

DSSSB TGT & PGT



Part-B SCHOLAR BATCH

ENGLISH

WILLIAM BLAKE (MCOS)





The Chimney Sweeper

- William Blake



When my mother died I was very young,

And my father sold me while yet my tongue

Could scarcely cry " 'weep! 'weep! 'weep! 'weep!"

So your chimneys I sweep & in soot I sleep.



There's little Tom Dacre, who cried when his head
That curled like a lamb's back, was shaved so I said,
"Hush, Tom! never mind it, for when your head's bare,
You know that the soot cannot spoil your white hair."



And so he was quiet, & that very night,

As Tom was a-sleeping he had such a sight!

That thousands of sweepers, Dick, Joe, Ned, & Jack,

Were all of them locked up in coffins of black;



And by came an Angel who had a bright key,
And he opened the coffins & set them all free;
Then down a green plain, leaping, laughing they run,
And wash in a river and shine in the Sun.



Then naked & white, all their bags left behind,
They rise upon clouds, and sport in the wind.
And the Angel told Tom, if he'd be a good boy,
He'd have God for his father & never want joy.



DSSB (TGT) ENGLISH (Lit.) (

And so Tom awoke; and we rose in the dark

And got with our bags & our brushes to work.

Though the morning was cold, Tom was happy & warm:

So if all do their duty, they need not fear harm.



A Poison Tree

- William Blake

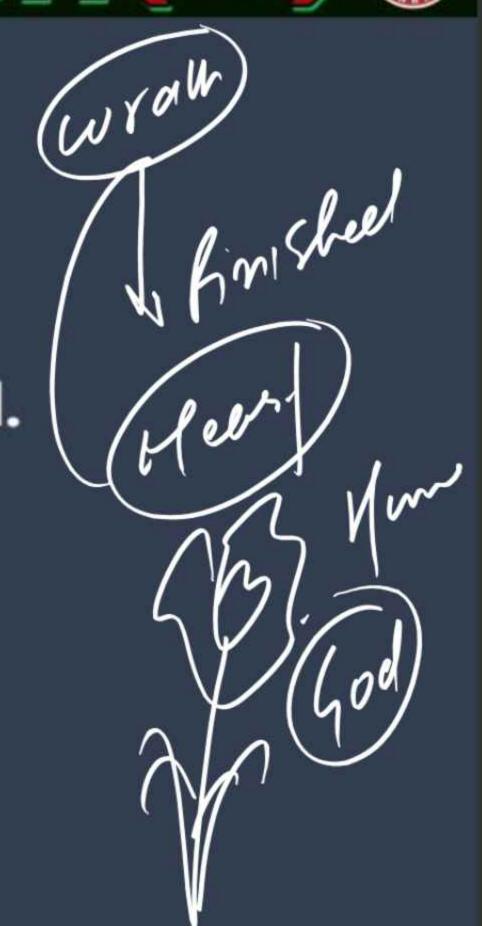
- published in his collection Songs of Experience in 1794
- 16 lines poem divided into four quatrains
- Rhyming Scheme for each quatrain AABB -
- Theme Anger and Emotions



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I was angry with my friend;
I told my wrath, my wrath did end.
I was angry with my foe:

I told it not, my wrath did grow,





And waterd it in fears,

Night & morning with my tears:

And I sunned it with smiles,

And with soft deceitful wiles.



And it grew both day and night.

Till it bore an apple bright.

And my foe beheld it shine,

And he knew that it was mine.



And into my garden stole,
When the night had veild the pole;
In the morning glad I see;
My foe outstretched beneath the tree.



The Divine Image

- William Blake

- published in his collection Songs of Innocence in 1789
- A Divine Image in Songs of Experience
- 20 lines poem divided into five quatrains



TO Mercy, Pity, Peace, and Love
All pray in their distress;
And to these virtues of delight
Return their thankfulness.



For Mercy, Pity, Peace, and Love
Is God, our father dear,
And Mercy, Pity, Peace, and Love
Is Man, his child and care.



DSSB (TOT) ENGLISH (Lit.)

For Mercy has a human heart,

Pity a human face,

And Love, the human form divine,

And Peace, the human dress.



Then every man, of every clime,

That prays in his distress,

Prays to the human form divine

Love, Mercy, Pity, Peace.







