

UNIT – IV

A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning

1. Who wrote "A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning"?

Answer: John Donne.

2. What type of poem is "A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning"?

Answer: Metaphysical poem.

3. What symbolizes the speaker's love in the poem?

Answer: Compass.

4. What image compares the speaker's separation from his lover?

Answer: Earthquake.

5. What theme is explored in the poem?

Answer: Love, separation.

6. What literary device is used in "If they be two, they are two so"?

Answer: Metaphor.

7. Identify examples of alliteration.

Answer: "whispering winds".

8. How does Donne use science in the poem?

Answer: To describe love.

9. What tone does the speaker convey?

Answer: Calm, reassuring.

10. What message does the poem convey about love?

Answer: Enduring, transcendent.

11. What tone does the speaker convey?

Answer: Calm, reassuring.

12. What mood is created by the poem?

Answer: Reflective, intimate.

13. What poetic form is the poem written in?

Answer: Nine-stanza elegy.

14. What literary device is used in "Thy firmness draws my circle"?

Answer: Metaphor.

15. What symbolizes spiritual connection?

Answer: The compass.

16. To whom was the poem likely addressed?

Answer: Donne's wife, Anne More.

17. What does the poem suggest about love?

Answer: Enduring, transcendent.

18. What characterizes Donne's metaphysical style?

Answer: Complex imagery, scientific/philosophical references.

19. What theme is explored in the final stanza?

Answer: Eternal love.

20. How did Donne's religious background influence the poem?

Answer: Emphasis on spiritual love.

On his blindness

1. Who wrote "On His Blindness"?

Answer: John Milton.

2. What is the poem's central theme?

Answer: Faith, perseverance.

3. What literary device is used in "When I consider how my light is spent"?

Answer: Metaphor.

4. What poetic device is used in "half my days in this dark world"?

Answer: Allusion (to biblical darkness).

5. Identify examples of personification.

Answer: "Talent" is personified.

6. How does Milton use blindness as a metaphor?

Answer: Symbolizes spiritual, creative struggles.

7. What message does Milton convey about faith?

Answer: Trust in God's plan.

8. What tone does Milton convey?

Answer: Reflective, resigned.

9. When was the poem written?

Answer: 1652-1655.

10. What event inspired the poem?

Answer: Milton's blindness.

11. What does "light" symbolize?

Answer: Inspiration, creativity.

12. What does "darkness" symbolize?

Answer: Uncertainty, doubt.

13. What is the main theme of the poem?

Answer: Faith and perseverance in adversity.

14. How does Milton explore the theme of purpose?

Answer: Questions God's plan.

15. What message does Milton convey about disability?

Answer: Empowers, not limitations.

16. What image does "my light is spent" evoke?

Answer: Extinguished creativity.

17. What does "Talent" symbolize?

Answer: Creative potential.

18. What does "that one Talent" represent?

Answer: Milton's poetic gift.

19. What is the poem's rhyme scheme?

Answer: ABBA ABBA CDCD CD.

20. What effect does the sonnet structure create?

Answer: Intimacy, reflection.

21. What biblical reference is made in "They also serve who only stand and wait"?

Answer: Isaiah 40:31.

22. How does Milton use biblical allusions?

Answer: Reinforces faith.

23. What tone does Milton convey?

Answer: Reflective, resigned.

24. What mood does the poem evoke?

Answer: Contemplative.

25. What message does Milton want to convey?

Answer: Faith, perseverance.

26. Why did Milton write the poem?

Answer: Explore personal struggles.

27. What literary device is used in "When I consider how my light is spent"?

Answer: Metaphor.

28. Identify examples of alliteration.

Answer: "my light", "spent".

29. What poetic device is used in "that one Talent"?

Answer: Synecdoche.

30. How does Milton use personification?

Answer: "Talent" is personified.

31. What historical event influenced Milton's blindness?

Answer: Glaucoma, possibly related to plague.

32. How did Milton's blindness affect his writing?

Answer: Dictated to assistants.

