

TEXTUAL GRAMMAR

● **Change the voice of the following sentences :**

1. Shall I compare thee to a summers day?

Ans. _____

2. Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May.

Ans. _____

3. Often is his gold complexion dimmed.

Ans. _____

4. Every fair is, by chance or nature's changing course, untrimmed.

Ans. _____

5. Nor lose the possession of that fair thou ow'st.

Ans. _____

6. This gives life to thee.

Ans. _____

7. Nor shall death brag that thou wandrest in his shade.

Ans. _____

● **Join the following sentences :**

1. Shall I compare thee to a summer's day ? Thou art more lovely and more temperate. (Join into complex)

Ans. _____

2. Thy summer is eternal. It will not fade. (Join into simple)

Ans. _____

3. In eternal lines to time thou grow'st. Then death shall not brag thou wanderest in his shade. (Join into complex)

Ans. _____

4. A summer's day is lovely and temperate. Thou art more lovely and temperate than that. (Join into complex)

Ans. _____

● **Split the following sentences :**

1. Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines and often is his gold complexion dimmed.

Ans. _____

2. Death will not brag thou wande'rest in his shade when is eternal lines to time thou grow'st.

3. Every fair from fair sometimes declines, by chance or nature's changing course untrimmed.

4. So long as men can breathe or eyes can see, so long lives this and this gives life to thee.

Do as directed :

1. Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? (Assertive statement)

2. Shall I compare thee to a summer's day. (Make it complex)

3. Thou art more lovely and more temperate than a summer's day. (Change the degree)

4. Thou art more lovely and more temperate than a summer's day. (Make it negative)

5. Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May. (Make it complex)

6. Summer's lease hath all too short a date. (Make it complex)

7. Often is his gold complexion dimmed. (Make it complex)

8. Every fair from fair sometimes declines. (Use the noun form and rewrite)

9. Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? (Use the noun form and rewrite)

10. When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st (Use the noun form and rewrite)

11. Thy eternal summer shall not fade. (Make it affirmative)

12. Thy eternal summer shall not fade. (Make it complex)

13. Men can breathe. (Use the noun form and rewrite)

14. The poet says, "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" (Change the mode of narration)

15. The poet says to his fair's friend, "Thy eternal summer shall not fade". (Change the mode of narration)

ARTICLES AND PREPOSITIONS

● Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and prepositions :

1. Rough wind do shake _____ darling buds _____ May / And summer's lease
all too short _____ date.
2. Sometimes too hot _____ eye _____ heaven shines.
3. Nor shall death brag thou wand'rest _____ his shade. When _____ eternal line
_____ time thou grow'st.

CORRECTION OF ERRORS

● Correct the errors in the underlined words choosing appropriate alternatives

1. Shall I compare thee to a summer day? (summer's/ sammer's / summary)
2. Thou art more lovely and more temperature. (temporary / temperament / temperate)
3. Often is his gold complexion dimming. (dimmed/ dim/ deem)
4. Thy eternally summer shall not fade. (eternal/ eternity / eternalised)
5. Nor shall death bragged thou wanderest in his shade. (brag, bragful, bragging)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

● Choose the correct alternatives :

1. William Shakespeare was one of the greatest English

<input type="checkbox"/> (a) scholar	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) poet—play wright
<input type="checkbox"/> (c) teacher	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) preacher
2. Shakespeare is known as the

<input type="checkbox"/> (a) 'Bard of Avon'	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) 'Bird of Avon'
<input type="checkbox"/> (c) 'Bard of England'	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) 'Bird of Scotland'
3. Shakespeare wrote

<input type="checkbox"/> (a) 164 sonnets	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) 155 sonnets	<input type="checkbox"/> (c) 154 sonnets	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) 156 sonnets
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4. 'Shall I compare thee to a summer's day' is

<input type="checkbox"/> (a) an ode	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) an elegy	<input type="checkbox"/> (c) a ballad	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) a sonnet
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5. 'Shall I compare thee to a summer's day' is sonnet no.

