

Student's Full Name:

Group №:

Model Answer of the First-Semester Resit Exam

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Your answer MUST be formulated in your own style. Identical answers taken from other sources will be automatically discredited.
2. Write in clear handwriting and mind your English.
3. Do not use the red pen.

ACTIVITY ONE:

Read the poem carefully. Then, answer the question below.

The Inward Eye I WANDERED lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills, When all at once I saw a crowd, A host, of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze. Continuous as the stars that shine And twinkle on the milky way, They stretched in never-ending line Along the margin of a bay: Ten thousand saw I at a glance, Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.	The waves beside them danced; but they Out-did the sparkling waves in glee: A poet could not but be gay, In such a jocund company: I gazed--and gazed--but little thought What wealth the show to me had brought: For oft, when on my couch I lie In vacant or in pensive mood, They flash upon that inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude; And then my heart with pleasure fills, And dances with the daffodils. William Wordsworth (1815)
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Glossary:

Inward: mental wandered: walked slowly and aimlessly floats: moves slowly in the air o'er vales and hills: over low and high land host: large number daffodils: yellow spring flowers beneath: under fluttering: moving quickly like a bird's wings twinkle: shine milky way: a large number of stars in the sky the margin of a bay: side of the lake glance: quick look	Tossing: moving in an uncontrolled way sprightly: energetic Outdid: did better sparkling: shining brightly glee: happiness gay: happy jocund company: joyful companions gazed: looked carefully for a long time oft: often couch: sofa In vacant ... mood: not thinking about any particular thing bliss: perfect happiness
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Question: Explain the thematic roles of the following Romantic elements in the above poem:

1. Imagination: **(04.50 points)**

What this shows is that for Wordsworth, what he calls in the poem the "inward eye" is in a sense more powerful than the outward eye with which he saw the daffodils. The poet says this quite clearly in the last two lines of stanza 3, which is why the last stanza of the poem focuses not on the daffodils as an immediate sense experience but on the memory of that experience. At the time Wordsworth saw the daffodils, he enjoyed the sight, as anyone would, but he did not realize its true significance until later. In solitude at home, when he is relaxing and in a reflective mood, the

sight of the daffodils suddenly comes into his mind again, and once again he experiences a moment of communion with nature; his heart dances with joy just as he remembers the daffodils dancing.

2. Nature: (04.50 points)

Perhaps the key term in the poem is “lonely,” which describes the poet’s state of mind as he walks in nature. He is isolated, and in the poem he uses the image of a solitary cloud to convey his mood. He is walking in nature, but he feels a sense of separation from other living things. Then, he suddenly catches sight of the endless line of daffodils, and this changes his mood completely. The wind is blowing, which makes the daffodils seem more than usually alive as they are blown about in the breeze. In this scene of great natural beauty, the poet feels happy. Before, he was lonely, but now he feels cheerful, moved by the beauty of the scene. It seems to him as if nature, as represented by the daffodils, is alive with joy. For Wordsworth, the sudden sight of the daffodils in motion, stirred by the wind, jolts the poet into feeling once more the same life that flows through humans and the natural world. It is a moment of true communion with the spirit of nature, and this is why it restores his spirits.

ACTIVITY TWO:

1. Put each of the following items in the right column in the table below:

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| * Samuel Coleridge | * strong women characters | * Charles Dickens | * historical fiction |
| * social problems | * French Revolution | * British imperialism | * against reason |
| * dominance of poetry | * Middle Class characters | | |

Victorian Literature	Romantic Literature
1. social problems (00.75 point) 2. strong women characters (00.75 point) 3. Middle Class characters (00.75 point) 4. Charles Dickens (00.75 point) 5. British imperialism (00.75 point)	1. Samuel Coleridge (00.75 point) 2. dominance of poetry (00.75 point) 3. French Revolution (00.75 point) 4. historical fiction (00.75 point) 5. against reason (00.75 point)

2. Explain Why the Victorian age was a period of big contradictions. (03.50 points)

The Victorian age was a period of big contradictions. On the one hand, it was a period during which the British Empire reached it top in terms of glorious power and huge expansion which covered a quarter of the world’s surface. The Victorian age, moreover, witnessed a rapid advance in scientific discoveries and technological inventions such as electricity, electric light, photograph, vaccines, canned food, etc. A large proportion of the population were gradually granted the right to vote. On the other hand, the rapid industrial and scientific advance in Great Britain had it negative side effects. For example, many social categories such as the working class, women, children, etc. did not benefit from the economic boom in Great Britain; they suffered from unemployment, low salaries, lack of access to education, criminal violence, etc.