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F.Y.B.A English (Optional)

Set 4 - Semester I - November 2018

Answer Key Q.P.Code: 58620

Duration: 3 Hours

Marks: 100

Q.1)	Write short notes on any four:
i)	<p>Character Explain different types of characters – Static & Dynamic, Major & Minor, Protagonist & Antagonist</p>
ii)	<p>Elements of Plot A series of interconnected events establishing connections, suggesting causes, showing relationships Elements- Introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, denouncement</p>
iii)	<p>Picaresque Novel Reaction against the absurd unrealities and idealism of the pastoral, sentimental, and chivalric novels Represents the beginning of modern Realism Authors attacked political, religious, and military matters Comic elements are omnipresent Novel is autobiographical and episodic in nature Refers to fiction that follows the adventures of a rouge character The <i>Picaros</i> ordinarily write in their old age about their experiences as idealistic youths Tone is hard, cynical, bitter Humor abounds Portrays corrupt and ugly society Examples</p>
iv)	<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>
v)	<p>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</p>

		<p>During the journey, the <u>protagonist</u> gains maturity gradually and with difficulty</p> <p>Usually, the plot depicts a <u>conflict</u> between the protagonist and the values of society</p> <p>Finally, he or she accepts those values and they are accepted by the society, ending the dissatisfaction</p> <p>Novel also known as a coming-of-age novel</p> <p>Examples</p>
	vi)	<p>Science Fiction</p> <p>Genre of fiction dealing with imaginative content such as futuristic settings, futuristic science, science and technology, space travel, time travel, parallel universe and extraterrestrial life</p> <p>Rational writing about alternative worlds or people, other universe or dimensions</p> <p>Characters include aliens, androids, human robots, future human evolution characters</p> <p>Paranormal abilities such as mind control, telepathy, telekinesis and teleportation</p> <p>Elements- Speculation, science impacts, setting</p> <p>Genres- Dystopia, Apocalyptic, Holocaust, and Post-Apocalyptic, Cyberpunk, Soft/Sociological Science Fiction, Space Opera etc.</p> <p>Examples</p>
Q.2	a)	<p>Discuss Oscar Wilde's "The Nightingale and the Rose" as a story of true love.</p> <p>The nightingale is the representative of believers in true love</p> <p>She selflessly sacrifices herself for the love she believes exists between the student and the girl, using her life to revive the rose bush – symbol of love, which had been ruined by the harsh winter – symbol of people's cynicism and materialism, which has weakened the force of love. However, the student and the girl do not appreciate her martyrdom and love is ultimately tossed aside</p> <p>This can be interpreted as a parent-child relationship – the nightingale unconditionally wants the best for the student, just as a mother might care about her child, but the student is ungrateful</p> <p>The nightingale is contrasted with the human characters – she believes in the intrinsic value of love, while the girl only believes in the material benefits her suitors can offer</p> <p>The nightingale says that love cannot be bought by anything, yet ironically, she gives up her life to create a rose to "buy" the girl's love for the student</p> <p>The student is also different from the nightingale, giving up as soon as the girl turns him down and rejecting love completely</p>
		<p>OR</p>