33. What cultural attitudes toward disability existed during Milton's time?

Answer: Stigma, limitation.

34. How did Milton's Puritanism influence his views on disability?

Answer: Saw blindness as test of faith.

35. What personal struggles did Milton face due to blindness?

Answer: Frustration, self-doubt.

36. Analyze the poem's use of contrast.

Answer: Light/dark, ability/disability.

37. Discuss the significance of the poem's final line.

Answer: "They also serve who only stand and wait".

38. Examine the poem's exploration of purpose.

Answer: Questions God's plan.

41. What literary device is used in "half my days in this dark world"?

Answer: Allusion (to biblical darkness).

42. Identify examples of enjambment.

Answer: Lines 1-2, 5-6.

43. What poetic device is used in "my soul's dark cottage"?

Answer: Metaphor.

44. How does Milton use repetition?

Answer: Emphasizes key ideas.

45. What was the social attitude towards blindness in 17th-century England?

Answer: Stigma, limitation.

46. How did Milton's Puritanism influence his views on suffering?

Answer: Saw suffering as test of faith.

47. What cultural influences shaped Milton's writing style?

Answer: Classical, biblical.

48. How did Milton's blindness affect his personal relationships?

Answer: Dependent on assistants.

49. What were Milton's initial reactions to his blindness?

Answer: Frustration, despair.

50. How did Milton's faith help him cope with blindness?

Answer: Provided strength, purpose.

51. Analyze the poem's structure and its effect.

Answer: Creates intimacy, reflection.

52. Discuss the significance of the poem's title.

Answer: Focuses on blindness.

53. Examine the poem's exploration of identity.

Answer: Intersects faith, creativity.

Q. Briefly analysis the poem on his blindness

Or

Write the theme of the poem

Or

write the summary of the poem

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the poem

Ans: The sonnet begins with deep pessimism. The poet became blind when he had hardly completed half span of his life. The whole world appeared dark and gloomy to the poet. His poetic talent which was the gift of the god seemed useless to him because he could not compose poetry in the absence of his eye-sight. The poet is desirous of giving full account of his genius but he is helpless. The poet suffers dejection in his soul as the Almighty God has rendered him blind. The poet asks whether God requires full work from a man who has been deprived of his eye-sight but immediately he hears the inner voice of patience. Patience consoles the poet saying God does not require the return of his gifts. His heart is kind and merciful. God does not depend upon the man's services.

Thousands of angels are at his command and they always carry out his order over land and ocean. The people who bear their sufferings and responsibilities are also God's good servants. Prayer in silence complete resignation and dedication and submission to the will of God without any complaint indicate the true and real service of God.

The rape of the lock

Q. What is the poem's central theme introduced in Chapter 1?

Answer: The conflict between Belinda and the Baron.

Q. Identify the literary device used in "Say, shall the Nymph shall break Diana's law".

Answer: Allusion (to Greek mythology).

Q. What symbolic object is introduced in Chapter 2?

Answer: The lock of hair.

Q. Analyze the character of Belinda.

Answer: Beautiful, vain.

Q. What is the significance of the Cave of Spleen?

Answer: Represents emotional turmoil.

Q. Identify the literary device used in "And thrice the sprinkling Dart".

Answer: Metaphor.

Q. Describe the Baron's character.

Answer: Deceptive, manipulative.

Q. Analyze the symbolism of the lock's cutting.

Answer: Violation of Belinda's privacy.

Q. What are the consequences of the lock's cutting?

Answer: Social scandal.

Q. Identify the literary device used in "Then rose the Youth, and from his Homage".

Answer: Personification.

Q. Examine the poem's structure and its effect.

Answer: Mock-epic, satirical.

Q. Discuss the significance of the poem's title.

Answer: Ironic, attention-grabbing.

Q. Who is the protagonist of the poem?

Answer: Belinda.

Q. Who cuts Belinda's lock of hair?

Answer: Lord Petre.

Q. What is Belinda's personality like?

Answer: Beautiful, vain.

