



B.A. Part: III
English Special
Understanding Poetry
Semester: V Paper – VIII

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Let Not Old Age Disgrace My High Desire - Sir Philip Sidney

Sir Philip Sidney was born on 30 November 1554. He died on 17 October 1586. He was an English poet, scholar and a soldier. He was one of the best poets of the Elizabethan age. His famous work is 'Astrophel and Stella', 'The Defence of Poetry', and 'The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia'. He took part in a battle and was wounded in the thigh and died of gangrene 26 days later at the early age of 31.



The present poem is an argument. It is a Shakespearean sonnet. The poet takes side of old age, though he was young. The very title suggests that 'Let Not Old Age Disgrace My High Desire' means 'we should respect the old age'. In the first stanza, he says that we should respect old age because it is 'a heavenly soul' means 'God in the form of human being'. The old age is like 'the wood' which catches fire quickly and the young age is just like the wet that creates smoke. The stanza simply means that the old age has 'maturity and wisdom'. The youth is immature and without much experience of life. It is like spending virtue unwisely in foolish acts.

The second stanza, he says that old age means not growing white hair on the face but it makes others to give respect because whiteness represents 'purity and wisdom' that is why it deserves respect by the youngsters. The white hair is the result of old age and not the disrespect by the youngsters. The white colour signifies 'cleanliness, maturity and virtuousness'.

In the third stanza, the poet says old age is 'wise enough as it knows the truth' behind every activity and it is stable in every situation. Old age knows everything as it has experience of youth. The old age 'can overcome on every situation in life'. Hence, it 'deserves honour and respect'. In other words, the old age is 'a champion of truth'. It knows that finally truth wins and it is everlasting. The old age knows very well that haste is waste. It knows how to control emotions and balance them. The youth is in balanced impatient and therefore it converts mistakes in the decisions and acts.

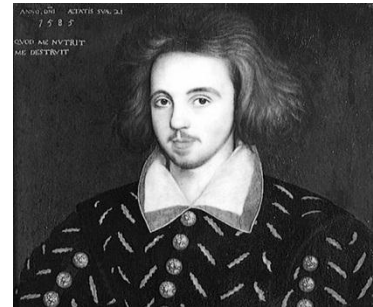
In the final couplet of this sonnet the poet says that every young person has to go through old age and it is inevitable which is why we should respect the old age. This sonnet is

a typical example of elizabethan or shakespearean or English sonnet. It is divided into 4 parts i.e. 4 + 4 + 4 + 2. The rhyme scheme of this sonnet is a b a b, c d c d, e f e f, g g. This means it contains four quatrains and one couplet.



Come Live with Me and Be my Love - Christopher Marlowe

Christopher Marlowe was born on 26 February 1564 and died on 30 May 1593. He was a playwright, poet and translator of elizabethan age. He was the contemporary of William Shakespeare. He was master in the use of blank verse. Marlowe



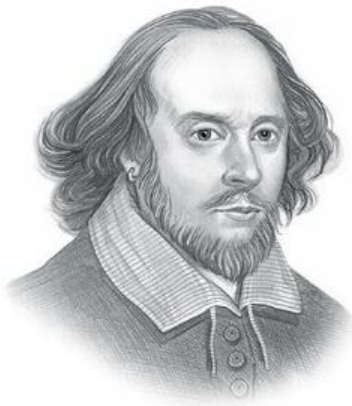
was suddenly arrested without any reason. He was ordered to report every day in the court. After a few days he was murdered mysteriously on 30 May 1593.

Marlowe's present poem also has another title – 'The Passionate Shepherd to His Love' but it is famous by its first line – 'Come Live with Me and Be My Love'. It was published in 1599 which means six years after the death of the poet. This is a very popular Love poem by the poet in English. It is written in pastoral style of writing English poetry. Hence, there is description of rural area, shepherds of sheeps, trees, mountains, hills, rivers, birds etc.

