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F.Y.B.A English (Optional)

Set 6 - Semester I - November 2018

Answer Key Q.P.Code: 58618

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>Plot</p> <p>A series of interconnected events establishing connections, suggesting causes, showing relationships Elements- Introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, denouncement</p>
	iii)	<p>Gothic Novel</p> <p>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 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>Epistolary Novel Epistolary comes from a Greek word, <i>epistolē</i>, which means <i>letter</i> Epistolary is a literary <u>genre</u> pertaining to letters, in which writers use letters, journals and diary entries in their works, or they tell their stories or deliver messages through a series of letters Though the usual format of epistolary is letters, however, sometimes writers use other forms of documents such as newspaper clippings and diary entries Gained popularity in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Epistolary fiction dates back at least to ancient Roman times, but the epistolary novel as a distinct genre first gained prominence in Britain in the mid-eighteenth century Offers intimate insight into characters' thoughts and feelings without interference from the author, and advances the plot with dramatic immediacy Epistolary authors commonly wrote about questions of morality, and many epistolary novels are sentimental in nature Recently, you can see electronic documents like emails, blogs, radio and recordings have come into use in writings Examples</p>
	vi)	<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>

Q.2	a)	<p>Describe how the title of the story “The Open Window” relates to the theme of the story.</p> <p>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 Not until the end reader comes to know that Vera has tricked Nuttel The Open Window- frames the entire story</p>
OR		
	b)	<p>Discuss Nightingale’s sacrifice in Oscar Wilde’s “The Nightingale and the Rose”.</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 sacrifice and birth of the red rose Professor daughter’s denial to student for the ball dance, student’s disappointment, rejection conveys class consciousness and love for materialistic values No value of Nightingale sacrifice in cruel human world Nightingale sacrifice an example of humanity</p>
Q.3	A	<p>i) Jane Austen blends the theme of pride and prejudice with marriage through compromise in her novel <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>. Discuss.</p> <p>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</p>
OR		
	ii)	<p>Examine Jane Austen’s portrayal of women characters in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i></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</p>

			<p>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>
			OR
	B	i)	<p>How does Robert Louis Stevenson create mystery and suspense in the novel <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 Jekyll produces letter to Utterson in which Hyde is apologizing Utterson finds similarity 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>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 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</p>

		<p>curiosity in regard to actions of Mr. Hyde</p> <p>Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield are alike in the sense that they are reserved, formal, and scornful of gossip</p> <p>They are different in the sense that Mr. Utterson is well respected and then Enfield is much wilder</p> <p>Although both Utterson and Enfield protest that they prefer to mind their own business, both men actively seek to help others</p> <p>Examples or part from the novel showing Mr. Utterson's relations with Enfield</p>
Q.4)		Write short notes on any two:
	i)	<p>Climax of the story "The Last Leaf"</p> <p>Nutshell summary</p> <p>Main focus on the point when Sue asks Johnsy not to look out of window until her art is Completed</p> <p>Hope of Sue</p> <p>Sue's contact with Behrman</p> <p>Last leaf survives after stormy wind</p>
	ii)	<p>Old Man in "The Tell-Tale Heart"</p> <p>Old Man</p> <p>Alienated</p> <p>Physical appearance of Old Man</p> <p>Murder of Old Man</p>
	iii)	<p>Setting of "The Story of an Hour"</p> <p>One hour at the Mallard's home</p> <p>Story takes place within an hour</p> <p>Characters within the space as they don't have time to move about</p> <p>Mrs. Mallard confined to the house due to her medical condition</p> <p>Mrs. Mallard wants to be alone in her room and process her husband's death</p> <p>Sits in front of open window and starts feeling and experiencing her freedom</p> <p>She ends up with her last breathe in the same house</p>
	iv)	<p>Kezia and Isabel in "The Doll's House"</p> <p>Kezia stands out from her two sisters, Isabel and Lottie, in many ways</p> <p>She possesses a deeper sense of aesthetic susceptibility in that her immediate focal point in the dollhouse was the small, oil lamp that stood in the middle of the dollhouse's dining room table</p> <p>This demonstrates that the author wants to use Kezia to represent the aspects of beauty and humanity which Burnells lacks</p> <p>Isabel</p> <p>Isabell Burnell is the eldest of the Burnell sisters and the one who seems to be the most popular in school</p> <p>Like her sisters, she is not depicted in terms of outer characterisation, as she is more important because of the views she represents</p>



			regarding social status When she and her sisters receive the doll's house, she is equally excited However, at school, Isabel shows that she is bossy and domineering both over her sisters and over others
Q.5	A)		Write short notes on any two:
		i)	Central idea of the novel <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> Critical analysis of the novel Focus on the theme – Love versus Class and Reputation Concept of true love in the novel
		ii)	Importance of Lydia-Wickham episode Lydia youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet Flirtatious man-hunter, no values and no sense of responsibilities Portrayed as an uncivilized, idle, irrational 16 year old girl 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
		iii)	Use of irony in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> Pride and Prejudice one of the most popular novels written by Jane Austen Jane Austen applies irony at different level Austen uses various means in depicting 18 th 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"
		iv)	Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet Mr. Bennet married Mrs. Bennet out of her beauty, humor, and young appearance Parents of five daughters Mrs. Bennet seems to be a very weak minded woman and her husband don't appear to have a very strong or affectionate relationship The two characters are very different. While he is more interested in books, she is more of the foolish type who focus her attention mostly on her daughters The tone used by Mr. Bennet with Mrs. Bennet is mostly sarcasm Although Mr Bennet tries to ignore Mrs. Bennet's foolishness, he usually just makes fun of her instead Austen gives the implication that Mr Bennet truly doesn't enjoy being in a relationship with such a foolish woman and that he finds it hard to

		even love her
		OR
Q.5	B)	Write short notes on any two:
	i)	<p>Plot of the novel <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i>.</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 Dr. Jekyll's dilemma, his obsession with his darker side. death of Dr. Jekyll</p>
	ii)	<p>Circumstances that led to the murder of Carew</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>
	iii)	<p>Silence as a motif in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i></p> <p>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</p>

			<p>Utterson refuses to share his suspicions about Jekyll throughout his investigation of his client's predicament</p> <p>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</p> <p>Ultimately, the two kinds of silence in the novel indicate two different notions about the interaction of the rational and the irrational</p>
		iv)	<p>Theme of good Vs evil in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i></p> <p>Good vs. evil is basically the novel's biggest theme</p> <p>More specifically, <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> is easily viewed as an allegory about the good and evil that exist in all men</p> <p>The battle between good and evil rages within the individual</p> <p>Since Hyde seems to be taking over, one could argue that evil is stronger than good</p> <p>Dual personality</p> <p>Transformation of Jekyll into Hyde</p> <p>Death of Hyde-symbolically death of evil</p>