

1) What is Dramatic Monologue?

Ans:- A poem which involves a speaker speaking alone to a and an implied auditor. Dramatic Monologue is a literary form where the writer takes on the voice of a character and speaks through them. Although dramatic monologues also occur in theater and prose, the term most frequently refers to a poetic form where the poet creates a character who speaks without interruption.

Within poems and framework, the speaker reveals or situation to an implied or explicit audience, often not intended to be reader.

The poem 'Ulysses' is a dramatic monologue because only one person speaks throughout and the others merely listen to him.

2) What is Figures of Speech ?

Ans:- A figure of speech is a Phrase or word used in a non-literal sense for rhetorical or rich effect. It is an expression that is different from its literary meaning. A figure of speech is a way of describing something or someone interestingly and vividly. The words or phrase may not mean exactly what they suggest, but they paint a clear picture in the mind of the reader or listener. A figure of speech can be in the form of a phrase or a single word. The figure of speech are also known as rhetorical figure.

3) Five examples of figure of speech found in the poem Ulysses with explanation.

- Roaming with a hungry heart :- which is a metaphor comparing himself to a predatory animal.

- And drunk delight of battle with my peers :- The uses a metaphor to compare enjoying battle to drinking.

- I will drink life to lees :- Living life to drinking.

- "The rainy Hyades / vext the dim sea," :- giving human attributes to non-human objects.

- To follow knowledge like a sinking star :- which compares the pursuit of knowledge to using a star as a guide as sailors did.

Answer
22/03/22

Discuss the critical appreciation of the Poem 'Ulysses'.

Ans:- Ulysses was one of the greatest Greek heroes and chieftain of Ithaca. He was distinguished among the Greek heroes of the Trojan War, for his fortitude, eloquence, courage and valour. After the Trojan War, he returned to his state of Ithaca.

In the Poem 'Ulysses' he is presented to have been ruling over his state for sometimes. But "life" quietness without any adventure does not suit his personality.

In Poem 'Ulysses' the Trojan hero is supposed to be standing by his sailors whom he left at the coast of sea, surrounded by his

Sailors whom he tells the quest
of experience and knowledge. The poem
Ulysses is a dramatic Monologue
because only one person speaks
and the others merely listen to
him.

Ulysses asks his sailors to go
forward because he cannot stay
any longer in Ithaca. He must
travel in foreign land to enrich
his store of more experience and
knowledge. For him, to live idle
of merely eating and sleeping
is rust.

Ulysses says —

pause,

"How dull it is to ^{to} make an
~~end~~ end,

To rust unburnished, ~~donal~~ to
shine in use!"

He is used to a life of travel and adventure. He would like to set a journey again in the new countries to have fresh experience.

Ulysses says that the people of Ithaca, they are ^{hardly} ~~not~~ interested in things of much importance. Their life is dull, colourless and uninteresting, they are completely ignorant of his virtues, capacity and potentiality.

He is not prefer to calm, quiet and stagnate a life to a life full of action and adventure. He will drink "the life to lees". He must drink "the life to lees" to know

life just as much as it is possible to know.

Ulysses has the beauty and pleasure of the life immensely. Sometimes, he fought with the adversities with bravery and courage. And sometimes, he fought with the problems without doing much efforts. But he has always faced with the problems with courage.

Ulysses presents the account of his past experience, which are rich in diversity and valuable in intensity. Though, his eyes have seen much, they are not satisfied. He almost became a very much famous for his limitless quest of knowledge. He became a

name "for always" roaming with
a hungry heart."

Olyses has always remembered
and praised the ages come.

~~James~~ 22/03/22

ULYSSES

1. Answer the following questions:-

1) 'Ulysses is not happy to perform his duties as a king.' why?

Ans:- Ulysses longs for adventure. He wants to travel to new places. So he is not happy to perform his duties as a king.

2) What is the name of his son?

Ans:- The name of his son is Telemachus.

3) What does he think of the people of his kingdom?

Ans:- Ulysses thinks that the people of his kingdom are savage and they only eat and sleep. And also they do not know Ulysses as he is always on adventurous wars and voyages.

4) What has Ulysses gained from his travel experience?

Ans:- Ulysses has travel led far and wide gaining knowledge of various places.

cultures, men and matters.

5) Pick out the lines which convey that his quest for travel is unending.

Ans: 'I cannot rest from travel', 'For ever and forever when I move'. These lines convey that his quest for travel is unending.