This poem is a request, an invitation and a persuasion for the beloved to join him in the enjoyment of pleasures of life. The lover says to his beloved that he will take her to the valleys, grooves, hills and Fields, woods or steepy mountains and they will sit on a rock. They will watch the grazing flocks of sheeps. For them, the water in shallow river will give music and sweet singing birds will sing love songs for them. In the next stanza, the poet goes ahead and more intensely says to his beloved that he will make a bed of roses which will be decorated with 1,000 fragrant flowers. He will form a cover of lovers on the bed he will offer a beautiful gown to her with embroidery of the leaves of Myrtle that is sweet smelling plants the gown will be made up of fine wool of pretty lamps. The poet wants to protect his beloved from cold and offers her slippers which have fair lines and the buckles of pure gold. Then the poet says that the belt will have ivy buds to knoy. It will have pink buttons and yellow studs. He urges before his beloved that if all these things make her happy she should come with to

come with him and be his love. In the final stanza, the poet says he will keep her happy she will be able to listen the songs of Shepherd young shepherd's lovers and can enjoy their dance once again he says that if these pleasures make her happy she should accept his love.

To add the beauty to the poem it has a musical effects with the repetition of letters and use of alliteration. It is written in iambic tetrameter. It can be seen in all the 24 lines. Each line starts with soft consonants and ends with soft unstressed syllable. It adds softness in the tone of the poem. The impact of the tone is informal. It is like an informal conversation. this is suitable for an emotional request for invitation to the beloved by her lover. If we observe carefully, we will find that all the description has the graphic quality and use of maybe sensuousness words. They describe imaginary experience of colours fragrance beauty shapes and sounds. This conversation has that touch of flattery too. The poet tries his level best to win the heart of his beloved for making love. In this way it is a beautiful love poem.



Shall I Compare thee to A Summer's day

- William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was born on 26 April 1564 in Stratford upon Avon. He was a great English poet, playwright and actor. He produced 38 dramas and 154 sonnets in his lifetime. His plays are translated in many languages of world. At the age of 18 he married with Anne Hathaway. She gave birth to three children Susanna and twins Hamnet and Judith. After becoming a famous poet, dramatist, writer, actor and part owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's mean he came back to his native Stratford upon Avon. He lived the rest of his life there and took his last breathe on 23 April 1616.

'Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day' is a well-known and favourite sonnet of readers. It is a very famous Love Poem. The evidences about the poem tell that this sonnet was addressed to a boy whom Shakespeare liked. Some critics say that it is addressed to a dark lady means the critics have controversy amongst themselves in this regard.

In this sonnet the lover compares his beloved with a summer's day. He says his beloved is more lovely and temperate than the summer's day. The reason behind it is that the summer's days are shaken by rough winds. The sun of shines too hot or too dim. The summer is fleeting. Its date is too short. It leads to the withering of every fair from fair sometime declines. In the next stanza, the poet says how it will be differ from the summer as her beauty will last forever and will not fade. In the couplet, the poet explains how the beloved's beauty will not perish because it will be preserved in the poem by the poet which will be as long as men can breathe or eyes can see.

Through this poem Shakespeare gives compliment to a young beautiful person. The poet has made his beloved immortal through his poetry. Summer in this poem is personified as it is called 'the eye of heaven' with its 'gold complexion'. This suggests its freshness and beauty. The poet wants the youth and beauty of his beloved to be immortal through his poem. The lover and the beloved will die in the course of time but the words will not die as the people or readers will continue them reading. Thus both are immortalized through the poetry. Once again this is is a typical shakespearean sonnet as it is divided into three quartains and one couplet. They have the rhyme scheme of a b a b, c d c d, e f e f, g g.



