia Literaria, c A Vindication of the Rights of Women, d Eminent Victorians, which is the work here?

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3. The passage heralds the following literary periods:

- a. Classicism
- b. Victorian
- c. Augustan
- d. Romanticism

The passage heralds; this is your third question; the following literary period especially in England a Classicism, b Victorian, c Augustan, d Romanticism.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:08)

Read the following:

That praises are without reason lavished on the dead, and that the honours due only to excellence are paid to antiquity, is a complaint likely to be always continued by those, who, being able to add nothing to truth, hope for eminence from the heresies of paradox; or those, who, being forced by disappointment upon consolatory expedients, are willing to hope from posterity what the present age refuses, and flatter themselves that the regard which is yet denied by envy, will be at last bestowed by time. Antiquity, like every other quality that attracts the notice of mankind, has undoubtedly votaries that reverence it, not from reason, but from prejudice. Some seem to admire indiscriminately whatever has been long preserved, without considering that time has sometimes co-operated with chance; all perhaps are more willing to honour past than present excellence; and the mind contemplates genius through the shades of age, as the eye surveys the sun through artificial opacity.

Next one, read the following - That praises are without reason lavished on the dead, and that the honours due only to excellence are paid to antiquity, is a complaint likely to be

always continued by those who being able to add nothing to truth hope for eminence from the heresies of paradox; or those, who, being forced by disappointment upon consolatory expedients, are willing to hope from posterity what the present age refuses, and flatter themselves that the regard which is yet denied by envy will be at last bestowed by time. Antiquity like every other quality that attracts the notice of mankind has undoubtedly votaries that reverence it not from reason, but from prejudice. Some seem to admire indiscriminately whatever has been long preserved without considering the time has sometimes cooperated with chance all perhaps are more willing to honour past than present excellence and the mind contemplates genius through the shades of age as the eyes surveys the sun through artificial opacity.

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4. Who is being referred to?

- a. John Keats
- b. Ben Jonson
- c. Shakespeare
- d. Lord Byron

Please go through the passage carefully, international exam favourite writer and the work also. So, your questions number 4; who is being referred to? I am not asking you the author's name, I am asking you who is being who is the subject here a John Keats, b Ben Johnson, c Shakespeare, The Lord Byron.

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5. What does 'antiquity' mean here?

- a. The Renaissance period
- b. The Greek civilization
- c. The Roman civilization
- d. The ancient past

And next question; what does antiquity mean here in this particular context? I am not asking you to give me the general meaning or notion of antiquity what does it mean here a The Renaissance period, b The Greek civilization, c The Roman civilization, The ancient past.

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6. Answer the following:

'and the mind contemplates genius through the shades of age, as the eye surveys the sun through artificial opacity'.

- a. Metaphor
- b. Hyperbole
- c. Bombast
- d. Simile

Next question answer the following again based on the same passage and the mind contemplates genius through the shades of age as the eyes surveys the sun through artificial opacity what literary device is being employed here a metaphor, b hyperbole, c bombast, d simile.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:44)

Read the following:

- Deep in the shady sadness of a vale
- Far sunken from the healthy breath of morn,
- Far from the fiery noon, and eve's one star,
- Sat gray-hair'd Saturn, quiet as a stone,
- Still as the silence round about his lair;
- Forest on forest hung about his head
- Like cloud on cloud. No stir of air was there,
- Not so much life as on a summer's day
- Robs not one light seed from the feather'd grass,
- But where the dead leaf fell, there did it rest.
- A stream went voiceless by, still deadened more
- By reason of his fallen divinity
- Spreading a shade: the Naiad 'mid her reeds
- Press'd her cold finger closer to her lips.

Next one read the following; Deep in the shady sadness of a vale, far sunken from the healthy breath of morn, far from the fiery noon and eves one star, sat grey haired Saturn quite as a stone, that great Saturn quite as a stone, still as the silence round about his lair, forest on forest hung about his head, like cloud on cloud no stir of air was there, not so much life as on a summer's day, robs not one light seed from the feathered grass, but where the dead leaf fell, there did it rest. A stream went voiceless by, still dead and more, by reason of his fallen divinity, spreading a shade; the naiad 'mid her reeds, pressed her cold finger closer to her lips.

