

## (40) Poetry Answers (UPDATED)

### A1/

#### Features of Neoclassical Poetry:

1. Neoclassical poets wrote poems similar to these, which were written by the classical (Greek & Roman) poets.
2. Neoclassical poets believed that poetry was the product of mind not by heart.
3. They dealt with philosophical and critical themes in their poems.
4. They talked about the human nature, not about external nature.
5. They used couplet in their poems.
6. Poetic diction was used in neoclassical poetry.
7. The concept of (wit) was a major topic in neoclassical poetry.
8. Different meters and rhythms were used in neoclassical poetry.
9. Neoclassical poets used such figures of speech like:
  - A / A personification.
  - B/ Repetition.
  - C/Assonance.
  - D/ Alliteration.
  - E/ Images.
  - F/Metaphors in their poems.
10. Neoclassical poetry was didactic (poets wrote poems to each moral lessons through them).
11. Satire and Irony were used in neoclassical poetry.

## A2/

A.

1. Neoclassical Poetry.
2. Preliminary Romantic Poetry.
3. Romantic Poetry.

B.

1. The neoclassical age.
2. The age of reason
3. The age of the novel.

C. William Blake.

D.

1. The Lamb (from songs of Innocence).
2. The Tyger (from songs of Experience).

E. The theme of the poem:

Imitating the classical writers, pope wrote "An Essay on criticism" to deal with such topics as:

1. Poetry must contain both wit and pleasure.
2. Nature means: the imitation of classical writers and the description of human nature.
3. A critic must deal with any text as a collective piece, he /she must not try to find faults with text. They must look at the text keeping the author in their (the critics) mind.

### A3/

The theme of the poem: god is the creator of everything; he created goodness which is represented by the things described in the poem. The nature of god is every when it stands against evil which the poet describes in the other poem (the Tiger).

### A4/

- A. The boy (child).
- B. The Lamb (from songs of Innocence).
- C. It is refers to the Lamb and the child (boy).
- D.

1. Use simple language to write the poem.
2. This type of poetry wasn't writing in couplet.
3. The poem is emotional.
4. Has dramatic element, like dialogue, conversation, and characterization.
5. Natural image.
6. Simple the structure of the poem.
7. Personification.

E. meek = nice, simple                      mild = moderate.

### A5/

=

### A6

The theme of the poem: this poem is always studied with "The Lamb" because they complete each other and oppose each other. If "The Lamb" deals with Innocence and goodness "The Tiger" deals with the theme of evil and experience. The tiger stand for the devil – reality can better be understood by

opposition. Man will not know goodness if there is no evil, and all things in life are better known by their opposite.

### A7/

A/ The Tyger (from songs of Experience). William Blake.

B/ **Repetition**: the word (Tyger) is repeated many times in the poem.

**Alliteration** is also used in many lines like:

Tyger! Tyger burning bright

**Assonance**:                    tiger                    tiger

Burning                    bright

In                    night

C/ The image are refered to the tiger when his eyes is shining in the dark forest.

D/ The general meaning of the tiger: this poem is always studied with "The Lamb" because they complete each other and oppose each other. If "The Lamb" deals with Innocence and goodness "The Tiger" deals with the theme of evil and experience. The tiger stand for the devil – reality can better be understood by opposition. Man will not know goodness if there is no evil, and all things in life are better known by their opposite.

E/

Repetition.

Movement.

Questions.

## A8/

### Features of Romantic poetry:

1. The use of simple language, the preliminary Romantic Poets did not use poetic diction.
2. They talked about external nature.
3. This type was not write (writing) in couplets.
4. Beautiful natural images and symbols were used in that type poetry.
5. They talked about emotions. They thought that poetry was the product of heart not mind.
6. They did not deal with themes related to philosophical and classical ideas; they only dealt with themes regarding creative imagination.
7. That type of poetry was simple in structure and in theme.
8. Preliminary Romantic Poets were in interested in simple life, especially
9. There were dramatic elements in that type of poetry like:

A/ Dialogue.