The Flea

- John Donne

John Donne was born on 22nd January 1572. He was an English poet and a clergy in the church of England. He is the representative of the metaphysical poets. His poems are famous for his strong and sensual style. In his works includes sonnets, love poems, religious poems, Latin translations, religious songs, satires and sermons. His poems were reaction against the smoothness of conventional elizabethan poetry. He was a harsh critic of his society. The idea of true religion was an important theme in his poetry. He wrote erotic love poems. He was master of metaphysical conceits. Though the poet was educated and had a poetic talent he lived in poverty for several years. He was a dependent on his friends. He became a spendthrift and spend his money on womanizing, literature, pasttimes and travel. He was secretly married with Anne More in 1601. He had 12 children

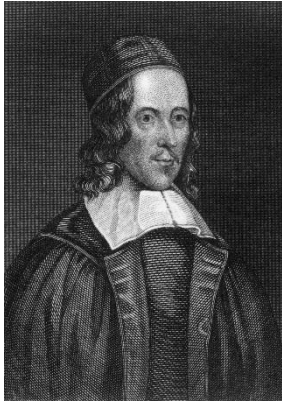
from her. He became an anglican priest in 1615. He served many posts later on. He died on 31 March, 1631.

'The Flea' is a sexual metaphysical poem published in 1633. The poet has used the image of a flea to express his love. The Flea sucks blood from the poet and his beloved. The poet takes the chance of this very thing. The poet tries to convince the lady to sleep with him and enjoy sex. He says, if their blood has mingled in the stomach of innocent flea, then sexual mingling will also be innocent. By this argument he means to say that the blood mixes during sexual act.

The poet is trying to arouse his beloved to sex with him by showing the stomach of the flea full of blood. The poet says it would be a sin to kill the innocent flea. He takes side of the flea saying that it is their marriage bed and their marriage Temple. He requests his beloved not to kill the flea. Further he says if she kills the flea she would kill three lives. One, of herself second, of himself and third, of the fleet itself. But in the third stanza, the beloved kills the flea with her nail. Then the poet says, if she would have slept with him it would not be a sin but now she is a sinner by killing that innocent flea.

The flea in this poem is a symbol of various suggestions. One- it stands for a male. Second- it stands for a tiny demand by the lover to the beloved for sleeping with him that she rejects. The poet demands beloved's body indirectly instead of direct demand for sex. The poet argues with his beloved saying that the flea has sucked his blood and later on his beloved's blood. This simply means that they are mingled with each other in the stomach of flea as if they I have done sex with each other. He says that now the stomach of flea has become a temple and a marriage bed of honeymoon for him. Now there is no point in denying his demand. But the beloved is not ready to share bed with him. She has rejected his proposal by killing the flea though the poet tries to stop her. Thus, shrewd lover tries very much to persuade his beloved to make her ready for sex.

The conceit of *the flea* is used very cleverly by John Donne in this poem. It is highly impossible for the common readers to understand how a flea can become a medium of love for a lover. But John Donne has proved that a tiny ugly creature like *the flea* can also become a medium of love. The metaphysical poets point out that first feature of a music metaphysical poem is its concentration which less brevity of expression and conciseness.



The Pulley

- George Herbert

George Herbert was a great devotional poet in the English language. He was born on 3 April 1593. He was a Welsh metaphysical poet. He was born in an artistic and wealthy family. He received a good education and in 1609 he was a student at Trinity College Cambridge. He joined the University to become a priest but he became a public orator. This attracted the attention of King James I. He became the secretary of state. In 1624 and 1625 he served in Parliament. After the death of King James he came in the church of England. He was famous for taking care of the needy by providing them food and clothes, taking care of them when and they were ill. Due to this he was never a healthy man. He died of consumption at the very early age of 39, on 1st March 1633. Throughout all his life George Herbert wrote religious poems. His poems have a precision of language, a metrical versatility and an ingenious use of imagery and conceits that was favorite of the metaphysical poets. Some of his poems have become popular as hymns.

'The pulley' is a very *devotional poem*. The *God* himself is *the speaker*. Man always ask for some gift from God. God never expects anything from man. God is the giver of whatever man demands from him. Now it is God's turn to demand from man and men's turn to give God what he wants. The God has given the man all the world's riches, strength, beauty, then wisdom, honour, pleasure and every possible thing that God has. But there is an important gift which is still to be given by God. The God has deliberately not given this to the man. The glass of all this givings is now almost empty because God has given man almost everything. This is quite surprising that how God can withhold something from man.