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7. Choose the correct answer:

- a. Endymion
- b. Hyperion
- c. Ode to the West Wind
- d. Ode to Autumn

Your questions choose the correct answer which work is it - a Endymion, b Hyperion, c Ode to the West Wind, d Ode to autumn. So, now, you know the poet who is the poet here.

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8. Naiad refers to

- a. A water nymph
- b. A beautiful youth
- c. The war goddess
- d. The goddess of love

Next one; in the same poem naiad refers to a water nymph, b. A beautiful youth, c. The

war goddess, d. The goddess of love.

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Who's the subject of the following lamentation?

- Grief made the young Spring wild, and she threw down
- Her kindling buds, as if she Autumn were,
Or they dead leaves; since her delight is flown,
For whom should she have wak'd the sullen year?
To Phoebus was not Hyacinth so dear
Nor to himself Narcissus, as to both
Thou, Adonais: wan they stand and sere
Amid the faint companions of their youth,
- With dew all turn'd to tears; odour, to sighing ruth.

Next one: Who is the subject of the following lamentation? Grief made the young spring while and she threw down her kindling buds as if she Autumn were, or the dead leaves since here delight is flown for whom should we have walked waked the sullen year? To Phoebus was not hyacinth. So, dear nor to himself narcissus as to both thou, Adonais: wan they stand and sere amid the faint companions of the youth, with dew all turned to tears; odour, to sighing ruth.

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9. Choose the correct response:

- a. Shelley
- b. Byron
- c. Blake
- d. Keats

So, questions choose the correct response who is the subject here I am not asking you the poet who is the subject who are the poem written for a Shelley, b Byron, c Blake, d Keats.

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10. Choose the correct response

Narcissus was a youth known for his:

- a. beauty
- b. intellect
- c. strength
- d. disability

Number 10; choose the correct response Narcissus was a youth known for his a beauty, b

intellect, c strength, d disability. Likewise you can expect questions on references to Saturn or Febus or echo. So, those are the kinds of characters from Greek mythology not just the major deities, but also major mythological figures.

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11. What is the genre of the poem?

- a. Ode
- b. Elegy
- c. Ballad
- d. Lyric

Next one; same based on the same poem what is the genre of the poem a. Ode, b. Elegy, c. Ballad, d. Lyric.

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12. Choose the correct answer:

'Grief made the young Spring wild' is an example of:

- a. metaphor
- b. simile
- c. personification
- d. onomatopoeia

Next one; based on the same poem twelfth choose the correct answer: 'Grief made the young spring wild' is an example of is taken from the same poem or same extract is an example of metaphor, simile, personification, onomatopoeia. You should know these definitions or devices very well grief made the young spring wild is an example of a metaphor, b simile, c personification, d onomatopoeia.

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13. Choose the correct response:

- P B Shelley's1819, was a reaction of furious outrage at the Peterloo Massacre. A distinctly political poem, it praises the non-violence of the Manchester protesters when faced with the aggression of the state.
 - a. Prometheus Unbound
 - b. Alastor
 - c. The Masque of Anarchy
 - d. The Eve of St. Agnes

Question 13; choose the correct response - P B Shelley's dash that was written in 1819 was a reaction of furious outrage at the Peterloo Massacre. A distinctly political poem it praises the nonviolence of the Manchester protesters when faced with the aggression of the state - a. Prometheus unbound, b. Alastor, c. the masque of anarchy, d the Eve of Saint Agnes which poem is highly political in nature.

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14. Read the following:

- In August 1802, Samuel Taylor Coleridge set out from his home at Greta Hall, Keswick, for a week's solo walking-tour in the nearby mountains. He kept detailed notes of the landscape around him, drawing rough sketches and maps. These notes and sketches are in Notebook No 2, one of 64 notebooks Coleridge kept between 1794 and his death.

Question 14: In August 1802, Samuel Taylor Coleridge set out from his home at Greta Hall Keswick for a week solo walking tour in the nearby dash mountains. He kept detailed notes of the landscape around him drawing rough sketches and maps. These notes and sketches are in Notebook number 2; one of 64 notebooks Coleridge kept between 1794 and his death.

