

(A) → Autumn.

Ode To Autumn

John Keats.

I Short answers :-

- D In which yr was the poem written?
- A) 1819
- D With whom was Keats engaged in 1819?
- A) Fanny Browne.
- D Figure of speech used in 'the bosom band of maturing sun' → personification.
- Q 4 in Autumn is called 'seasons of mists & mellow fruitfulness'?
- A) Autumn is the season of early mist & ripe fruit.
- 5) who is called 'season band of maturing sun'
- A) Autumn.
- 6) what constitutes the music of (A)?
- A) The warbling of small birds, bleating of lambs, singing of cricket, whistling of robin & twinkling of swallows.
- D what makes poet to put a question - 'where songs at Spring'?
- A) The poet is missing the songs of Spring,

he creates songs to accompany autumn's beauty.

II Long answers :-

- D How does the poet personify autumn in Keats poem?
- A) In the poem 'To Autumn', the season is personified in various ways. In 1st Stanza → 'bosom band'. In 2nd Stanza → a goddess. Here poet might have given allusions to the Greek goddesses at harvest. In 3rd Stanza → 'soft flying day' which is quoted with death.

- D Keats treatment of nature?
- A) It talk about the colours, ripeness of fruits, vegetables in the harvest. It also gives a picture of trees, warming around flowers yet to bloom. (A) is also a time vigorous activity.

Also talks about the range of insects & cricket, robins & larks & lambs bleating at the end of the day.

3) characterise the music of (A)?

A) Music is a combination of sounds. Nature has its own music. (A)'s music is as varied as the beautiful colours. The wailed cries, of gnats, crickets, bleating lambs, whistling robins & twittering swallows constitute the music of (A).

4) Explain the 'lyrical imagery' of the poem?

A) The poem is rich in imagery, evoking the perceptions of sight, hearing, smell, taste & touch. Each stanza highlights one of the senses. The mossy mist are felt & the mellow fruitfulness is photographic. Also the sweet smelling flowers & bees attracting to honey filled flowers are appealing to the longer. (A) is personified as a woman in 1st stanza, her hair lifted in the breeze. It in 3rd stanza appeals to the sense of listening the beautiful song of (A).

5) 'Ode to (A)' is one of the thematically rich odes of English literature, explain? A) The theme of this poem is 'process of maturing'. There is a sense of acceptance about the inevitability of seasonal cycles. The beauty of (A) is a matter of permanence but in real it should also pave way for the winter to come.

Each of 3 stanzas concentrate on a dominant aspect of (A), but also admit it also absorbs its opposites, as Keats vision of not conglobating things in isolation. Keats' happiness, is in relationship of season, sun & earth & then in turn the Stanza from the relationship. The themes in 1st stanza → concern, growth & openness. The 2nd is packed in sweetness & nourishment.

(A) celebrates the effortless youthfulness of life. And (B) the theme of abundance & connected with human labor. A brazier

leads care & desirousness & furrows. (A) is personified as a winnower, a gleaner & a seed-sower. (A) is also represented as a gleaner going home with fruits.

3rd stanza has nostalgia & reminiscence as its theme. The poet is reminded of song at spring & then he realises not to pine for what is lost for (A) has its own music. The close of yr is associated with sunset.

6) How does Keat convey the theme of death in Melancholy through death in 'ode to (A)'? A) Among 6 wonderful odes of Keats to (A) occupies a distinct place of its own.

Keats explores the themes of life in death & death in life in 'Ode to Autumn' through the imagery, metaphoric language & philosophical ideas used in the poem. (A) itself signifies 'shedding off' which metaphorically stands for death. (A) & part of the gr as old age is of life.

To (A) portrays Keat's attitude as almost in appreciation of the inevitability of change & death due to re-birth that follows as shown with unexpected lively sounds of crickets & dead brents whistling. The poet uses different imagery to show the gradual time change. The 'soft dying day' is compared to ending of season. The small insects & crickets sing a 'wailful choir' at the end of season.

Keat has been successful in expressing the beauty, charm, symphony of (A) & ageless human activities in the lap of nature. The poem blends living & dying, pleasant & unpleasant.

Q) Why does the poet invoke the season of spring & summer?

A) The poet prayed the Queen of season, Spring to protect plants & animals from the cruelty of (A). The poet invoked the God of many bards the unhered bodies of plants with passion of renewal of life.