The God does everything with plan and intention. The God has purposefully kept the gift of *Rest* at the bottom of the glass of giving. The God has plan behind His decision. If 'rest' is also given to the man he will forget God and indulge only in the gifts given by Him. If the God would have given the gift of rest to the men both would be losers. God will lose man and man will lose God. This does not mean that God is selfish and He wants to keep man under His command. But the God wants to keep rest with Him because man will remain restless and

hence will go to God for rest and in this way he will always remember God. People remember God only in unhappiness, no one remembers Him in happiness. If man remembers God in happiness, then how can unhappiness touch him? It is surprising that there is no reference of *pulley* anywhere in the poem though its title is *The Pulley*. The pulley in this poem is a suggestive one. It is a *metaphor* used in the poem by the poet. *The pulley is rest* which God has kept with himself. The pulley is *a crane that is used to lift heavy objects*. The God will use this Pulley to pull man and make him His own. The pulley is invisible in the poem means the God's love and care for men is invisible. It can only be experienced and believed in.



To his coy mistress

- Andrew Marvel

Andrew Marvel was born in South Yorkshire England on 31 March 1621. His father was a Minister. His mother died in 1639 and father in 1640. Between 1642 to 1646 he travelled and visited many countries. He was a tutor to Mary Fairfax the daughter of sir Thomas Fairfax at Nun Appleton. During 1621 to 1678 he wrote 'To His Coy Mistress'. In 1659 he was elected as MP to Parliament. He died on 16 August 1639. Like John Donne his poetry was notable for dramatic quality and use of speech rhythms.

In this poem, the speaker is a male lover. He is talking to his beloved. He tries to convince her to love him. The first part states the condition that if they had time and if she may not be shy and hesitate they should make love and be happy. The second part states how condition can't be satisfied because they are human beings. The ending part presents The inevitable conclusion that they must know that time is fleeing.

This poem is a typical *traditional classical love elegy*. The poet praises his beloved and tries to persuade her to give him one day. He begins at by honouring the lady properly. He says that if the two lovers had enough time they might play a game of love making. He refers to the flood from Bible and conversion of Jews to present this time unending. He says that it

will take hundreds and thousands of years to praise the beauty of his beloved's eyes, foreheads, breasts and the heart. According to the poet that lady deserves this much time to describe her because she is superior. He makes his beloved an attainable object. The second part says how all this is unattainable because time is winged Chariot and is always near. Here the mood of speaker shifts from the lady's limitless virtue to power on the rapidly passing time. Hence, he says if the lady dies and her beauty will lie in the grave. Her body will turn into dust. So will her beauty and thus his lust will be reduced to ashes and the chance of their love making will be lost forever. He tries to persuade her for love making. The poet argues that the grave is a private place. But no one embraces each other there. In this way, this part presents mortality of human life.

The last section of the poem presents the plea through which the speaker tries to win the heart of his beloved. The poet feels the morning dew and the lady's skin similar. It encourages her to sport with him. He says in the course of time everything and everyone will be destroyed. Thus the poet doesn't want to waste the time of love making. He says that now it is time to enjoy their physical union by embracing and dancing with each other. He wants to make an end of all this and enjoy love making. Finally, he says that their love could conquer time. This part shows greatly exaggerated metaphor to his mistress. He wants to win the heart of his beloved. The poem presents the theme of seize the day and focus on the importance of time in human life. Andrew marvell uses the logical argument in three parts. Comparison of physical and metaphysical use of metaphors, exaggerated images and the main poetic devices are used in this poem. This represents an impatient lover. The title of the poem is very significant. The pronoun *his* refers to *the young man*. The poet reopening that the young man and the lady live somewhere in England. The name of Humber perhaps is the North East England near the river Humber.



