

## Assignment - I

### Section-A

- Q1 154 sonnets
- Q2 Remembering that loses can make a person sad, but the presence of a friend can relieve this regret and sorrow.
- Q3 April 1564
- Q5 Sonnet '55' by William Shakespeare has two themes: the passing of time and the immortalisation of a young man.
- Q6 The rhyme scheme breaks the poem into three quatrains (4 lines each) and a couplet (2 lines).
- Q7 'efebgg'
- Q8 Three winters and summers had

passed in the first quatrain  
of Sonnet 104.

Q9 The speaker is mourning his hardships and sorrows. He has moved past from grieving for people and has moved on to grieving his own sorrow.

Q10 'The fair youth' is mentioned as the dear friend in Sonnet '30'.

### Section-B

Q11 The speaker addresses the facts of aging and the possibility that the fair youth is affected just as much as anyone else.

Q12 "England's National Poet" and "Bard of Avon".

Q13 He and his wife had three children. The eldest: Sussana, was baptised on 26 May 1583. They also had twins: Judith and Hammet; who were baptised on 2 February 1585.

Q14 The speaker knows that the young man's beauty is also changing. His 'sight' which appears to stand still is actually moving. It has motion and the speaker's eye is deceived.

### Section-C

Q15 In the first quatrain, the speaker begins by dwelling on the past. He explains to Fair Youth

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that he gets depressed when he thinks of "many a thing [he] sought" that he doesn't have. His life "lacks" these unnamed things. These emotions are especially prevalent when he is sitting in silence. There is an example of alliteration in the last line of this quatrain.

Q16 In the first lines, the speaker addresses the Fair Youth to whom this poem and many others are dedicated. He tells this young man that despite the time that might've passed since they met, he doesn't look old. Fair Youth is just as beautiful as he was when they both first met each other. He is thinking

specifically about the young man's eyes. Since the first time when they met, three cold winters have passed along with three prideful summers.

The next quatrain adds that their time together has also seen "Three beauteous springs" that became "yellow autumn". They have been together through three Aprils, that smelled like blooming flowers and "three hot Junes" that was buried under the summer sun. The word "green" refers to youth as if a fruit has not ripened.

Section - D  
Q17 In the first quatrain of Sonnet 30, the speaker begins by dwelling on the past. He explains Fair Youth that he gets depressed

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when he thinks of "many a thing [he] sought" that he doesn't have. The emotions are prevalent when he is sitting in silence. There is an example of alliteration in the last line of the quatrain. While mourning, he explains that he is adding to the new grief into the old one and increasing it.

In the second quatrain, he goes on to describe what he does when he gets into the depressed state. He cries or drowns his eyes something that is useful for him. The speaker cries for the lost friends who he can never see again. They are lost to

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the darkness of death and at night, somewhere in past. There are places and experiences that won't ever be again in his memory. In the final quatrain, the speaker describes how after this initial period of 'grief' he can move onto the assurances. In the final two lines, the speaker transitions into the volta. This is seen through a direct address. Whenever he is depressed, he thinks of the youth and his losses are restored and his sorrows end.

Q18 <sup>18c</sup> The poet in sonnet 55 says that his verse will survive longer than the marble statues and the gold-plated monuments of the rich and powerful.

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With the passage of time, these monuments will wear a neglected look and unfaithful time would take its fall and leave the monuments perishing. In the fourth line of this sonnet the poet refers to time as blitish. The destructive chaotic effect will ruin the statues and monuments. The recorded biography in the poet's verse will outlive the durable work of art and architecture. The destructive power of war and time would fail to fade ~~from~~ the memory from the minds of people. The poet calls the wars as wasteful because they caused widespread death and destruction. The poet says that despite death and the prejudice, 'you' will continue

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to be praised and live in the memory of people. These lines are addressed to a praiseworthy friend of the poet.

