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F.Y.B.A English (Optional)

Set 1 - Semester I - November 2018

Answer Key Q.P. Code: 58615

Duration: 3 Hours

Marks: 100

Q.1)		Write short notes on any four:
	i)	<p>Antagonist and Protagonist</p> <p>Protagonist – Main character of the story Usually referred as hero Story generally revolves around a problem faced by the protagonist and how he or she finds a solution to this problem Protagonist is not always the narrator of the story Protagonist's story can be told from a different point of view Protagonist is not always good and admirable He can be villainous wicked. Evil protagonists are known by the term, anti-hero A story can have more than one protagonist. This can be generally seen in novels written in multiple points of views Antagonist – Force against the protagonist, usually referred as villain The antagonist is the obstruction that stands in the way of the protagonist and achieving his ultimate goal Antagonist doesn't necessarily have to be one character. It can be a group of characters, an institution, a concept that stands in the way of the protagonist Social restrictions and traditions, Feelings like doubt and jealousy or even a force like a storm can be the antagonists in a story Though antagonists are generally portrayed as dark, wicked characters, they can be good characters who try to stand in the way of the villainous protagonist as well</p>
	ii)	<p>Setting</p> <p>Background in which story takes place Refers to the time, geographical locations, lifestyle, general environment and circumstances that prevail in a narrative Tone and feeling of the story Integral and backdrop setting</p>
	iii)	<p>Graphic Novel</p> <p>It is a format, written and illustrated in the style of a comic book Graphic novels can be fiction, non-fiction, history, fantasy or anything in-between Use sequential art to tell a story Powerfully attract and motivate the kids Way to readers who find difficult to reach through traditional texts, promotes literacy Contains all of the same literary themes as used in classic literature</p>

			Major categories- Manga, Superhero Story, Personal Narratives, Non-fiction Examples
		iv)	<p>Stream-Of-Consciousness Narrative technique Term coined by psychologist William James in <i>The Principles of Psychology</i> Uses narrative technique of interior monologue No first- person but figural narrative mode Style developed by a group of writers at the beginning of the 20th century Intend to render the flow of myriad impressions- visual, auditory, physical, associative, subliminal Focalization on inner thoughts and feelings Flow of thoughts represented by means of long-winding, interconnected sentences Use of informal, colloquial language Denial of syntax, grammatical and stylistic deviance Examples</p>
		v)	<p>Historical Novel Novel that has its setting in period of history Attempts to convey spirit, manners and social conditions of a past age with realistic detail and fidelity to historical fact Work may deal with actual historical personages or a mixture of fictional and historical characters Purpose to entertain and to help readers to reevaluate past society Writers make use of scenes, dialogue and overall plot to avoid the quality of non-fiction Examples</p>
		vi)	<p>Novel of Social Reality Depicts social problem in a realistic manner Deals with problems such as gender, race or class prejudice Revolt against sentimentality and melodrama Characters tends to be more complex Prominent in Victorian Age Examples</p>
Q,2	a)		<p>Examine the significance of the title "The Last Leaf" by O' Henry. Nutshell critical summary Focusing on the aspect Johnsy attacked with pneumonia Johnsy's belief that she will breathe her last with the fall of last ivy leaf Pessimistic view of life Sue's concern for Johnsy, contacting old painter Behrman Behrman's masterpiece Johnsy survives</p>

			Death of Behrman Secret revealed Conclusion
			OR
	b)		Discuss mystery and suspense in H.H. Munro's "The Open Window". Nutshell summary Disappearance of Mr. Framton Vera's reason for it Suspense revealed
Q.3	A	i)	Comment on the social mannerisms discussed by Jane Austen in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>. Social and class structure important part of 19 th century English society The story portrays life of the gentility in a small, rural society Austen reveals the delicate and complex nature of a society based on a system of manners The well-being of everyone depends on people maintaining their proper places and behaving according to a strict code of manners For the Bennet sisters, their chances of marriage depreciates with every show of impropriety When the Bennet family are in public, the lively behaviour of the 3 youngest girls is considered very strange and is talked over by several people and is considered a great impropriety since girls are not supposed to participate in these kinds of activities until they reach a certain age Discusses how ladies were perceived and judged by their appearance and conduct by others It also addresses the importance of social etiquette and points out the independence of Austen's high spirited heroine Elizabeth Bennet
			OR
		ii)	Jane Austen blends the theme of pride and prejudice with marriage through compromise in her novel <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>. Discuss. Brief summary Focus on all four marriages – Lucas and Collins, Lydia and Wickham, Jane and Bingley, Elizabeth and Darcy All the couples has different social status and views of their life still are married
			OR
	B	i)	Critically analyse the relationship between Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i>. Novel begins with the bond of two friends cum relative-Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield Utterson is a very serious man with high morals, works as a lawyer, has a number of

