

## CHAPTER-3 | Patterns of Creativity

## QUIZ-01

1. Which poet is described as a "scientist's poet" in the essay?

- A. Wordsworth                      B. Shelley  
C. Keats                                D. Byron                      (B)

**Explanation:** Shelley is appreciated for his embrace of scientific thought and precision in his poetry, making him a poet aligned with scientific sensibility.

2. What does Darwin confess about his changing attitude towards literature and the arts?

- A. He grew more interested in romantic poetry  
B. He found greater joy in visual arts later in life  
C. He became indifferent to poetry and music over time  
D. He started writing poems himself                      (C)

**Explanation:** Darwin admits he lost all interest in poetry, music, and art, attributing it to the mechanistic nature of his scientific mind.

3. What criticism did Keats make of science in his poetry?

- A. Science enhances imagination  
B. Science fails to explain beauty  
C. Philosophy will clip an angel's wings  
D. Science brings harmony with nature                      (C)

**Explanation:** Keats expresses concern that scientific inquiry diminishes wonder and beauty, symbolized by the phrase "Philosophy will clip an Angel's wings."

4. What was Faraday's famous response when asked about the usefulness of his discoveries?

- A. "Science serves beauty."  
B. "It will be forgotten."  
C. "Why, Sir, there is every probability that you will soon be able to tax it."  
D. "It is for scholars, not for common use."                      (C)

**Explanation:** Faraday humorously implied that his work on electricity would soon have practical (and taxable) applications.

5. Which scientific concept introduced by Faraday was initially looked at with skepticism?

- A. Law of gravity                      B. Theory of relativity  
C. Lines and fields of force        D. Newton's laws                      (C)

**Explanation:** Faraday's ideas of lines and fields of force were unconventional at the time and met with resistance.

6. What poetic work by Shelley is said to blend myth, science, and storytelling?

- A. Ode to the West Wind            B. The Cloud  
C. Adonais                              D. Mont Blanc                      (B)

**Explanation:** "The Cloud" is described as combining creative myth, scientific description, and an adventurous tale of clouds.

7. In Shelley's view, what role do poets play in society?

- A. Documenters of historical truth  
B. Lawmakers in disguise  
C. Unacknowledged legislators of the world  
D. Educators of children                      (C)

**Explanation:** Shelley believed that poets influence society in deep, unrecognized ways and called them "the unacknowledged legislators of the world."

8. What concern does Shelley express about science lacking the poetic faculty?

- A. It leads to war  
B. It destroys imagination  
C. It enslaves man internally  
D. It makes poetry irrelevant                      (C)

**Explanation:** Shelley argued that without poetry, scientific advancement could result in internal enslavement despite external power.

9. What does Maxwell's comment on Faraday reveal?

- A. Faraday misunderstood basic physics  
B. He was a poor mathematician  
C. He pioneered concepts future mathematicians could build upon  
D. He rejected all existing theories                      (C)

**Explanation:** Maxwell praised Faraday's conceptual creativity, predicting his methods would benefit future scientists.

10. How does S. Chandrasekhar end his essay?

- A. With a poem  
B. By praising Newton  
C. By asking why there is no Defence of Science  
D. By denying the value of poetry                      (C)

**Explanation:** Chandrasekhar reflects on Shelley's "A Defence of Poetry" and wonders why a scientist of equal stature hasn't written a "Defence of Science".