Q. What game do Belinda and the Baron play?

Answer: Ombre.

Q. Where does the Baron cut Belinda's lock?

Answer: Hampton Court.

Q. What is the consequence of the lock's cutting?

Answer: Social scandal.

Q. What theme is explored in the poem?

Answer: Beauty, vanity.

Q. How does Pope satirize society?

Answer: Critiques excess.

Q. What message does Pope convey about gender?

Answer: Challenges societal norms.

Q. What literary device is used in "the glitt'ring Forfeit"?

Answer: Metaphor.

Q. Identify examples of alliteration.

Answer: "soft Seduction".

Q. What poetic device is used in "the Cave of Spleen"?

Answer: Allegory.

Q. When was "The Rape of the Lock" written?

Answer: 1712-1714.

Q. What inspired Pope to write the poem?

Answer: Real-life incident.

Q. What symbolizes Belinda's beauty?

Answer: Her lock of hair.

Q. What represents societal pressures?

Answer: The Cave of Spleen.

Q. What symbolizes vanity?

Answer: Belinda's mirror.

Q. Describe the imagery in "the glitt'ring Forfeit".

Answer: Vivid, luxurious.

Q. What sensory details are used in "the Rose and Lily"?

Answer: Visual, olfactory.

Q. Identify examples of auditory imagery.

Answer: "the murm'ring Fans".

Q. What tone does Pope convey?

Answer: Satirical, ironic.

Q. What mood is created by the poem?

Answer: Amused, critical.

Q. How does Pope use humor?

Answer: Irony, exaggeration.

Q. What poetic device is used in "the Fair Nymph"?

Answer: Allusion.

Q. Identify examples of personification.

Answer: "the Winds" are personified.

Q. What literary device is used in "Time shall throw a dart"?

Answer: Metaphor.

Q. What historical event inspired the poem?

Answer: The Petre scandal.

Q. How did Pope's Catholicism influence his writing?

Answer: Critique of Protestant society.

Q. What cultural attitudes are satirized?

Answer: Excess, superficiality.

Q. Briefly analysis the poem the rape of the lock

Or

Write the theme of the poem

Or

write the summary of the poem

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the poem

Ans: The Rape of the Lock opens with an invocation of a muse and establishes the poem's subject matter, specifically a "dire offense from amorous causes" and the "mighty contests [rising] from trivial things" (1-2). The speaker concludes his invocation by asking the muse to explain first why a lord of good-breeding would assault a lady and, secondly, why a lady would reject a lord.

The action of the poem begins with the rising sun awakening the residents of a wealthy household. Though everyone, including the lapdogs, has risen, Belinda remains asleep. She dreams of a handsome youth who informs her that she is protected by a "thousand bright inhabitants of air:" spirits that were once human women who now protect virgins.

The youth explains that after a woman dies, her spirit returns to elemental form; namely, to fire, water, earth, and air. Each element is characterized by different types of women. Termagants or scolds become fire spirits or Salamanders. Indecisive women become water spirits. Prudes or women who delight in rejecting men become Gnomes (earth spirits). Coquettes become Sylphs (air spirits).

The dream is sent to Belinda by Ariel, "her guardian Sylph" (20). The Sylphs are Belinda's guardians because they understand her vanity and pride, having been coquettes when they were humans. They are devoted to any woman who "rejects mankind" (68). Their role is to guide young women through the "mystic mazes" of social interaction (92).

At the end of the dream, Ariel warns Belinda of an impending "dread event," urging her to "Beware of all, but most beware of Man" (109, 114). Belinda is then awoken by her lapdog, Shock. Upon rising, she sees that a billet-doux, or a love-letter, has arrived for her, causing her to forget the details of the dream.

Now awake, Belinda begins her elaborate toilette. Pope endows every object from combs and pins to billet-doux and Bibles with significance in this ritual of dressing: "Each silver vase in mystic order laid" (122). Belinda herself is described as a "goddess," looking at her "heavenly image" in the mirror (132, 125). The elegant language and importance of such objects thus elevate the process of dressing to a sacred rite.