And all must love the human form,

In heather Turk, or Jew;

Where Mercy, Love, and Pity dwell

There God is dwelling too.



The Tyger

- Poem by William Blake



Tyger Tyger, burning bright,
In the forests of the night;
What immortal hand or eye,
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?



In what distant deeps or skies.

Burnt the fire of thine eyes?

On what wings dare he aspire?

What the hand, dare seize the fire?



And what shoulder, & what art,

Could twist the sinews of thy heart?

And when thy heart began to beat,

What dread hand? & what dread feet?



What the hammer? what the chain,
In what furnace was thy brain?
What the anvil? what dread grasp,
Dare its deadly terrors clasp!



When the stars threw down their spears spears

And water'd heaven with their tears:

Did he smile his work to see?

Did he who made the Lamb make thee?



Tyger Tyger burning bright,
In the forests of the night:
What immortal hand or eye,
Dare frame thy fearful symmetry?







The Sick Rose

- William Blake



DSSB (TOT) ENGLISH (Lit.)

O Rose thou art sick.

The invisible worm,

That flies in the night

In the howling storm:



DSSB (TGT) ENGLISH (Lit.)

Has found out thy bed
Of crimson joy:

And his dark secret love Does thy life destroy.



Holy Thursday

- by William Blake



Twas on a Holy Thursday their innocent faces clean

The children walking two & two in red & blue & green

Grey-headed beadles walked before with wands as white as snow,

Till into the high dome of Pauls they like Thames waters flow

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O what a multitude they seemd these
flowers of London town
Seated in companies they sit with radiance all their own
The hum of multitudes was there but multitudes of lambs
Thousands of little boys & girls raising their innocent hands



Now like a mighty wind they raise to heaven the voice of song

Or like harmonious thunderings the seats of Heaven among Beneath them sit the aged men wise guardians of the poor Then cherish pity, lest you drive an angel from your door.







Ah Sun-flower! weary of time,

Who countest the steps of the Sun:

Seeking after that sweet golden clime

Where the travellers journey is done.





Where the Youth pined away with desire,

And the pale Virgin shrouded in snow:

Arise from their graves and aspire,

Where my Sun-flower wishes to go.



The Fly

- By William Blake







Little(FI

Thy summers play,

My thoughtless hand

Has brush'd away.



DSSB (TGT) ENGLISH (Lit.)

Am not I

A(fly like thee?

Or art not thou

A man like me?



DSSB (TGT) ENGLISH (Lit.)

For I dance
And drink & sing:
Till some blind hand
Shall brush my wing



And strength & breath:

And the want

Of thought is death;



DSSB (TOT) ENGLISH (Lit.)

Then am I

A happy fly,

If I live,

Or if I die.



William Blake (MCQS)









1. When was William Blake born?

A. 1753

B. 1754

C. 1756





- 2. William Blake was an English poet. Where was he born?
- A. London
- B. Birmingham
- C. Dublin
- D. Bristol







A. 1825

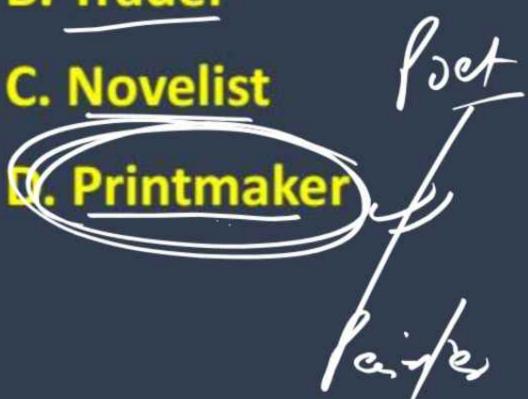


C. 1829

D. 1831



- 4. William Blake was also a painter and the in addition to poet.
- A. Clergyman
- **B.** Trader





- 5. Who said the following about William Blake "far and away the greatest artist British has ever produced"?
- A. Northrop Frye
- B. A. C. Bradley
- C. Jonathan Jones
 - D. None of these



- 6. Where was William Blake educated?
- A. Royal Academy of Arts
- **B. Cambridge University**
- **C.** Oxford University
- D. Imperial College