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This event is known as:

- A Walking Tour on the Heath
- A Walking tour of the Moors in York
- A Walking Tour of the Lake District
- A Walking-tour in Cumbria

This event is known as a. walking tour on the heath, b. walking tour of the moors in York, c. a walking tour of the Lake District, d. a walking tour in Cumbria.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:38)

15. Read the following:

- “For what can give a finer example of that frankness and manly self- confidence which our great public schools, and none of them so much as Eton, are supposed to inspire, of that buoyant ease in holding up one's head, speaking out what is in one's mind, and flinging off all sheepishness and awkwardness, than to see an Eton assistant-master offering in fact himself as evidence that to combine boarding-house- keeping with teaching is a good thing, and his brother as evidence that to train and race little boys for competitive examinations is a good thing?”

Next one, number 15; read the following: For what can give a finer example of that frankness and manly self-confidence which are great public schools and none of them so

much as Eton, are supposed to inspire of that buoyant ease in holding up one's head speaking out what is in one's mind, and flinging off all sheepishness and awkwardness then to see an Eton assistant master offering. In fact, himself as evidence there to combine boarding-house-keeping with teaching is a good thing and his brother as evidence that to train and raise little boys for competitive examinations is a good thing?"

Note that the entire passage is written in one single sentence not all of us can write this. So, do not attempt this; this is one of the finest examples of written English language; however, this is not for all this is one of the most elegant passages where it is beyond the reach of the ordinary writers. So, this is not something that should be attempted.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:55)

Choose the correct response:

- a. The Function of Criticism
- b. Culture & Anarchy
- c. Culture & Society
- d. Seven Pillars of Wisdom

The question is choose the correct response identify the work a. The function of criticism, b. Culture and anarchy, c. Culture and society, d. Seven pillars of wisdom.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:07)

Read the following:

The poem begins as the painter and monk, also the poem's narrator, is caught by some authority figures while roving his town's red light district. As he begins, he is being physically accosted by one of the police. He accuses them of being overzealous and that he need not be punished. It is not until he name-drops "Cosimo of the Medici" (from the ruling family of Florence) as a nearby friend that he is released.

He then addresses himself specifically to the band's leader, identifying himself as the famous painter and then suggesting that they are all, himself included, too quick to bow down to what authority figures suggest.

Next one; read the following: The poem begins as the painter and monk also the poem's narrator, is caught by some authority figures while roving his town's red light district. As he begins, he is being physically accosted by one of the police. He accuses them of being overzealous and that he need not be punished. It is not until he name-drops "Cosimo of the Medici" from the ruling family of Florence as a nearby friend that he is released.

He then addresses himself specifically to the band's leader, identifying himself as the famous painter and then suggesting that they are all, himself included too quick to bow down to what authority figures suggest.

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16. Choose the correct response:

- a. Fra Lippo Lippi
- b. The Bishop Orders his Tomb
- c. Andrea Del Sarto
- d. Sordello

Choose the correct response question 16; a Fra Lippo Lippi, b the bishop orders his tomb, c andrea del sarto, d sardello, one single great British poet, but who is he?

(Refer Slide Time: 13:11)

17. The following lines are by:

- "For Mercy has a human heart,/Pity a human face,/ And Love, the human form divine."
- a. Shakespeare
- b. Shelley
- c. Wordsworth
- d. Blake

Number 17; the following lines are by "For mercy has a human heart, pity a human face and love the human form divine." Who wrote it a Shakespeare, b Shelley, c Wordsworth,

d Blake.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:26)

18. *Éminence grise* refers to

- a. Royalty
- b. An Old man
- c. An Eminent scholar
- d. A loyal confidant of any powerful individual

Next one the term *eminence grise* refers to - a royalty b an old man c an eminent scholar d loyal confident of any powerful individual. *Eminence grise* something you know is almost become a cliché in the English language, today it is referred to for several things, but what is the origin and what is the exact meaning.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:58)

Choose the correct answer:

The Barber of the Seville is a work by:

- a. De Beaumarchais
- b. John Gay
- c. Oliver Goldsmith
- d. Richard Sheridan

Next one; choose the correct answer the barber of the Seville is a work by a De Beaumarche, b John Gay, c Oliver Goldsmith, d Richard Sheridan.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:14)

19. Choose the correct response:

The slogan 'No taxation without representation' is associated with:

- a. The Gordon Riots
- b. The Russian Revolution
- c. The Boston Tea Party
- d. The Fall of the Bastille

Number 19 choose the correct response the slogan no taxation without representation is associated with a the Gordon riots, b the Russian revolution, c the Boston tea party, d the

fall of the Bastille.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:32)

20. Identify the poem:

- Higher and higher every day,
- Till over the mast at noon—'
- The Wedding-Guest here beat his breast,
- For he heard the loud bassoon.
- The bride hath paced into the hall,
- Red as a rose is she;
- Nodding their heads before her goes
- The merry minstrelsy.