The Sylphs assist in Belinda's dressing routine, setting her hair and straightening her gown. Fully arrayed, Belinda emerges from her chamber.

UNIT – II

Sonnet 65 and 116

1. What theme is explored in Sonnet 65?

Answer: Mortality, beauty.

2. What literary device is used in "Since brass, nor stone, nor earth, nor boundless sea"?

Answer: Metaphor.

3. What does the speaker seek to preserve?

Answer: Beauty.

4. What tone does the speaker convey?

Answer: Melancholic.

5. What poetic form is Sonnet 65 written in?

Answer: Shakespearean sonnet.

6. What theme is explored in Sonnet 116?

Answer: Love, constancy.

7. What literary device is used in "Which alters when it alteration finds"?

Answer: Personification.

8. What does the speaker compare love to?

Answer: A guiding star.

9. What message does the poem convey about love?

Answer: Enduring, unwavering.

10. What tone does the speaker convey?

Answer: Confident.

11. How do Sonnets 65 and 116 differ in theme?

Answer: Mortality vs. enduring love.

12. What similar literary device is used in both sonnets?

Answer: Metaphor.

13. What does the speaker ask in the first quatrain?

Answer: How beauty can be preserved.

14. What image contrasts beauty's fragility?

Answer: Brass, stone, earth, boundless sea.

15. What tone shifts in the final couplet?

Answer: Resignation to acceptance.

16. What type of love does the speaker describe?

Answer: Unchanging, eternal.

17. What navigational image represents love?

Answer: Guiding star.

18. What does the speaker reject in the first quatrain?

Answer: Love those changes.

19. What symbolizes impermanence in Sonnet 65?

Answer: Time's "ruthless hand".

20. What symbolizes constancy in Sonnet 116?

Answer: The "ever-fixed mark".

21. How do both sonnets explore mortality?

Answer: Impact on beauty, love.

22. What literary device unites Sonnets 65 and 116?

Answer: Metaphor.

23. How did Shakespeare's era influence Sonnet 65's themes?

Answer: Renaissance focus on beauty.

24. What cultural significance does Sonnet 116 hold?

Answer: Iconic representation of love.

25. What rhetorical question opens the sonnet?

Answer: "How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea?"

26. What contrasts beauty's fragility?

Answer: Timeless materials (brass, stone, earth, sea).

27. What tone shifts in the final couplet?

Answer: Resignation to acceptance.

28. What type of love does the speaker describe?

Answer: Unchanging, eternal.

29. What navigational image represents love?

Answer: Guiding star.

30. How do Sonnets 65 and 116 differ in tone?

Answer: Melancholic (65) vs. confident (116)

31. How do both sonnets explore beauty?

Answer: Fragility, transcendence.

32. What literary device unites Sonnets 65 and 116?

Answer: Metaphor.

33. How did Renaissance humanism influence Sonnet 65's themes?

Answer: Emphasis on beauty, mortality.

34. What characterizes Shakespeare's sonnet style?

Answer: Complex metaphors, exploration of themes.

Sonnet 75 by Edmund Spenser

1. Who wrote Sonnet 75?

Answer: Edmund Spenser.

2. What poetic form is Sonnet 75 written in?

Answer: Spenserian sonnet.

3. What theme is explored in Sonnet 75?

Answer: Enduring love, impermanence.

4. What message does the poem convey about love?

Answer: Love transcends time and mortality.

5. What image represents the speaker's love?

Answer: Sand, waves.

6. What symbolizes impermanence?

Answer: Waves erasing written name.

7. What literary device is used in "The sands are number'd"?

Answer: Metaphor.

8. What device emphasizes the fleeting nature of life?

Answer: Personification.

9. What tone does the speaker convey?

Answer: Contemplative, reassuring.

10. What mood is created by the poem?

Answer: Reflective, intimate.

11. How does Sonnet 75 differ from Shakespeare's sonnets?

Answer: Spenserian form, focus on impermanence.

