

PG Semester I

CC I

Unit V

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(i) What is an epic?

Ans. An epic is a lengthy narrative poem, ordinarily concerning a serious subject containing details of heroic deeds and events significant to a culture or nation narrated in elevated style. For example, Homer's "Iliad" is an epic.

(ii) What is a blank verse?

Ans. Blank verse is a category of poetry based on unrhymed lines and a definite meter, usually of iambic pentameter. Examples of blank verse can be found in Shakespeare, William Cullen Bryant, and Robert Frost.

(iii) What is a free verse?

Ans. Free verse is an open form of poetry. It does not use consistent meter patterns, rhyme, or any other musical pattern. It thus tends to follow the rhythm of natural speech. Examples of free verse can be found in Mathew Arnold, T.S. Eliot and Ezra Pound.

(iv) What is a protagonist?

Ans. A protagonist is the central character or leading figure in poetry, drama, novel or any other literary work. For example, Satan in Milton's "Paradise Lost", Hamlet in Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and Elizabeth Bennet in Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" are protagonists.

(v) What does the title of "Paradise Lost" refer to?

Ans. The title of "Paradise Lost" refers to the Biblical story of the Fall of Man: the temptation of Adam and Eve by the fallen angel Satan and their expulsion from the Garden of Eden.

(vi) What is the setting of "Paradise Lost"?

Ans. The first two books are set in Hell. Heaven is the setting of Book III and VI. The Garden of Eden is, for the most part, the setting of the rest of the poem. Time Setting is before the beginning of time.

(vii) What is the subject of "Paradise Lost"?

Ans. The subject of "Paradise Lost" is a lost paradise as the central theme to explain, defend, and vindicate God's action in dealing with succumbing to the temptation of Satan by Adam and Eve after they eat the forbidden fruit.