Identify the poem: Higher and higher everyday till over the mast at noon the wedding guest here beat his breast for he heard the loud bassoon the bride hath paced into the hall read as a rose is she nodding their heads before her goes the merry minstrelsy.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:53)

Choose the correct response:

- a. Christabel
- b. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
- c. Dejection: An Ode
- d. Frost at Midnight

And choose the correct response which work is it a Chistabel, b the rime of the ancient mariner, c dejection an ode, d frost at midnight.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:04)

21. Which poem do these lines appear in?

- So was it when my life began;
- So is it now I am a man; So be it when I
shall grow old, Or let me die! The
Child is father of the Man; I could wish
my days to be Bound each to each by
natural piety.
1802.

Which poem do these lines appear in it is a part from a poem. So, was it when my life begin. So, is it now I am a man? So, be it when I shall grow old or let me die the child is father of the man I could wish my days to be bound each to each by natural piety written in 1802 which poem are these lines from.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:29)

Choose the correct response:

- a. Ode on the intimations of immortality
- b. Solitary Reaper
- c. My Heart Leaps Up
- d. I wondered Lonely as a Cloud

Choose the correct response a ode on the intimations of immortality, b solitary reaper, c my heart leaps up, d I wondered lonely as a cloud; 22, identify the poem.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:42)

22. Identify the poem:

- The poem begins in the poet's boyhood and continues to 1798. By the latter date, he felt that his formative years had passed, that his poetic powers were mature, and that he was ready to begin constructing the huge parent work. Alternating with his almost religious conviction, there is an unremitting strain of dark doubt through the poem. The poem itself therefore may be considered an attempt to stall for time before going on to what the poet imagined would be far more difficult composition. As he tells the reader repeatedly, his purpose was threefold: to provide a reexamination of his qualifications, to honor Coleridge, and to create an introduction to *The Recluse*.

The poem begins in the poet's boyhood and continues to 1798. By the latter date he felt that his formative years at past that is poetic power were mature powers were mature and

that he was ready to begin constructing the huge parent work. Alternating with his almost religious conviction there is an unremitting strain of dark doubt through the poem. The poem itself therefore, may be considered an attempt to stall for time before going on to what the poet imagine would be far more difficult composition. As he tells the reader repeatedly his purpose was threefold: to provide a re examination of his qualifications, to honour Coleridge, and to create an introduction to The Recluse.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:38)

Choose the correct response:

- a. Ode on the intimations of immortality
- b. The Excursion
- c. The Prelude
- d. I wondered Lonely as a Cloud

Choose the correct response a ode on the intimations of immortality, b the excursions, c the prelude, d I wondered lonely as a cloud; which poem is this is being talked about.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:53)

23. Read the following excerpts from a poem:

*Oh, thou, in Hellas deemed of heavenly birth, Muse, formed or fabled
at the minstrel's will! Since shamed full oft by later lyres on earth,
Mine dares not call thee from thy sacred hill: Yet there I've wandered
by thy vaunted rill; Yes! sighed o'er Delphi's long-deserted shrine
Where, save that feeble fountain, all is still; Nor mote my shell awake
the weary Nine To grace so plain a tale—this lowly lay of mine.*

• II.

*Whilome in Albion's isle there dwelt a youth, Who ne in virtue's ways
did take delight; But spent his days in riot most uncouth, And vexed
with mirth the drowsy ear of Night. Ah, me! in sooth he was a
shameless wight, Sore given to revel and ungodly glee; Few earthly
things found favour in his sight Save concubines and carnal
companie, And flaunting wassailers of high and low degree.*

And the next question. So, read the following excerpts from a poem. Oh, thou, in Hellas deemed of heavenly birth, Muse formed or fabled at the minstrel's will! Since shamed full oft by later lyres on earth, mine dares not call thee form thy secret hill: Yet there I have wandered by thy vaunted rill; yes! sighed o'er Delphi's long-deserted shrine where save that feeble fountain all is still; nor mote my shell awake the weary nine to grace. So, plain a tale this lowly lay of mine part II.

