

**DIPLOMA IN CREATIVE WRITING IN
ENGLISH (DCE)**

Term-End Examination

December, 2020

DCE-5 : WRITING POETRY

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note : (i) *Answer **five** questions in all.*

(ii) *Choose at least **two** questions from each
Section.*

(iii) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Section—A

1. Love of nature is a common theme in poetry.
Discuss this statement with reference to some
of the poets you have read. 20
2. What do you think is important in a poem-
beginning or end ? Give a reasoned answer. 20

3. Symbols and images enrich a poem. Do you agree ? Why ? 20
4. What are the salient features of 'new' poetry ?
Are they more appealing ? 20
5. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :
10×2=20

- (a) Diction
- (b) Symbol
- (c) Varieties of metaphor
- (d) Meter
- (e) Denotation and connotation

Section—B

6. Read the following poems and answer the questions in 150 words each :

Vertue

— George Herbert

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky:
The dew shall weep thy fall to night;
For thou must die.

Sweet rose, whose hue angry and brave

Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye;

The root is ever in its grave,

And thou must die.

Sweet spring, full of sweet days and roses,

A box where sweets compacted lie;

My music shows ye have your closes,

And all must die.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,

Like season'd timber, never gives

But though the whole world turn to coal,

Then chiefly lives.

- (a) How does the poet address the day in the beginning of the poem ? 5
- (b) The sweet rose must fade away and perish. Comment. 5
- (c) While everything else in the world will come to an end, virtue is everlasting. Discuss. 5
- (d) Identify the images used by the poet to enrich the poem. 5

7. *The Lamb*

— William Blake

Little lamb, who made thee ?

Dost thou know who made thee ?

Gave thee life, and bid thee feed,
 By the stream and over the mead;
 Gave thee clothing of delight,
 Softest clothing, woolly bright;
 Gave thee such a tender voice,
 Making all the vales rejoice ?
 Little Lamb, I'll tell thee
 He is called by thy name,
 For He calls himself a Lamb
 He is meek and he is mild;
 He became a little child.
 I a child, and thou a lamb,
 We are called by his name.
 Little Lamb, God bless thee

- (a) How does the poet describe the lamb ? Give a picture in your own words. 5
- (b) The speaker questions the lamb about its existence on the earth : “Who made thee ?” Elucidate. 5
- (c) Who is “He” in the poem ? What does it signify ? 5
- (d) What is the essential idea of the poem ? 5

8. *A Spring Morning*

—William Wordsworth

There was a roaring in the wind all night;
 The rain came heavily and fell in floods;

But now the sun is rising calm and bright;
The birds are singing in the distant woods;
Over his own sweet voice the stockdove broods;
The Jay makes answer as the magpie chatters;
And all the air is filled with pleasant noise of
waters;

All things that love the sun are out of doors;
The sky rejoices in the morning's birth;
The grass is bright with raindrops; on the moors
The hare is running races in her mirth;
And with her feet she from the plashy earth
Raises a mist; that , glittering in the sun,
Runs with her all the way, where she-deth... run.

- (a) Write in your own words what happened
all night. 5
- (b) How do the birds and animals celebrate
the spring morning ? 5
- (c) The last four and half lines draw a vivid
picture of the hare enjoying the morning.
Elucidate. 5
- (d) What is the poet's attitude of nature ?
Discuss. 5

9. *No Men are Foreign*

— James Kirkup

Remember, no men are strange, no countries
foreign.

Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes
Like ours; the land our brothers walk upon
Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.
They, too, aware of sun and air and water,
Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long
winter starv'd.

Their hands are ours, and in their lines we
read.

A labour not different from our own.

Remember, they have eyes like ours that wake
Or sleep, and strength that can be won
By love. In every land is common life
That all can recognize and understand.

Let us remember, whenever we are told

To hate our brothers, it is ourselves
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.

Remember, we who take arms against each
other

It is the human earth that we defile,
Our hell of fire and dust outrage the innocence
Of air that is everywhere our own.

Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.

- (a) From your reading of the poem, give three reasons why all men should be looked upon as brothers. 5
 - (b) Why does the poet say it is wrong to hate other men ? 5
 - (c) How do we harm ourselves when we go to war with the people of other countries ? 5
 - (d) What is the message conveyed by the poet in this poem ? 5
10. Write a poem on any **one** of the following topics (15-20 lines) : 20
- (a) Gateway of India
 - (b) Peace
 - (c) Evening
 - (d) Hockey
 - (e) Mangoes