UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI FACULTY OF HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

RESIT EXAMINATION – JAN 2019

COURSE TITLE: A Study of Poetry

COURSE CODE: ENG 225/216/ IDE-ENG225/206

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer TWO questions.

2. Read the instructions carefully before attempting each question.

3. Make sure you adhere to both poetic and literary conventions to avoid loss of marks.

4. Make sure you proofread your work for grammatical mistakes.

5. This paper is 7 pages long, cover page included.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR

QUESTION 1

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow it.

"Hunger" by Nicolas Guillen

This is hunger. An animal all fangs and eyes. It cannot be distracted or deceived. It is not satisfied with one meal. It is not content With a lunch or a dinner.

Always threatens blood. Roars like a lion, squeezes like a boa, thinks like a person.

The specimen before you was captured in India (outskirts of Bombay) but it exists in a more or less savage state in many other places.

Please stand back.

- a) Briefly discuss what the poem is about (its sense) and state its theme. [8]
- b) List the three figures of speech used in the poem and the senses to which they appeal and, using examples, discuss how these figures of speech vivify the poem's meaning. [18].
- c) Is the poem conventional or free verse? [1] Support your response by citing three examples from the poem. [3]

QUESTION 2

Read the sonnet below and answer the questions that follow it:

"Spring" by Gerard Manley Hopkins

Nothing is so beautiful as Spring —
When weeds, in wheels, shoot long and lovely and lush;
Thrush's eggs look little low heavens, and thrush
Through the echoing timber does so rinse and wring
The ear, it strikes like lightnings to hear him sing;
The glassy peartree leaves and blooms, they brush
The descending blue; that blue is all in a rush
With richness; the racing lambs too have fair their fling.

What is all this juice and all this joy?

A strain of the earth's sweet being in the beginning
In Eden garden. – Have, get, before it cloy,
Before it cloud, Christ, lord, and sour with sinning,
Innocent mind and Mayday in girl and boy,
Most, O maid's child, thy choice and worthy the winning.

- a) In descending order, write the last word of each line and underline the last syllable. Scan the sonnet's rhyme. [7]
- b) Write down the aspects of its internal division and subdivision. [4]
- c) State what type of sonnet it is. [1]
- d) (i) Name the two other types of sonnets. [2]
 - (ii) State their rhyme schemes. [2]
 - (iii) Identify their divisions and subdivisions. [3]
- e) State the subject of the above sonnet. [1]
- f) What is the attitude of the poet as implied by his tone? [2]
- g) State the sonnet's theme. [3]
- h) By paying close attention to the sonnet's imagery, discuss its meaning. [5]

QUESTION 3

Discuss the following poem as an example of a satiric twist to a typical elegy. [20]

"No coffin, no grave" by Jared Angira

He was buried without a coffin without a grave the scavengers performed the post-mortem in the open mortuary without sterilized knives in front of the night club

5

stuttering rifles put up
the gun salute of the day
that was a state burial anyway
the car knelt

10

the red plate wept, wrapped itself in blood its master's

the diary revealed to the sea the rain anchored there at last isn't our flag red, black, and white? so he wrapped himself well	15
who could signal yellow when we had to leave politics to the experts and brood on books brood on hunger and schoolgirls grumble under the black pot sleep under torn mosquito net and let lice lick our intestines	20
the lord of the bar, money speaks madam woman magnet, money speaks madam we only cover the stinking darkness of the cave of our mouths and ask our father who is in hell to judge him the quick and the good.	25
Well, his diary, submarine of the Third World War showed he wished to be buried in a gold-laden coffin	30
like a VIP under the jacaranda tree beside his palace a shelter for his grave and much beer for the funeral party	35
anyway one noisy pupil suggested we bring tractors and plow the land	

"The force of this elegy comes from the honesty with which the poet writes about his own desperate situation." Discuss this statement in relation to the poem below.

QUESTION 4

"Ode to the West Wind" by Percy Bysshe Shelley

O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being, Thou, from whose unseen presence the leaves dead Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing,

Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red, Pestilence-stricken multitudes: O thou, Who chariotest to their dark wintry bed

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

Her clarion o'er the dreaming earth, and fill (Driving sweet buds like flocks to feed in air) With living hues and odours plain and hill:

Wild Spirit, which art moving everywhere; Destroyer and preserver; hear, oh hear!

- a) In not more than 12 lines, discuss how the West Wind is linked to the cycle of the seasons. [7]
- b) Identify the figures of speech used in the poem, and discuss how they add meaning to it. [5]
- c) Identify the different senses to which the poem appeals and how they enrich its meaning. [7]
- d) Mention three characteristics of an Ode found in the poem. [6]
- e) In way is the West Wind both a "Destroyer and a Preserver"? [5]

QUESTION 5

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow it.

"Young Hunting" - Anon

1

Light you down, light you down, love Henry, she said,
And stay all night with me;
For I have a bed and a fireside too,
And a candle burning bright.

I can't get down, nor I won't get down And stay all night with thee, For that little girl in the old Declarn Would think so hard of me.

3

I will get down and I can get down
And stay all night with thee,
For there's no little girl in the old Declarn
That I love any better than thee.

4

But he slided down from his saddle skirts
For to kiss her snowy white cheek,
She had a sharp knife in her hand,
And she plunged it in him deep.

5

Must I ride to the East, must I ride to the West,
Or anywhere under the sun,
To get some good and clever doctor
For to cure this wounded man?

6

Neither ride to the East, neither ride to the West, Nor nowhere under the sun, For there's no man but God's own hand Can cure this wounded man.

7

She took him by the long, yellow locks
And also round the feet;
She plunged him into the doleful well,
Some sixty fathoms deep.

8

And as she turned round to go home, She heard some pretty bird sing: Go home, go home, you cruel girl, Lament and mourn for him.

C

Fly down, fly down, pretty parrot, she said,
Fly down, and go home with me.
Your cage shall be decked with beads of gold
And hung in the willow tree.

10

I won't fly, nor I can't fly down,
And I won't go home with thee,
For you have murdered your own true love,
And you might murder me.

11

I wish I had my little bow-ben
And had it with a string;
I'd surely shoot that cruel bird
That sits on the briars and sings.

12

I wish you had a little bow-ben
And had it with a string;
I'd surely fly from vine to vine;
You could always hear me sing.

a) Identify three characters mentioned in the ballad. [3]

b) In one single statement per stanza, and in descending order, highlight the dialogue featured in the ballad (twelve sentences in all). [12]

c) In about 6 lines, identify and discuss the conflict featured in stanzas 1 - 4. [5]

d) Other than the dialogue, stanzas 2 – 4 carry one of the characteristics of ballads. Write it down. [2]

e) In about 6 lines, comment on the tone and mood of the poem. [4]

f) In about 3 lines, state whether the poem is conventional or free verse. [1] Give a reason for your answer. [3]