Whilome in Albion's isle there dwelt a youth, who ne in virtue's ways did take delight, but spent his days in riot most uncouth and vexed with mirth that drowsy ear of night. Ah, me! in sooth he was a shameless wight sore given to revel and ungodly glee; few early things found favour in his sight save concubines and carnal companie, and flaunting wassailers of high and low degree.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:04)

What does 'Hellas' refer to?

- a. Greece
- b. England
- c. Israel
- d. Paradise

So, the question here is what does Hellas refer to a Greece, b England c Israel, d Paradise.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:14)

24. Identify the poet

- a. Milton
- b. Blake
- c. Tennyson
- d. Byron

Next question; which is also based on the same extract identify the poet a John Milton, b William Blake, c Lord Alfred Tennyson, d Lord Byron. So, who is the poet of this

extract?

(Refer Slide Time: 18:32)

25. The poetic form here is:

- a. Sonnet
- b. Ballad
- c. Canto
- d. Ode

(Refer Slide Time: 18:45)

26. What does 'Albion' refer to?

- a. Greece
- b. England
- c. Israel
- d. Paradise

Next again based on the same one the poetic form here is a sonnet, b ballad, c canto, d ode and our next question based on the same extract what does Albion referred to a Greece, b England, c Israel, d paradise.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:57)

27

Which writer said, 'No man is an island?'

- a. William Congreve
- b. John Donne
- c. Hemingway
- d. Andrew Marvell

Number 27; look at the question which writer said no man is an island a William Congreve, b John Donne, c Ernest Hemingway, d Andrew Marvell.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:12)

Read the following:

- Say what strange motive, Goddess! could compel
- A well-bred lord t' assault a gentle belle?
- O say what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd,
- Could make a gentle belle reject a lord?
- In tasks so bold, can little men engage,
- And in soft bosoms dwells such mighty rage?

Next one read the following: Say what a strange motive, Goddess! could compel a well bred lord to assault a gentle belle? O say what stranger cause yet unexplored, could make

a gentle belle reject a lord? In tasks so bold can little men engage and in soft bosoms dwells such mighty rage?

(Refer Slide Time: 19:38)

28. Who is the poet?

- a. John Dryden
- b. Jonathan Swift
- c. Alexander Pope
- d. Samuel Butler

(Refer Slide Time: 19:48)

29. What the genre of the poem?

- a. Heroic epic
- b. Ode
- c. Elegy
- d. Mock epic

Question here; who is the poet a John Dryden, b Jonathan Swift, c Alexander Pope, d Samuel Butler; next same passage 29; what is the genre of the poem a heroic epic, b ode,

c elegy, d mock epic.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:03)

30. The 'gentle belle' here refers to:

- a. Matilda
- b. Belinda
- c. Melinda
- d. Patricia

Number 30; the gentle belle here refers to which lady is being talked about in the poem a Matilda, b Belinda, c Melinda, d Patricia.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:18)

31. Read the following:

MY LORD, As I was lately reviewing my loose papers, amongst the rest I found this Essay, the writing of which, in this rude and indigested manner wherein your lordship now sees it, served as an amusement to me in the country, when the violence of the last plague * had driven me from the town. Seeing then our theatres shut up, I was engaged in these kind of thoughts with the same delight with which men think upon their absent mistresses. I confess I find many things in this Discourse which I do not now approve; my judgment being not a little altered since the writing of it ; but whether I for the better or the worse, I know not : neither indeed is it much material, in an essay, where all I have said is problematical. For the way of writing plays in verse, which I have seemed to favour, I have, since that time, laid the practice of it aside, till I have more leisure, because I find it troublesome and slow. But I am no way altered from my opinion of it, at least with Any reasons which have opposed it.

