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F.Y.B.A English (Optional)

Set 5 - Semester I - November 2018

Answer Key Q.P.Code: 52619

Duration: 3 Hours

Marks: 100

Q.1)		Write short notes on any four:
	i)	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
	ii)	Character Explain different types of characters – Static & Dynamic, Major & Minor, Protagonist & Antagonist
	iii)	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
	iv)	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
	v)	Bildungsroman A Bildungsroman is a story of the growing up of a sensitive person who looks for answers to his questions through different experiences Generally, such a novel starts with a loss or a <u>tragedy</u> that disturbs the main character emotionally He or she leaves on a journey to fill that vacuum During the journey, the <u>protagonist</u> gains maturity gradually and with difficulty Usually, the plot depicts a <u>conflict</u> between the protagonist and the

			<p>values of society Finally, he or she accepts those values and they are accepted by the society, ending the dissatisfaction Novel also known as a coming-of-age novel 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>Explore the themes of love, hope, friendship and Sacrifice in O'Henry's "The Last Leaf". Love and friendship between Johnsy and Sue Sue's role in creating hope in Johnsy Sue's meeting with Behrman Behrman's masterpiece -- hope in Johny's life Behrman's Sacrifice</p>
			OR
	b)		<p>Comment on the theme of marriage and freedom in Kate Chopin's "The Story of an Hour". 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 has been promised</p>
Q.3	A	i)	<p><i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is a novel largely about love relationship, but without any description of passions-Discuss.</p>

		<p>Portrayal of women in England in 1880s</p> <p>Bennet daughters leading comfortable life in the absence of son</p> <p>Mrs. Bennet, mother of five daughters living frenzied life trying to orchestrate marriages for her daughters</p> <p>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 falls in love with Mr. Bingley</p> <p>Elizabeth- heroine and most sensible of the Bennets has prejudice for Darcy in the start, later situation makes her understand and realize his good qualities finally starts feeling for him</p> <p>Lydia- flirtatious man-hunters, no values and no sense of responsibilities gets eloped with Wickham, runs from house and finally get married. Marriage is not out of love but rather immature and age factor</p> <p>Charlotte Lucas- values for money and gets married to Mr. Collins</p> <p>Bingley though likes Jane but gets caught in class strata</p> <p>Darcy starts appreciating Elizabeth qualities and fell for her</p> <p>Thus all the characters are involved in love with without passion</p>
		OR
	ii)	<p>In which ways is Elizabeth different from the rest of the Bennet family? What does the contrast reveal about her character?</p> <p>Elizabeth is one of the only characters in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> who changes significantly over the course of the story</p> <p>Her distinctive quality is her extreme perceptiveness, which she uses to assess others at the beginning of the novel and understand her own flaws at the end</p> <p>Most of the other Bennets are stuck in their ways - Jane is eternally optimistic. Lydia and Mrs. Bennet are frivolous</p> <p>Mr. Bennet is sarcastic and cynical, and so on</p> <p>Elizabeth regularly reflects on the events in her life</p> <p>She learns to question herself whereas most of the others act as though they have settled on a certain worldview</p> <p>Elizabeth is therefore a true individual who adapts to the world around her, and seeks constantly to better understand her desires so that she can find happiness.</p>
		OR
B	i)	<p>Critically analyse the relationship between Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i>.</p> <p>Novel begins with the bond of two friends cum relative-Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield</p> <p>Utterson is a very serious man with high morals, works as a lawyer, has a number of</p> <p>close and trusted friends, above all is loyal</p> <p>Enfield, like Utterson, is a gentleman, who places tremendous</p>

		<p>importance on morality. Unlike Utterson, he fails to have any 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>
		OR
	ii)	<p>Trace the Gothic elements in the novel <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> by Robert Louis Stevenson.</p> <p>Scientific discourse and the Victorian Gothic greatly emphasized in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i></p> <p>The work is associated with the mental condition of a 'split personality'</p> <p>The Gothic element of <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> is represented via the theme of doubling</p> <p>Horrifying transformation of Dr. Henry Jekyll into the atavistic murderer Edward Hyde</p> <p>The transformation is generated by the fear of regression, as both men are revealed to be the same person</p> <p>Dr. Jekyll's home also represents the Gothic in its double aspects</p> <p>The house provides a contrasting space, used both for Dr. Jekyll's domestic purposes and his scientific experiments</p> <p>Back-alley enables an appropriate means for Hyde</p> <p>Murders occur, brutalities are committed, there is a shadowing workshop, a mystery that is unsolved</p> <p>The book is also framed from the viewpoint of a curious bystander, a detective of sorts, who, piece by piece, puts the puzzle together</p> <p>It is a mystery, filled with suspense and unexplained occurrences, and Gothic literature often has those traits</p> <p>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)	i)	<p>Write short notes on any two:</p> <p>Plot structure of "The Open Window"</p> <p>Arrival of Framton Nuttel to a village to spend some time as suggested by doctor</p> <p>Nuttel's sister sets up things for her brother</p> <p>Nuttel's visit to Sappleton's family</p> <p>Vera informs and gives detail description to Nuttel the reason behind the open window</p> <p>Arrival of Mrs. Sappleton on the scene and talk about his family</p>

