

ENGDSM-201

British Literature II

(The Romantics and the Victorians)

Unit I: History of the Literature from the late Eighteenth Century to the late Nineteenth Century

1. Romantic Poetry
2. Romantic Fiction and Non-Fiction
3. Victorian Poetry
4. Victorian Fiction

Unit II:

1. William Wordsworth: "The Daffodils"
2. Percy Bysshe Shelley: "To a Skylark"
3. John Keats: "Ode on a Grecian Urn"

Unit III:

1. Alfred Tennyson: "The Lotos-Eaters"
2. Robert Browning: "Love among the Ruins"
3. Matthew Arnold: "Dover Beach"

Unit IV:

1. Charles Lamb: "The South-Sea House"
2. William Hazlitt: "The Indian Jugglers"

Unit V:

1. Charles Dickens: *David Copperfield*

Unit 1

Q. What literary movement emerged in the late 18th century?

Answer: Romanticism.

Q. Which poets are considered key figures of Romanticism?

Answer: Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, Keats.

Q. What themes characterize Romantic poetry?

Answer: Nature, emotion, individualism.

Q. Who wrote "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud"?

Answer: William Wordsworth.

Q. What poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge explores the supernatural?

Answer: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner".

Q. Which Byron poem critiques societal norms?

Answer: "Don Juan".

Q. What literary device is used in "The Daffodils"?

Answer: Personification.

Q. Identify examples of symbolism in "Ozymandias".

Answer: Statue, inscription.

Q. How do Romantics view nature?

Answer: Sacred, inspiring.

Q. What role does emotion play in Romantic poetry?

Answer: Central, expressive.

Q. What historical events influenced Romanticism?

Answer: French Revolution, Industrial Revolution.

Q. How did Romanticism challenge Enlightenment values?

Answer: Emphasized emotion over reason.

Q. Who wrote "Frankenstein"?

Answer: Mary Shelley.

Q. What novel by Jane Austen explores social class?

Answer: "Pride and Prejudice".

Q. Who wrote the poem "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"?

Answer: Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Q. What novel by Emily Brontë explores love and revenge?

Answer: "Wuthering Heights".

Q. Who wrote the novel "Ivanhoe"?

Answer: Walter Scott.

Q. What essay by William Wordsworth introduces Romantic poetry?

Answer: "Preface to Lyrical Ballads".

Q. Who wrote "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater"?

Answer: Thomas De Quincey.

Q. What philosophical work by William Godwin influences Romanticism?

Answer: "Enquiry Concerning Political Justice".

Q. Who wrote "Reflections on the Revolution in France"?

Answer: Edmund Burke.

Q. What travelogue by Mary Wollstonecraft explores Scandinavian culture?

Answer: "Letters Written in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark".

Q. Who is considered the founder of Romanticism?

Answer: William Wordsworth.

Q. Who wrote "Don Juan"?

Answer: Lord Byron.

Q. Who wrote "Ozymandias"?

Answer: Percy Bysshe Shelley.

Q. What era is Victorian poetry associated with?

Answer: 1837-1901.

Q. Which movement influenced Victorian poetry?

Answer: Romanticism.

Q. Who wrote "In Memoriam A.H.H."?

Answer: Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

Q. Who wrote "The Lady of Shalott"?

Answer: Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

Q. Who wrote "The Highwayman"?

Answer: Alfred Noyes.

Q. What literary device is used in "The Raven"?

Answer: Symbolism.

Q. Identify examples of imagery in "The Lady of Shalott".

Answer: Visual, atmospheric.

Q. What theme is explored in "In Memoriam A.H.H."?

Answer: Grief, mortality.

Q. What theme is explored in "The Charge of the Light Brigade"?

Answer: War, heroism.

Q. What theme is explored in "Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night"?

Answer: Mortality, resistance.

Q. Who wrote "The Goblin Market and Other Poems"?

Answer: Christina Rossetti.

Q. Who wrote "My Last Duchess"?

Answer: Robert Browning.

Q. Who wrote "Pride and Prejudice" is not Victorian, but who wrote "Jane Eyre"?

Answer: Charlotte Brontë.

Q. Who wrote "Wuthering Heights"?

Answer: Emily Brontë.

Q. Who wrote "Great Expectations"?

Answer: Charles Dickens.

Q. Who wrote "Oliver Twist"?

Answer: Charles Dickens.

Q. Who wrote "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"?

Answer: Lewis Carroll.

Q. Who is considered the master of Victorian serial fiction?

Answer: Charles Dickens.

Q. Who wrote the influential novel "Mary Barton"?

Answer: Elizabeth Gaskell.

Q. Who wrote "The Picture of Dorian Gray"?

Answer: Oscar Wilde.

Q. What theme is explored in "Oliver Twist"?

Answer: Poverty, crime.

Q. What theme is explored in "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall"?

Answer: Social class, morality.

Q. What literary device is used in "Wuthering Heights"?

Answer: Symbolism.

Q. Who wrote "The Moonstone"?

Answer: Wilkie Collins.

UNIT II:

The daffodils

1. Who wrote "The Daffodils"?

Answer: William Wordsworth.

2. What is the poem's central theme?

Answer: Nature's beauty, solitude.

3. What literary device is used in "dancing daffodils"?

Answer: Personification.

4. What is the poet's emotional state at the beginning?

Answer: Lonely, melancholic.

5. What is the significance of the daffodils?

Answer: Symbolize joy, beauty.

6. How does Wordsworth use imagery?

Answer: Vivid descriptions of nature.

7. What is the effect of the poem's structure?

Answer: Creates sense of flow, movement.

8. How does the poem convey the importance of nature?

Answer: Highlights its uplifting power.

9. Analyse the use of symbolism in "The Daffodils."

10. Discuss the theme of solitude in the poem.

11. Examine Wordsworth's use of language.

12. What poetic device is used in "continuous as the stars"?

Answer: Simile.

13. Identify examples of metaphor.

Answer: Comparing poet to cloud.

14. Where did Wordsworth get inspiration for the poem?

Answer: Ullswater Lake, England.

15. What is the poem's rhyme scheme?

Answer: ABABCC.

16. What literary device is used in "fluttering and dancing"?

Answer: Alliteration.

17. What is the poet's emotional state at the end?

Answer: Joyful, uplifted.