Song to a Fair Young Lady, Going Out of the Twon in the Spring

- John Dryden

John Dryden was born on 9th August 1661 in Northamptonshire. He completed his schooling in Westminster School and completed his B.A. degree in Trinity College Cambridge in 1684. He was an English poet, literary critic, translator and a dramatist. He was a Poet Laureate of 1668. His poetry was famous for its satiric power. He was the connector poet between Renaissance with the Neo-classical Age. Dryden was an all-rounder writer. He started his career as a poet. With the Restoration Period the theatres reopened and Dryden devoted himself to writing plays as it was an easy way to earn money. The Indian Queen, The Indian Emperor, Secret Love, The Maiden Queen and Evening Love, Antony and Cleopatra and All for Love are his notable plays. Essay on Dramatic Poesy, Absalom and Achitophel and The Dunciad are his famous essays. He died on 12th May 1700.

The present poem contains four stanzas of 6 lines each. The first four lines have the rhyme scheme of ABAB and then a rhyming couplet. The same pattern is used throughout all poem. Dryden was an exquisite song writer. His many songs scatter through his plays are his best example of art. The subject of this poem is *women's beauty and charm*. The lady in this poem is going out of town in spring. She is so beautiful that when does fair young lady goes out in the spring the spring becomes morose and delays her flowers to bear. It is a lofty tribute to the beauty of the young lady who is merciless. The cycle of nature in words and even the singing birds forget to sing. The guardians of flowers and spring follow the fair young lady wherever she goes. The poet asks the question to God of love why he has offered such a graceful beauty to the lady who breaks the hearts of the people mercilessly. However, when she returns in the glory of Chloris (In Greek mythology, Chloris was a goddess who was associated with spring, flowers and new growth), her beauty has the strength to restore the dead from tombs. *The poem is a love story of a deceived lover.*

The poet knows very well the reason why the spring is sad why the birds have forgotten to sing and why the winter storms have come back ignoring their real timetable. The reason behind this is that the goddess of spring, means the beautiful lady, has gone out of the town and the goddess controlling the destiny of human beings has decided to make it spring where ever she goes.

But the beautiful lady is cruel who is called Chloris has gone without casting a merciful eye on her lover. She has left her lover to sigh and die in sadness. Her fair eyes have wounded The Lovesick heart. There is no remedy over the wounds in love.

The poet asks the question to the great God of love why he has created such a beauty that can command all hearts of the lands. The commanding beauty without kindness causes grief in the lives of lovesick people.

The last stanza of the poem describes the situation of lovers when this goddess of beauty returns back to the town. The crowd of admiring lovers falls before her. The dead lovers are restored from their tombs. The poet is also one of Her victims who are designed by love. Thus the poet expresses his feelings towards the beauty of his beloved.



To Mrs. M.B. on her Birthday

- Alexander Pope

Alexander Pope was born on 21st May 1688 in London in Roman Catholic family. He was the son of a wealthy tradesman. Alexander was a sick and delicate child. He was denied the privilege of education and a first class school. But he was a studious child and started reading at home. He possess



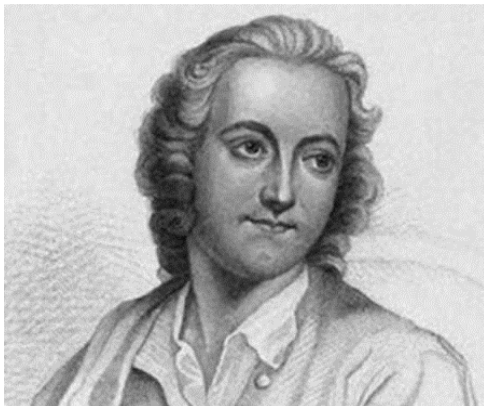
remarkably correctness in writing words before he was 16 years old. Pope's poetry was mainly satirical. There are few lyrics on his name and one of them is to Mrs. M. B. on her Birthday. In this poem he wishes long health, long youth and pleasure to the lady on her birthday.

