

Chapter – 3 Patterns Of Creativity

Understanding The Text

Q1. How does Shelley's attitude to science differ from that of Wordsworth and Keats?

Answer. There is a stark difference between the attitude of Shelly's attitude towards science from that of Wordsworth and Keats. In one of his poems, Wordsworth was seen praising nature but at the same time rejecting the scientific developments. On the other hand, Keats too reciprocated Wordsworth's idea that science is only destructive in nature. But only Shelley was seen appreciating the scientific developments in his poems.

Q2. 'It is not an accident that the most discriminating literary criticism of Shelley's thought and work is by a distinguished scientist, Desmond King-Hele.' How does this statement bring out the meeting point of poetry and science?

Answer. Desmond King-Hele in his criticism displayed Shelley as a poet whose approach was more scientific. His criticism shows that Shelly liked to explore more about the scientific things and he lived in a modern age where science ruled the world. Shelly's works are perfect blend of science and poetry.

Q3. What do you infer from Darwin's comment on his indifference to literature as he advanced in years?

Answer. Darwin expressed that upto age of thirty he fully enjoyed and gained pleasure from poetry. Great poets and dramatist like Milton, Shakespeare gave him pleasure through the work. He enjoyed reading about poems of different subjects, pictures and musical effect. But with advancing age work overtook his source of enjoyment. He started to find Shakespeare plays extremely dull and boring.

Q4. How do the patterns of creativity displayed by scientists differ from those displayed by poets?

Answer. Poetry believes in exploring the beauty of human nature and nature out there. But science believes in creating things that saves our time and make things simpler with technology. Whereas, Wordsworth and Keats oppose the scientific approach because they are of opinion science destroys nature and distances you from the nature, Shelly on the hand supports scientific approach in frequently mentions it in his work. Poets and scientists are working in their area instead of opposing it.

Q5. What is the central argument of the speaker?

Answer. Through the essay "Patterns of Creativity", S. Chandrasekhar tries to answer the question 'Why is there a difference in the patterns of creativity among the practitioners in the arts and the practitioners in the sciences.' The answer in made

through various remarks and presented ideologies. Wordsworth and Keats are presented opposing the ideas while Shelly supports the scientific approach. At conclusion an extract from Shelly's A defence of Poetry is included asking why no defence of Science was written by scientist.

Appreciation

Q1. How does the 'assortment of remarks' compiled by the author gives us an understanding of the ways of science and poetry?

Answer. The authors aim is to provide answers to this question, 'Why is there a difference in the patterns of creativity among the practitioners in the arts and the practitioners in the sciences?' The passage shows how poet views scientific approach and how scientists view poetry as. The passage includes remark of great poets and scientists like Keats, Wordsworth and Darwin. At the end an extract from A defence of poetry is mentioned pointing the views over poetry by Shelly.

Q2. Considering that this is an excerpt from a lecture, how does the commentary provided by the speaker string the arguments together?

Answer. Do it yourself

Q3. The Cloud 'fuses together a creative myth, a scientific monograph, and a gay picaresque tale of cloud adventure'— explain.

Answer. The Cloud by Shelly fuses together a creative myth 'I am the daughter of Earth and Water', a scientific monograph, 'And the winds and sunbeams with their convex gleams', and a gay picaresque tale of cloud adventure 'And out of the caverns of rain'.

Talking About The Text

Q1. 'Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world'.

Answer. Shelly, in his essay 'A Defense of Poetry', says that poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world. He believes poetry makes happy moments immortal. According to him, poets depicts the present of society. Poets appreciates but also participate as critics who strive to make the world more true and better.

Q2. Poetry and science are incompatible.

Answer. Poetry and science are not compatible. Some poets believe science have destroyed nature. Shelly are appreciative of science and even write about it in their works. Charles Darwin, a great scientist, was himself fond of literature during his young years. Thus it is purely based on opinions and views.

Q3. 'On reading Shelley's A Defence of Poetry, the question insistently occurs

why there is no similar A Defence of Science written by a scientist of equal endowment.'

Answer. Shelley chose to write an essay to acknowledge his study. Faraday, chose to show his inventions. The forms can differ but both scientists and poets are appreciative of their subjects.

Language Work

Q1. How do the words in bold, in the lines below, illustrate the poet's ability to convey criticism cryptically? Our meddling intellect Misshapes the beauteous forms of things: We murder to dissect.

Answer. With the above mentioned points poet tell about the exploitative nature of science and its harmful reactions if misused.[a][b]

Q2. Explain the contradiction in the similies, 'Like a child from the womb, like a ghost from the tomb'.

Answer. A child from the womb shows the birth, a new beginning, whereas the ghost from the tomb is in contrast, tells about death or the end.

Language Work [a]Missing Page No. After This Answer [b]done

Q1. Explain the metaphor in the line: 'Poets are ... the mirrors of the gigantic shadows which futurity casts on the present'.

Answer. Shelly in his 'A Defense of Poetry' praises poetry. He says that poets are the mirrors of the gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon our present and the unacknowledged legislators of the world.