18. What is the significance of the "inward eye"?

Answer: Symbolizes memory.

19. How does Wordsworth use nature imagery?

Answer: To evoke emotions.

20. What is the effect of the poem's tone?

Answer: Peaceful, contemplative.

21. How does the poem convey the importance of memory?

Answer: Highlights its emotional impact.

22. Discuss the theme of nature in "The Daffodils."

Same as summary

23. Analyse Wordsworth's use of sensory details.

Same as summary

24. Examine the poem's structure and its effect.

Same as summary

25. What poetic device is used in "stars that shine and twinkle"?

Answer: Imagery.

26. How does "The Daffodils" reflect Romantic values?

Answer: Emphasizes nature, emotion.

27. What influence did the poem have on later literature?

Answer: Inspired other nature poets.

28. What does the cloud symbolize?

Answer: Solitude, isolation.

29. What do the daffodils symbolize?

Answer: Joy, beauty, nature.

30. What does the lake symbolize?

Answer: Serenity, tranquillity.

31. What sensory details does Wordsworth use?

Answer: Visual, emotional.

32. How does Wordsworth describe the daffodils?

Answer: "Fluttering and dancing".

33. What image does the "inward eye" evoke?

Answer: Memory of natural beauty.

34. What is the tone of the poem?

Answer: Peaceful, contemplative.

35. What themes are explored?

Answer: Nature, solitude, memory.

36. What poetic device is used in "Continuous as the stars"?

Answer: Simile.

37. What poetic device is used in "Dancing daffodils"?

Answer: Personification.

38. How does "The Daffodils" reflect Wordsworth's experiences?

Answer: Inspired by Ullswater Lake walk.

39. Analyse Wordsworth's use of language.

40. Discuss the significance of nature imagery.

Same as summary

Q. Briefly analysis the poem the daffodils

Or

Write the theme of the poem

Or

write the sumury of the poem

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the poem

Ans: The speaker says that, wandering like a cloud floating above hills and valleys, he encountered a field of daffodils beside a lake. The dancing, fluttering flowers stretched endlessly along the shore, and though the waves of the lake danced beside the flowers, the daffodils outdid the water in glee. The speaker says that a poet could not help but be happy in such a joyful company of flowers. He says that he stared and stared, but did not realize what wealth the scene would bring him. For now, whenever he feels “vacant” or “pensive,” the memory flashes upon “that inward eye / That is the bliss of solitude,” and his heart fills with pleasure, “and dances with the daffodils.”

This simple poem, one of the loveliest and most famous in the Wordsworth canon, revisits the familiar subjects of nature and memory, this time with a particularly (simple) spare, musical eloquence. The plot is extremely simple, depicting the poet’s wandering and his discovery of a field of daffodils by a lake, the memory of which pleases him and comforts him when he is lonely, bored, or restless. The characterization of the sudden occurrence of a memory—the daffodils “flash upon the inward eye / Which is the bliss of solitude”—is psychologically acute, but the poem’s main brilliance lies in the reverse personification of its early stanzas. The speaker is metaphorically compared to a natural object, a cloud— “I wandered lonely as a cloud / That floats on high...”, and the daffodils are continually personified as human beings, dancing and “tossing their heads” in “a crowd, a host.” This technique implies an inherent unity between man and nature, making it one of Wordsworth’s most basic and effective methods for instilling in the reader the feeling the poet so often describes himself as experiencing.

Ode on a Grecian urn

Ode on a Grecian Urn
by John Keats

1) whom or what does the speaker address in the first stanza?

→ The speaker addresses an ancient Greek Urn in the first stanza.

2) what is a question the speaker asks in the first stanza?

→ "What men or gods are these?"

3) ~~the~~ what does the 'Urn' say in line 40 and 50?

→ The Urn says - Beauty is Truth, ~~the~~ Truth Beauty - that is all / ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.

4) what does the ~~an~~ Urn in this poem represent?

→ The Urn itself represents the ~~intertwining~~ intertwining of life and death.

5) what is the final message of the Urn?

→ Beauty is truth, truth is ~~the~~ beauty.

6) what does the speaker refer to Urn to?

→ The speaker refers to ~~the~~ Urn as "An untravelling bird of quietness".

7) Which three people does the poet use to describe the Uam?

⇒ A bride of quietness, a foster child of silence and slow time, a Sylvan historian.

8) What is the theme of Ode to a Grecian Urn?

⇒ Art, Beauty, and Truth.

9) When it was published?

⇒ It is written on 1810 and published on 1820.

10) How many stanzas are there?

⇒ 5 Stanzas.

11) Who is foster child of silence and slow time?

⇒ Uam.

12) Who is the Sylvan historian?

⇒ Uam.

13) How does the Uam express its story?

⇒ By the flowers art.

14) To whom does poet called bride of quietness?

⇒ Uam.

15)

Q. Why is the urn addressed as Cold Pastoral in "Ode on a Grecian Urn"?

Keats refers to the urn as a "Cold Pastoral" to because it illustrates an image of life in the Ancient Greek farmlands. The pastoral is cold because it is literally made of stone and because it figuratively freezes a moment in time, preventing the actual actions of the story from taking place through preservation.

Q. Why is the bride "still unravished" in "Ode on a Grecian Urn"?

In "Ode on a Grecian Urn," the urn is described as a "still unravish'd bride" because the images on its sides are forever frozen in time, never to reach a conclusion.

Q. What does the "Attic shape" symbolize in John Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn"?

The "Attic shape" in John Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn" symbolizes the urn itself, referring to its Greek origin, as "Attic" pertains to Greece or Athens. While some interpretations suggest it simply denotes the urn's origin, others see it as influencing the poet's perspective on beauty, truth, and life's significance by the poem's end.

Q. Contrasts between art and life in "Ode on a Grecian Urn"

The primary contrast between art and life in "Ode on a Grecian Urn" is the permanence of art versus the transience of life. The scenes on the urn remain forever frozen in time, capturing moments of beauty and passion, while human experiences are fleeting and subject to change and decay.

Q. Analysis and Interpretation of "Ode on a Grecian Urn" by John Keats

"Ode on a Grecian Urn" by John Keats explores the relationship between art and life, emphasizing the permanence of art contrasted with the fleeting nature of human experience. The poem reflects on the scenes depicted on the urn, which capture moments frozen in time, suggesting that while life is transient, art can immortalize beauty and emotion. The famous concluding lines highlight the urn's silent message: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty."