12. What does the speaker's name represent?

Answer: Identity, mortality.

13. What natural image contrasts human impermanence?

Answer: Rocks.

14. What symbolizes the speaker's enduring love?

Answer: Written name.

15. What literary device is used in "Beneath the carcass of the dead selfe lie"?

Answer: Allusion.

16. What device emphasizes the power of art?

Answer: Metaphor.

17. What tone shifts in the final couplet?

Answer: Reassurance.

18. What mood is created by the poem's conclusion?

Answer: Hopeful.

19. How does Sonnet 75 explore mortality?

Answer: Impermanence vs. enduring art.

20. What message does the poem convey about art?

Answer: Transcends time.

21. How did Renaissance humanism influence Sonnet 75's themes?

Answer: Emphasis on art, impermanence.

22. What cultural significance does Sonnet 75 hold?

Answer: Representative of Spenserian style.

23. What characterizes Spenser's poetic style?

Answer: Complex metaphors, archaic language.

24. How does Sonnet 75 demonstrate Spenser's use of allegory?

Answer: Symbolic name, contrasting images.

UNIT – V

Robinson Crusoe

Q.What is the moral of Robinson Crusoe?

Ans: The moral of the story of Robinson Crusoe is that a person can succeed against all odds with the right combination of hard work, planning, thrift, resourcefulness, and religious faith.

Q.Discuss the relationship between Man Friday and Robinson Crusoe in the novel Robinson Crusoe.

Ans: The relationship between Man Friday and Robinson Crusoe in "Robinson Crusoe" is multifaceted, imbued with elements of master-slave dynamics and father-son intimacy. Crusoe, exerting superiority, names Friday, a common practice of masters in Defoe's era. However, Friday's servitude is seemingly rooted in gratitude, after being saved by Crusoe. Despite this, Crusoe regards Friday more as a loyal servant than an equal, often disregarding his ideas and contributions. The relationship thus oscillates between authoritarian and paternalistic tones.

Q.What happens at the end of Robinson Crusoe?

Ans: At the end of Robinson Crusoe, Crusoe and Friday are saved. They sail back to Europe on an English ship. Crusoe discovers that his investments have made him wealthy. He marries, has three children, and, after his wife dies, sets out on more traveling adventures.

Q. Robinson Crusoe's life, survival methods, and mindset on the island

Ans: Robinson Crusoe's life on the island involves significant changes in his survival methods and mindset. Initially overwhelmed, he quickly adapts by salvaging supplies, building shelter, and evolving from hunter-gatherer to agricultural producer. His solitary existence leads to a religious awakening, attributing his survival to Divine Intervention. He becomes evangelical, converting Friday. However, after leaving the island, his piety wanes, reflecting a pragmatic repentance influenced by his circumstances.

Q. What impacts does nature have on Robinson Crusoe?

Ans: In the novel, "Robinson Crusoe", nature serves as both a controller and a teacher to Crusoe. Despite his attempts to dominate it, Crusoe is often at the mercy of nature's power, as shown in the storm that strands him on the island. However, nature also provides him with resources for survival and teaches him humility and acceptance of his limitations. Crusoe's journey of self-discovery is largely through his interaction with nature, leading him to a deeper understanding of his existence and the true meaning of survival.

Q. What narrative techniques are used in Robinson Crusoe?

Ans: The narrative techniques in Robinson Crusoe include realistic fiction, autobiography, and spiritual autobiography. Crusoe narrates from his point of view, sharing biographical details and inner emotions, making him somewhat unreliable. The novel also follows the spiritual autobiography tradition, detailing Crusoe's conversion to Christianity. Additionally, Defoe employs realistic sea story elements and epistolary techniques, using Crusoe's diary to present an immediate and authentic experience.

Q. What are the main symbols in Robinson Crusoe?

Ans: Some of the primary symbols in Robinson Crusoe are money, the sea, the cross, the footprint, and the bower.