The present poem is written in *heroic couplet* with brevity and preciseness. It is one of the poems in which Pope is not didactic or satiric. *The poem is a wishing on the birthday of*

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the lady Mrs M.B. He wishes her the best life that heaven can send her. Life is running ahead and birthday is the funeral of former year. Every birthday adds the countdown of life by one year in anybody's life. He wishes all the virtues of human life for her. He wishes that she should be blessed with calm thought, moral sense of right and wrong, happiness content of heart and smile on her face.

The poet has sincere feelings for the lady. He knows very well which things are precious in a woman's life and the life after death. The poem is a good example that deals with a delicacy of feelings and emotions for a lady. It is written in a simple and straightforward language. Each couplet of the poem brings to the light of epigrammatic style. The lines are very easy to memorize. They are full with thought and who becomes successful in expressing what he has to say in few possible words. Thus, the poem is remarkable for its correctness and honesty of thought.



The Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard

- Thomas Gray

Thomas Gray was born on 26 December 1716 in London. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was offered the Laureateship in 1757 but he refused. In 1768 he was appointed as professor of History at Cambridge. He died on 30 July 1771 after a few days illness and was buried at Stoke Pogis in Bucks. This is the place which inspired him to write his famous elegy entitled 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard'. This poem is his *meditation* on a typical English churchyard with mounds, gravestones and yew trees. This poem was published by Dodsley in 1751. This poem is a reflection of poet on the lives of the simple and poor people.

The *atmosphere* in the poem is of *the darkling twilight*. The poet looks at the wedding lights of twilight sitting at the graveyard. He thinks of the dead people lying in their grave. Now they cannot enjoy the beauty of the morning, the blazing hearth or the care and love of the housewife. No sound can wake them up from their eternal sleep. The poet thinks of the

dead humble rustics who lived the life of clear conscience and truth. At the end of the poem the poet falls into a subjective mood and thinks about his own death. He thinks that the epitaph on his grave will tell people that he was unknown to fame and had a noble and generous heart.



A Poison Tree - William Blake

William Blake was born on 28th November 1757 in London. He was the son of hosier who showed a remarkable understanding of his son's mental setup and gave him training in painting, sculpture and engraving. He earned his livelihood by working as an engraver. Without much formal education Blake had great spiritual learning. 'Songs of Innocence', 'This Book of Them', 'Songs of Experience', 'Marriage of Heaven and Hell' are major literary works of William Blake.

The present poem is taken from his 'The Songs of Experience'. The Poison Tree is the symbol of *evil in human life*. This *allegorical poem* is concerned with the subject of *anger*. Blake believed that it was wrong to suppress natural impulse. Anger restrained produces the *Apple of hate* which finally destroys friendship. The speaker of the poem reveals to his friend that he is angry and hides the anger from his enemy. As a result, the anger grows much like a tree. By hiding the anger it grows into a poison tree. Anger destroys the victim of anger as well as anger bearer. The poet wants to say that suppressing ones anger can actually make it grow more than before. The original title of the poem in his anthology 'Songs of Experience' was 'Christian Forbearance'. It suggests the aim of the poet here was against self-restraint. Self restraint gives birth to an evil fruit. Suppression of anger leads to the cultivation of anger. It is anger which is nursed in the garden of Experience and which is transformed into temptation, and then to death. In this way, the poem is woven around the idea that to give an outlet to emotion is natural and to suppress it is unnatural. Yet, it is not the speaker who eats the apple that is symbolic of this Fall. Both the speaker and his enemy are fallen in their own ways.

The poet was angry with his friend. He did not given outlet to this anger and it grew more. He watered his anger with his tears day and night and provided sunlight of smiles. Thus he nourished the plant of his anger- *the poison tree*. He was turned into a sworn enemy of the man. Anger poisons the human spirit and endangered the ability to use logical reasoning. Finally, the poison tree bears the fruit of fury in the form of a beautiful apple. The fruit image reminds us of the The Forbidden Fruit from Bible. Evil comes to the people with an attractive form. The enemy desired the apple and he knew that it belonged to the poet.