Number 31, read the following it is a dedication. My lord, as I was lately reviewing my loose papers amongst the rest I found this essay the writing of which in this rude and indigested manner where on where in your lord ship now sees it, served as an amusement to me in the country when the violence of the last plague had driven me from the town saying then our theatres shut up I was engaged in these kinds of thought with the same delight with which men think upon their absent mistresses. I confess i find many things in this discourse which I do not now approve my judgement being not a little altered since the writing of it: but whether I for the better or the worse, I know not: neither indeed is it much material in an essay where all I have said is problematical. For the way of writing plays in verse which I have seemed to favour, I have, since that time laid the practice of it aside till I have more leisure, because I find it troublesome and slow. But I am no way altered from my opinion of it at least with any reasons which have opposed it.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:37)

Identify the work:

- a. In Defense of Poesie
- b. An Essay of Dramatic Poesie
- c. The Function of Criticism
- d. A Defense of Poetry

Identify the work a in defence of Poesie, b an essay of dramatic Poesie, c the function of criticism, d a defence of poetry.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:49)

32.

-was a revision of [Percy Bysshe Shelley's](#) *Laon and Cynthia*, an attempt to write an epic poem in the style of Edmund Spenser's poem *The Faerie Queene* (1590). For publication Shelley reluctantly agreed to cut some overtly anti-Christian phrases. He described the work as 'an experiment on the temper of the public mind', effectively a test of how far his ideas could be pushed before readers became outraged and disengaged. The poem proved too symbolic and provocative, and the *Quarterly Review* published a hostile assessment.

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(Refer Slide Time: 22:34)

Identify the work

- a. The Revolt of Islam
- b. The Masque of Anarchy
- c. Absalom and Achitophel
- d. The Necessity of Atheism

Identify the work a the revolt of Islam, b the mask of anarchy, c the Absalom and Achitophel, d the necessity of atheism.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:46)

33.

Tennyson's 'Lady of the Shalott' is :

- a. A Lyric
- b. A Sonnet
- c. A Ballad
- d. An Ode

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34.

- Which poem by Alfred Tennyson is a narrative of the adventures of King Arthur?
 - a. Ulysses
 - b. Idylls of the King
 - c. The Lotus Eaters
 - d. The Charge of the Light Brigade

Tennyson's lady of the Shalott is a lyric, b a sonnet, c a ballad, d an ode. Number 34; which poem by Alfred Tennyson is a narrative of the adventures of King Arthur a Ulysses, b idylls of the king, c the lotus eaters, d the charge of the light brigade. Let us discuss the answers now. So, the passage from Eliot where Hector is shouting the answer is d Patroclus death of Patroclus. Second is a preface to the lyrical ballads I am going to talk about romanticism and we will be talking about the significance of the lyrical ballads Wordsworth; Wordsworth and Coleridge the lyrical ballads and the movement is answer to the third question is d romanticism. Fourth is c Shakespeare who is being talked about which great personality is taken from preface to Shakespeare by Doctor Samuel Johnson the one of the greatest lexicographers ever. Fifth is d antiquity; the ancient past in this context d the ancient past and sixth is d simile the presence of the world as which means comparing liken something likening something so simile.

Seventh is b H Y Perion; an epic poem by P B Shelley and naiad is a water nymph ninth is who is this poem days are talking about d Keats this poem is a donnas by Shelley and who the question number 10; who is narcissus young man with great beauty a narcissus the genre of the poem is eleven that is the eleventh question b elegy and the answer to the twelfth question is c personification; personification remember is the figure of speech in which a thing an idea or even an animal is given human attributes. So, spring is

morning moon is smiling. So, these are personification giving human attributes to what is generally considered a non living object the non human I am sorry not non living, but non human object. So, non human objects through this conceit of literary or literary device of personification they are portrayed in such a way that we feel that we have the ability that these objects non human objects have an ability to act like human beings.

But let us not consider or confuse science fiction with personification held two thousand in Cobrics a space odyssey is not personification strictly speaking 13th c the masque of anarchy again by Shelley and fourteenth is d Coleridge took a walking tour in Cumbria mountains of Cumbria 15 is b culture and anarchy by Matthew Arnold the great Victorian p poet culture and anarchy is a major work of criticism by Matthew Arnold, it is an 1869 work remember these dates may come back to you. So, 1869 in it Arnold contrast culture which is defined as the study of perfection with anarchy the prevalent mood of England's then new democracy which lacks standards and a sense of direction controversial, but very relevant work Arnold classified English society into the barbarians the barbarians with their a lofty spirit serenity distinguish manners and their inaccessibility to ideas and another classification was the philistines the stronghold of religious non conformity with plenty of energy and morality, but insufficient sweetness and light that is Arnold's work terms sweetness and light.

