



AEC (ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSE) COMPULSORY ENGLISH

MCQs and Answers "Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower" by William Wordsworth,

MCQs (1–25)

1. Who is the author of "Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower"?

- a) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- b) William Wordsworth
- c) John Keats
- d) Percy Bysshe Shelley

Answer: b) William Wordsworth

2. In which collection was "Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower" first published?

- a) Lyrical Ballads (1800 edition)
- b) Poems in Two Volumes
- c) The Prelude
- d) The Excursion

Answer: a) Lyrical Ballads (1800 edition)

3. What is the poem a part of?

- a) Lucy Poems
- b) Sonnets of Nature
- c) Romantic Ballads
- d) Ode Series

Answer: a) Lucy Poems



4. What does Nature decide to do with Lucy in the poem?

- a) Let her live on earth forever
- b) Take her into its care
- c) Teach her about life
- d) Grant her immortality

Answer: b) Take her into its care

5. What is the central theme of the poem?

- a) Immortality of love
- b) The bond between humanity and Nature
- c) The transience of life and beauty
- d) The power of education

Answer: c) The transience of life and beauty

6. How does Nature view Lucy?

- a) As a challenge
- b) As a lovely flower



- c) As a source of wisdom
- d) As an insignificant being

Answer: b) As a lovely flower

7. What role does Nature take in Lucy's life?

- a) Teacher and guardian
- b) Opponent
- c) Observer
- d) Creator of challenges

Answer: a) Teacher and guardian

8. What does Lucy symbolize in the poem?

- a) Lost love
- b) Nature's perfection
- c) The inevitability of death
- d) A divine spirit

Answer: b) Nature's perfection

9. What does the phrase "law and impulse" in stanza two represent?

- a) Natural discipline and freedom
- b) Strict rules of society
- c) The unpredictability of life
- d) Human emotions

Answer: a) Natural discipline and freedom

10. What metaphor does Wordsworth use for Lucy's calmness in stanza three?

- a) A fawn's playfulness
- b) The silence of inanimate things
- c) The stillness of a pond
- d) The grace of the moon

Answer: b) The silence of inanimate things



11. What does the willow tree symbolize in the poem?

- a) Lucy's frailty
- b) Grace and dignity
- c) Nature's sorrow
- d) Protection and shelter

Answer: b) Grace and dignity

12. What does the speaker suggest about Lucy's relationship with storms?

- a) She would fear them
- b) She would find grace in them
- c) She would ignore them
- d) She would be destroyed by them

Answer: b) She would find grace in them

13. What do the midnight stars signify in the poem?

- a) Lucy's love for the unknown
- b) Her eternal connection to the heavens
- c) Her curiosity
- d) Her loneliness

Answer: b) Her eternal connection to the heavens

14. What poetic device is used in "murmuring sound"?

- a) Personification
- b) Alliteration
- c) Metaphor
- d) Onomatopoeia

Answer: d) Onomatopoeia

15. How does the speaker describe Lucy's eternal existence?

- a) Full of sorrow



- b) Energetic and dignified
- c) Serene but unchanging
- d) Chaotic and wild

Answer: b) Energetic and dignified

16. What does the phrase "vital feelings of delight" imply?

- a) Joyful emotions shaping Lucy's spirit
- b) Physical vitality
- c) Temporary happiness
- d) Emotional suppression

Answer: a) Joyful emotions shaping Lucy's spirit

17. How does the poem end?

- a) With hope and joy
- b) With a note of quiet grief
- c) With anger at Nature
- d) With celebration of Lucy's life

Answer: b) With a note of quiet grief

18. What does the speaker mean by "silent sympathy"?

- a) Nature's quiet influence on Lucy
- b) His hidden sorrow
- c) Lucy's reserved personality
- d) Unspoken communication

Answer: a) Nature's quiet influence on Lucy



19. What literary period does this poem belong to?

- a) Victorian
- b) Romantic
- c) Modernist
- d) Renaissance

Answer: b) Romantic

20. What emotion dominates the poem's conclusion?

- a) Joy
- b) Regret
- c) Grief
- d) Acceptance

Answer: c) Grief

21. What do "rivulets" symbolize in stanza five?

- a) Flow of time
- b) Lucy's vitality
- c) Small joys in life
- d) Grace and beauty

Answer: d) Grace and beauty

22. What does the "heath" symbolize in the final stanza?

- a) Loneliness and memory
- b) New beginnings
- c) Spiritual growth
- d) Fertility and life

Answer: a) Loneliness and memory

23. What kind of rhyme scheme does the poem follow?

- a) ABABCC
- b) AABBC



c) ABCBAC

d) ABBABA

Answer: a) ABABCC

24. How is Lucy's death portrayed in the poem?

a) As a tragic accident

b) As Nature's will

c) As a punishment

d) As a random event

Answer: b) As Nature's will

25. What role does the speaker take in the poem?

a) A detached observer

b) A mourning lover

c) A frustrated parent

d) An angry critic of Nature

Answer: b) A mourning lover

MCQs (26–50)