Q. Discuss the portrayal of racism in Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe.

Ans: Racism was so engrained in the society of the early eighteenth century that most of the racist attitudes in Robinson Crusoe are quite unconscious. Crusoe engages in the slave trade, which he regards as a matter of course, and assumes that he is "king" of the island on which he is stranded. When he encounters Friday, he immediately assumes that their relations will be those of master and servant.

Q..Briefly explain the title of the fiction Robinson Crusoe

Or

Write the summary of this fiction

Or

Describe the main idea of this fiction

Or

write the central theme of this fiction

Ans: Robinson Crusoe follows its titular protagonist on his journey toward self-realization, religious acceptance, and physical survival. What Crusoe wants most changes over the course of the story; his initial desire is formed by his adventurous nature and fraught relationship with his family. As the youngest of three children, Crusoe harbours resentment for the lesser inheritance and lack of favouritism he receives. This resentment, as well as Crusoe's natural rebelliousness, drives him to the novel's inciting incident, in which he instead sets out to sea.

Following the inciting incident, Crusoe experiences many changing landscapes and obstacles which make up the novel's rising action. From his hometown, Crusoe sets off on a financially lucrative merchant trip to London, providing a temporary sense of hope that his decision to seek adventure may pay off. From London, however, Crusoe sets out to sea again and is captured and enslaved by North African pirates. Crusoe's enslavement is the first in a series of misfortunes that will motivate his future guilt and repentance. After escaping slavery, Crusoe experiences a brief respite from disaster as he meets a Portuguese captain who takes Crusoe to Brazil where he establishes a successful tobacco plantation. Influenced by his newfound success, Crusoe's greed motivates his decision to set sail again in hopes of procuring a number of slaves.

While on his way to buy the slaves, Crusoe's ship is destroyed in a storm. Crusoe is the only survivor of the wreckage, as both the crew and the ship were carried away into the ocean. Crusoe finds himself stranded ashore on an unknown island. This serves as a turning point for Crusoe's desires. Whereas his initial desire was to establish his independence from his family, Crusoe is now confronted with the consequences of his actions and his actions are fueled by dual motivations. On the one hand, Crusoe must reconcile his rebellious selfishness and decide whether his misfortunes are cosmic or religious punishments for his roguish behavior. On the other hand, Crusoe is now driven by the need to survive and return home. Each element of conflict in the novel follows one of three major literary conflicts that include Man versus Nature, Man versus Man, and Man versus God.

The narration explores Crusoe's physical motivations and desires through his interactions and clashes with the natural world of the island and other humans. Much of the novel explores Crusoe's growth as a survivalist. Crusoe finds the most success in his ability to conquer the natural world around him. From resource gathering and animal husbandry to the building of shelter and boats, Crusoe thoroughly acclimates to island life over his multi-decade stay. His desire for survival is largely fulfilled as Crusoe uses barley to make bread, domesticates island animals such as goats and parrots, and even builds a canoe. The only moments where it seems as if nature may threaten Crusoe's survival are during disasters like the earthquake and hurricane. Crusoe, however, escapes these misfortunes largely unscathed.

Unlike Crusoe's encounters with nature, his encounters with other humans are much more complex. Through evidence such as footprints, bones, and eventual sightings, Crusoe comes to learn of the presence of cannibalistic humans on or near the island. While the presence of the cannibals certainly puts Crusoe's life in danger, it also brings companionship. Characters such as the Spaniard and Friday, who originally are captives of the cannibals, come to devote their lives to Crusoe as subordinates after Crusoe saves them from their captors.

While Crusoe develops into a survivalist on his quest to ensure his health and safety, he also embarks on an emotional and religious journey towards reconciliation for his past. From the moment he lands on the island, Crusoe begins to struggle with religious guilt for his past decisions. The root of his guilt lies in the combination of his rebelliousness towards his family and the greed he exhibited once he left home. Spurred by a hallucination in which Crusoe is visited by an angelic figure who suggests his predicament is punishment for his ill deeds, Crusoe begins a quest to repent and grow closer to God. This quest motivates Crusoe to repent through prayer, read more scripture, and act charitably to other characters like Friday and the Spaniard.