- 7. Name William Blake's wife.
- A. Maria John
- **B.** Miriam Blake
- C. Catherine Boucher
- D. None of these



8. When was William Blake married to Catherine Boucher?

A. 1780

B. 1782

C. 1784

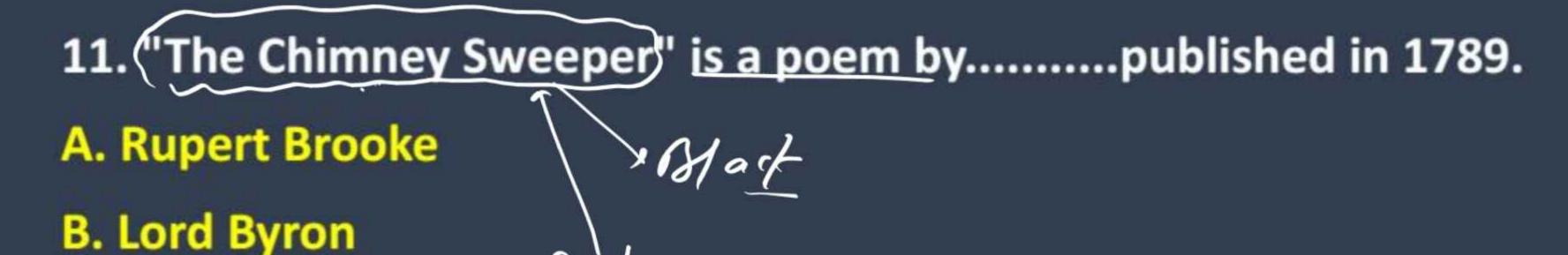
D. 1786



- 9. What is the name of William Blake's mother?
- A. Catherine Wright Armitage Blake
 - **B. Catherine Boucher Blake**
 - C. Elizabeth Blake
 - D. None of these

- 10is the father of the English poet, William Blake.
- A. George Blake
- **B. William George Blake**
- C. Sydney Saint
- D. James Blake





(C.) William Blake

D. William Wordsworth



12. William Blake was placed at number in BBC's poll of the 100 greatest Britons in 2002.

. 38

B. 27

C. 22

D. 19







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13. Who wrote the book "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell"?

A. William Langland



B. William Blake

C. Lord Byron

D. None of these

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14. Who wrote "The Four Zoas"?

A William Blake

B. S. T. Coleridge

C. William Wordsworth

D. Lord Byron



15. What is the other name of "Then Four Zoas" by William Blake?

A. Dada

B. Minta

C. Sama





- 16. The School Boy (1789) is a poem written by:
- A. William Langland
- B. Lord Byron

 C. William Blake

D. None of these



- 17. "The Garden of Love" is a poem by:
- A. William Blake
- **B.** William Langland
- C. Rupert Brooke
- D. Philip Sydney



- 18. Many of the poems of William Blake are:
- A (Illustrations)
- B. Explanations
- C. Extracts
- D. None of these



- 19. Who wrote the Songs of Innocence and of Experience"?
- A. William Langland
- **B. Lord Byron**
- C. John Keats
- D. William Blake



20. When was "The Songs of Innocence and of Experience" published?

A. 1787

B. 1789

C. 1791



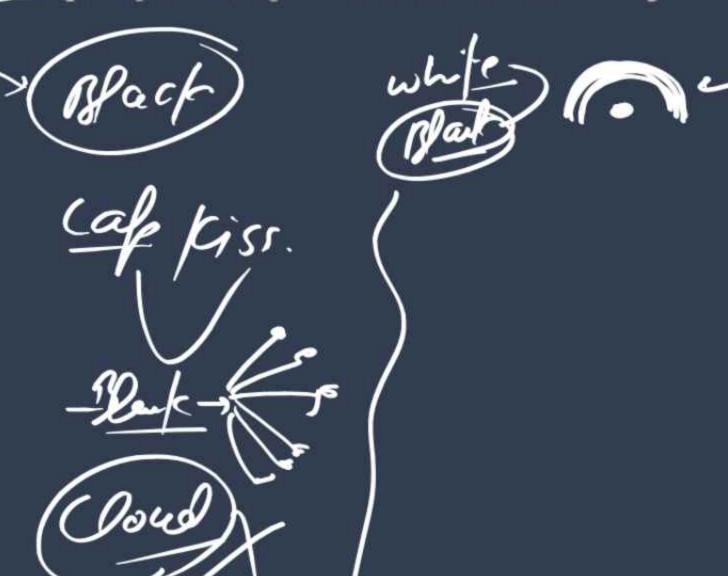


SSB (TGT) ENGLISH (Lit





- 21. 'The Little Black Boy" (1789) was written by:
- A. Rupert Brooke
- **B. Philip Sydney**
- C. William Blake
 - D. William Langland