	b)	<p>How has Katherine Mansfield discussed the theme of class, prejudice, hope and equality in "The Doll's House"?</p> <p>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 Kezia's role in attempting to eradicate line of class and prejudice and hope for equality</p>
Q.3	A	<p>i) Justify the title <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> by Jane Austen.</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 Theme of judgment runs throughout the novel as prejudging people is a favorite pastime illustrated by the opening sentence of the novel The two main characters are both guilty of pride and prejudice and must learn the errors of their ways before they can live "happily ever after" Elizabeth Bennet, Austen's heroine, believes herself to be a very shrewd judge of character, but her pride allows herself to fall victim of her own set of prejudices On the other hand, Darcy is proud of his refinement and superiority of social standing. This leads him to a general prejudice for all those below his social status Elizabeth's prejudice stems from her pride when she is offended by Darcy's refusal to dance with her and this lead her to be prejudiced with him. Her prejudice clouds her clear judgment and foresight and she believes the poor account of Darcy as related by Wickham and blinded by prejudice, she rejects his proposal Both suffer from the faults of pride and prejudice, but they are also the necessary defects of desirable merits: self-respect and intelligence Lydia-Wickham episode</p>
		OR
	ii)	<p>How does Jane Austen portray two societies and 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. 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
	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 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
			OR
		ii)	Highlight on the importance of setting in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> by Robert Louis Stevenson. Robert Louis Stevenson's novella <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> is set in London during the Victorian era, a very morally restrictive era and the same era Stevenson grew up in Other aspects of the setting include where and what time of day individual scenes take place. Gothic and science setting
Q.4)			Write short notes on any two:
		i)	Climax of the story "The Last Leaf" Nutshell summary Main focus on the point when Sue asks Johnsy not to look out of window until her art is Completed Hope of Sue Sue's contact with Behrman Last leaf survives after stormy wind
		ii)	Importance of window in "The Open Window" Nutshell summary Framing of stories by Vera Only possible due to open window in the house Creates mystery and suspense
		iii)	The narrator of "The Tell-Tale Heart" First person narrator Narrator trying to prove his sanity

			<p>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</p>
		iv)	<p>Louise Mallard Louise Mallard is the protagonist of "The Story of an Hour". The entire story is about her preservation Chopin portrays Mrs. Mallard as a woman who is in deep suffering She is not only suffering from a marriage she is not happy with, but she is also suffering from her medical condition Her longing for freedom Her death</p>
Q.5	A)		<p>Write short notes on any two:</p>
		i)	<p>Central idea of <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</p>
		ii)	<p>Elizabeth Bennet's sense of wit and humour The second daughter in the Bennet family Most intelligent, quick-witted, is the protagonist of the novel One of the most well-known female characters in English Literature 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 Possesses some of the masculine qualities but retains her feminine "softness" Errs in judging three persons- Charlotte, Wickham and Darcy Able to tackle situations Wins the heart of Darcy in novel and overall readers</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>Relationship between 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</p>
			OR
Q.5	B)		Write short notes on any two:
		i)	<p>Duality of human nature in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> Dr. Jekyll confession to Utterson for his fascination for duality of his own nature and is scared that it will harm people His obsession with his darker encourages plot of the novel Jekyll's transformation into Hyde as a psychological implication Tension between good, social Jekyll with harm and mayhem Hyde Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde though one personality but with the change of name their appearance too changes Jekyll's disorder reflects on the other characters, and raises the question of just how upright, moral, and governed by reason they truly are</p>
		ii)	<p>Element of mystery in the novel <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> Suspense associated with mysteries abounds in the novel Enfield shares history of Mr. Hyde with Utterson Utterson shocked to see the letter of Mr. Hyde by Dr. Jekyll Finds similarity between the writings of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde Murder of Danvers Carew Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde – same person with dual nature and personality</p>
		iii)	<p>Theme of good Vs evil in <i>Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> Good vs. evil is basically the novel's biggest theme 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 The battle between good and evil rages within the individual Since Hyde seems to be taking over, one could argue that evil is stronger than good Dual personality Transformation of Jekyll into Hyde Death of Hyde-symbolically death of evil</p>

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iv)	<p>Hyde's reason for committing suicide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Utterson visits Dr. Lanyon a common friend of JekyllUtterson visits laboratory of Dr. Jekyll, he encounters Hyde, amazed to see undefinable ugly HydeInspector Poole's visit to UttersonUtterson suspects HydeJekyll produces letter to Utterson in which Hyde is apologizingUtterson finds similarity between handwriting of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. HydeDeath of LanyonSecret revealed to Mr. Utterson from Lanyon's letter about Dr. Jekyll's metamorphosis in to HydeDr. Jekyll's dilemma, his obsession with his darker side, death of Dr. Jekyll
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