

# Bihar Board Class 12 English Book Solutions Poem 1

## Sweetest Love I do not Goe

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A. Work in small groups and discuss these questions

Question. 1.

Yours is a very loving family. You have always lived together. But now you have to leave them to go to a different city to pursue your studies. How would you feel, leaving the members of your family?

Answer:

I will be sad and depressed. I will be worried about how I will live in a strange city where nobody knows me. How shall I live without my parents, brothers, and sisters? Will they miss me?

B. 1.1. Read the following sentences and write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements

(a) The poet wants to go away because he is tired of his beloved.

(b) The poet has found another lady who is more beautiful.

(c) The poet intends to go on a longer journey than what the Sun undertakes.

(d) Man's power is very weak.

(e) The poet loves his beloved so intensely that he will come back very soon.

Answers:

(a) False, (b) False, (c) True, (d) True, (e) True.

B. 1.2. Answer the following questions briefly

Question 1.

Why does the poet want to go away from his beloved?

Answer:

Poet wants to go away from his beloved because death is certain. He wants to amuse himself.

Question 2.

What are the things that the sun does not have?

Answer:

Sun has neither desire nor sense nor any shorter way to complete its journey.

Question 3.

What will make the speaker's journey speedier?

Answer:

More wings and motives will make the speaker's journey speedier.

Question 4.

What makes a man's power feeble?

Answer:

Man's dependence on fortune makes his power feeble.

Question 5.

How do sighing and weeping affect the speaker?

Answer:

Sighing and weeping takes the speaker's soul away and his lifeblood decay.

Question 6.

How does the beloved waste the speaker's life?

Answer:

The beloved wastes the speaker's life by taking the best hour of him.

Question 7.

In what way will the lovers remain united?

Answer:

Lovers will remain united by keeping one another.

B.2.1. Complete the following sentences on the basis of the poem

1. The speaker's beloved sighs away
2. The speaker's life-blood decays when.
3. The speaker asks his beloved not to forethink him
4. They who keep one another alive can never

Answer:

1. When he mind blows,
2. His beloved weeps bitterly
3. of any ill
4. be parted.

C. 1. Long Answer Questions

Question 1.

Read the following lines carefully:

'When thou sigh'st, thou sigh'st not wind, But sigh's my soul away,'

This is an example of hyperbole. Find out other examples of hyperbole in the poem.

Answer:

Speedier journeys, since I take More wings and spurs than hee.

Question 2.

Write a note on the use of hyperbole in the poem.

Answer:

In this poem sun and wind have been used as symbols of hyperbole to provide a leeway to the poet's feelings when he desires to leave his beloved. Poet had deftly used the hyperboles to portray the emotions touching the inner conscience of the speaker. Poet has aptly juxtaposed the wind, the sun and the divine heart in the backdrop of innate frailty of human life.

Question 3.

But believe that I shall make Speedier journeys since I take More wings and spurs than hee.  
Comment on the power of love in the light of these lines.

Answer:

Poet has used hyperboles to express the height of love and project the flight of fancies. Poet, riding on the love waves, and imbued and fired by the love of his beloved in whose love he has been basking, intends to out beat the sun which has got no cause or desires.

Question 4.

Explain: "They who one another keep Alive, near the parted bee."

Answer:

The stanza warns and guards against the parting of lovers. Love is tender delicate and fragile. Love treads the thin line of accord and discord. Poet gives the solemn message that loving lots who care for each other, are never parted away.

Question 5.

Summarise the poem in about 100 words. [B.M.2009A]

Answer:

"Sweetest Love I do not Goe" is a typical metaphysical poem written by John Donne. In this love poem, the poet celebrates the power of true love. It prevails over death. The poet explains it with the help of his own life. The poet is parting with his beloved not because he has become fed up with her or he hopes to get a better love or "fitter love." He is parting because he wishes to die in jest. Consequently, he will be hardened enough to face death when it really comes. The poet assures his beloved that he will come back just as the sun comes back every day. The poet promises her that his return will be faster than the sun. The poet expresses his love in strong words such as "thou sigh'st not wind/But sigh'st my soul away." He further says that even if he dies, he will be present by her side. So there is no question of separation. Thus, the poet throws light upon the certainty of death and expresses his strong desire to have some amusement.

