

Section A

- i. Nineteenth Century
- ii. First person
- iii. That his father is dead
- iv. Whitman
- v. 1819
- vi. Emerson
- vii. a) American
- viii. Emerson
- ix. d) Tom Sawyer
- x. c, a, b

Section B

2. The romantic view of life is represented mainly by Tom; Huck and Jim represent the realistic view of life. The novelist has highlighted this contrast by mocking the romantic view and by giving the larger portion of the novel to realistic experiences of Huck. The novel presents the idea that real life is governed by real issues and down-to-earth approach to things and not by fantastic ideas.

3. Huck's adventures resemble that of a picaresque novel. Huck too embarks on adventures and expeditions like a picaresque novel hero; he too is somewhat naïve as well as roguish; he too, learns from his experiences and meets many kinds of people; there are a lot of farcical adventures and there is a poetic justice.

Or

Jim acts as a foil to Huck. He becomes a yardstick for Huck's morality as well. He is a true friend who instils many good qualities in Huck—friendship, trust, loyalty, sacrifice etc. Without Jim, Huck might have remained naïve and immature.

4. As in his theory of poetry, the democratic spirit is seen in Whitman's practice of poetry too. To him it is a joyful world of human beings with its variety. He considers all as beautiful and full of potential. In his story of civilization, everyone is a participant and equal. At the same time, he is with his American dream in which every American is held in a bond of love, respect and brotherhood.

5. Emerson's poetry is very much like the poetry of the 19th Century England. His ideas are transcendentalist though. The spirit of transcendentalism brings in his poetry a philosophical richness, combining ethereal world with the material world. He has a good eye for images and an ear for rhythm. The influence of Eastern philosophy and Hinduism can be clearly seen.

6. The *Preface* is both a declaration of intellectual independence and also a declaration of his own poetic practice by Whitman. His own poetry was quite democratic and humane and so is his theory of poetry. He assigns great responsibility to the poet—towards humanity, towards literature and towards his country too. Whitman is not really for art for art's sake but sees the poet in the role of a crusader for the common man and for America.

7. Emerson combines the old philosophies with the new ideas. In “The Oversoul” several themes have been taken up: (1) the existence and nature of the human soul; (2) the relationship between the soul and the personal ego; (3) the relationship of one human soul to another; and (4) the relationship of the human soul to God. Influence of Eastern religions, including Vedantism, is plainly evident, but the essay also develops ideas long present in the Western tradition.

8. a) Whitman in these lines from “Faces” addresses his fellowmen. As if accusing them of shying away, he shows great love and acceptance for all. The democratic note is very obvious.

b) The given lines are from Whitman's Preface to *Leaves of Grass*. Whitman tells how the poet takes others on a perennial quest and higher purpose. The literary and the social duty of the poet are focused upon. Beautiful imagery is used to make the concept concrete.

c) The lines are from Emerson's “The Oversoul”. Emerson elucidates the power of great compositions by writers. He says that such great works have a soul which is greater and independent of the creator. His transcendental ideas can be clearly linked.

d) These lines are from the poem “Each and All” by R.W. Emerson. Emerson, through the image of a woman here tells how each thing has an assigned place and duty by the supreme force. Also, that it is not beauty but truth which is more important.