Q. Describe the decoration on the urn in Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn."

The urn in Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn" depicts several scenes: a Dionysian celebration, lovers about to kiss, a pastoral piper, and a religious procession with a sacrificial heifer. The speaker reflects on the eternal nature of these images, noting how the piper's unheard melodies and the lovers' unfulfilled kiss remain forever perfect and unchanging, unlike transient real-life experiences.

Q. Why are the figures on the urn in Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn" called a "leaf fringed legend"?

The figures on the urn in Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn" are called a "leaf fringed legend" because the urn's story is depicted within a decorative border of leaves. The word "legend" refers to both the ancient story told by the urn and something inscribed or written. Keats uses rich, layered meanings to convey the urn's perpetual narrative.

Q.How does John Keats focus on human relations in "Ode on a Grecian Urn"?

John Keats focuses on human relations in "Ode on a Grecian Urn" by depicting scenes of happiness and eternal youth. He describes young people at a festival, a piper eternally playing, and lovers forever on the brink of a kiss. These scenes contrast with the real human experiences of disappointment, aging, and mortality, highlighting the urn's captured moments of joy.

Q.What does the last stanza of "Ode on a Grecian urn" reveal about art?

The last stanza of "Ode on a Grecian urn" tells the reader that a true work of art enables humans to escape the ravages of time and depicts ideals of beauty and truth that inspire future generations. An artwork like the Grecian urn outlives its creator, enabling the artist to live beyond their finite existence. The urn's beauty guides future generations to seek truth, or the best of human nature, in a world full of uncertainties.

Q. How is imagery used in Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn"?

In "Ode on a Grecian Urn," imagery is used to describe the pictures on the urn and to create a sense of mystery about them.

Q.What two metaphors does John Keats use to describe the urn in "Ode on a Grecian Urn"?

In "Ode on a Grecian Urn," John Keats uses two metaphors to describe the urn: "unravish'd bride of quietness" and "foster-child of silence and slow time." These metaphors, found in the first stanza, compare the urn to a bride untouched by time and a child nurtured by silence and time.

Q. What does the line "Why thou art desolate, can e'er return" mean in Ode on a Grecian Urn?

The line "Why thou art desolate, can e'er return" means that nobody depicted at the festival on the urn can ever return to the empty town nearby to explain why it is empty. This emphasizes that art is unchanging and eternal. The figures will always be frozen as they are on the urn.

Q.What is the main message of Ode on a Grecian Urn?

He argues that while life is fleeting and impermanent, art is eternal and unchanging.

Q.What is the main theme of Grecian urns?

The poem's central theme is the transient nature of human existence.

Q.Why is the Grecian urn called Unravished?

The urn is specifically a “bride of quietness,” and since “her” silence has yet to be broken, this bride remains virginal, and hence “unravish'd.”

Q.What type of bride does the poet declare the Urn?

The poet declares the Urn a bride that is safe and sound from the ups and downs of routine of life.

Q.Why does the poet call Urn a historian?

The poet calls the Urn a historian because it is taking whole history in itself in the form of picture for Countless

Q.What does the poet calculate from the group of the people?

The poet calculates from the group of the people that they may be going to an expedition; he is not sure about the reason of that gathering.

Q.What does Keats think about the building carved on the Urn?

Keats thinks that the building carved on the Urn may be a temple to which the people are going to present sacrifices.

Q.What are the mad pursuits doing in the picture on the Urn?

The mad pursuits are chasing the maids in the picture on the Urn; the maids are trying to save themselves from gallants.

Q.What are the musicians in the picture doing?

The musicians are playing gay tunes on their pipe in the picture; they seem to singing.

Q.What does the poet say to the musicians?

The poet says to the musicians to go on playing their pipes so that they may entertain the visitors for ever.

Q.What does the poet think about the permanence of the scene on the Urn?

The poet thinks that the music, musicians, trees, and the people in the picture on the Urn will never disappear; they will remain doing the same act for ever.

Q.What does Keats say about the lovers in the picture?

Keats says that the lovers and their beloved ones will remain for ever. The lovers will never catch their young beloveds.

Q.What is the Keats' idea about the trees in the picture?

Keats's idea about trees in the picture is that the branches will never decay; it need not fear of autumn season.

Q.What does the poet think about the destination of the group?

The poet thinks that the destination of the group is some sacred place; he calculates it from the belles, gallants, bishop and garlands in their hands.

Q.What is poet's idea about the village?

The poet thinks that the village is situated on the shore any sea or at the bank of a river. He also thinks the of village a fort.

Q. What images does the poet see in the urn?

The poet describes a scene on an urn that depicts two lovers chasing one another in a pastoral setting and then reflects on the contrast between the transient nature of human love and the enduring nature of art, which has frozen their passion for all time and made it eternal.

Q.Why does the poet call the urn a historian?

Keats refers to the Grecian urn as a "Sylvan historian," because he feels it is best suited to tell its own story and the story of ancient Greece due to its authenticity and visual storytelling methods.

Q.What does "truth is beauty" mean?

Truth is beauty. This philosophical statement means that the real beauty of a thing lies on its permanence and that there is only one ultimate beauty in this world is truth which never perishes. The remaining, though they seem to be beautiful, is not really beautiful as they are perishable.

Q. Briefly analysis the poem ode to a Grecian urn

Or

Write the theme of the poem

Or

write the summary of the poem

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the poem

Ans: Ode on a Grecian Urn" was written by the influential English poet John Keats in 1819. It is a complex, mysterious poem with a disarmingly simple set-up: an undefined speaker looks at a Grecian urn, which is decorated with evocative images of rustic and rural life in ancient Greece. These scenes fascinate, mystify, and excite the speaker in equal measure—they seem to have captured life in its fullness, yet are frozen in time. The speaker's response shifts through different moods, and ultimately the urn provokes questions more than it provides answers. The poem's ending has been and remains the subject of varied interpretation. The urn seems to tell the speaker—and, in turn, the reader—that truth and beauty are one and the same. Keats wrote this poem in a great burst of creativity that also produced his other famous odes (e.g. "Ode to a Nightingale"). Though this poem was not well-received in Keats' day, it has gone on to become one of the most celebrated in the English language.

