

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words. (20)

Poetry is the language of imagination and the passions. It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human mind. It comes home to the bosoms and business of men: for nothing but what comes home to them in the most general and intelligible shape can be a subject of poetry. Poetry is the universal language which the heart holds with nature and itself. He who has a contempt for poetry cannot have much respect for himself or for anything else. Whatever there is a sense of beauty, or power, or harmony, as in the motion of the waves of the sea, in the growth of a flower, there is a poetry in its birth. If history is a grave study, poetry may be said to be graver, its materials lie deeper, and are spread wider. History treats, for the most part, cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things, the empty cases in which the affairs of the world are packed, under the heads of intrigue or war, in different states, and from century to century but there is no thought or feeling that can have entered into the mind of man which he would be eager to communicate to others, or they would listen to with delight, that is not a fit subject for poetry. It is not a branch of authorship: it is "the stuff of which our life is made". The rest is mere oblivion, a dead letter, for all that is worth remembering in life is the poetry of it. Fear is Poetry, hope is poetry, love is poetry; hatred is poetry. Poetry is that fine particle within us that expands, refines, raises our whole being; without "man's life is poor as beasts". In fact, man is a poetical animal. The child is a poet when he first plays hide and seek, or repeats the story of Jack the Giant Killer, the shepherd-boy is a poet when he first crowns his mistress with a garland of flowers; the countryman when he stops to look at the rainbow; the miser when he hugs his gold; the courtier when he builds his hope upon a smile; the vain, the ambitious, the proud, the choleric man, the hero and the coward, the beggar and the king, all live in a world of their own making; and the poet does no more than describe what all others think and act. Hazlitt

### Questions

- In what sense is poetry the language of the imagination and the passion?
- How is poetry the Universal Language of the heart?
- What is the difference between history and poetry?
- Explain the phrase: "Man is a poetical animal".
- What are some of the actions which Hazlitt calls poetry and its doers poet?

# Comprehension - 2001

## Questions

(a)  $\Rightarrow$  In what sense is poetry the language of the imagination and the passion?

Ans: Poetry is language of imagination and passion as it is the feelings of human. What human feels like joy or pain, it's poetry is its expression. Poetry is from heart that is ~~is~~ expressed according to the nature of feelings.

(b)  $\Rightarrow$  How poetry is universal language of heart?

Ans: Poetry is a universal language of heart as it is linked to everything. Whatever happens like expression of beauty, rise of power ~~or~~ it give birth to emotions in heart despite being specific to one feeling.

(c)  $\Rightarrow$  Difference b/w History and Poetry?

Ans History speaks for the events of past like war and all the affairs of world that happened in different time lines while poetry ~~speak~~ is more about the feelings and emotions of a man that he wanted to explain to other that was neglected by history but not by Poetry.

(cd) Explain the phrase:

"Man is a poetical Animal"

Ans: Man is a poetical animal as its life is full of fear, hope, love and hatred that refines and expands with poetry. In the absence of poetry life becomes sick.

(c) Actions that Hazlitt calls poetry and its does as poet:

Ans: Hazlitt calls all the life events like Child playing hide and seek, Boy expressing his love with flowers, looking at rainbow, miser getting gold, all ~~feel~~ feeling like smile, cowardness, heroism, difference of beggar and king as every one builds a world upon their emotions.