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F.Y.B.A English (Optional)

Set 3 - Semester I - November 2018

Answer Key Q.P.Code: 57617

Duration: 3 Hours

Marks: 100

Q.1)		Write short notes on any four:	20
	i)	<p>Point of View Point of view is the angle of considering things, which shows us the opinion, or feelings of the individuals involved in a situation In literature, point of view is the mode of narration that an author employs to let the readers "hear" and "see" what takes place in a story, poem, <u>essay</u> etc First Person – Central Character and tell his or her own story, involves the use of either of the two pronouns "I" and "we" Second Person - The story is told about "you" or employs the <u>pronoun</u> "you" Third Person or Omniscient – Character are referred to as "he", "she", "it", "they" or a name Writer sees whatever he wants to see inside or outside in character, in privacy or public, and interprets as he chooses</p>	
	ii)	<p>Setting 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>Gothic Novel Fiction having a prevailing atmosphere of mystery and terror Imaginative impulse drawn from medieval buildings and ruins Settings such as castles or monasteries equipped with subterranean passages, dark battlements, hidden panels and trapdoors Important elements- medieval buildings, crazy evil villain, damsel-in-distress, not-your-average hero, decaying ruined scenery, dungeons, underground passages, spooky basement, shadows, flickering candle, rugged mountains, extreme weather, action at night Examples</p>	
	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</p>	

		<p>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>Psychological Novel Fiction in which the thoughts, feelings, and motivations of the characters are of equal or greater interest than is the external action of the narrative Emphasis on inner life of the character Reached its full potential in the 20th century Plot is subordinate to and dependent upon the probing delineation of character Stream-Of-Consciousness and Interior Monologue as the distinguishing features Work drawn upon contemporary psychological theories 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>Write a detailed note on the setting of the story "The Open Window" by H.H.Munro. The story is set in the English country house of Mrs. Sappleton The home has a huge window which allows Vera to make up the fanciful tales Arrival of Framton Nuttel to a village to spend some time as suggested by doctor Nuttel's sister sets up things for her brother Nuttel's visit to Sappleton's family Vera informs and gives detail description to Nuttel the reason behind the open window Arrival of Mrs. Sappleton on the scene and talk about his family Sudden disappearance of Nuttel with panic Explanation of Vera for the strange behavior of Nuttel</p>	20
		OR	