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		<p>close and trusted friends, above all is loyal Enfield, like Utterson, is a gentleman, who places tremendous importance on morality. Unlike Utterson, he fails to have any curiosity in regard to actions of Mr. Hyde Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield are alike in the sense that they are reserved, formal, and scornful of gossip They are different in the sense that Mr. Utterson is well respected and then Enfield is much wilder Although both Utterson and Enfield protest that they prefer to mind their own business, both men actively seek to help others Examples or part from the novel showing Mr. Utterson's relations with Enfield</p>
		OR
	ii)	<p>Trace the Gothic elements in the novel <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> by Robert Louis Stevenson. Scientific discourse and the Victorian Gothic greatly emphasized in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> The work is associated with the mental condition of a 'split personality' The Gothic element of <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> is represented via the theme of doubling Horrorifying transformation of Dr. Henry Jekyll into the atavistic murderer Edward Hyde The transformation is generated by the fear of regression, as both men are revealed to be the same person Dr. Jekyll's home also represents the Gothic in its double aspects The house provides a contrasting space, used both for Dr. Jekyll's domestic purposes and his scientific experiments Back-alley enables an appropriate means for Hyde Murders occur, brutalities are committed, there is a shadowing workshop, a mystery that is unsolved The book is also framed from the viewpoint of a curious bystander, a detective of sorts, who, piece by piece, puts the puzzle together It is a mystery, filled with suspense and unexplained occurrences, and Gothic literature often has those traits In Gothic writing there are ghosts, phantoms, beasts, vampires, werewolves, curses, and other evil elements; in this book, the evil deeds of Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Hyde himself embody that traits</p>
Q.4)		Write short notes on any two:
	i)	<p>Role of Nightingale in "The Nightingale and the Rose" Nutshell summary Nightingale's role – selfless love, sacrifice</p>
	ii)	<p>Theme of love and hate in "Tell-Tale Heart" The narrator of the story constantly creates discrepancies and contradictions within his telling of the tale</p>

		<p>Nutshell critical summary</p> <p>Dual-sidedness, of the narrator in which he makes his bid for sanity by describing his calm, cautioned, and heightened sense of being, while at the same time describing this brutal murderous act</p> <p>Not only does he contradict his plea for sanity, but he also creates this other huge discrepancy in his story, and his logic, when he explains his motives for the murder of the old man</p> <p>The words of the narrator - "Object there was none. Passion there was none. I loved the old man. He had never wronged me. He had never given me insult. For his gold I had no desire"</p> <p>Poe examines the very close relationship between love and hate</p> <p>Narrator has split himself into what he views as two separate entities, focusing solely on what he views to be the "good" side, or the sane side</p> <p>There is a love/hate relationship within the narrator himself</p>
	iii)	<p>Louise Mallard</p> <p>Louise Mallard is the protagonist of "The Story of an Hour".</p> <p>The entire story is about her preservation</p> <p>Chopin portrays Mrs. Mallard as a woman who is in deep suffering</p> <p>She is not only suffering from a marriage she is not happy with, but she is also suffering from her medical condition</p> <p>Her longing for freedom</p> <p>Her death</p>
	iv)	<p>Class consciousness in "The Doll's House"</p> <p>Burnell and Kelvey's family</p> <p>Isabel and her family rude attitude towards Kelvey's sisters</p> <p>Focus on Doll house as a symbol of class consciousness</p>
Q.5	A)	<p>Write short notes on any two:</p>
	i)	<p>Elizabeth Bennet</p> <p>The second daughter in the Bennet family</p> <p>Most intelligent, quick-witted, is the protagonist of the novel</p> <p>One of the most well-known female characters in English Literature</p> <p>Her honesty, virtue and lively wit enable her to rise above the nonsense and bad behavior that pervade her class-bound and often spiteful society</p> <p>Possesses some of the masculine qualities but retains her feminine "softness"</p> <p>Errs in judging three persons- Charlotte, Wickham and Darcy</p> <p>Wins the heart of Darcy in novel and overall readers</p>
	ii)	<p>Importance of Lydia-Wickham episode</p> <p>Lydia youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet</p> <p>Flirtatious man-hunter, no values and no sense of responsibilities</p> <p>Portrayed as an uncivilized, idle, irrational 16 year old girl</p>