In the first stanza, the speaker stands before an ancient Grecian urn and addresses it. He is preoccupied with its depiction of pictures frozen in time. It is the "still unravished bride of quietness," the "foster-child of silence and slow time." He also describes the urn as a "historian" that can tell a story. He wonders about the figures on the side of the urn and asks what legend they depict and from where they come. He looks at a picture that seems to depict a group of men pursuing a group of women and wonders what their story could be: "What mad pursuit? What struggle to escape? / What pipes and timbrels? What wild ecstasy?"

In the last stanza, the speaker looks at another picture on the urn, this time of a young man playing a pipe, lying with his lover beneath a glade of trees. The speaker says that the piper's "unheard" melodies are sweeter than mortal melodies because they are unaffected by time. He tells the youth that, though he can never kiss his lover because he is frozen in time, he should not grieve, because her beauty will never fade. In the third stanza, he looks at the trees surrounding the lovers and feels happy that they will never shed their leaves. He is happy for the piper because his songs will be "for ever new," and happy that the love of the boy and the girl will last forever, unlike mortal love, which lapses into "breathing human passion" and eventually vanishes, leaving behind only a "burning forehead, and a parching tongue

In the fourth stanza, the speaker examines another ("To what green altar, O mysterious priest...") and from where they have come. He imagines their little town, empty of all its citizens, and tells it that its streets will "for evermore" be silent, for those who have left it, frozen on the urn, will never return. In the final stanza, the speaker again addresses the urn itself, saying that it, like Eternity, "doth tease us out of thought." He thinks that when his generation is long dead, the urn will remain, telling future generations its enigmatic lesson: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty." The speaker says that that is the only thing the urn knows and the only thing it needs to know.

UNIT III:

Love among the ruins

1. Who wrote the poem "Love Among the Ruins"?

Answer: Robert Browning.

2. What is the central theme of the poem?

Answer: Enduring love amidst decay.

3. What is the setting of the poem?

Answer: A ruined city.

4. What symbolizes love in the poem?

Answer: The swallow.

5. What is the tone of the poem?

Answer: Reflective.

6. What contrast is presented in the poem?

Answer: Love vs. decay, beauty vs. ruin.

7. What does the swallow's nest represent?

Answer: Love's persistence amidst destruction.

8. What literary device is used in "where the quiet-coloured end of evening smiles"?

Answer: Imagery.

9. What message does the poem convey about love?

Answer: Love endures despite time and circumstance.

10. What is the significance of the poem's title?

Answer: Highlights love's presence amidst ruin.

11. Describe the speaker's attitude towards love.

Answer: Reverent, appreciative of love's enduring nature.

12. Analyse the symbolism of the ruined city.

Answer: Represents transience, decay, contrast to love's endurance.

14. What poetic form is used in the poem?

Answer: Blank verse (unrhymed iambic pentameter).

15. What is the significance of the "swallow's nest"?

Answer: Symbol of love's persistence.

16. Who is the speaker addressing?

Answer: An unspecified beloved.

17. What is the effect of the ruined city's description?

Answer: Contrasts with love's beauty.

18. What literary device is used in "mirth and mystery"?

Answer: Alliteration.

19. How does Browning use nature imagery?

Answer: To contrast with ruin, highlight love's beauty.

20. What does the speaker reflect on?

Answer: Past love, current state.

21. What message does the poem convey about time?

Answer: Time passes, love endures.

22. What is the significance of the poem's structure?

Answer: Mirrors speaker's wandering thoughts.

23. What literary device is used in "where the quiet-coloured end of evening smiles"?

Answer: Personification.

24. Describe the speaker's tone.

Answer: Contemplative, nostalgic.

25. Analyze the symbolism of the swallow.

Answer: Represents love, freedom.

26. What is the significance of the "ruins" in the poem?

Answer: Symbolize decay and transience.

27. Who is the intended audience of the poem?

Answer: Unspecified, likely Browning's contemporaries.

28. What literary movement is the poem associated with?

Answer: Victorian poetry.

29. What is the effect of the poem's use of enjambment?

Answer: Creates sense of flow, mirroring speaker's thoughts.

30. What is the significance of the "swallow's song"?

Answer: Represents love's beauty.

31. How does Browning use nature imagery to convey themes?

Answer: Contrasts nature's beauty with ruin's decay.

32. What message does the poem convey about love's endurance?

Answer: Love persists despite time and circumstance.

33. What literary device is used in "where the quiet-coloured end of evening smiles"?

Answer: Personification.

34. What is the significance of the poem's title?

Answer: Highlights love's presence amidst ruin.

35. How does the speaker's tone contribute to the poem's mood?

Answer: Contemplative tone creates nostalgic mood.

36. Describe the speaker's reflection on past love.

Answer: Nostalgic, appreciative of love's enduring nature.

37. Analyse the symbolism of the ruined city.

Answer: Represents transience, decay, contrast to love's endurance.

38. How does the poem's structure contribute to its meaning?

Answer: Mirrors speaker's wandering thoughts.

39. What implications does the poem have for Victorian society?

Answer: Challenges societal norms on love and relationships.

40. How does the poem relate to Browning's other works?

Answer: Explores similar themes of love and beauty.

Q. Briefly analyse the poem 'Love among the Ruins'

Or

Write the theme of the poem

Or

write the summary of the poem

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the poem

Ans: Out in the wide fields where the quiet light seems to smile at dusk, in the remote pastures where the drowsy sheep wander home at twilight with their bells jingling, sometimes stopping to eat a mouthful of grass—out here, they say, there used to be a great and beautiful city. Long ago, it was the capital of our country, the place where a legendary monarch used to reign, holding court, running councils, and declaring war or peace across the land.

These days, this stretch of countryside isn't interrupted by so much as a tree (as you can see). The only marks that separate one stretch of grass from another are the little streams that run down from the hills. These follow the foundations of the mighty domes and steeples of the great palace, which once shot up into the air like flames over a great wall with a hundred gates that encircled the city. The gates in this marble wall were so huge that twelve men could march through them side by side without any difficulty.

You never saw such a lush and gorgeous stretch of grass as the one that grows here now! Every summer, this grassy carpet covers every last trace of the ancient city, so that you can only guess what was there before. Once, countless people lived full, passionate lives here: they hungered for glory, feared disgrace, and saw wealth as the measure of both glory and failure.

