

Comprehension 2001

(1) Poetry the language of imagination and the passion?

Poetry is the language of imagination and the passion as it describes the feelings of humans. Sometimes, it gives happiness and on the other hand pain to human mind. In this way, poetry is the language of imagination and passion.

(2) How is poetry the Universal language of heart?

Poetry is the Universal language of the heart because hearts holds the nature. And the poetry creates with the sense of beauty power and harmony. It lies in every Universal Phenomenon asⁱⁿ the motion of the waves of sea, and in growth of flower. Thus, poetry is the Universal language of the heart.

(3) What is difference between history and poetry?

The main difference between history and poetry is that history relates with

War and poetry relates with feels. As history can not explain the feeling and thoughts of humans, whether they want to be share with each other. On the other hand, poetry explain all feelings; love, fear, hope and hatred. In this way, history is different from poetry.

4 Explain the Phrase "Man is a poetical animal"

Man is a poetical animal because poetry ennobles, refines and raises within one's entire life. Moreover, man's life is as poor as beast without poetry. Therefore, man is a poetical animal.

5 What are some of action which Hazlitt-?

The actions which Hazlitt calls poetry and its doers poet are following: the child who plays hide and seek, or repeats the story of Jack the Green-Killer, country man who look at the rain. These are some actions which Hazlitt calls poetry and its doers poet.

Greeks' Perception About NATURE.

OR GREEKS and BEAUTY OF NATURE.

The early Greeks did not use their intelligence to portray their nature in art. They did not enjoy beauty of the nature. As for them it was the biggest hindrance for their agriculture. Furthermore, these places were the habitats of different wild animals. All these things forced them to look at the nature in fear and dislike manner. So there were not any art representation of these landscape. Additionally, fruitful fields were just a mere background for them. Moreover, they did not give any revolution against this mentality until Alexander's days. When these people moved out of their plains and different kind of environmental pollution imparted them. This made their upcoming artist admirer towards the nature.

Summary

Passage words = 415
Required words = 136

Preces' words = 118