B/ Conversation.

C/ Characterization.

D/Abrupt beginning.

E/ Action.

## A9/

A/ to Lucy.

B/ untrodden = not taken

Maid = young girl, lady

The springs of Dove = the falls of Dove.

Very few = none

C/ The mood: the poet is sad.

D/ The general meaning of the poem:

Lucy lived lonely; she lived in a place no one knows except the speaker. She is very pure and innocent. She is as beautiful as a rose. She is as distinguished as a star when there is only one. Lucy lived unknown and died and no one knows about her death except the speaker himself.

E/ William Wordsworth.

## A10/

A/ moderate.

B/ to indicate movement.

C/ sad.

D/ a romantic image.

E/ William Wordsworth. Lucy.

## A11/

A/ the speaker describes the young woman named Lucy.

B/ the poet uses negation to suggest that his beloved has not died in spirit but only in her body.

C/ simple language, images, lonely less, pure, and stanza.

D/ slumber = sleep

    Rolled round = turning over, turning, or moving on wheels

    Diurnal = daily

E/ The general meaning:

\*. In the first stanza the speaker says that he can no more sleep, nor he will fear anything from now no because Lucy is no more: she has passed away.

\*. In the second stanza the speaker describes Lucy's state now as she neither moves or sees. She has no force and movement. She became part of the natural elements such as roses and stones and tress.

## A12/

A. F

B. F

C. T

D. T

E. T

F. F

### A13/

- A. 1798
- B. The spontaneous over flow of powerful emotions recollected in tranquility.
- C. a man talking to the man.
- D. rural
- E. four lines of poetry.
- F. she walks in beauty.

### A14/

- A. the literary critic.
- B. external nature.
- C. using difficult language.
- D. Two lines of poetry with the same rhyme.
- E. An image: is a picture created in the mind of the reader.
- F. stresses certain ideas.

## A15/

A. William Wordsworth, Lucy.

B. Fits = moment            dare= close            befell = happen

C. This stanza shows the speaker in the poem is very sensitive and even aware of the strange fits of passion he passes through. Yet he said that he will not reveal his emotions only for true lovers. The stanza also reflects some of the features romantic poetry like:

\*. The poet uses stanza form.

\*. Simple language is used in the poem.

\*. The poet talks about feelings and emotions. He declared that his poem is about fits of passion.

D. The rhythm, the tone, and the musical quality is clear in this stanza. Music arises from the repetition of such vowels and consonants like: /O/, /i: /, and /L/.

## A16/

## A17/

The general meaning of the poem:

This text is but a small part, a number of 20 lines, taken from a very long poem. In the poem, pope gives his own instructions for the critics as how to criticize a literary text.

## A18/

The theme of the poem:

Imitating the classical writers, pope wrote "An Essay on criticism" to deal with such topics as:

1. Poetry must contain both wit and pleasure.
2. Nature means: the imitation of classical writers and the description of human nature.
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## A19/

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T

## A20/

1. Neoclassical poetry, Preliminary romantic poetry, and Romantic poetry.
2. Human nature.
3. criticism
4. An image: is a picture created in the mind of the reader.
5. Irony is to say something but means some of them else.

## A21/

1. Preliminary Romantic poetry stands for the poetry which was written before the appearance of the Romantic Movement.
2. Thomas Gray and William Blake.
3. The Lamb (from songs of Innocence). The Tiger (from songs of Experience).
4. evil
5. purity.

## A22/

- A. The boy.
- B. The Lamb.
- C. Tender = (audial image related to the sense of hearing).  
Vales = value                      rejoice = feel happy.
- D. Delight.
- E. The rhythm is a quick.

## A23/

The general meaning of (The Lamb): the poem deals with the nature of goodness which can be found everywhere on earth, beauty, purity meekness, and simplicity can be seen in the meads, in the streams, in a lamb and its wool, and in a child and it's a speech, god's mercy can be found at only time at any place.

