

Basic Questions

Q1. What is poetry?

Ans: Poetry is a form of literature that expresses thoughts, emotions and experiences through rhythm, imagery and carefully chosen language.

Q2. What is a sonnet?

Ans: A sonnet is traditionally a 14-line poem, usually written with a specific rhyme scheme.

Q3. Name two types of sonnets.

Ans: The Petrarchan (Italian) sonnet and the Shakespearean (English) sonnet.

Q4. What is the structure of a Shakespearean sonnet?

Ans: It has three quatrains followed by a rhyming couplet.

Q5. What is the usual rhyme scheme of a Shakespearean sonnet?

Ans: ABAB CDCD EFEF GG.

Q6. Give an example of a sonnet.

Ans: Shakespeare's Sonnet 18, "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?"

Elegy

Q7. What is an elegy?

Ans: An elegy is a poem that expresses **grief or mourning**, especially after someone's death.

Q8. Give an example of an elegy.

Ans: Thomas Gray's Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard.

Q9. What is another famous elegy?

Ans: Alfred Lord Tennyson's In Memoriam A.H.H.

Q10. What are the common themes of an elegy?

Ans: Death, grief, loss, mortality and remembrance.

Q11. What is an ode?

Ans: An ode is a poem that expresses **praise, admiration or appreciation** for a person, object, idea or experience.

Q12. Give an example of an ode.

Ans: John Keats's Ode to a Nightingale.

Q13. What is the origin of the word "ode"?

Ans: It comes from the Greek word *ōdē*, meaning "song."

Q14. Name another famous ode by Keats.

Ans: Ode on a Grecian Urn.

Ballad

Q15. What is a ballad?

Ans: A ballad is a **narrative poem** that tells a story, traditionally with a musical quality.

Q16. What are common features of a ballad?

Ans: Storytelling, simple language, repetition, rhythm, rhyme and dramatic events.

Q17. Give an example of a ballad.

Ans: Coleridge's The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.

Q18. What is the usual rhyme scheme of a traditional ballad?

Ans: Often ABCB, although variations occur.

Lyric

Q19. What is lyric poetry?

Ans: Lyric poetry mainly expresses the personal thoughts and emotions of the poet or speaker.

Q20. Give an example of lyric poetry.

Ans: William Wordsworth's Daffodils.

Q21. What is the origin of the word "lyric"?

Ans: It is associated with the ancient Greek lyre, a musical instrument.

Q22. What is the difference between a ballad and a lyric?

Ans: A ballad tells a story, while a lyric mainly expresses personal emotions.

Q23. What is the difference between an elegy and an ode?

Ans: An elegy expresses grief or mourning, while an ode expresses praise or admiration.

Q24. Which poetic form traditionally has 14 lines?

Ans: Sonnet.

Q25. Which form is mainly narrative?

Ans: Ballad.

Q26. Which form is associated with mourning?

Ans: Elegy.

Q27. Which form expresses praise?

Ans: Ode.

Q28. Which form focuses on personal emotions?

Ans: Lyric.



Basic Questions

Q1. What is fiction?

Ans: Fiction is literature based mainly on imagined stories, characters and situations, though it may reflect real life.

Q2. What are the four elements discussed in your project?

Ans: Plot, characterization, narrative technique and setting.

Q3. Why are these elements important?

Ans: They work together to give a story structure, meaning, realism and interest.

Plot

Q4. What is plot?

Ans: Plot is the sequence of events that make up a story.

Q5. What is usually central to a plot?

Ans: Conflict.

Q6. What are the main stages of a plot?

Ans: Exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution.

Q7. What is climax?

Ans: The climax is the most intense or important point of the story.

Q8. What is resolution?

Ans: Resolution is the stage where the main conflict is settled or brought to an end.

Characterization

Q9. What is characterization?

Ans: Characterization is the process by which a writer creates and develops characters.

Q10. What are the two main methods of characterization?

Ans: Direct and indirect characterization.

Q11. What is direct characterization?

Ans: When the writer directly tells us about a character's qualities or personality.

Q12. What is indirect characterization?

Ans: When the character's personality is revealed through actions, speech, thoughts and relationships.

Q13. Who is a protagonist?

Ans: The protagonist is usually the central character of a story.

Q14. Who is an antagonist?

Ans: An antagonist is a character or force that opposes the protagonist.

Narrative Technique

Q15. What is narrative technique?

Ans: It is the method a writer uses to tell a story.

Q16. What is first-person narration?

Ans: A story told using "I" or "we," usually by a character in the story.

Q17. What is third-person narration?

Ans: A story told using "he," "she" or "they."

Q18. Give an example of first-person narration.

Ans: Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre.

Q19. Name some other narrative techniques.

Ans: Dialogue, description, flashback and foreshadowing.

Q20. What is a flashback?

Ans: A flashback takes the narrative back to an earlier event.

Setting

Q21. What is setting?

Ans: Setting is the time and place in which a story takes place.

Q22. What does setting include apart from place?

Ans: It can include the historical, social and cultural environment.

Q23. Why is setting important?

Ans: It can influence the characters, atmosphere, plot and themes.

Q24. Give an example where setting is important.

Ans: Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*, where the surrounding landscape contributes strongly to the atmosphere.

MOST LIKELY FINAL QUESTIONS

These are the ones I would **definitely** prepare:

Q. What did you learn from your first project?

Ans: I learned about five important poetic forms—sonnet, elegy, ode, ballad and lyric—and how they differ in structure, purpose and subject.

Q. What did you learn from your second project?

Ans: I learned how plot, characterization, narrative technique and setting work together to construct an effective fictional story.

Q. Which element of fiction do you think is most important?

Ans: All four are important because they perform different functions and work together to create a complete fictional work.

Q. Can one poem belong to more than one category?

Ans: Yes. Some poems can have characteristics of more than one poetic form.

Q. Why did you choose these examples?

Ans: I chose them because they are well-known literary works that clearly demonstrate the characteristics of the respective forms or elements.

🧠 10-second revision trick

Poetry:

- Sonnet → 14 lines
- Elegy → Grief
- Ode → Praise
- Ballad → Story
- Lyric → Emotion

Fiction:

- Plot → What happens
- Characterization → Who is involved
- Narrative technique → How it is told
- Setting → Where & when it happens