

POEM-3 | A Thing of Beauty

QUIZ-01

1. What does the poet say about a thing of beauty?

- A. It fades with time
- B. It gives momentary joy
- C. It is a joy forever
- D. It becomes boring eventually (C)

Explanation: Keats begins the poem by stating that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," emphasizing its eternal value.

2. What effect does beauty have on our spirits?

- A. It weakens them
- B. It distracts us
- C. It removes the gloom
- D. It causes confusion (C)

Explanation: Beautiful things "move away the pall from our dark spirits," suggesting they lift us out of despair.

3. Which natural elements are listed as examples of beauty in the poem?

- A. Mountains and oceans
- B. Stars and planets
- C. Sun, moon, trees, daffodils, and clear rills
- D. Deserts and valleys (C)

Explanation: The poet mentions sun, moon, trees (old and young), daffodils, and clear rills as sources of beauty.

4. What is meant by the phrase "a bower quiet for us"?

- A. A loud thunderstorm
- B. A restful shelter of beauty
- C. A battlefield of emotions
- D. A public celebration (B)

Explanation: A bower refers to a quiet, peaceful place in nature that offers rest and comfort.

5. What kind of sleep does beauty give, according to the poem?

- A. Dreamless and cold
- B. Long and disturbed
- C. Full of sweet dreams and quiet breathing
- D. Full of nightmares (C)

Explanation: Keats describes the sleep beauty provides as "full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing."

6. What are the things that cause suffering and gloom, as mentioned in the poem?

- A. Traffic and noise
- B. Despondence, lack of noble natures, gloomy days
- C. Hunger and thirst
- D. Wars and natural disasters (B)

Explanation: The poem refers to despondence, the inhuman dearth of noble natures, and unhealthy, over-darkened ways.

7. What do the "flowery bands" symbolize?

- A. Chains of slavery
- B. Garland of sorrow
- C. Our connection and attachment to Earth
- D. A crown of victory (C)

Explanation: The "flowery band" symbolizes our emotional and spiritual bond to Earth through the appreciation of beauty.

8. How does the poet describe "clear rills"?

- A. Hot and noisy streams
- B. Small streams providing cool shelter
- C. Dangerous rapids
- D. Dry riverbeds (B)

Explanation: Clear rills are described as creating a "cooling covert" against the hot season.

9. What do "lovely tales" and "the grandeur of dooms" represent?

- A. Superstition
- B. Horror stories
- C. The poetic legacy and glorious deaths of great people
- D. Fairy tales for children (C)

Explanation: These lines refer to the inspiring stories and noble ends of the mighty dead, which also become things of beauty.

10. What final metaphor does the poet use for beauty in the poem?

- A. A silent breeze
- B. A blazing torch
- C. An endless fountain of immortal drink
- D. A fading memory (C)

Explanation: The poet compares beauty to an "endless fountain of immortal drink," suggesting its eternal and nourishing quality.