Now, the only trace of that ancient city that still stands—one part of a ruined tower alone on the plains, overgrown with capers, squash vines, and blossoming leek flowers that show through in the cracks in its walls—shows where a mighty ancient edifice stood, a tower around which chariots used to race, blazing their trails while the king and his underlings and his ladies watched.

As I look on the crumbling remains of this tower, I know that (while the departing twilight smiles on the homeward-bound sheep and the hills fade away into greyness) a yellow-haired girl with longing in her eyes waits for me. She's in that old tower where the charioteers used to whet their appetites for victory; where the king used to look down, now she looks down, waiting (silent and eager) for me to arrive.

But the king used to look down on a mighty city that stretched out all around him; he used to see temples atop the mountains, pillared woodlands, raised roads, bridges, aqueducts—and so many people! When I arrive, the girl who waits for me won't say a word. She'll just stand up, put her hands on my shoulders, and embrace me with her eyes before we rush together into a kiss, seeing and saying nothing.

In just one year, the ancient city sent a million soldiers to the south and the north; they built a sky-high brass column in honour of their gods; and after all that, they still had a thousand golden chariots on reserve, ready to fly into battle. Oh, the human heart! Oh, blood that runs hot and cold with emotion! This is how the earth responds to century after century of foolishness, uproar, and sin. Bury them all, earth, with their victories and splendor and all the rest of it. Love is better than any of that.

Dover beach

1. Who wrote the poem "Dover Beach"?

Answer: Matthew Arnold.

2. What is the central theme of the poem?

Answer: Melancholy, loss of faith.

3. What is the setting of the poem?

Answer: Dover Beach, England.

4. What literary device is used in "The sea of faith"?

Answer: Metaphor.

5. What is the tone of the poem?

Answer: Melancholic.

6. What contrast is presented in the poem?

Answer: Past faith vs. present doubt.

7. What does the "sea of faith" symbolize?

Answer: Religious faith, spirituality.

8. What literary device is used in "its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar"?

Answer: Personification.

9. What message does the poem convey about human connection?

Answer: Importance of human love amidst uncertainty.

10. What is the significance of the poem's title?

Answer: Represents transition from faith to doubt.

11. Describe the speaker's attitude towards faith.

Answer: Skeptical, nostalgic.

12. Analyse the symbolism of the sea.

Answer: Represents change, uncertainty.

14. What poetic form is used in the poem?

Answer: Free verse, with elements of sonnet structure.

15. What is the significance of the "cliffs of England"?

Answer: Symbolize stability, contrast to changing faith.

16. Who is the speaker addressing?

Answer: An unspecified beloved.

17. What literary device is used in "the eternal note of sadness"?

Answer: Allusion (to Sophocles).

18. What is the effect of the poem's use of enjambment?

Answer: Creates sense of flow, mirrors speaker's thoughts.

19. How does Arnold use nature imagery to convey themes?

Answer: Contrasts natural beauty with human uncertainty.

20. What message does the poem convey about the role of human connection?

Answer: Essential amidst uncertainty and doubt.

21. What literary device is used in "the Sea of Faith / Was once, too, at the full"?

Answer: Metaphor extension.

22. What is the significance of the poem's final line?

Answer: Emphasizes human connection amidst uncertainty.

23. How does the speaker's tone contribute to the poem's mood?

Answer: Melancholic tone creates somber mood.

24. Describe the speaker's perception of the modern world.

Answer: Characterized by doubt, uncertainty.

25. Analyze the symbolism of the tide.

Answer: Represents change, flux.

26. What is the significance of the "grating roar" of the pebbles?

Answer: Symbolizes constant change.

27. Who is Sophocles, referenced in the poem?

Answer: Ancient Greek tragedian.

28. What literary device is used in "the vast edge drear / And naked shingle"?

Answer: Imagery.

29. What is the speaker's attitude towards the modern world?

Answer: Critical, melancholic.

30. What is the effect of the poem's use of repetition?

Answer: Emphasizes key themes.

31. How does Arnold use the sea as a metaphor?

Answer: Represents change, uncertainty.

32. What message does the poem convey about human existence?

Answer: Vulnerable, uncertain.

33. What literary device is used in "the eternal note of sadness"?

Answer: Allusion (to Sophocles).

34. What is the significance of the poem's title?

Answer: Represents transition from faith to doubt.

35. How does the speaker's tone contribute to the poem's mood?

Answer: Melancholic tone creates somber mood.

36. Describe the speaker's perception of the natural world.

Answer: Beautiful, yet indifferent.

37. Analyze the symbolism of the cliffs.

Answer: Represent stability, contrast to changing faith.

38. How does the poem relate to the Victorian era's crisis of faith?

Answer: Reflects societal changes.

39. What implications does the poem have for human relationships?

Answer: Emphasizes importance of connection.

Q. Briefly analysis the poem dover beach

Or

Write the theme of the poem

Or

write the summary of the poem

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the poem

Ans: The speaker looks out upon a calm sea, and observes the fullness of the tide and the moon reflecting on the water. Looking across the English Channel, the speaker sees the lights of the French coast fade away, while the cliffs of the English coast stand tall and bright, and the bay seems calm. Suddenly, the speaker addresses someone else, and implores this person to come and look at what the speaker is looking at, and to enjoy the night's pleasant air. The speaker senses something is not quite right, and describes the spray where the water meets the moonlit land. The speaker instructs the other person to listen to the sound of the pebbles as the waves shift them back and forth, up the beach and down again. The speaker notes this slow repeating action, and identifies it with eternal sadness.

All of a sudden, the speaker thinks about the ancient Greek playwright, Sophocles, and imagines Sophocles hearing the same sadness in the Aegean Sea as the speaker hears now on the English coast. Sophocles, in the mind of the speaker, likens the sad sound of the waves to the general sorrow of humanity, which moves like the waves. The speaker then notices another thought that comes with the sound of the sea.

Explaining this next thought, the speaker describes religious faith as a sea that was once full like the tide. At that time, it reached around the earth like a girdle. Now, though, the speaker just hears that sea's sad retreat. As the Sea of Faith becomes smaller, says the speaker, it disappears into the atmosphere and leaves the edges of the world naked.