## Assignment-II

Q1 Shylock insisted on having a pound of flesh because he was merciless. He hated Antonio because Antonio would insult him for cheating people with his high rates of interest. Therefore, he wished that Antonio would die. Shylock did not want to show mercy but wanted the law to take its course. As Antonio could not repay the money that he wished that a pound of flesh be taken from Antonio's body.

Q3 Bassanio faces the challenge left in the will of Portia's father. He must pick either the gold, silver or lead

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casket and if he chooses the one that contains Portia's portrait, then he will be entitled to marry her. Bassanio deliberates over which one to choose and succeeds in picking the correct casket (lead). Bassanio and Portia feel overjoyed that they could marry each other.

Q4 Portia prefers a man who is happy, smiles, does not brag, and can talk about more than just his horse. She needs a man whom she can understand and have conversations with. Someone who can dress himself appropriately and fashionably, and he is able to stand on his own ground without the help from anyone else. She also

needs someone who isn't a drunk, is polite, understands the need for manners, and can hold an intellectual conversation and is attractive as well.

Q5

- Q1 Antonio is confident that the terms of the loan are irrelevant because he will easily be able to repay it. Because Antonio has always been prosperous and enjoyed good returns on his investments he is lulled into a false sense of security and does not worry about the risk he assumes. His intense devotion to Bassanio also makes him willing to accept almost any risk in order to help his friend.

## Q5 Act-I, Scene-I

Antonio, a prosperous Venetian, is asked to lend some money to his friend, Bassanio, in order to court Portia. Antonio is unable to advance Bassanio's cash because all his money is invested in ships at the sea, but he offers to guarantee the credit loan with confidence.

## Act-I, Scene-III

Bassanio approaches Shylock, a Jewish money lender, for a loan of 3000 Ducats for 3 months with Antonio as the guarantor. Shylock has a deep hatred for Antonio. He agrees to lend him the money, but if Antonio fails to repay, he'll

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have to give a pound of flesh  
to Shylock. Antonio tells  
Bassanio to not worry as  
all the ships that he owns  
will return a month before  
the bond expires.

Act-III

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### Act-II, Scene-III

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Gratiano<sup>t</sup> waits outside the  
house of Shylock for Lorenzo.  
When he arrives, he calls  
out Jessica, Shylock's daugh-  
ter and throws down a  
casket of jewels of money  
from the house disguised  
as a boy. Jessica joins  
Lorenzo and leaves for  
the mosque. Gratiano accom-  
panies Bassanio on the jour-  
ney to Belmont.

## Act-III, Scene-I

Upon seeing Solario ~~and~~ Salerio, Shylock accuses them of being involved in Jessica's elopement. Shylock gives a speech about his sufferings as a Jew. He explains how ~~a~~ Jew is the same as being other men with the same feelings. Shylock comes to know that Jessica hasn't been found, but it has been heard that she is spending her father's money. He also comes to know about Antonio's another lost ship which causes Shylock to swing between the delight at his enemy's losses and ~~his~~ his own misfortunes.

## Assignment - III

### Q1 Act-I, Scene-I

The play opens with the citizens of Rome celebrating Caesar's victory in war. The tribunes, Clavius and Marullus, tell them off for reacting that way and taking a holiday. The tribunes say to them, "And do you now strew flowers in this way! That comes in triumph over Pompey's blood?" Flavius suggests that he and Marullus tear down the decorations by saying that Caesar will "soar above the view of men".

### Act-I, Scene-II

Caesar arrives with his entou-

rage wife, Calpurnia, and loyal friend, Antony. A Soothsayer in the crowd call out a warning to Caesar to be aware, but they dismiss it. Cassius reminds Brutus of his reputation and the concern for the good of Rome rather than the personal triumph. After returning, Caesar points out Cassius and says "such men are dangerous" but Antony assures him that Cassius is "noble". Casca tells Brutus and Cassius about Caesar's refusal to the crown.