Sudden disappearance of Nuttel with panic
 Explanation of Vera for the strange behavior of Nuttel

ii) **Student and Professor's daughter in "The Nightingale and the Rose"**

The Student

A student is someone who is a student is a learner, who attends some type of educational institution
 The Student is the complete opposite of the Nightingale's character and the antagonist
 It is ironic he is called "Student" because it implies he is smart, which he may be book smart
 But is very dense in matters of the heart
 He is not a true lover, ignorant to true beauty, and doesn't appreciate the true beauty of things
 His selfishness led to the death of the Nightingale, and he remains ignorant because he doesn't even know about it

The Professor's Daughter

In the story, the Professor's daughter seems to be the antagonist of the story because she is vain, mean, ungrateful, materialistic, but she is just (the most important) secondary character
 She is the epitome of the opposite of love, which is not hate
 Its the selfishness she exudes
 The Student may not be a true lover, but it is due to his blatant ignorance
 In her case, it is due to her self centeredness and blatant disregard for the Student's feelings.
 I believe that the Nightingale and the Student are foil characters she is the true foil character of the Nightingale because she is the apple of the Student's eye while it is the Nightingale who truly loves him

iii) **The narrator of "The Tell-Tale Heart"**

First person narrator
 Narrator trying to prove his sanity
 Dreadfully nervous character
 Unaware of the difference between the "real" and the "unreal"
 Alone and friendless in the world
 Often pretends to be an omniscient narrator, tells the story how the old man feels
 In the process of his insanity becomes murderer

iv) **Class consciousness in "The Doll's House"**

Burnell and Kelvey's family

			Isabel and her family rude attitude towards Kelvey's sisters Focus on Doll house as a symbol of class consciousness
Q.5	A)		Write short notes on any two:
		i)	<p>Charlotte Lucas and Mr. Collins</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Mr. Collins lacks dimensionality</p> <p>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>The reactions displayed by Mr. Bennet and Elizabeth upon reading Mr. Collins's conciliatory first letter, for instance, provide evidence that the stupidity inherent to his character can be gauged solely through exposure to his writing</p> <p>Mr. Collins thus represents an extreme reaction to his social context, particularly, his exposure to the Olympian Lady Catherine de Bourgh, who inspires in his character a servility that runs counter to his vanity</p> <p>In awe of the rarefied upper echelon that Lady Catherine ostensibly occupies, Mr. Collins comes to revere her in a manner best described as fawning</p> <p>After rejection of Elizabeth, he marries Charlotte Lucas</p> <p>Later both proves to be helpful in bringing Elizabeth and Darcy close to each other</p>
		ii)	<p>Plot of <i>Pride and Prejudice</i></p> <p>News of a wealthy young gentleman named Charles Bingley rented the manor of Netherfield Park causes a great stir in the nearby village of Longbourn, especially in the Bennet household</p> <p>The Bennets have five unmarried daughters—from oldest to youngest, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Kitty, and Lydia—and Mrs. Bennet is desperate to see them all married</p> <p>Bennets social visit to Mr. Bingley</p> <p>Love story of Jane-Bingley, Elizabeth-Darcy, Lydia-Wickham, Charlotte-Collins</p>

67

			<p>Fondness of Bingley's sister for Darcy Importance of Lydia-Wickham episode Happy ending</p>
		iii)	<p>Theme of parenthood in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> Parenthood is indeed an important theme in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> The deficiencies in parental supervision over children that are brought into prominence by the author Mr. Bennet's Indifference and Mrs. Bennet's Stupidity The Failure of Mr. Bennet to Put a Check upon Lydia and Kitty Mr. Bennet's Evasion of Responsibility The Failure of Mr. Darcy's Parents</p>
		iv)	<p>Class structure in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> 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. Collins 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>
			OR
Q.5	B)		<p>Write short notes on any two:</p>
		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 as he or she would be unable to detect the relationship between Jekyll and Hyde</p>
		ii)	<p>Importance of reputation in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> Preserving reputation as an important element in the novel</p>