	b)		<p>Theme of love and sacrifice prevails in Oscar Wilde's "The Nightingale and the Rose". Discuss</p> <p>Young university student madly in love with professor's daughter Student finding miserable as he could not find red rose for his beloved Nightingale deeply touched by student's true love Nightingale's search for red rose Nightingale's selfless love and sacrifice Birth of the red rose</p>	
Q.3	A	i)	<p>How does Jane Austen criticize class structure in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>?</p> <p>Social and class structure important part of 19th century English society Two societies- Bennets and on the other hand Bingley and Darcy Mrs. Bennet been criticized as she is in search of wealthy son-in-laws Pride and prejudice between Elizabeth and Darcy Role of Mr. Collin Role of Bingley's sisters in criticizing Bennets Use of irony to focus on the theme Conflict between upper and lower class throughout the novel Conclusion</p>	20
			OR	
		ii)	<p>Critically evaluate the role of women characters in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> by Jane Austen.</p> <p>Portrayal of women in England in 1880s Bennet daughters leading comfortable life in the absence of son Mrs. Bennet, mother of five daughters living frenzy life trying to orchestrate marriages for her daughters The role of women, especially upper crust women in England at the time is to look beautiful, speak only of pleasantries, and marry quickly, preferably to someone with some wealth at his disposal Jane- angelic character, an embodiment of goodness and kindness Elizabeth- heroine and most sensible of the Bennets Mary- studious, lacks intelligence, bookish, over moralistic Kitty and Lydia- flirtatious man-hunters, no values and no sense of responsibilities Charlotte Lucas- values for money Lady Catherine- proud of her social status Miss Bingley- loves to show pride and flattery Involvement of the above women characters to carry on the plot and theme of the novel</p>	
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B	i)	<p>Examine mystery and suspense in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> by Robert Louis Stevenson.</p> <p>Mr. Utterson and Enfield's discussion on Mr. Hyde Utterson visits Dr. Lanyon a common friend of Jekyll Utterson visits laboratory of Dr. Jekyll, he encounters Hyde, amazed to see undefinable ugly Hyde After a period of year one night servant girl witnesses Hyde's murder of old man Sir Danvers Carew, a member of parliament and client of Utterson Inspector Poole's visit to Utterson Utterson suspects Hyde Jekyll produces letter to Utterson in which Hyde is apologizing Utterson finds similiarity between handwriting of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde Death of Lanyon Secret revealed to Mr. Utterson from Lanyon's letter about Dr. Jekyll's metamorphosis in to Hyde Mr. Utterson intimates that he has knowledge of the signatory of the bank check and of the physical relationship of the person's home with the building with the strange door entered by the vile Hyde Structural elements create an instant suspense by (1) creating an interesting and intriguing and trustworthy point of view (or focalizer) into the story (Mr. Utterson) and by (2) setting up a string of questions that inspire the reader to search for answers by turning the pages</p>	
OR			
	ii)	<p>Discuss the circumstances that led to the murder of Carew in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i>.</p> <p>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 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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Q.4)		Write short notes on any two:	20
	i)	<p>Johnsy and Sue</p> <p>Johnsy is a young woman from California who has come to New York to be an artist Johnsy is a little immature and have blind belief that she is going to die with the fall of last leaf She is adventurous and daring or she would have not moves to artistic community at Greenwich Village, New York She eventually gives up too soon as she thought of giving up her passion to live Johnsy is a character developed through the indirect methods of revealing her thoughts, and her speech and her interactions with others The power of Johnsy's mind saves her, just as the doctor has told Sue Sue is an artist, who lives with Johnsy as her roommate She is a struggling artist trying to prove her painting skills She is independent minded A positive girl and optimistic about her goal She is caring individual, waiting on Johnsy and hoping for her recovery Persistent young girl having high aspirations</p>	
	ii)	<p>Old Man in "The Tell-Tale Heart"</p> <p>Old Man Alienated Physical appearance of Old Man Murder of Old Man</p>	
	iii)	<p>Concept of marriage in "The Story of an Hour"</p> <p>The Story of an Hour, Kate Chopin describes what married life was like in Missouri in the late 1900s Through veiled and not-so-veiled hints, the story insinuates that marriage is, in its nature, oppressing, and that the death of one person can be the freedom of another The moment she is informed that her husband has died she wept, whereas the author states that most women would have sat in disbelief, refusing to accept what has happened But then she realizes that his death has signed her emancipation, and began to rejoice In his death, Louise saw a new life for herself where she could be free, both in body and in spirit When Mrs. Mallard is through crying over Mr. Mallard's death, she shuts herself in her room. This could possibly represent that she was not free to portray her feelings and decided she had to hide them from her family and friends. It is symbolic that she faces the open window, where she can see "the new spring life" She does indeed love her husband, but loves more the freedom she</p>	

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		has been promised	
	iv)	Setting of the story "The Doll's House" The story opens in the beautiful home of the two wealthy New Zealand girls Other action in the story happens at the rural New Zealand school the girls attend with children from all classes of society These two main settings of the story illustrate the divide between the levels of society in rural around 1900 The story takes place in a couple of different locations in the region, the Burnells house and the school ground The Burnells are a relatively wealthy family, seeing as the children are respected and admired in school, and they also received the expensive dollhouse as a gift Therefore, their house is probably pretty big and rich As the story is told, we can gather that the Kelveys house is a little distant from the school, as the Kelvey children had to pass by the Burnells house in order to reach theirs The story was written by Mansfield in 1922, which was after the First World War The social context of the story is perhaps the most important element, since the theme revolves around it The Burnells were constantly inviting and getting invited by their friends, and their parents are also busy in their social occurrences Kelvey's always been neglected as they are found to be all alone throughout the story	
Q.5	A)	Write short notes on any two:	20
	i)	Mrs. Bennet's relationship with her children Mrs. Bennet's relationship with her daughters is not a close mother-daughter relationship She does not care much about knowing them She sees them mostly as tools to fulfill her own self-interests Her one and only concern is to see them married well One reason is that wealthy marriages will ensure that the girls have fortunes after the estate is entailed and that both she and her daughters will be provided for after her husband's death The other reason is that wealthy marriages, while increasing her daughters' social statuses, will also increase her own social status While Mrs. Bennet is fond of Jane, she makes it evident that her true favorite is Lydia Mrs. Bennet's indulgence led to Lydia's lack of principles and disgrace Mrs. Bennet's relationship with her daughters is governed by her treating them as instruments to wealth and social status. Jane is the loveliest instrument, Lydia is her favorite, and Elizabeth is her least favorite	