6) What does Ulysses yearn for?

Ans:- Ulysses yearns for to gain knowledge which is like a sinking star. Knowledge is endless.

7) What does the speaker address in the second part?

Ans:- In the second part of the poem, Ulysses addresses to the reader of the poem.

8) Why did Ulysses want to hand over the kingdom to his son?

Ans:- Ulysses wants to hand over the kingdom to his son, because he believes that his son do his job very well.

9) How would Telemachus transform the subject?

Ans:- Telemachus will transform the subject people mild by his slow prudence and tenderness.

10) 'He works his work, I mine' - How is the work distinguished?

Ans:- To rule the country is the work of the son of Ulysses. To travel and gain knowledge is the work of Ulysses.

MY LAST DUCHESS

2. Answer the following questions.

1) In which year the poem 'My Last Duchess' was published?

Ans:- 'My Last Duchess' by Robert Browning was first published in 1842.

2) Of which poetic genre is 'My Last Duchess' an example?

Ans:- Robert Browning's 'My Last Duchess'

is an example of drama monologue.

3) Who is the speaker in the poem 'My Last Duchess'?

Ans:- The Duke of Ferrara is the speaker in the poem 'My Last Duchess'.

4) That "My Last Duchess painted on the wall" - who was the actual lady referred to in this line?

Ans:- The lady who referred to as 'My Last Duchess' was Lucrezia a member of the Italian Borgia family and the daughter of a man later became Pope.

5) Who painted picture of the 'Last Duchess'?

Ans:- Fra Pandolf painted the picture of the 'Last Duchess'.

6) Who is the sculptor of the statue of 'Neptune taming a sea-horse'?

Ans:- Claus of Innsbruck is the sculptor of the statue of 'Neptune taming a sea-horse'.

7) Who is the author of the poem 'My Last Duchess'?

Ans:- Robert Browning is the author of the poem 'My last Duchess'.

8) How many days did Fra Pandolf take to paint the picture of the 'Last Duchess'?

Ans:- Fra Pandolf finished the painting of the 'Last Duchess' in just one day.

9) To whom is the speaker 'My Last Duchess' speaking to?

Ans:- The Duke of Ferrara, the speaker in the poem 'My last Duchess' speaking to the envoy of the Count whose daughter is his prospective bride.

10) 'For never read/strangers like you that-pictured countenance' - What is referred to as 'pictured countenance'?

Ans:- The Painted face of the deceased Duchess on the wall is referred to as 'pictured countenance'.

~~Signature~~
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05.04.22

Q. Critical Appreciation of 'My ^{Test} Last Duchess.

Ans:- The comparatively small poem is undoubtedly one of the impressive and memorable of Browning's wonderful dramatic monologues. Abruptness of style, natural colloquial expressions mixed with appropriate aristocratic diction, dramatic suspense and surprise evocation of exact mood and atmosphere - the suggested reaction of the speech on the dramatic listener whose presence causes the occasion of the speech and whose existence must be felt - all these salient features of

-The special poetic Genre are
superbly. superbly exhibited here.

My last Duchess is a dramatic
monologue which was written by
Robert Browning. But above all the
chiefest attraction of the piece is
the revolution and singular character
of Alfonso II, the Duke of Ferrara,
who speaks the monologues.

Instead of suppressing the fact
that the last Duchess was killed
by his order the Duke decides
to tell the emissary name from
a count with a proposal for
marriage, the truth. Why he had
terminated that the unfortunate
young lady's life.

Done 5/4/22

THE GOBLIN MARKET

1. When was the poem 'The Goblin Market' first published?

Ans:- The Poem 'The Goblin Market' was published in the collection *Goblin Market and other poems* in 1862.

2. Who are the two sisters in the poem 'The Goblin Market'?

Ans:- The two sisters in the poem 'The Goblin Market' are Laura and Lizzie.

3. What is the literal meaning of the term 'Goblin'?

Ans:- In folklore and fantasy fiction, the term 'goblin' refers to a mischievous ugly creature resembling a dwarf.

4. What does the 'goblin market' signify?

Ans:- In the poem 'The Goblin Market', 'Goblin Market' is a symbolic place where female virginity is tempted to be corrupted.

5. What is the customary cry of the goblins?

Ans:- The customary cry of the Goblin men is: "Come buy our orchard fruits, come buy, come buy."