And then populous. So, three categories of three social categories barbarians philistines populous still raw and unseeing is spiritually intellectually blind people according to Arnold it is in the philistines where you find the key to culture they were the most influential segment of society the strength was the nations strength the crudeness its crudeness it. Therefore, was necessary to educate and humanize the philistines Arnold saw in the idea of the state that is important here the state what is a state and not in any one class of society the true origin and repository of the nations collective best self and the sequel to culture and anarchy is friendship garland which was published in eighteen seventy one answer to sixteen is a Fra lippo lippi by Robert Browning; another Victorian poet.

Seventeenth is d William Blake the great romantic and eighteenth is d what is the meaning of ominous grey a loyal confident of any powerful individual sometimes you

may find such kinds of vocabulary terms that have come to become a. So, such an integral part of the English language it maybe of French origin, but nevertheless literally it means grey eminence it was the sobriquet of someone called pair Joseph the monk who served as secretary to cardinal Rishloo chief minister under Louis the 13th of France if you know Alexander Dumas you know Walter weaver name should not come as a surprise to you and you need to know especially for international English literature exams.

Now, this Rishloo he was a very ambitious minister and his ambition was for the French domination of Europe and this align very neatly with pair josephs hope to convert European protestants to roman Catholicism josephs nickname that is eminence grey came from the colour of his clog and from the fact that Rishloo himself was known as the omnivore roosh the red eminence., pair Joseph; father Joseph became grey eminence. So, the term eminence grey came to mean a loyal confident of any powerful individual recently in recent times the word has alternately come to denote someone who is a respected senior member within a field of profession the grey in this perhaps allude into the colour of an elders hair colour so, again roo ominous roosh ominous grey that is taken from their respective clogs.

19th is a the Bulmershe who is the writer the Baber of Seville; the Barber of Seville. So, the Bulmershe answer is a and 20 be the wedding guest remember that is the clue the rime of the ancient mariner by Coleridge romantic poet 21 is c the child is the father of man is taken from a poem very short poem called my heart leaps up and 22 is c the prelude one of the most complex works of the romantic period I am going to do the this period with you soon. So, will be referring to lyrical ballads and prelude 23 is a Hellas is Greece, 24 is d is Childe Harold's pilgrimage by Lord Byron. 25; the genre of the question is c Kanto along sub section of an epic kind of a favour long narrative poem such as Dante's the divine comedy or even Edmund Spenser is the Faerie Queene and examples of a poem written in Kantos include Lord Byron that was his favourite genre or style of writing dawn Owen and then of course, Ezra pound nailed it with Kantos twentieth century.

Elbine is question 26 b England and no man is an island, 27 b John Donne the great

metaphysical poet remember metaphysical poetry perhaps we have alluded to it in one of our earlier classes is a poetry written especially by John Donne and his followers in the seventeenth century England later on revived in America in the twentieth century is most conspicuous characteristics we have already talked about imagery and conceits. So, deliberate combination of different types of emotions the use of elaborate and far from obvious comparisons that is conceits and harshness of versification they are not going to be soft delicate romantic in metaphysical poetry you find a mix of emotions and attitudes this is something that the romantics sought to avoid a metaphysical poet permits no adjusting in a serious poem, no carnality in a spiritual poem and no material concerns in a love poem the metaphysical poet or poets. Accept the fact that pure feelings do not actually exist and hence they are artificial that a man may be genuinely and deeply in love and at the same time may objectively analyse his feelings and be aware of and be amused by the antics of lovers.

Remember in metaphysical poetry the figures of speech are intellectually conceived rather than merely ornamental the romantic love poet on the other hand compares himself and his lady to let seduce turtles in a delicate object to flower to anything decorative ornamental without too much concerned with the strict accuracy of his comparisons the metaphysical poet. However, tells us that he and his lady are like a geometrical compass now this is harsh simile harsh imagery that two things join by a bond that makes them one they are often separated. But the one who is who remains stationary always inclines towards the traveller and the centre of his motions for more on Donne you must read a valediction and also forbidden morning Donne; sorry, Donne attacked all ideas of platonic or unconsummated love not like Keats at all.

