
Poetry

I. Comment as fully as possible on the following:

The eye can hardly pick them out
From the cold shade they shelter in,
Till wind distresses tail and mane;
Then one crops grass, and moves about
- The other seeming to look on -
And stands anonymous again

Yet fifteen years ago, perhaps
Two dozen distances surficed
To fable them : faint afternoons
Of Cups and Stakes and Handicaps,
Whereby their names were artficed
To inlay faded, classic Junes -

Silks at the start : against the sky
Numbers and parasols : outside,
Squadrons of empty cars, and heat,
And littered grass : then the long cry
Hanging unhusbed till it subside
To stop-press columns on the street.

Do memories plague their ears like flies?
They shake their heads. Dusk brims the shadows.
Summer by summer all stole away,
The starting-gates, the crowd and cries -
All but the unmolesting meadows.
Almanacked, their names live; they

Have slipped their names, and stand at ease,
Or gallop for what must be joy,
And not a fieldglass sees them home,
Or curious stop-watch prophesies :
Only the grooms, and the grooms boy,
With bridles in the evening come.

II. Attempt only ONE of the following:

1. "Yeats has been regarded as a great symbolic poet." Discuss the statement with reference to Yeats's use of symbols in "The Second Coming."

2. "In their poetry, both Rupert Brooke and Wilfred Owen express very different opinions about war." Explain the statement comparing the different ideas and techniques both poets use to convey their attitudes to war with particular reference to Brooke's "The Soldier" and "Owen's "Strange Meeting."

III. Choose the letter of the best answer to the given statement or question:

*Yet also there encumbered sleepers groaned,
Too fast in thought or death to be bestirred.
Then, as I probed them, one sprang up, and stared*

1. Whose voice is identified in the above lines?

a. the sleeper's	b. the speaker's
c. the stranger's	d. the savior's
2. These lines serve as part of the of the poem.

a. exposition	b. development of dialogue
c. revelation	d. conclusion
3. The first line provides an example of

a. a mythological allusion	b. a realistic image
c. a paradoxical expression	d. a romantic influence
4. The adverb "there" in the first line refers to

a. the battle field	b. England
c. after-life	d. Heaven
5. The third line gives an example of a image

a. symbolic	b. romantic
c. gothic	d. natural
6. The whole poem is identified as an example of poetry

a. pastoral	b. war
c. romantic	d. elegiac
7. In the above lines the poet is mainly concerned with the idea of

a. the glorification of death	b. the reality of war
c. the lamentation of the dead	d. the romantic quest for truth
8. The atmosphere of the whole poem can be described as

a. dream-like	b. realistic
c. religious	d. romantic
9. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of the poem's diction?

a. paradox	b. allusion
c. pun	d. ellipsis
10. The tone of the poet is

a. patriotic	b. melancholic
c. sarcastic	d. commanding