The speaker suddenly addresses the companion as "love," and states desperately that the two of them need to treat each other with honesty and authenticity. This is because the world, though it has a dream-like quality of variety, beauty and newness, doesn't actually offer joy, love or clarity. Neither, claims the speaker, can it provide certainty, peace, or relief from pain. The speaker then compares their collective situation to standing on a flat and dark piece of land, which is caught up in the chaos of fighting. Here, battles between unknowing groups continue under the cover of darkness.

The lotos eater

Q. Who wrote the poem "The Lotos-Eaters"?

Answer: Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

Q. What is the central theme of the poem?

Answer: The allure of indolence and escape.

Q. What is the significance of the Lotos flower?

Answer: Symbol of forgetfulness and tranquillity.

Q. Where is the poem set?

Answer: A mythical island.

Q. What is the tone of the poem?

Answer: Dreamy, languid.

Q. What inspires the mariners to stay on the island?

Answer: The enchanting song of the Lotos-Eaters and the promise of peace.

Q. What do the Lotos-Eaters represent?

Answer: The temptation to abandon duty and responsibility.

Q. What is the conflict within the mariners?

Answer: Desire for rest vs. duty to return home.

Q. What literary device is prominent in the poem?

Answer: Imagery and symbolism.

Q. What message does the poem convey?

Answer: The danger of indulging in idle pleasures.

Q. Describe the atmosphere of the island in "The Lotos-Eaters".

Answer: The island is depicted as a tranquil, idyllic place, with lush vegetation, calm seas, and enchanting music.

Q. Analyse the character of the mariners in the poem.

Answer: The mariners are weary, tempted by the promise of rest, yet conflicted about abandoning their duty.

Q. What mythological reference is used in the poem?

Answer: The Odyssey (Lotus-Eaters).

Q. What is the effect of eating the Lotos?

Answer: Forgetfulness.

Q. Who is the narrator of the poem?

Answer: One of the mariners.

Q. What is the poem's meter?

Answer: Blank verse (unrhymed iambic pentameter).

Q. What is the significance of the poem's title?

Answer: Represents temptation and indulgence.

Q. What contrast is presented in the poem?

Answer: Duty vs. pleasure, reality vs. fantasy.

Q. How do the Lotos-Eaters' songs affect the mariners?

Answer: Enchant and lure them.

Q. What symbolism is associated with the sea?

Answer: Transition, journey, duty.

Q. What literary device is used in "allured/By murmurs of the Lotos-eating Folk"?

Answer: Alliteration.

Q. What message does the poem convey about human nature?

Answer: Vulnerability to temptation.

Q. Describe the mariners' emotional state upon arriving on the island.

Answer: Weary, exhausted, seeking rest.

Q. Analyze the significance of the line "Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an equal mind".

Answer: Emphasizes resolve to resist temptation.

Q. What is the significance of the "Land of Dreams"?

Answer: Symbolizes escape from reality.

Q. Who is addressed in the poem's invocation?

Answer: The Lotos-Eaters.

Q. What is the effect of the Lotos on the mariners' memories?

Answer: Forgetting their homes and families.

Q. What is the mariners' ultimate decision?

Answer: To stay on the island.

Q. What poetic device is used in "In the lone land of Lotos-eating Folk"?

Answer: Enjambment.

Q. How does Tennyson use nature imagery?

Answer: To create a tranquil atmosphere.

Q. What conflict arises within the mariners?

Answer: Desire for rest vs. duty to return.

Q. What symbolism is associated with the island?

Answer: Temptation, escape.

Q. What literary device is used in "music of the moaning sea"?

Answer: Personification.

Q. What message does the poem convey about temptation?

Answer: Its seductive power.

Q. Describe the role of the Lotos-Eaters in the poem.

Answer: Enigmatic figures luring mariners.

Q. Analyse the significance of the poem's ending.

Answer: Ambiguous, leaving mariners' fate uncertain.

Unit IV:

South sea house

1. Who wrote "The South-Sea House"?

Answer: Charles Lamb.

2. What is the central theme of the essay?

Answer: Nostalgia.

3. What is the setting of the essay?

Answer: The South-Sea House, London.

4. What literary device is used in "the venerable fabric"?

Answer: Imagery.

5. What is the tone of the essay?

Answer: Reflective.

6. What contrast is presented in the essay?

Answer: Past vs. present.

7. What does the South-Sea House symbolize?

Answer: Tradition.

8. What literary device is used in "the old inhabitants"?

Answer: Personification.

9. What message does the essay convey about human connection?

Answer: Importance of shared experiences.

10. What is the significance of the essay's title?

Answer: Represents nostalgia.

11. Describe Lamb's attitude towards the South-Sea House.

Answer: Nostalgic.

12. Analyse the symbolism of the House.

Answer: Represents tradition.

13. What genre is "The South-Sea House"?

Answer: Essay.

14. What is Lamb's tone towards his coworkers?

Answer: Affectionate.

15. What literary device is used in "reverend antiquity"?

Answer: Allusion.

16. What is the significance of Lamb's memories?

Answer: Illustrate nostalgia.

17. What is the essay's central image?

Answer: The South-Sea House.

18. How does Lamb use contrast in the essay?

Answer: Past vs. present.

19. What does Lamb's description of the House reveal?

Answer: His nostalgia.

20. What literary device is used in "the old door"?

Answer: Symbolism.

21. What message does Lamb convey about work?

Answer: Importance of human connection.

22. How does Lamb's use of imagery contribute to the essay?

Answer: Evokes nostalgia.

23. Describe Lamb's portrayal of his coworkers.

Answer: Affectionate.

24. Analyze the symbolism of the door.

Answer: Represents transition.

25. Discuss Lamb's use of allusion.

Answer: Enhances nostalgia.

26. Explain the significance of Lamb's memories.

Answer: Illustrate nostalgia.

27. Describe Lamb's attitude towards change.

Answer: Ambivalent.

28. What is Lamb's purpose in describing the House?

Answer: To evoke nostalgia.

29. What literary device is used in "hallowed chambers"?

Answer: Imagery.

30. Who is the intended audience of the essay?

Answer: General readers.

31. How does Lamb use descriptive language?

Answer: To create vivid imagery.

32. What message does Lamb convey about tradition?

Answer: Importance of preserving heritage.