- 22. Which major event took place in Europe during Blake's lifespan?
- A. The Great Depression
- **B.** The French Revolution
- C. World War I
- D. World War II



- 23. Who wrote "And did those feet in ancient times"?
- A. John Keats
- **B.** William Langland

C. William Blake

D. William Wordsworth





24. Who wrote the poems "Holy Thursday, I" and "Holy Thursday

II"?

A. William Blake

B. Geoffrey Chaucer

C. William Langland

D. Lord Byron

Olean-face



25. William Blake began writing poetry at the age of:

A. (10 or 15)

B. 17 to 19

C. 22 to 25

D. 30 to 35

- 26. "Auguries of Innocence" is a poem written by:
- A. William Wordsworth
- **B.** William Blake
- C. Lord Byron
- D. Sigfried Sassoon



- 27. "To the Evening Star" is written by:
- A. Lord Byron
- B. William Wordsworth
- C. Sigfried Sassoon
- D. William Blake



28. What does 'lion' represent in "To the Evening Star" by William Blake?

- A. Innocence
- B. Cruelty
- C. Experience
- D. None of these



29. Which is 'Evening Star" in the poem "To the Evening Star" by Blake?

- A. Neptune
- B. Sun

C. Pluto Venus

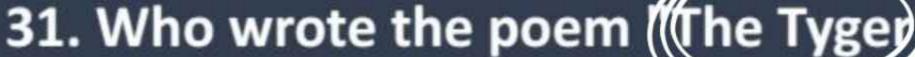


30. Star is requested to bless the lovers in the poem by William Blake.

- A. To the Evening Star
 - B. Love's Secret
 - C. Mad Song
 - D. The Tyger









- A. William Langland
- **B. Rupert Brooke**
- William Blake
- D. None of these



SB (TGT) ENGLISH (Lit.)





- 32. "The Sick Rose" was written by:
- A. William Wordsworth
- **B. Lord Byron**
- C. Sigfried Sassoon
- D. William Blake



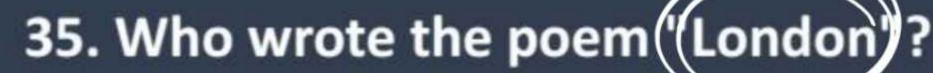
- 33. Who wrote the poem "A Cradle Song"?
- A. William Blake
- **B. Rupert Brooke**
- C. Lord Byron
- D. None of these



34. Who is the speaker in the poem (A Cradle Song) by Blake?



- B. A mother
- C. A fairy
- D. A father





- A. Lord Byron
- **B. Sigfried Sassoon**
- C. Geoffrey Chaucer
- D. William Blake



- 36. "Love's Secret" is written by:
- A. Geoffrey Chaucer
- **B.** Lord Byron
- C. Sigfried Sassoon
- D. William Blake







A. Hate

B. Love

D. Joy





38. "Ah! Sun-flower" is a poem by William Blake published in:





B. 1795

C. 1796

D. 1797



39. Love is compared to in "Love's Secret" by William Blake.

A. Rain

B. Wind

C. Honey

D. Apple

- 40. 'A Divine Image" and "The Fly" are the poems by:
- A. Sigfried Sassoon
- **B.** William Blake
- C. Lord Byron
- D. None of these



- 41. 'Mad Song' is written by:
- A. William Wordsworth
- **B. John Keats**
- C. Rupert Brooke
- D. William Blake

- 42. The speaker compares his imagination to in "Mad Song" by William Blake.
- A. Waterfall



- C. Morning wind
- D. None of these







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43. 'A Poison Tree" is a poem by:

A. William Langland

B. William Wordsworth

C. William Blake

D. Rupert Brooke

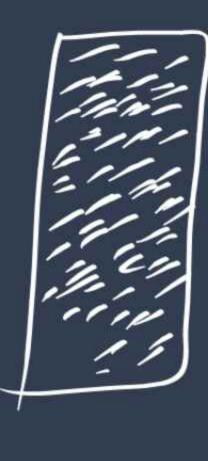






44. William Blake's apprenticeship was in:

- A. Carpentry
- C. Blacksmithing
- D. Cooking







- 45. Which of the Blake's book is sub-titled "Showing the Two Contrary States of the Human Soul"?
- A. Songs of Innocence and Experience
 - B. The Marriage of Heaven and Hell
 - C. Poems of William Blake
 - D. None of these



46. Who wrote the poem ('Spring)'?



- A. Rupert Brooke
- **B.** William Langland
- C. Lord Byron
- William Blake



47. Spring by William Blake is a poem.

A. Epic

B(Lyric) Song

C. Mock-Epic

D. Sonnet



48. William Blake passed most of his life in:



- **B.** Bristol
- C. Cambridge
- D. Birmingham



- 49. Who taught William Blake's wife to read?
- A. Wiliam Blake's mother
- B. William Blake's mother in law
- C. William Blake himself
- D. None of these



- 50. The Little Girl Found is a poem by published in 1974.
- A. William Blake
- **B.** Rupert Brooke
- C. Lord Byron
- D. John Keats



51. What is the name of the little girl in the poem 'The Little Girl Found"?

A. Zyca

B. Syca



D. None of these

- 52. Lyca's parents were searching for in the poem "The Little Girl Found".
- A. There dog, Puppy
- B. Their daughter, Lyca
- C. Their lamb, Tinni
- D. Their lost money



- 53. 'Hear thy voice' is written by:
- A. Philip Sidney
- **B.** William Wordsworth
- C. Rupert Brooke
- D. William Blake



- 54. Mention the speaker in the poem "Hear thy voice" by Blake.
- A. An angel
- B. A child
- C. The bard
 - D. A demon



✓ 55. William Blake spend only three years of his life in:



B. Oxford

C. Bristol

D. Birmingham



- 56. Who wrote the poem "A Little Boy Lost"?
- A. Chaucer
- **B. John Dryden**
- C. Philip Sydney
- D. William Blake





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- 57. ('A Little Boy Lost') by Blake is about:
- A. Religious persecution
 - B. The corrupted dictates of dogmatic Church
 - C. Both A & B
 - D. None of these



SSB (TGT) ENGLISH (Lit.)





- 58. "The Little Boy Found" is a poem by:
- A. William Blake
- **B. Philip Sydney**
- C. Rupert Brooke
- D. None of these



59. William Blake claimed to have had the visions of thein a tree.



- B. Demons
- C. Fairies
- D. None of these



60. William Blake had been working on the illustrations for the writing of:

A. Homer

B. Dante

C. Coleridge

D. Chaucer



- 61. In which poem of William Blake does the phrase 'invisible worm' appear?
- A. Auguries of Innocence X
- **B. The Chimney Sweeper**
- C. The Daughters of Albion
- D. The Sick Rose







62. Which time is mentioned in the poem "A Cradle Song" by

Blake?

Evening

B. Noon

C. Morning

D. Midnight



63. Where is the speaker sitting in the poem "A Cradle Song" by

William Blake?

A. On a bench

B. Under a tree

C. Near a grave

D. On the cradle





- 64. Robert was William Blake's:
- A. Father
- **B.** Uncle
- C. Brother
- D. Son



- 65. (Visions of the Daughters of Albion) is by:
- A. Sigfried Sassoon
- **B.** Rupert Brooke
- C. William Wordsworth
- D William Blake



66. "Visions of the Daughters of Albion" by William Blake was published in:

(A. 1793

B. 1792

C. 1791

D. 1789



67. Who are the daughterrs of Albion in the poem "The Daughters of Albion"?

A. English children

B English women

C. Nuns

D. Hosewives







The Lamb) is a poem by:

A. Chaucer

B. Lord Byron

William Blake

D. None of these



- 69. In which single subject was William Blake educated?
- A. Journalism 🔀
- B. Philosophy ~
- C. Theology