6. What does the goblin men sell?

Ans:- The goblin men sell fruits, 'sweet tongue and sound to eye'.

7. What is the haunt of the goblin men?

Ans:- The mossy glen beside the brook is the haunt of the goblin men.

8. What is the intended audience of Goblin Market?

Ans:- This is actually a very hotly debated question. There are some who argued that this poem, with its vivid imagery and exciting plot, is a story that is intended for children and concerned the simple.

9. How can it be that when Laura gets the fruits from Lizzie, she is recuperated or recovered?

Ans:- The distinction lies in the thought-

Processes of the two young ladies for eating or searching out the goblin fruits in any case. Laura is enticed by the exotic bait of the goblin men.

10. "Laura kept watch in vain
In sullen silence of exceeding pain". -
What did Laura watch in vain?

Ans:- Laura watched in vain for the goblin men and waited to catch the customary cry of them.

DOVER BEACH

1. In which year was the poem "Dover Beach" first published?

Ans:- 'Dover Beach' was first published in New Poems in 1867.

2. What do you understand by 'straits'?

Ans:- It is a water body, mainly part of a sea, between two land, very often two countries.

3. What do you understand by 'fling'?

Ans:- It means 'to cast back'.

4. What do you understand by 'Sea of faith'?

Ans:- It is a metaphor where faith is compared to sea.

5. What do you understand by 'shingles'?

Ans:- 'shingles' mean pebbles left on the sea-shore.

6. What does the northern sea stand for?

Ans:- The Northern sea stands for the English channel.

7. "The sea is calm to-night." which sea is referred to here?

Ans:- The Northern sea or the English channel is alluded.

8. "The cliffs of England stand", which cliff of England is referred to here?

Ans:- Here the cliff of Dover is alluded.

9. "Sophocles long ago / Heard it on the Aegean" - what did Sophocles hear?

Ans:- Sophocles heard the constant roar of the sea with 'tremulous cadence slow, bringing the eternal note of sadness in'.

10. "Retreating, to the breath of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear".
Comment on the significance of the line.

Ans:- Here Matthew Arnold describes the decrease of religion and belief in God, or perhaps the general faith humans have in the world. Faith is "retreating", and ebbs "to the breath of the night-wind".

~~Answer~~
20/4/22



Critical appreciation of the Dover Beach.

Ans:- The agnostic intellectual Arnold could never fully go through the Poetic inspiration of the Romantics like, Wordsworth and Keats, many of whose sentiments and imagery he echoed. It is romantic melancholia which ^{elicited} ~~stirred~~ to the best of his artistic power. He was by the nature and temperament suited to write elegiac poems and in English literature, there was no worthy rival to him in this particular genre. Extremely sensitive to many kind of loss, personal or general, Arnold had the capacity to express his grief gracefully.

and Prognantly, with sincerity and an adequately restrained passion. His success is equal in personal elegies like 'Thyrsis' and 'Impersonal' like 'The Scholar Gipsy' and 'Dover Beach'.

The attitude and sentiment expressed in 'Dover Beach' are considered as a very typical utterance of regret, for the time of the Arnold; with the spread of scientific discovery and knowledge, there had set in, among the thinking people in England, a profound scepticism to regard for religious orthodoxies. For some men downright rejection

of the traditional faith, for
others life-time of compromise
between orthodoxy and sceptical in
the Victorian age, with material prosperity
and its apparent air of complacent security.

Arnold's Dover Beach is put
together with the great skill. One
can hardly guess opening what the
central theme is to be; yet
when it does explicitly appear, it
comes with a sense of perfect
inevitability, so carefully worked
out is the overall design.

Another vivid picture of the sea,
with 'the moon blanch'd' and landscape,
the poet directs our attention to
the note of the sadness, which,

he thinks, has been heard in every age of human history. Sophocles, he says, heard the same sound long ago to the note of sadness meant for him and flow of human misery - to the stuff, in fact, this great tragic dramas. Arnold, is, likewise, led to the meditation by the sound of the sea.

'Dover Beach' is one of the famous ~~to~~ literary work of the Matthew Arnold. The combination of a romantic urge and a classical taste has given the Arnold a great supremacy in the field of elegy. Sophocles was one of

the most ~~celebrated~~ celebrated Greek
tragic playwright. In the poem
'Dover Beach' the poet describes
the decrease of the religious
and belief in God, or perhaps
the general faith of the humans
in the world.

Pravus
20/4/22
