



B.A I YEAR INTERNAL EXAMINATION, Sept 2019
ENGLISH LITERATURE
Paper- 1 Poetry & Drama
Set-A (Answer Keys)

Time Allowed : 1:30 Hours

Marks : 40

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

12x1

1. Weavers, weaving at fall of night, Why do you weave a garment so bright ?
 - (a) What is the time of day
 - (b) What are the weavers weaving ?
 - (c) What is the brightness of the garment compared with ?
 - (d) Why do the weavers make the garment so bright ? (D)
2. What does the eye of heaven refers to?
 - (a) Sun (b) Ashes (c) Summer (d) Winter (A)
3. What does Radha call Krishna?
 - (a) Govinda (b) Shyam (c) Lord Krishna (d) Beloved (A)
4. The sonnet is- (A)
 - (a) Fourteen lines poetry (b) Four lines poetry (c) Eight lines poetry (d) Six lines poetry
5. The sonnet has- (A)
 - (a) Octave and sestet (b) Sestet (c) Octave (d) None of the above
6. Give examples of alliteration from the poem. (D)
 - (a) Weavers – weaving (b) peacock-purple
 - (c) wing-wild (d) All above
7. 'It is needless to ask a saint.....' Fill in the blank. (D)
 - (a) Shall I compare thee (b) the caste to which he belongs
 - (c) Castes (d) All above

8. Peacock's Plumes color is-- (C)
(a) Purple (b) Green (c) Purple and green (d) White and blue
9. Who has written 'Shall I compare thee'? (B)
(a) Kabir (b) Shakespeare (c) John Donne (d) None
10. What is Shakespeare's friend name? (A)
(a) W.H. Auden (b) John Keats (c) John Donne (d) None
11. Who is called 'Bharat Kokila'? (B)
(a) Kabir (b) Sarojini Naidu (c) Indira Gandhi (d) None
12. Sarojini Naidu has written- (A)
(a) Song of Radha (b) It is needless (c) Remembrance (d) The lotus

Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any 2)

2x4

- (a) Define a sonnet and Elaborate it.

Ans. A **sonnet** (pronounced son-it) is a fourteen line poem with a fixed rhyme scheme. Often, **sonnets** use iambic pentameter: five sets of unstressed syllables followed by stressed syllables for a ten-syllable line.

- (b) How does Shakespeare take up the theme of Immortality in 'Not marble nor the gilded monuments'.

- (c) Write five lines about 'Remembrance'.

Ans. It is written in Shakespearean form, comprising fourteen lines of iambic pentameter, divided into three quatrains and a couplet. Within the sonnet, the narrator spends time remembering and reflecting on sad memories of a dear friend. He grieves of his shortcomings and failures, while also remembering happier memories.

Q.3 Analyse the 'Doha' It is needless to ask a saint.

10x2

Ans. Saint Kabir is very important figure of Indian society which enlightens the reformation process in the society in the positive way. It is needless to ask the saint which he belongs. Caste system is blot on humanism due to its people of the country lost much more things. In this poem poet criticises the mentalities which strengthen the caste system.

Dominance classes always keep attention for the development and growth of the established social system because it preserves their ideology. Society is civilized group, which works for the common interest, but in case of the Indian society the spirit of integrated society had vanished, Indian society has divided into different castes, creed, region etc, the people of the society have not equal rights, and then how can we call it a

society? If the people have not equally treated, then how can say society has concrete shape? Social discrimination, economic disparity, political suppression etc. are the part and parcel of the society then how can we say the society is developing in progressive direction. So therefore the poet says people should not ask about caste to saint.

21st century is century of human rights which always fight for the basic fundamental rights of human being, it closely related to the all types of freedom. This poem has broken down the boundaries of casteism and all social evils. People are coming to close to each other for the betterment. India is shining, its economy is roaring in the world economic scenario, still there are some places are in India, people are subject to get punishment of higher caste or authority. There are many atrocities are being happened against these marginalized people of country. This poem compels to think about the abandoned people by the society, and it decides new social order for the betterment of the society. Still casteism becomes the dermatological wound for the society, the intellectuals, academicians, author, administrative officers should come forward and must pay an attention for the sustainable development of the society, then we can have dream of India as a super power, otherwise it will remain just as a hallucination

Q.4 Write the critical appreciation of 'Song of Radha'.

Ans. Sarojini Naidu in this poem tells us about the milkmaid, Radha's love for Lord Krishna. Radha, the milkmaid carried curd to sell at the Mathura fair. She describes how softly the calfs were lowing.

The third line gives the reader a feel that nobody is buying her curd. Sarojini Naidu beautifully compares the whiteness of curd to that of the clouds in the sky. Radha seems to be least bothered that her curd is not being sold. She seems to be lost in the world of her beloved Lord Krishna. She was so immersed in the worship of her Lord that she cries 'govinda' several times. The river Yamuna flows on softly as if appreciating her chant. The poet describes the boatmen to be in a very happy and joyous mood and call out to their companions to come and join them in their celebration by singing and dancing along with them. The boatmen are in a joyous mood as they celebrate the advent of spring. The people welcome the spring by wearing saffron clothes and pluck the newly formed buds. The people celebrate the advent of spring as it is associated with rebirth and life. Even during this time Radha seems to be thinking only about her Lord and again cries out 'Govinda'. The people around her mocked and jeered at her for her love for her Lord. The river Yamuna flows on joyfully regardless.