The poet's enemy went into his garden and stole the bright fruit. It was a poison fruit which killed the enemy. He ate the apple and died. The poet was glad that he became successful in his cruel plan of nourishing the anger and was pleased with his revenge.



B.A. Part – III ☺ Special English ☺ Semester – V: Paper – VIII ☺

Understanding Poetry

Multiple Choice Question BANK

(विद्यार्थी मित्रांना सूचना: परीक्षेमध्ये गाळलेल्या जागा भरण्यासाठी चार पर्याय दिलेले असतात. पण तुम्ही अभ्यास करताना गोंधळ होऊ नये यासाठी थेट बरोबर उत्तरेच या क्वेश्चन बँकमध्ये दिलेली आहेत.)

Que. Rewrite the following sentences by choosing one of the correct alternatives given below them:

- 1) is the form of 'Let Not Old Age Disgrace My High Desire'.
Ans.: Sonnet
- 2) The rhyme scheme of 'Let Not Old Age Disgrace My High Desire' is
Ans.: abab, cdcd, efef, gg.
- 3) 'Let Not Old Age Disgrace My High Desire' is a type of sonnet.
Ans.: Shakespearean Sonnet/English Sonnet/ Elizabethan Sonnet
- 4) 'Let Not Old Age Disgrace My High Desire' is the composition by
Ans.: Sir Philip Sidney
- 5) Old inflamed doth yield the bravest fire.
Ans.: wood
- 6) is the form of 'Come Live with me and Be My Love'.
Ans.: A Song
- 7) The theme of 'Come Live with me and Be My Love' is
Ans.: Poet's love for his beloved
- 8) 'May Morning' refers to season in 'Come Live with me and Be My Love'.
Ans.: Summer
- 9) is the rhyme scheme of 'Come Live with me and Be My Love'.
Ans.: aabb, ccdd, eeff, gghh, ijij, kkjj
- 10) 'Come Live with me and Be My Love' is written in
Ans.: 1600
- 11) The stanza having four lines is called a
Ans.: quatrain
- 12) are singing madrigals in 'Come Live with me and Be My Love'.
Ans.: Birds
- 13) The time denoted in the poem 'Come Live with me and Be My Love' is
Ans.: Summer
- 14) The poet promises his beloved to offer her a belf of straw decorated with studs in 'Come Live with me and Be My Love'.
Ans.: amber
- 15) is the form of 'Shall I Compare thee to a Summer's Day?'
Ans.: Sonnet

- 16) The poem 'Shall I Compare thee to a Summer's Day?' is about
- Ans.: praise of poet's friends beauty.
- 17) is, the figure of speech, used in '*But thy eternal summer shall not fade*'.
- Ans.: Metaphor
- 18) The rhyme scheme of 'Shall I Compare thee to a Summer's Day?' is
- Ans.: abab, cdcd, efef, gg.
- 19) William Shakeshpeare wrote plays.
- Ans.: 37
- 20) Shakespeare belongs to period of English Literature.
- Ans.: Elizabethan
- 21) Shakespeare wrote sonnets.
- Ans.: 154
- 22) Shakes has addressed 126 sonnets to his friend W.H. and remaining 28 to.....
- Ans.: the Dark Lady.
- 23) The poet has compared the beauty of his friend with the beauty of
- Ans.: summer.
- 24) is the form of 'The Flea'.
- Ans.: Dramatic Lyric
- 25) is the speaker in the poem 'The Flea'.
- Ans.: The lover
- 26) The beloved denies to the lover in 'The Flea'.
- Ans.: physical union
- 27) The lover in 'The Flea' says, the two bloods mingle in
- Ans.: the body of the flea.
- 28) has written a poem on the same subject as in 'The Flea'.
- Ans.: Ovid
- 29) made the poem 'The Flea' original.
- Ans.: exploration of the love relationship
- 30) Donne compare the body of the flea to a
- Ans.: temple.
- 31) Poet thinks that must be satisfied.
- Ans.: the body and the soul
- 32) The flea has sucked the blood of
- Ans.: both the lover and the beloved.
- 33) will toss the man to the God's breast.
- Ans.: Weariness
- 34) The rest lie at the
- Ans.: bottom of glass.
- 35) When man will be, he will turn to the God.
- Ans.: restless
- 36) first made the way in 'The Pulley'.

