

Answer Key

Q 1. i. c. Shakespeare

ii. d. Lyric

iii. b. epic

iv. c. sonnet

v. a. ode

vi. b. 154

vii. a. Ist

viii. c. Milton

ix. b. 17<sup>th</sup>

x. b. Donne

Q. 2. Shakespeare's qualities as a sonneteer with reference to the themes he took up, and the various technical contributions he made are to be brought out.

Q 3. This poem by Milton is a sonnet addressed to Charles I when he was about to attack London. It should be explained how the poem has a mocking and ironic tone along with an exhortation to the powerful despot both to spare the common masses and to spare the poet as well.

Q 4. Donne and his group revolted against the cloying tradition of Elizabethan poetry and brought in boldness of technique and treatment of themes as well.

Q5. Wordsworth as a romantic poet shows love for nature and man, flights of imagination and passion and these all are to be elaborated.

Q 6. Shelley was a revolutionary poet with an idealistic and humanitarian bent of mind. The answer should analyze how passionate and realistic was Shelley in these.

Q 7. Ode to Nightingale is a poem that carries sublime imagination combined with both ideas and emotions about the nightingale and Keats' personal self. These should be elaborated.

- Q 8. i. Shakespeare laments on the passage of time in this sonnet.
- ii. Shelley in “Ode to the West Wind” exhorts the west wind to uplift his drooping spirits.
- iii. In “Hymn to God, the Father” Donne using paradoxes invokes god to be with him even though he is given to sinning.
- iv. In these lines from “Tintern Abbey”, Wordsworth expresses his indebtedness to Tintern Abbey.

**Paper code: AU-6711 (Literary Forms and Practical Criticism) B.A. V Semester Examination 2014**

**Answer key**

1. i. c. Synecdoche    ii. a. Assonance    iii. c. metaphor    iv. c. a story with a double meaning
- v. a. theme(s)    vi. b. conflict    vii. Chaucerian    viii. d. the repetition of the initial (usually consonant) sound in a series of words
- ix. c. a caesura    x. c. ballad
2. i. The direct and the indirect modes of comparison while using simile and metaphor are to be explained
- ii. Pathetic fallacy as a kind of personification, yet, with some distinguishing features, has to be explained.
3. i. Assonance as repetition of vowel sounds in poetry and its use are to be explained.
- ii. The use of consonance as a repetition of consonant sounds has to be elaborated.
- iii. Setting or locale can play an important role in a fictional work. There can be various ways of presenting the locale.
4. Figures of speech make a work of art stand out with their effective and appealing use.

Elaborate with suitable examples.

5. The poem draws the picture of a presumably happy man. Ironically, his suicide proves otherwise.

6. i. In omniscient point of view the writer may show everything that goes on, going into the minds of several characters too or can restrict to telling about one character or his perception.

ii. Flashback technique has been popular in fiction, especially the modern psychological novel. In it, the mind of the character can travel back into time.

iii. Psychological realism intends to show that the external reality is incomplete and focuses on the uncensored thoughts of the character as they occur.

iv. First person narration shows a character speaking as 'I'. It is useful in focusing on one character.

7. i. Hyperbole is an exaggerated form of saying.

ii. Paradox is an apparently self-contradictory statement.

iii. Picaresque novel recounts the adventures of a rogue character in episodic form.

8. The passage shows two persons transacting a business. Leo is a naïve young man and Salzman is an experienced businessman with some proposition. The passage gives minute and detailed description of them.

**Paper code: AU-6702 (Forms of Literature)      B.A. I Semester Examination 2014**

**Answer Key**

1. i. c. Shakespeare    ii. d. lyric    iii. d. epic    iv. b. epic    v. b. conflict    vi. c. epistolary novel

vii. a. sonnet    viii. B. 17<sup>th</sup> century    ix. various possibilities    x. c. Shakespearean tragedy

2. Tragic drama evolved long back and critics like Aristotle have given theories about it. It flourished a lot in Elizabethan England. Catharsis is related to tragic drama.

3. Lyric is a short song-like poem. It has various forms and can have rhyme and melody.

4. An epic is an elaborate poem dealing with some high subject. It involves heroes and gods and follows some conventions.

5. There is a debate about the importance of plot and character. Many dramatists have not heeded Aristotle's ideas and have created plays hinging on character.

6. Comedy relies on incongruity and involves a distancing and lack of empathy. It has various forms and its intention is mainly to arouse laughter.

7. Gothic fiction is a fiction of terror. It was quite in vogue before 20<sup>th</sup> century and it has some peculiar features like setting in an old castle, supernatural etc.

8. A historical novel is a recreation of a bygone time with the prevalent ethos. A creative writer can reconstruct the old period and yet infuse things in a more interesting yet realistic way.

**Paper code: AU-6009 (Poetry iii) M.A. III Semester Examination 2014**

**Answer Key**

1. i. c. Yeats    ii. d. none of these    iii. c. April    iv. d. Maud Gonne    v. a. Poland

vi. c. 3    vii. c. Church Going    viii. c. Sylvia Plath    ix. b. Hopkins    x. c. Madame Sosostris

2. i. In these lines from “Carrion Comfort”, Hopkins asserts that he will no longer allow himself to descend into despair and shows an affirmation.

ii. Auden in these lines from “In Memory of W.B. Yeats” mentions how Yeats was a romantic, affected by various forces like national conditions.

iii. These lines from “The Wasteland” show the speaker speaking uncertainly about a shelter in a bleak world of the post-war era.

3. i. The progress of the fox or of the composition of a poem which takes place in an impersonal way is talked about in these lines from Ted Hughes’ “Thought Fox”.

ii. These lines from Yeats’ “Byzantium” show the unearthly scenario where the agitations and contradictions of human beings are superseded by elevated structures.

iii. The narrator in “Church Going” by Larkin wonders about the future when a church will not be visited and the possibility of it being preserved and the possibility of entirely different attitudes towards it.

4. Auden shows passion as well as a restraint on passion with his poetic techniques.

5. The two Byzantium poems are related even though there are different symbols and symbols used differently. Symbols like the bird, dome and dancing floor are prominent.

6. Hopkins was a great technical innovator and with the constraint of religious commitment

could rise to be a great poet.

7. The allusions and intertextualities in “The Waste Land” pose a formidable task for the reader yet the poem is able to bring out the fragmentary state of human condition and culture with its similar form.

8. “Church Going” with its sardonic humor and ironical tone is able to make intelligible the dilemma about religious belief.

Or

Hughes portrays the basic drives and the nature and condition of the world realistically with a recognition and incorporation of violence and energy in his poetry.