Instead of selling her curd, she carries it to the Mathura shrine and offers them as gifts to her Lord. She describes how brightly the shrine was lit up by the torches. She folds her hands to pray to the deity, encircled by snakes, and prays for protection while the conch shells are blown. Her heart is lost to the vision of her Beloved Lord and she calls out the name involuntarily. Others become angry. But the river Yamuna flows on while her water dazzles in the light of the torches.

Or

Attempt a critical appreciation of 'Shall I compare thee'.

Ans. Critical Appreciation of the sonnet no.18 "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day":

This is one of the best sonnets of Shakespeare. It is addressed to a young friend of the poet. Here the poet celebrates the beauty of his friend. The tradition of praising masculine beauty in verse was derived from Greek and Latin poetry and it became a fashion in English poetry after 'The Renaissance'. The poet contrasts the ideal beauty of platonic conception embodied in his friend with the transient beauty of nature. The poet thinks that poetry is eternal and poetry will immortalize the beauty of his friend.

The sonnet shows a greatly enhanced sensibility and control. The rose metaphor is cleverly humanized in the phrase, "darling buds of May". Summer's lease adds concept of property so that its association with flowers seems inevitable. The eye of heaven introduces the correspondence between personality and the higher spheres with equal ease. The eternal summer will be created by the poet's eternal lines in his poems. Even death will not be able to make him its victim. The poet will celebrate the beauty of his friend in his writing. All future remains will read about him and thus the beauty of his friend will be eternal.



B.A I YEAR INTERNAL EXAMINATION, Sept 2019
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The sonnet begins with conveying the beauty of Shakespeare's love. It is notable that their physical features are not actually described – we are told nothing specific of how they look – instead Shakespeare compares his love to a summer's day and concludes that their beauty is greater than that of summer and the sun. The poem opens with the famous complimentary question:

“Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?”

This question is flattering in itself as a summer's day is often associated with beauty. Shakespeare, however, explains that his love's beauty exceeds that of the summer and does not have its tendency towards unpleasant extremes:

“Thou art more lovely and more temperate.”

Shakespeare makes specific criticisms of the summer: its beauty is spoiled by strong winds and it disappoints us by being too short:

“Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer’s lease hath all too short a date”

It should be noted that at the time the sonnet was written, England had not yet adopted the Gregorian calendar and May was considered a summer month. In the above quote, Shakespeare describes the fragility and short duration of summer’s beauty. The use of the word ‘lease’ reminds us of the fact that everything beautiful remains so for a limited time only and after a while its beauty will be forcibly taken away.

In the second quatrain, Shakespeare continues his criticisms of the summer. At this point, however, he focuses on the imperfection of the sun and explains that it is temporary and, like other aspects of the summer, tends towards unpleasant extremes:

“Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimmed,”

Shakespeare states that the sun, which he personifies and refers to as ‘the eye of heaven’, can be too hot or blocked from view by the clouds unlike his ‘more temperate’ love.

In the second quatrain Shakespeare poses his problem fairly explicitly: every beauty will fade either by chance or through the natural course of time:

“And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature’s changing course untrimmed”

The repetition of the word ‘fair’ highlights the fact that this fate is inescapable for everything that possesses beauty. Shakespeare, however, states that his love will not lose their beauty to death or time but will be preserved through his poetry:

“But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow’st,
Nor shall death brag thou wander’st in his shade
When in eternal lines to time thou grow’st”

Shakespeare’s self-assured claim makes it possible to argue that the purpose of the poem was not actually to pay a beloved person a compliment but rather to praise oneself for poetic skill. Evidence of Shakespeare writing this poem for the purpose of praising himself occurs subtly throughout the entire text. In the very first line, for example, due to the rhythmic structure the word ‘I’ is emphasised whereas the word ‘thee’ is not. This suggests that Shakespeare wanted to focus on himself rather than on his love. Likewise in the third quatrain, he personifies death and states that it will not ‘brag’ to power over Shakespeare’s love – this could be interpreted as Shakespeare stating that he will be the one who brags rather than death. Critics have also argued that since Shakespeare chose not to describe his love’s physical features, he was more concerned about praising himself rather than his love.

In conclusion, Shakespeare’s Sonnet 18 successfully conveys the themes of beauty and

the effect of time on it through a variety of poetic techniques and effective use of the iambic pentameter structure. This sonnet, however, very possibly should not be regarded as a love poem due to the fact that Shakespeare has clearly aimed to draw a lot of attention to himself as the poet and that his description of his beloved's beauty did not include much detail.

The sonnet shows a greatly enhanced sensibility and control. The rose metaphor is cleverly humanized in the phrase, "darling buds of May". Summer's lease adds concept of property so that it's association with flowers seems inevitable. The eye of heaven introduces the correspondence between personality and the higher spheres with equal ease. The eternal summer will be created by the poet's eternal lines in his poems. Even death will not be able to make him its victim. The poet will celebrate the beauty of his friend in his writing. All future remain will read about him and thus the beauty of his friend will be eternal.