<input type="checkbox"/> (a) 17	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) 18	<input type="checkbox"/> (c) 19	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) 16
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6. Shakespearean Sonnets consist of three questions and a

<input type="checkbox"/> (a) line	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) triplet	<input type="checkbox"/> (c) couplet	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) sestet
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7. A sonnet consists of

<input type="checkbox"/> (a) 14 lines	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) 12 lines	<input type="checkbox"/> (c) 10 lines	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) 16 lines
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8. Sonnet 18 is written in

<input type="checkbox"/> (a) Iambic trimeter	<input type="checkbox"/> (b) Iambic pentameter
<input type="checkbox"/> (c) Iambic hexameter	<input type="checkbox"/> (d) Iambic terameter

9. The characteristic rhyme scheme of Shakespearean Sonnets is
 (a) ababbccddeegg (b) ababbsbs ddeegg
 (c) abab cdcd efefgg (d) abab bcba cdcd efg
10. The young person celebrated in the poem is
 (a) the Earl of Southampton (b) Earl of Pembroke
 (c) Lord Hastings (d) Henry Howard
11. The sonnet deals with _____ of the young man
 (a) love (b) the eternal beauty
 (d) the works (d) the nature
12. The poet compares his friend to the
 (a) bright sunlight (b) winter (c) summer's day (d) autumn
13. The young friend is more lovely and more
 (a) temperate (b) beautiful (c) bright (d) attractive
14. Rough winds shake the _____ buds of May
 (a) charming (b) darling (c) weak (d) temperate
15. 'Summer's lease' means
 (a) summer's days (b) summer's charm
 (c) the fixed duration of summer (d) summer's loss
16. 'The eye of heaven' is
 (a) moon (b) sun (c) star (d) God
17. The complexion of a summer day is—
 (a) silver (b) bright (c) gold (d) dazzling
18. _____ has the eternal summer
 (a) Shakespeare (b) the sun (c) the youth (d) the trees
19. The point of comparison between the youth and the summer is
 (a) brightness (b) beauty (c) complexion (d) duration
20. According to the poet, the fair youth shall live till
 (a) the world lives (b) they live together
 (c) their love remains (d) people can breathe and see
21. 'Shall I compare thee to a
 (a) winter's day (b) summer's day (c) autumn's day (d) spring's day
22. The key image of the poem is
 (a) love (b) lover (c) summer (d) youth

SHORT ANSWER - TYPE QUESTIONS

● Answer the following questions :

1. Who is the poet who wrote sonnet 18?

Ans. _____

2. What is the theme of the poem?

Ans. _____

3. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

Ans. _____

4. Who is the fair youth?

Ans. _____

5. What is the youth compared to?

Ans. _____

6. Why is the youth compared to summer?

Ans. _____

7. What are the eternal lines?

Ans. _____

8. How does the poet plan to beat death?

Ans. _____

9. What type of Sonnet is sonnet no-18?

Ans. _____

ELABORATE / DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

● Answer the following questions :

1. "Shall I Compare thee to a summer's day?" — Whom does the poet address? Why does the poet propose to compare him to a summer's day? How is the question answered by the poet?

1+1+4

2. "Thou art more lovely and more temperate" — Who is referred to as 'thou'? What is 'he' more lovely and temperate than? In what respect is he more lovely and temperate?

1+1+4

3. "And summer's lease hath all too short a date" — What is meant by 'summer's lease'? In what context does the poet say this? What does the line suggest?

1+2+3

4. "Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines
And often is his gold complexion dimmed" — What does 'eye of heaven' refer to? What is meant by the 'gold complexion'? How does the eye of heaven shine and how is his gold complexion dimmed? What do the contrasting pictures suggest?
1+1+2+2
5. "Every fair from fair sometimes declines" — What do the first and second 'fair' mean? How, according to the poet, does every fair decline from fair? What instances of such decline are given by the poet?
1+1+4
6. "But thy eternal summer shall not fade" — Whom does the poet address? What is meant by the 'eternal summer'? What leads the poet to this conviction?
1+1+4
7. "When in eternal lines to time thou growst" — Who is addressed here as 'thou'? What is meant by 'eternal lines'? Why is it referred to as eternal? How will the person grow in eternal lines?
1+1+1+3
8. "Nor shall deth brag thou wand'rest in his shade" — Who is referred to as 'thou'? How does the poet propose to win over the brag of death?
1+5
9. "...and this gives life to thee" — What does 'this' refer to? Who is referred to by 'thee'? How does this give him life?
1+1+4
10. What type of poem is 'Shall I compare Thee'? Who is the poet? Whom does the poet speak of? What does the poet say about the person spoken of?
11. In what respect is a summer's day an inapt comparison to the poet's fair friend?
12. Mention some qualities that make the poet's fair friend superior to a summer's day.
13. Explain the concluding couplet of the poem 'Shall I compare thee'.
14. Explain the grafting metaphor in sonnet 18?
15. What images of summer do we find in the poem?
16. What are the negative characteristics of summer?