And he compresses a great deal into his famous verses who ever loves if you do not propose the right true end of love he is one that goes. So, that is metaphysical poetry for you extremely important from the point of view of any exam question 28 answer is c who is the poet Pope; Alexander Pope the poem is of course, the rape of the lock and the genre 29 d it is a mock epic the lady in question the gentle bell is b Belinda the rape of the lock again a great satirical poem written in the 18th century 1712 to be precise it is about the first that high society makes over trifling matters such as breaches of decorum in the poem a few feud of epic proportions erupts after a baron who is smitten by this

beautiful girl Belinda, she steals a lock of her hair you see in those times it was customary for a lover to possess his ladies lock of hair as a mark of remembrance honour, but at the lady has to concede to give her lock to the admirer and here the barren steals and therefore, there is a feud and it is like an epic poetry now almost and now he emulates the parodies rather all the conventions of an epic poetry that you have seen in poems like Eliot and odyssey.

pope basis the rape of the lock on a real life incident on it was they were called the Aetra and the former families they had a falling out after Lord Petra snipped off one of the girls from the framers family arabella fermor other themes that pope develops in the poem include human vanity. And the importance of being able to laugh at life's little silliness the letter motive is a kind of moral to the story because a mock epic parodies a classical epic it uses the same conventions or formulas as the classical epic, but usually in a harmonious. For example, a convention of many classical epics is a sea voyage in which perils confront the hero at every turn in the rape of the lock the sea voyage is Belinda's boat trip up the Thames river her guardian silf Ariel and she is being guarded by a benevolent is spirit areal. He sees black or its sees black omens that foretell disasters for Belinda even though the waves flows smoothly and the winds blow gently and what are the disasters will she is staying her dress lose her necklace miss a play or a mask forget her prayers and these are the disaster awaiting.

So, it is like a parody and. So, frightful are the omen that aerial summons fifty of his companion spirits to guard Belinda as well as the ringlets of a hair some of the epic conventions that pope parody is a one is invocation of the muse that you have already seen goddess now in ancient Greece and Rome poets had always requested the muse too fire them with creative genius Milton does that in paradise lost which is a very serious kind of an epic poem. So, poets had always requested the muse to guide them and tell fill them with creative genius.Genius is a very fuzzy quality not everybody posses that not everybody can posses that. So, whenever poets would start or begin a long narrative poems or epics about god like figures they had to invoke the muse.

In Greek mythology there were nine muses all sisters who are believed to inspire poets historians musicians singers astronomers philosophers and other thinkers and artists if

one had to write a great poem play a musical instrument with Elan or develop a grand scientific or philosophical theory he would ask for help from a muse. When a writer ask for help he was said to be invoking the muse the muse of epic poetry was named Khalifa in the rape of the lock poet or pope does not invoke a goddess instead he invokes his friend John, Carroll who had asked pope to write a literary work focusing on that particular event an lady arebellum event of snipping of lock of her hair.

Now, Carroll thought that poking fun at the incident would reconcile the families by showing them how trivial the incident was that was the motive. Pope also parodies division of the poem in to books or cantoes the traditional epic is long recording several days of reading for example, Danta's divine comedy contains 34 cantoes when printed the work consist of a work about two inches thick pope presents only 5 cantoes containing a total of fewer than 600 lines, but he is miniaturising it. And by this device he demonstrate the smallest of the behaviour exhibited by the main characters of the poem.

There is another characteristic convention description of soldiers preparing for battle. So, in the Eliot you remember and we are going to do some details reading of the Eliot and Odyssey soon in subsequent classes. Homer describes in great detail in the armour and weaponry of the great Achilles in the battlefield trappings of other heroes in the rape of the lock pope describes Belinda preparing herself with all kinds of ornaments puffs powders patches and famously pope says now awful beauty puts on all its arms. A great poem, a satirical poem, nevertheless, but still very great poem an excellent example of a mock heroic convention a perinea favourite of all the examiners for English for competitive purposes. 31 is b is taken from an essay of dramatic poesy by John Dryden and 32 is a Chalets the revolt of Islam. Number 33 is c the lady of the shell it is a ballad by Tennyson and 34 b King Arthur's adventures idylls of the king by Tennyson.