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(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

MIZO

SIXTH PAPER

(Selected English Poems)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **all** questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The foot of the poem, *Fear No More* is

- (a) iambic tetrameter ()
- (b) iambic pentameter ()
- (c) iambic trimeter ()
- (d) iambic hexameter ()

2. To tell the _____ our love.

- (a) beauty ()
- (b) laity ()
- (c) sweet ()
- (d) harsh ()

3. *How Soon Hath Time* is a sonnet written by John Milton on reaching the age of
- (a) 20 ()
 - (b) 33 ()
 - (c) 23 ()
 - (d) 30 ()
4. “Born but to die, and reasoning but to err;” indicates the poet’s technique that of
- (a) a thesis ()
 - (b) a paradox ()
 - (c) a parallel ()
 - (d) an antithesis ()
5. To William Blake, burning bright is
- (a) skies ()
 - (b) tiger ()
 - (c) cloud ()
 - (d) hammer ()
6. ‘Proteus’ in Wordsworth’s poem, *The World is Too Much with Us* is
- (a) Sun God ()
 - (b) Sea God ()
 - (c) Moon God ()
 - (d) Star God ()
7. As doth ____ : Cold pastoral !
- (a) beautiful ()
 - (b) melodies ()
 - (c) eternity ()
 - (d) attic shape ()
8. One of the most literary devices used in the poem, *To Marguerite* is
- (a) metaphor ()
 - (b) simile ()
 - (c) elegy ()
 - (d) dirge ()

9. "Good fences make good neighbours" is being taken from

- (a) *Mending Wall* ()
- (b) *Lost* ()
- (c) *To Marguerite* ()
- (d) *The Tyger* ()

10. Here I have learnt to recognise you at a

- (a) far ()
- (b) somewhere ()
- (c) distance ()
- (d) half-light ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions in brief :

3×5=15

1. What is dirge? Why is *Fear No More* called a dirge?

OR

Bring out the satirical elements that you find in John Donne's poem, *A Valediction : Forbidding Mourning*.

2. Explain briefly :

"What immortal hand or eye
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?"

OR

"That I to manhood am arrived so near
And inward ripeness doth much less appeared."

3. What does the poet mean by "Beauty is truth, truth beauty"?

OR

Write down the Miltonic sonnet elements that you find in *The World is Too Much with Us*.

4. Explain briefly :

"Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurdled;
The glory, jest and riddle of the world."

OR

Give the central idea of the poem, *Sailing to Byzantium*.

5. What are the two opposite thoughts represented in the poem, *Mending Wall*?

OR

Explain briefly :

“Like a misplaced watch, this half-light,
Where was I when I lost it?”

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. What is Metaphysical poetry? What are the styles of Metaphysical poet?

OR

Write a critical appreciation of the poem, *Fear No More* by William Shakespeare.

2. What is Sonnet? What are the characteristics of Miltonic sonnet?

OR

Comment on theme of the poem, *The Tyger* by William Blake.

3. Discuss Keats’s endeavour to escape to a world of eternal beauty and joys from the poem, *Ode on a Grecian Urn*.

OR

Write a note on the confessional elements in Wordsworth’s poem, *The World is Too Much with Us*.

4. How does Pope elucidate his view that “the proper study of Mankind is Man”?

OR

Write a critical analysis of the poem, *The Hunchback in the Park* by Dylan Thomas.

5. Write a critical appreciation of the poem, *Mending Wall*.

OR

Comment on the poem, *Lost* as a dramatic monologue.

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