33. What literary device is used in "reminiscences"?

Answer: Allusion.

34. How does Lamb's tone contribute to the essay?

Answer: Creates nostalgic atmosphere.

35. Describe Lamb's portrayal of the House's history.

Answer: Rich, nostalgic.

36. Analyse the symbolism of Lamb's memories.

Answer: Represent nostalgia.

37. Discuss Lamb's use of figurative language.

Answer: Enhances imagery.

38. Explain the significance of Lamb's coworkers.

Answer: Illustrate camaraderie.

39. Describe Lamb's attitude towards solitude.

Answer: Ambivalent.

##2MARK:

1. Analyze Lamb's use of nostalgia in "The South-Sea House." How does it contribute to the essay's tone and themes?
2. Discuss the symbolism of the South-Sea House in the essay. What does it represent for Lamb?
3. Examine Lamb's portrayal of human connection in "The South-Sea House." How does he value relationships?
4. How does Lamb's use of imagery contribute to the essay's tone and themes? Provide examples.
5. Compare Lamb's attitude towards change with his nostalgia in "The South-Sea House."

Answers:

1. Lamb's Use of Nostalgia

Lamb's nostalgia in "The South-Sea House" creates a reflective tone, highlighting the importance of memories. He recalls his time at the South-Sea House fondly, emphasizing the significance of human connections. Nostalgia serves as a coping mechanism for Lamb, allowing him to cherish the past while acknowledging change.

2. Symbolism of the South-Sea House

The South-Sea House symbolizes tradition, stability, and Lamb's personal history. It represents a bygone era, contrasting with the changing world. For Lamb, the House embodies memories, relationships, and a sense of belonging.

3. Human Connection

Lamb values relationships in "The South-Sea House," portraying coworkers as quirky, loyal individuals. He emphasizes shared experiences, illustrating the importance of human connection in a rapidly changing world.

4. Imagery

Lamb's imagery creates a vivid atmosphere, drawing readers into his nostalgic world. Descriptions of the House's "hallowed chambers" and "old door" evoke a sense of tradition and history.

5. Attitude Towards Change

Lamb's nostalgia contrasts with his ambivalence towards change. While cherishing memories, he acknowledges progress. This tension reflects Lamb's complex perspective on change, balancing appreciation for the past with acceptance of the present.

Q. Briefly analysis the essay south sea house

Or

Write the theme of the essay

Or

write the summary of the essay

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the essay

Ans: Elia opens by addressing the reader, asking if on her way from the bank to the "Flower Pot," she ever noticed a magnificent but decrepit old building with a brick and stone edifice. This, says Elia, is a former house of trade, and he describes its decorations elaborately, with stately porticos and a map of Panama. This building was the South-Sea House, home of a historic and infamous bubble. Elia explains that he worked there 40 years ago. He talks of dust and decay that has settled on the building since that time, not just literally, but also figuratively, as the South-Sea Bank now enjoys a legacy of perpetrating a fantastic hoax.

He reflects on the early days of the prosperity that England now enjoys, which grew from this bank as well as his other job at the India House. The building is not just a monument to an infamous scam, but to the origins of finance that England now operates by. He reminisces on the library the building used to have as well as its pen-knives, and then moves on to a wistful recollection of the various employees who worked at the South-Sea Bank.

Most of them were bachelors, since the job didn't pay so well, and all of them had a great sense of humor. Elia considers them a bunch of "odd fishes," alluding to Noah's Ark as if the bank contained two of every kind of peculiar man. He describes a sickly man, Evans, who worked as a cashier. He was melancholic during his job, always fearing that accounts would default, but a mirthful storyteller when the workday was done.

Working under Evans was Thomas Tame, who had the air of a nobleman but a totally dull mind. There was also John Tipp, who considered accounting the most important work in the world, and himself the greatest accountant. Tipp was a loner who so rejected the company or help of others that Elia took it for a form of timidity. Finally, there were the men who perpetrated the hoax. Henry Man was the author of the South-Sea Bank, and he always made sure to give people a hard time for showing up late or leaving early. Man was aided by Plumer, an aristocratic fellow who did little to stop the hoax, and seemed pleased whenever it was furthered.

The essay concludes with Elia suggesting that every person he has just recollected may have been a fabrication, a hoax much like the South-Sea Bank's own work. He tells the reader to be satisfied that he could be a witness to the South-Sea Bank, that his own existence could make the importance of the institution a little more material.

The Indian jugglers

1. Who wrote "The Indian Juggler"?

Answer: William Hazlitt.

2. What is the central theme of the essay?

Answer: Skill and artistry.

3. What is the Indian Juggler's skill?

Answer: Throwing and catching balls.

4. What literary device is used in "his eye was fixed"?

Answer: Imagery.

5. What is the tone of the essay?

Answer: Admiring.

6. What contrast is presented in the essay?

Answer: Art vs. manual labor.

7. What does the Indian Juggler symbolize?

Answer: Mastery of skill.

8. What message does Hazlitt convey about art?

Answer: Valuable for its own sake.

9. How does Hazlitt's use of imagery contribute to the essay?

Answer: Creates vivid picture.

10. What is Hazlitt's attitude towards the Indian Juggler?

Answer: Admiration.

11. Describe Hazlitt's portrayal of the Indian Juggler.

Answer: Skilled, artistic.

12. Analyze the symbolism of the balls.

Answer: Represent skill, concentration.

13. Discuss Hazlitt's use of imagery.

Answer: Creates vivid picture.

14. Explain Hazlitt's attitude towards art.

Answer: Values artistic skill.

15. Describe the Indian Juggler's significance.

Answer: Embodies mastery of skill.

16. In what collection was "The Indian Juggler" first published?

Answer: "Table-Talk" (1821-1822).

17. What is Hazlitt's tone towards the juggler's skill?

Answer: Awe-inspired.

18. What literary device is used in "the rapidity of his movements"?

Answer: Imagery.

19. How does Hazlitt contrast the juggler's art with other professions?

Answer: Highlights uniqueness, skill.

20. What message does Hazlitt convey about dedication?

Answer: Essential for mastery.

21. How does Hazlitt's use of language contribute to the essay's tone?

Answer: Creates vivid atmosphere.

22. Describe Hazlitt's use of figurative language.

Answer: Vivid imagery.