Ans.: Strength

37) God has made a stay when

Ans.: almost all was out.

38) For George Herbert, 'this jewel' is

Ans.: rest.

39) The line 'Rest in the bottom lay' presents a

Ans.: Paradox.

40) 'The Pulley' is published in

Ans.: 1633.

41) The meaning of 'carpe diem' in 'To His Coy Mistress' is.....

Ans.: seize the day.

42) is the speaker in 'To His Coy Mistress'.

Ans.: A young man

43) The meaning of 'coyness' is

Ans.: hesitation/ shyness.

44) There are characters in 'To His Coy Mistress'.

Ans.: two.

45) Marvell's concerns in this poem are actually.....

Ans.: time & space.

46) 'To His Coy Mistress' has sections.

Ans.: three

47) In 'To His Coy Mistress', the young man a young lady to accept his love.

Ans.: instructs.

48) 'To His Coy Mistress' was published in

Ans.: 1681.

49) 'To His Coy Mistress' was composed in

Ans.: 1653.

50) Warbling birds forget to..... in 'A Song to a Fair Young Lady...'.
Ans.: sing

51) Chloris is called the fair.

Ans.: cruel.

52) The fair eyes give to the liver.

Ans.: wounds

53) The fair young lady is

Ans.: merciless.

54) John Dryden is designed by love to be the mankind.

Ans.: victim.

55) The style of Pope in 'To Mrs. M.B. on Her Birthday' is

Ans.: epigrammatic.

56) The poet prays for blessings from the in 'To Mrs. M.B. on Her Birthday'.

Ans.: heaven

- 57) tire the female world.
Ans.: vanities.
- 58) Pope wishes in the heart of Mrs. M. B.
Ans.: glow
- 59) 'Sabbath' in 'To Mrs. M.B. on Her Birthday' means
Ans.: day of rest.
- 60) is the form of 'The Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard'.
Ans.: Elegy
- 61) is the time indicated at the beginning of 'The Elegy Written in'.
Ans.: Evening
- 62) 'Narrow cells' in 'The Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard' means.....
Ans.: Small graves
- 63) 'Unlettered muse' in 'The Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard' means.....
Ans.: the illiterate village poet.
- 64) In the elegy Gray meditates over the loss of people.
Ans.: rustic
- 65) The elegy points out the of life.
Ans.: meaninglessness
- 66) The feelings expressed in 'The Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard' are.....
Ans.: genuine and sincere
- 67) 'The boasts of heraldry' in Gray's elegy signifies.....
Ans.: pride and high birth.
- 68) Human evel the poet meditates in 'A Poison Tree' is
Ans.: anger.
- 69) The poison tree bears
Ans.: apple.
- 70) The enemy will after seeing the fruit.
Ans.: stole the apple
- 71) The speaker in 'A Poison Tree' is glad in the next morning because
Ans.: the enemy died.
- 72) figure of speech is dominant in 'A Poison Tree'.
Ans.: Metaphor
- 73) The man in 'A Poison Tree' watered the tree with
Ans.: tears.
- 74) The man in 'A Poison Tree' used to sun the tree.
Ans.: smiles
- 75) If one is angry, he should
Ans.: get an outlet.
- 76) 'A Poison Tree' is taken from Blake's
Ans.: 'Songs of Experience'.
- 77) 'The night had veiled the pole', means

Ans.: it was all dark.

78) Blake is a great poet.

Ans.: symbolic

79) The poet in 'A Poison Tree' is angree with his

Ans.: friend.

80) The image of fruit reminds us the 'forbidden fruit' from

Ans.: the Bible.