The novel's conflict culminates in a climactic turning point as Crusoe finds himself rescued by an English ship. After nearly thirty years on the island, Crusoe returns home to find misfortune in the deaths of nearly his whole family. Although Crusoe feels he adequately repented for his actions, the consequences of his rebellion led to him losing his family while away, and gone with them is any opportunity to ask them for forgiveness. Despite his grief and his scarring experiences, the novel ends with Crusoe getting married and returning to Brazil to find his tobacco plantation brimming with success.

UNIT – III

The merchant of Venice

Q. Briefly analyse the story The Merchant of Venice

Or

Write the theme of the story

Or

Write the summary of the story

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the story

Ans: The Merchant of Venice plot opens with Antonio who is a Venetian Christian merchant, sitting in a state of depression. All his friends try to cheer him up but fail to do so. Finally, Antonio is greeted by one of his dear friends Bassanio, who wants to borrow some money from Antonio. However,

Antonio has all his money tied up on his ships. Unable to provide his friend with a direct loan, Antonio decides to approach Shylock, a Jewish moneylender for taking the loan in Antonio's name. Shylock decides to waive the interest in the loan but states a very unusual condition. Should Antonio fail to pay the money back, Shylock will be entitled to a pound of Antonio's flesh. Antonio happily signs the contract of the loan. This is a part of the Merchant of Venice explanation which shows how Antonio is willing to help his friend out. Bassanio is given the money and then he visits Portia to marry her in Belmont. Portia remains unmarried because of her father's strange test for the men who want to marry her. The men are asked to choose between 3 caskets made of lead, silver, and gold. One amongst these caskets has Portia's picture in it. The man choosing the right casket will be allowed to marry her. Several princes failed to choose the right one according to the Merchant of Venice plot. In the next part of the Merchant of Venice analysis, Bassanio arrives in Belmont and chooses the right casket. He is allowed to marry Portia while Graziano, Bassanio's companion, decides to marry Nerissa, who is Portia's friend. Upon receiving a message regarding Antonio's failure to repay the loans, both Bassanio and Graziano leave for Belmont. Portia provides them with 6000 ducats so that they can repay the loan and save Antonio. Shortly after their departure, the ladies Portia and Nerissa plan to dress themselves up as men and follow their suitors to Venice. Antonio is arrested and brought to the Duke of Venice for a trial. In the next act of Litcharts Merchant of Venice, Portia and Nerissa arrive in the court dressed as the doctor of law that everyone was waiting for in order to give the results of the trial. She pleads with Shylock to forgive Antonio, but Shylock states the authenticity of the contract and refuses to take money from Bassanio on behalf of Antonio. Portia agrees but states that Shylock can have the pound of flesh without making Antonio bleed since it is not written anywhere in the contract. Caught in his own tricks, Shylock is forced to let go of the loan and turn to Christianity to pay for his evil deeds. All is well in the end and Antonio's wealth is restored as well.

Characters of the Merchant of Venice According to the Merchant of Venice paraphrase, here are the main characters.

Antonio: A Christian Venetian merchant who agrees to take a loan on his name for his friend Bassanio.

Bassanio: He is Antonio's friend who wants to take a loan in order to marry Portia.

Leonardo: He is a servant of Bassanio.

Lorenzo: Antonio and Bassanio's friend. He is also Jessica's lover.

Graziano: Antonio and Bassanio's friend who is accompanying Bassanio on his trip to marry Portia in Belmont.

Shylock: A Jewish moneylender. His daughter Jessica elopes with Lorenzo. He demands to have a pound of Antonio's flesh if the loan is not paid back.

Jessica: She is the daughter of Shylock.

Portia: She is a Christian woman from Belmont who is supposed to marry according to the wishes of her father. She arrives in the court of Venice dressed as a man to save Antonio from the trial.

Nerissa: She is the friend of Portia.