26. What is the tone of the poem overall?

a) Optimistic

b) Reflective and mournful

c) Satirical

d) Joyful

Answer: b) Reflective and mournful

27. How many stanzas are there in "Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower"?

a) 5

b) 6

c) 7

d) 8

Answer: c) 7



28. What does the fawn symbolize in stanza three?

- a) Freedom and playfulness
- b) Timidity and fear
- c) Strength and bravery
- d) Power and authority

Answer: a) Freedom and playfulness

29. What kind of relationship does the poem depict between Nature and Lucy?

- a) Teacher and student
- b) Mother and child
- c) Creator and creation
- d) Friend and companion

Answer: b) Mother and child

30. What does the willow tree bending represent in the poem?

- a) Nature's mourning for Lucy
- b) Lucy's gentle grace
- c) A barrier between Lucy and the heavens
- d) The fragility of life

Answer: b) Lucy's gentle grace

31. What do "grace" and "calm" represent in Lucy's character?

- a) Her external beauty
- b) The harmony she shares with Nature
- c) Her intellectual power
- d) Her immaturity

Answer: b) The harmony she shares with Nature

32. What poetic form does Wordsworth use in this poem?

- a) Sonnet
- b) Ode
- c) Lyrical narrative
- d) Elegy

Answer: c) Lyrical narrative

33. What does "Nature spake—the work was done" signify?

- a) The creation of Lucy's character
- b) The end of Lucy's life



- c) The beginning of a new life for Lucy
- d) Nature's rejection of Lucy

Answer: b) The end of Lucy's life

34. What does the phrase "never more will be" emphasize?
- a) The permanence of loss
 - b) Lucy's eternal happiness
 - c) The cycle of life and death
 - d) Nature's indifference

Answer: a) The permanence of loss

35. What does the "memory of what has been" mean in the final stanza?
- a) The speaker's nostalgia
 - b) A celebration of Lucy's life
 - c) The speaker's inability to forget her
 - d) The regret of missed opportunities

Answer: c) The speaker's inability to forget her

36. What literary device is used in "the grace that shall mould the Maiden's form"?
- a) Alliteration
 - b) Imagery
 - c) Personification
 - d) Simile

Answer: c) Personification

37. What is the significance of the poem being part of the "Lucy Poems"?
- a) It reflects Wordsworth's exploration of personal grief and Nature
 - b) It focuses on political issues



- c) It critiques societal norms
- d) It praises urban life

Answer: a) It reflects Wordsworth's exploration of personal grief and Nature

38. What does the "calm, and quiet scene" symbolize?
- a) Eternal peace
 - b) The emptiness left by Lucy's absence
 - c) The beauty of Nature
 - d) A place for the speaker's solitude

Answer: b) The emptiness left by Lucy's absence

39. What Romantic ideal is highlighted in the poem?
- a) Urbanization
 - b) Emotion over reason
 - c) Industrial progress
 - d) Rationality and logic

Answer: b) Emotion over reason

40. What kind of imagery dominates the poem?
- a) Urban imagery
 - b) War imagery
 - c) Nature imagery
 - d) Religious imagery

Answer: c) Nature imagery

41. What does the "stars of midnight" represent?
- a) Lucy's love of mystery
 - b) The universality of Nature's care
 - c) A symbol of eternal beauty and guidance
 - d) A metaphor for human desires

Answer: c) A symbol of eternal beauty and guidance



42. What does the speaker ultimately feel about Lucy's death?
- a) Acceptance but deep grief
 - b) Joy in her eternal life
 - c) Indifference
 - d) Anger at Nature

Answer: a) Acceptance but deep grief

43. What does "to kindle or restrain" refer to in stanza two?
- a) Lucy's emotions
 - b) Nature's power over Lucy
 - c) The speaker's memories
 - d) Lucy's influence on others

Answer: b) Nature's power over Lucy

44. What is the primary emotion expressed in stanza seven?
- a) Regret
 - b) Grief and acceptance
 - c) Resentment
 - d) Hope

Answer: b) Grief and acceptance

45. What aspect of Romanticism is most evident in the poem?
- a) Celebration of industrial achievements
 - b) Worship of Nature and its connection to human life
 - c) Focus on societal norms and traditions
 - d) Criticism of individualism

Answer: b) Worship of Nature and its connection to human life

46. What is the effect of Lucy's death on the speaker?
- a) It leads him to reject Nature
 - b) It leaves him with bittersweet memories
 - c) It inspires him to take action
 - d) It fills him with anger

Answer: b) It leaves him with bittersweet memories

47. What does the word "dell" in stanza six refer to?
- a) A secluded, wooded valley
 - b) A mountaintop
 - c) A village
 - d) A forest clearing

Answer: a) A secluded, wooded valley



48. What does the “breathing balm” in stanza three signify?

- a) Lucy’s soothing presence
- b) Nature’s healing power
- c) A reference to physical beauty
- d) The air of the mountains

Answer: b) Nature’s healing power

49. How does the poem reflect Wordsworth’s philosophy of Nature?

- a) Nature as indifferent to human life
- b) Nature as a nurturing and guiding force
- c) Nature as destructive
- d) Nature as separate from human experience

Answer: b) Nature as a nurturing and guiding force

50. What is the relationship between Nature and mortality in the poem?

- a) Nature grants immortality
- b) Nature transcends mortality
- c) Nature enforces mortality
- d) Nature mourns mortality

Answer: b) Nature transcends mortality