### Act-I, Scene-III

Casca sees the violent storm as bad omen, but Cassius compares it to political turmoil within Rome. Casca tells that senate intend to crown Caesar the

day, and Cassius speaks wrongly against Caesar. Casca communicates that 'Brutus's' involvement makes their "offence" appear as "virtue" and "worthiness" as people love and respect him.

## Act-II, Scene-I

Brutus reveals that he sees no way other than the death of Caesar and reads the letter planted by Cassius and Cina. His servant tells that several men have arrived; "half buried faces in their cloaks". Brutus lets the men in. Cassius argues that Antony should also be killed, but Brutus denied that. Portia enters and begs Brutus.

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## Act-II, Scene-II



The storm rages at Caesar's house. His wife, Calpurnia, dreamt about Caesar's murder times. Other omens have been noted in Rome, and Calpurnia begs Caesar to not go to the capital, but he maintains his strong personality by saying that he is more dangerous than danger, but the orders of priest and love for his wife made him agree to stay. Caesar changed his mind and went with conspirators who were escorting him.

## Act-II, Scene-III

Ardemidorus reads the petition he plans to give to Caesar and war

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ned him against the conspirators.

### Act-II, Scene-IV

Portia has been told by Brutus about the plot. She struggles between her fears for her husband and her promise to Brutus to not speak out.

### Act-III, Scene-I

Caesar approaches the capital. Caesar refuses to read the warning of Portemidous. Cassius has a moment of panic and fears that the plot has been discovered, but Brutus reassures him. Antony returns to the scene of 'shaky hands' with the murderers and is asked to speak at the

funeral. When Antony is left with Caesar's body, Antony ~~sleeps~~ and speaks of revenge.

### Act-III, Scene-II

At Caesar's funeral, Brutus argues with logic and reason by saying that he loved Rome more than Caesar. Antony enters with Caesar's body. He speaks with emotions, reminds the qualities of Caesar and deliberately speaks that Brutus is an honorable man. Antony not only wins the crowd but turns them ~~or~~ for the revenge.

### Act-III, Scene-III

Angry mob catches Cinna instead

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of the conspirators. Arina comes, but the people don't care and killed him with their bare hands.

### Act-II, Scene-I

Octavius, Lepidus and Antony meet at Antony's house to discuss the conspirators who were supposed to die. Antony sends Lepidus to fetch Caesar's will. The subject changes to Brutus and Cassius who are preparing to fight.

### Act-IV, Scene-II

Brutus waits for Cassius in the rebel camp. Brutus agrees that Cassius is

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cooling in his friendship. Cassius arrives and directly accuses Brutus of doing wrong with him. The argument escalates and political accusations become personal insults, until Cassius offers Brutus his dagger to kill him. When Brutus is left alone, he is visited by Caesar's ghost. He wakes up the men, but they ~~don't~~ don't see anything.

### Act-V, Scene-I

At Philippi, Octavius and Antony briefly disagree over the tactics. Brutus and Cassius enter with their armies, and the two set of leaders exchange insults. Cassius reveals his concern over certain omens. Brutus

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and Cassius ponder over their loss.

### Act-II, Scene-II

Brutus sends a message to Cassius that he can see a possible weakness in Octavius' army and is going to attack.

### Act-II, Scene-III

Cassius watches that his troops have sent away the army of Antony. Bindarus kills Cassius and goes away. Tibarius lays the victory and kills himself with the sword of Cassius.

### Act-II, Scene-IV

Brutus rallies with his men and exits the fight. Lucilius pretends to be Brutus and is captured. Antony arrives and praises the bravery of Lucilius. He tells his men to treat Lucilius well.

### Act-II, Scene-V

Recognising that Brutus is defeated, he tells his men to kill him but gets a refusal. Brutus runs and is killed by his own sword. Antony praises the honour of Brutus. Octavius agrees and says that Brutus will be buried with the honour of a soldier.

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