	ii)	<p>Use of irony in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> one of the most popular novels written by Jane Austen Jane Austen applies irony at different level Austen uses various means in depicting 18th century society Use of omniscient narrator enabling her to criticize in direct manner Irony on both upper and lower class of society Irony in the Structure of the Plot and the Narrator's Use of Rhetorical Irony Situational and dramatic irony Use of verbal irony- the very opening line of the book, "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife"</p>	
	iii)	<p><i>Pride and Prejudice</i> 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>Charlotte Lucas and Mr. Collins Although Charlotte's marriage of convenience to Mr. Collins is criticized by Elizabeth, her situation and marriage is much more realistic than is Elizabeth's for nineteenth-century Britain Elizabeth's story is a work of romantic fiction, but Charlotte's is a mirror of reality Even though Elizabeth cannot understand Charlotte's reasons for marrying Mr. Collins, she does respect Charlotte's sound management of her household and her ability to see as little of Mr. Collins as possible Whereas Elizabeth's relationship with Darcy was what Austen's female readers may dream of, Charlotte's marriage to Mr. Collins was the actual life they would most likely have to face Mr. Collins lacks dimensionality He is principally defined by his fatuousness, silliness, and stupidity; however, an analysis of the means by which Austen executes the portrait of Mr. Collins reveals a careful and layered artistic endeavor in characterization</p>	
<p>OR</p>			

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Q.5	B)	Write short notes on any two:	20
	i)	Importance of reputation in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> Preserving reputation as an important element in the novel Prevalence of value system important for Utterson and Enfield, both see gossip as a destroyer of reputation Even after Utterson suspecting Jekyll he keeps it as a secret as he cares for reputation Importance of reputation in the novel also reflects the importance of appearances, facades, and surfaces, which often hide a sordid underside Utterson being a true Victorian preserves appearance of order and decorum, even as he senses a vile truth lurking underneath	
	ii)	Point of view in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> The third person limited point of view picks one character and follows him around—in this case, Mr. Utterson. However, Mr. Utterson's point of view is supplemented by four other narratives Mr. Enfield's story of the door, the maid's account of the Carew murder, Dr. Lanyon's story, and Dr. Jekyll's confession. Narration draws out the suspense	
	iii)	Role of Friendship in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> Friendship in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> serves to drive the plot forward Aside from basic curiosity, Mr. Utterson is compelled to uncover the mystery of the evil man because of his friendship with Dr. Jekyll In trying to unravel the secret, his many friendships deliver crucial pieces of information In this sense, friendship acts as both a motivator and an enabler As for the friendship between Dr. Lanyon and Dr. Jekyll, it's certainly not as unconditional as the loyalty Mr. Utterson bears for Dr. Jekyll Instead, it's fraught with competition, anger, and eventually an irreconcilable quarrel. We see that friendships can be ruined by differences of opinion	
	iv)	Plot structure of <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> Mr. Utterson and Enfield's discussion on Mr. Hyde Utterson visits Dr. Lanyon a common friend of Jekyll Utterson visits laboratory of Dr. Jekyll, he encounters Hyde, amazed to see undefinable ugly Hyde After a period of year one night servant girl witnesses Hyde's murder of old man Sir Danvers Carew, a member of parliament and client of Utterson Inspector Poole's visit to Utterson Utterson suspects Hyde	

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			Jekyll produces letter to Utterson in which Hyde is apologizing Utterson finds similiarity between handwriting of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde Death of Lanyon Secret revealed to Mr. Utterson from Lanyon's letter about Dr. Jekyll's metamorphosis in to Hyde Dr. Jekyll's dilemma, his obsession with his darker side, death of Dr. Jekyll	
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