PART - A

I. Answer and interpret any EIGHT of the following in 60 words each (8x3=24 marks)

1. And sin he best to love is, and most make,
2. But thy eternal summer shall not fade
3. Might thence a new concoction take
   And part far purer than he came.
4. Blind Thamyris and blind Maeonides,
5. I know a thing that is most uncommon.
6. “But at my back I always hear
   Time’s wingèd chariot hurrying near
7. And what rough beast, its hour come round at last,
   Slouches towards Bethlehem to be born?
8. For oft, when on my couch I lie
   In vacant or in pensive mood,
   They flash upon that inward eye
9. The winged seeds, where they lie cold and low,
   Each like a corpse within its grave, until
   Thine azure sister of the Spring shall blow
10. My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name
    With anybody’s gift.

PART - B

II. Answer any SIX of the following in 200 words each (6x6=36 marks)

11. How does Donne establish the relationship between body and soul in his poem The Ecstasy?
12. Consider the typical aspects of Victorian poetry as found in Say not the Struggle not Availeth.
13. Write a note on the tone in Ode on a Grecian Urn.
14. Explain the purpose of Milton's invocation to Light.
15. How does the poem, Daffodils, make use of contrast of actions and emotions?
16. Explain the dual nature of the West Wind as the destroyer and the preserver according to Shelley.
17. Explain the symbolic use of Light in Dylan Thomas’ poem, Light Breaks Where No Sun Shines.
18. Identify the features of a pastoral poem in Mathew Arnold’s The Scholar-Gipsy.
III. Answer any FOUR of the following in 400 words each (4x10=40 marks)

19. Consider *The Ash Wednesday* as a conversion poem.

20. Write a note on the structure of *Ode: Intimations of Immortality from Recollections ofEarly Childhood*.

21. Consider the major themes of twentieth century poetry.

22. Choose any poem prescribed in the syllabus and appreciate the same observing the salient features of the genre, poetry like: imagery, diction, rhyme, structure etc.

23. Analyse the poem, *The Second Coming*, written by Yeats after World War I during a time of great instability in Europe as an expression of fear of mankind over uncertainty of the future.


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