## A24/

1. William Blake, the Tiger (from songs of experience).
2. The general meaning of (The Lamb): the poem deals with the nature of goodness which can be found everywhere on earth, beauty, purity meekness, and simplicity can be seen in the meads, in the streams, in a lamb and its wool, and in a child and it's a speech, god's mercy can be found at only time at any place.
3. To make a symbol of purity.
4. To the child.
5. Image, metaphor, alliteration, and assonance.

## A25/

1. They complete each other and oppose each other.
2. From songs of experience.
3. fearful
4. evil
5. Lyrical.

## A26/

The general meaning of (The Tiger): this poem is always studied with "The Lamb" because they complete each other and oppose each other. If "The Lamb" deals with Innocence and goodness "The Tiger" deals with the theme of evil and experience. The tiger stand for the devil – reality can better be understood by opposition. Man will not know goodness if there is no evil, and all things in life are better known by their opposite.

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## A28/

The general meaning of the (She dwelt among the untrodden ways):

Lucy lived lonely; she lived in a place no one knows expect the speaker. She is very pure and innocent. She is as a beautiful as a rose. She is as distinguished as a star when there is only one. Lucy lived unknown and died and no one knows about her death expect the speaker himself.

## A29/

The detailed meaning of the (A slumber did my spirit seal):

\*. In the first stanza the speaker says that he can no more sleep, nor he will fear anything from now no because Lucy is no more: she has passed away.

\*. In the second stanza the speaker describes Lucy's state now as she neither moves or sees. She has no force and movement. She became part of the natural elements such as roses and stones and tress.

## A30/

The theme of the (A slumber did my spirit seal):

The theme of the poem reflects the private suffering of the speaker after the death of Lucy.

## A31/

The detailed meaning of Wordsworth's poem (She dwelt among the untrodden ways):

Stanza one

In this stanza, the poet introduces the setting of the poem. He mentions Lucy's dwelling place. He says that she lives among the untrodden ways; beside the lovely springs of dove.

## Stanza two

The poet here describes the beauty of Lucy. He compares her to a beautiful rose and to a distinguished star. Wordsworth uses simile to compare Lucy to these natural elements: the rose and the star. (As) is used to produce the simile.

## Stanza three

The last stanzas declare the death of Lucy. The speaker says that she lived unknown and few people could know about the death of Lucy. The poet himself is the only who suffers the death of Lucy.

## A32/

The theme of the poem (She dwelt among the untrodden ways):

\*. Solitude can be an interesting way of life.

Solitude = to be alone, lone lines

\*. The poem reflects the romantic interest in loneliness and wild nature. They thought that such a way of life represents purity and simplicity.

\*. The poet makes of Lucy one of the natural elements by comparing her to a star and to a rose. He argues (discuss) that she will be immortal as the natural elements and the natural elements and that she will disappear when these elements of nature will die.

A33/

The mood: the poet is sad

A34/

The rhythm of the poem ((She dwelt among the untrodden ways)) is moderate.

A35/

1. Alexander Pope. An Essay on criticism.
2. A perfect judge = a literary work.

Work of wit = text

Writ = written

3.

Alliteration	Assonance
<u>W</u> ork , <u>w</u> ill , <u>w</u> it, <u>S</u> ame , <u>S</u> pirit, <u>S</u> urvey , <u>S</u> eek , <u>S</u> light, <u>F</u> aults , <u>F</u> ind <u>W</u> here , <u>W</u> arms , <u>M</u> ind , <u>M</u> oves	<u>W</u> ill , <u>w</u> it , <u>S</u> pirit , <u>i</u> ts , <u>w</u> rit , <u>S</u> light <u>f</u> ind

4. Human nature.

5. Here he says that a good critic must read that text as if he were the author himself. In addition to that Pope asks the critics not to search for small faults.

**A36/**

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T

**A37/**

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. T

**A38/**

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T

### A39/

1. Neoclassical poetry, Preliminary Romantic Poetry, and Romantic poetry.
2. Verse.
3. Lucy
4. Lyrical
5. William Wordsworth.

### A40/

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