

17 18. (a) By what dramatic device does Tennyson in his *Ode on The Death of the Duke of Wellington* introduce his résumé of the Duke's career?

(b) What comparison does Tennyson make in this poem between the British and the Europeans? Explain this comparison to some extent from contemporary conditions.

19. But *wink no more in slothful overtrust*.
Remember him who lead your hosts;
He bad you guard the sacred coasts.
Your cannon moulder on the seaward wall;
5. His voice is silent in your council-hall
For ever; and *whatever tempests lour*
For ever silent; even if they broke
In thunder, silent, yet remember all
He spoke among you, and the Man who spoke;
10. *Who never sold the truth to serve the hour*.
Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power;
Who let *the turbid streams of rumour flow*
Thro' *either babbling world of high and low*;
Whose life was work, *whose language rise*
15. *With rugged maxims hewn from life*;
Who never spoke against a foe;
Whose eighty winters freeze with one rebuke
All great self-seekers trampling on the right.

Explain the italicized expressions.

20. In *Locksley Hall*, after considering the effect which Amy's conduct is likely to have on her future happiness, the speaker says;—

I myself must mix with action, lest I wither by despair.

- (a) What courses of action does he reject as impossible?
(b) What course of action does he reject as unworthy of him.
(c) What course of action does he finally decide to follow?

21. What has been the career of the speaker in *Locksley Hall* and under what circumstances is he now speaking?

22. In the case of each of the following, indicate the line of thought in the passage in which it occurs:

(a) Curs'd be the gold that gilds the straitened forehead of the fool.

(b) But the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour feels.

(c) In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World.

(d) Better fifty years of Europe, than a cycle of Cathay.