Question 6.

What arguments does the poet give at the time of parting with his beloved?

Answer:

Poet talks about the certainty of death and expresses his desire to have some amusement.

Question 7.

How can lovers overcome 'bad chance'?

Answer:

Lovers can overcome bad chances by joining their strength to their fortune.

Question 8.

What images from Nature are used in the poem?

Answer:

Poet has used sun and wind as the natural images to bring forth his metaphysical thoughts.

Question 9.

Which images do you like the most?

Answer:

Images of sun appealed to me the most.

### C. 3. Composition

(a) You had to leave your mother for the first time. Write a letter to your mother describing your feelings at the time of parting and also promising your speedy return to her.

Answer:

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Dear mother,

I reached Delhi safely. After coming here I feel very lonely and your memory makes me uneasy. It is difficult to find life without you after spending so many years with you together. Your love, your compassion, your food, your concern makes me emotionally upset. I assure you that I will return home as soon as my work gets finished. Do take care of your health and take your medicine on time. Your life, your existence means a lot of me. You are very precious to me.

Hope to see you soon.

Love Yours affectionately

RIVA Sinha

(b) Write a paragraph in about 100 words on 'meeting and parting with your loved ones'.

Answer:

The meeting brings joys and happiness but parting always comes with pain and sorrow. But

one cannot deny this fact, as this is the law of Nature, that one day or other, everybody has to meet the same misfortune by parting with one another. Human life is mortal. One who is born has to die. No one can bring any change to this reality. Great philosophers and saints have tried to win over the law of nature. In spite of all this, we cannot help meeting, loving and respecting people. We live for today, so we should always love everyone around us.

#### D. Word Study

##### D.1. Dictionary Use

Ex. 1. Read carefully the following line taken from the poem

When thou sigh'st, thou sigh'st not winde, ‘

In the above sentence, ‘thou’, ‘sigh'st’ and ‘winde’ are the old usages.

The modern equivalents of these words are ‘you’, ‘sighs’ and ‘wind’ respectively.

Write the modern spelling of the following words

goe	<b>go</b>	wearnesse	<b>weariness</b>	thee	<b>the</b>
mee	<b>me</b>	selfe	<b>self</b>	dye	<b>die</b>
sunne	<b>sun</b>	hath	<b>has</b>	halfe	<b>half</b>
feare	<b>fear</b>	beleeeve	<b>believe</b>	journeys	<b>journey</b>
hee	<b>he</b>	adde	<b>add</b>	houre	<b>hour</b>
wee	<b>we</b>	joyne	<b>join</b>	thou	<b>you</b>
winde	<b>wind</b>	soule	<b>soul</b>	weep'st	<b>weep</b>

##### D. 3. Word-meaning

Ex. 1. Write the antonyms of the following words and use them in your sentences:  
sweetest, yesternight, feeble, hope, belief, waste

Answer:

sweetest – sourest – This is the sourest incidence in my life.

yesternight – today – Today is a holiday.

feeble – strong – He is a strong boy.

hope – hopeless – Ram is a hopeless boy.

belief – disbelief – Please do not unnecessarily disbelief other's statements,

waste – useful – This pen is very useful.

#### E. Grammar

Read the following lines carefully

Sweetest love, I do not go,

For weariness of thee,

Nor in the hope the world can show A fitter love for mee;  
The lines make use of a negative sentence structure, which can be rewritten as.  
I go neither for weariness of thee nor in the hope the world can show a fitter love for me.”

Ex. 1. Rewrite the following lines using ‘neither nor’ structure:

1. He hath (has) no desire nor sense
2. (Man) cannot add another hour, Nor a lost hour recall!

Answer:

1. He has neither desire nor sense.
2. Man can neither add another hour nor a lost hour recall.

Ex.2. Construct five sentences describing ‘what you do not do or do not like’, with the help of ‘neither. nor’.

For example, I play neither cricket nor hockey.

Answer:

1. I like neither action nor comedy films.
2. I write neither good nor bad stories.
3. I speak neither good nor evil of others.
4. I drink neither milk nor coffee.
5. I disrespect neither seniors nor juniors.