		<p>Depiction of English family in 1800s Gets eloped with Wickham and runs from home This episode plays a significant role in bringing Elizabeth and Darcy close to each other</p>
	iii)	<p>Pride and Prejudice as a love story <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is a classic love story because it set the pattern for a modern popular love story An independent-minded and fascinating woman is loved by a remote, powerful man The attraction between the two of them is exhibited as hostility, at least for the first half of the book It is the pattern imitated by three-quarters of the romance novels on the shelves Love story of Jane-Bingley, Elizabeth-Darcy, Lydia-Wickham, Charlotte-Collins Fondness of Bingley's sister for Darcy Happy ending</p>
	iv)	<p>Setting of the novel <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> The novel is set in the 19th century in England It is set principally in Longbourn, the Hertfordshire country town that is a mile from Meryton and twenty-four miles from London It is a well-ordered, provincial town, filled with landed gentry and oblivious to the sweeping changes occurring outside the fringes of its narrow, circumscribed vision There are three main settings that are important to the development of the story These are Netherfield Park, Rosings Park, and Pemberley The setting with the most dramatic symbolism is Pemberley, where Elizabeth is able to see Darcy for who he really is.</p>
OR		
Q.5	B)	Write short notes on any two:
	i)	<p>Symbolic significance of Jekyll's house and laboratory Dr. Jekyll lives in a well-appointed home, characterized by Stevenson as having "a great air of wealth and comfort" His laboratory is described as "a certain sinister block of building ... [which] bore in every feature the marks of profound and sordid negligence" With its decaying facade and air of neglect, the laboratory quite neatly symbolizes the corrupt and perverse Hyde Correspondingly, the respectable, prosperous-looking main house symbolizes the respectable, upright Jekyll Moreover, the connection between the buildings similarly corresponds to the connection between the personas they represent The buildings are adjoined but look out on two different streets. Because of the convoluted layout of the streets in the area, the casual observer cannot detect that the structures are two parts of a whole, just</p>

			as he or she would be unable to detect the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde
		ii)	<p>Silence as a motif in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> Repeatedly in the novel, characters fail or refuse to articulate themselves Either they seem unable to describe a horrifying perception, such as the physical characteristics of Hyde, or they deliberately abort or avoid certain conversations Enfield and Utterson cut off their discussion of Hyde in the first chapter out of a distaste for gossip Utterson refuses to share his suspicions about Jekyll throughout his investigation of his client's predicament Moreover, neither Jekyll in his final confession nor the third-person narrator in the rest of the novel ever provides any details of Hyde's sordid behavior and secret vices. It is unclear whether these narrative silences owe to a failure of language or a refusal to use it Ultimately, the two kinds of silence in the novel indicate two different notions about the interaction of the rational and the irrational</p>
		iii)	<p>Gabriel Utterson Utterson represents the perfect Victorian gentleman Lawyer by profession Utterson is a largely unexciting character and is clearly not a man of strong passions or sensibilities Has a face that is "never lighted by a smile," that he speaks very little, and that he seems "lean, long, dusty, dreary" He is also "lovable" His lovability may stem from the only interesting quality that Stevenson gives him—namely, his willingness to remain friends with someone whose reputation has suffered. This loyalty leads him to plumb the mystery that surrounds Jekyll He consistently seeks to preserve order and decorum, does not gossip, and guards his friends' reputations as though they were his own He desperately searches for excuses not to take any drastic steps to interfere with Jekyll's life</p>
		iv)	<p>Murder of Carew Sir Danvers Carew is a well-known and highly respected London gentleman He was killed in October on a night which was cloudless and there was a full moon Mr Hyde approached Sir Danvers Carew, exchanged a few words, which did not seem very important, and then lost his temper, clubbing the kind old man to death He hit him so hard that the maid who witnessed the attack heard the old man's bones shatter After witnessing the attack, the maid fainted and woke up at 2am, when she saw Hyde's broken stick lying near the old man</p>

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			<p>It was then that she contacted the police The crime seems to be without motivation In murdering the innocent and noble Sir Danvers, Hyde is described as having an "ape-like fury," one who is maddened with rage to the point of committing the most unspeakable horror against innocence</p>	
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