23. Analyze the significance of the juggler's concentration.

Answer: Embodies dedication.

24. Discuss Hazlitt's attitude towards artistry.

Answer: Values skill.

25. What is the Indian Juggler's most impressive skill?

Answer: Throwing and catching balls.

26. What literary device is used in "his hands moved with the rapidity of thought"?

Answer: Simile.

27. What is Hazlitt's purpose in describing the juggler's audience?

Answer: Highlights awe.

28. How does Hazlitt use contrast to emphasize the juggler's skill?

Answer: Contrasts with everyday activities.

29. What message does Hazlitt convey about the importance of practice?

Answer: Essential for mastery.

30. Describe Hazlitt's portrayal of the juggler's movements.

Answer: Quick, precise.

31. Analyze the symbolism of the juggler's balls.

Answer: Represent skill, concentration.

32. What is the tone of Hazlitt's description of the juggler?

Answer: Admiring.

33. What literary device is used in "the juggler's eye was fixed"?

Answer: Imagery.

34. What is the significance of the juggler's concentration?

Answer: Embodies dedication.

35. How does Hazlitt's use of language create a vivid atmosphere?

Answer: Descriptive imagery.

36. What message does Hazlitt convey about the value of art?

Answer: Values artistic skill.

37. How does Hazlitt contrast the juggler's art with everyday activities?

Answer: Highlights uniqueness.

38. Describe Hazlitt's portrayal of the juggler's skill.

Answer: Precise, rapid.

39. Analyze the symbolism of the juggler's movements.

Answer: Represent dedication.

40. Discuss Hazlitt's attitude towards artistry.

Answer: Values skill.

UNIT V

David Copperfield

1. Who is the protagonist of the novel?

Answer: David Copperfield.

2. What is David's mother's name?

Answer: Clara Copperfield.

3. Who is David's evil stepfather?

Answer: Edward Murdstone.

4. What is the name of David's loyal friend?

Answer: Steerforth (initially), later Tommy Traddles.

5. Who is the iconic character known for her eccentricity?

Answer: Miss Betsey Trotwood.

6. Where does David's mother send him after his father's death?

Answer: Salem House boarding school.

7. What is the name of the ship where David's father worked?

Answer: The Albion.

8. Who helps David escape from the warehouse?

Answer: Mr. Micawber.

9. What is the name of the village where David's aunt lives?

Answer: Dover.

10. Who does David ultimately marry?

Answer: Agnes Wickfield.

11. What is the central theme of the novel?

Answer: Coming of age, self-discovery.

12. How does Dickens portray social class?

Answer: Critiques social inequality.

13. What message does Dickens convey about friendship?

Answer: Values loyalty.

14. How does Dickens depict love and relationships?

Answer: Emphasizes importance.

15. What commentary does Dickens offer on education?

Answer: Critiques harsh systems.

16. Who is Uriah Heep?

Answer: Hypocritical, deceitful clerk.

17. What is Mr. Micawber's occupation?

Answer: Debt-ridden, optimistic clerk.

18. Who is Dora Spenlow?

Answer: David's first wife.

19. What is the significance of Miss Mowcher?

Answer: Foils David's naivety.

20. Who is Emily's seducer?

Answer: Steerforth.

21. What event changes David's life forever?

Answer: Father's death.

22. Where does David work after Salem House?

Answer: Warehouse, later journalism.

23. What is the significance of the storm at sea?

Answer: Symbolizes turmoil.

24. How does David's aunt help him?

Answer: Provides financial support.

25. What is the outcome of Steerforth's actions?

Answer: Tragic consequences.

26. How does Dickens portray childhood innocence?

Answer: Vulnerable, impressionable.

27. What commentary does Dickens offer on social class?

Answer: Critiques inequality.

28. How does Dickens depict love and relationships?

Answer: Emphasizes importance.

29. What message does Dickens convey about perseverance?

Answer: Essential for success.

30. How does Dickens portray personal growth?

Answer: Transformation through experience.

31. What is David's greatest strength?

Answer: Resilience.

32. Who is Agnes Wickfield's father?

Answer: Mr. Wickfield.

33. What is Uriah Heep's greatest weakness?

Answer: Hypocrisy.

34. Who is Mr. Pegotty's adopted daughter?

Answer: Emily.

35. What is Steerforth's ultimate fate?

Answer: Drowning.

36. Where does David meet Steerforth?

Answer: Salem House.

37. What event leads to David's reunion with his aunt?

Answer: Micawber's imprisonment.

38. Who helps David expose Uriah Heep's deceit?

Answer: Micawber.

39. What is the significance of the Yarmouth setting?

Answer: Emily's backstory.

40. How does David ultimately find happiness?

Answer: Marrying Agnes.

41. How does Dickens portray the consequences of deceit?

Answer: Ruin, shame.

42. What message does Dickens convey about loyalty?

Answer: Essential for relationships.

43. How does Dickens depict personal transformation?

Answer: Through experience, self-awareness.

44. What commentary does Dickens offer on social justice?

Answer: Critiques inequality.

45. How does Dickens portray the importance of friendship?

Answer: Supports personal growth.

46. What is Mr. Wickfield's weakness?

Answer: Vulnerability to Uriah Heep.

47. Who is David's rival for Dora's affections?

Answer: Edward Murdstone's nephew.

48. What is Miss Betsey Trotwood's personality like?

Answer: Eccentric, kind.

49. Who is David's closest friend in London?

Answer: Tommy Traddles.

50. What is Uriah Heep's ultimate downfall?

Answer: Exposure of hypocrisy.

51. Where does David's mother remarry?

Answer: Blunderstone.

52. What event leads to David's departure from the warehouse?

Answer: Micawber's bankruptcy.

53. Who helps David find work as a journalist?

Answer: Agnes Wickfield.

54. What is the significance of the Donkey ride?

Answer: Symbolizes David's growth.

55. How does Steerforth's death affect David?

Answer: Reality check.

56. How does Dickens portray the impact of childhood experiences?

Answer: Shapes adulthood.

57. What message does Dickens convey about honesty?

Answer: Essential for integrity.

58. How does Dickens depict social mobility?

Answer: Challenging, complex.

59. What commentary does Dickens offer on education?

Answer: Critiques rote learning.

60. How does Dickens portray the importance of mentorship?

Answer: Supports personal growth.