

B. A. Fourth Semester – English Literature

Que: 1; A) Narrate in your own words the story of ‘A Tiger for Malgudi’.

Ans: In ‘A Tiger for Malgudi’, it is shown how the Sanyasi approaches the tiger. A Swamy lived in a remote part of a jungle. He was living in the company of a tiger. The peasants heard of this strange companionship. They believed that there was something divine in their relationship. They thought that the Swamy was a holy man.

One day a group of peasants visited the Swamy. They were afraid of the tiger living with the Swamy, so they stood at a distance and called out Swamiji. The Swamy did not like their calling him “Swamiji”. He told them he was no ‘swamiji’, but asked them to come. The Swami asked them why they had come at all. They answered that it was for his ‘darshan’. He told them not to use that word as it was not proper. Then he asked them to come closer to him. They said they had come to sit at his feet. Again Swamy objected to the use of word ‘feet’.

The Swamy explained that he was not great. It was true that a swamy was usually bearded and wore scanty clothes. But he did not wear a shirt because he had none. He was not different from them. They were equals and there was no need to pay homage to him.

The Swamy told them not to spoil their mind with thoughts of the tiger. They placed the baskets of flowers and fruits before him and requested him to accept them. The peasants explained the purpose of their visit. He explained to the peasants that all causes of rivalry and clash were senseless and advised the not to fight. No cause was worth a clash. He advised them that they should not depend upon a tiger or a bearded man to help them settle their differences. If they were ready to hate and wanted to destroy each other, they might find hundred reasons.

Que: Sketch the character of Gangu.

Ans: Gangu is a delightful character portrait in the story 'The Child' by Munshi Premchand.

Gangu was a Brahmin by caste. He served in the household of the narrator. He was very much different from other servants. He was away from all the vices. As he was a proud of his high caste, he did not bow to his master. He is short-tempered

Of course, he showed no characteristics of an ideal Brahmin. Unlike the Brahmins he was not educated, did not take bath in the river or pray regularly. But as a Brahmin, he expected respect and service from others.

But his broad social mind is exposed in the way he marries Gomti, a widow of a bad reputation. In spite of people's criticism and resent from his master, he married to the widow and lived happily.

Gangu had strong convictions of the man-woman relationship. He believes that a woman should not live where she doesn't find love and respect.

The orthodox Gangu showed progressive approach when he did not bother about the past life of Gomti. His pure love for others is revealed when he accepts Gomti with the child from her previous husband.

Thus Gangu is a good man with a kind, devoted and generous heart. We are impressed by the courage and sincerity of Gangu. He proved to be a noble human being.

Que-1-A) Describe the personality of Gangu before his marriage.

The Child' is a beautiful story by the famous writer, Munshi Premchand. He brought a new sense of social awareness in people through his novels and short stories. He is respected as an outstanding short story writer.

Gangu was a servant in the narrator's house. He differed from other servants. He took pride in being a Brahmin. Like others, he did not bow to his master. He did not even touch the used utensils. Gangu never fanned the narrator when sweating. But when other servants are not present, and if need arises, Gangu himself fans the narrator in show of favour. He was short-tempered and didn't like the criticism. He had no friends. He did not sit with other servants, because he thinks it is below dignity for him. He never mixed up with other people. He had no addiction of bhang and other bad habits.

Like other Brahmins, he was not educated, but expected others to offer due respect and service to him. He did not perform any religious rituals or bathe in the river.

Once he approached the narrator and was trying to say something to the narrator. But he was hesitating. But the narrator asked him to speak quickly as he is very busy. So that Gangu reveals the issue. He wanted to quit work because he is going to marry. He is going to marry Gomati Devi who has two ex-husbands. The narrator was shocked and he did not want Gangu to marry her because she doesn't hold a very good name in public. But Gangu believed in her and stated that people are mistaking her. He expressed to the narrator that nothing is her fault. Gangu is less of a Brahmin in his deeds and actions. But he is more a human being and he holds humanity as his primary trait.

Que- 1-A) : Narrate the story 'The Child' in your own words.

Or

How does Gangu convince the narrator about the character of Gomati?

Ans: 'The Child' is a beautiful story by the famous writer, Munshi Premchand. He brought a new sense of social awareness in people through his novels and short stories. He is respected as an outstanding short story writer.

'The child' is a story which is narrated by the narrator who is a generous, rich man. Gangu was one of the servants who served his master. Gangu was a Brahmin. He was different from many other servants in the household. He was away from all the vices. Of course he showed no characteristics of an ideal Brahmin.

Once he went to the narrator in private and declared that he wanted to leave the job because he was going to marry, Gomati Devi who had been driven away twice by her two past husbands. She lived in the same mohalla. All believed her to be low in character. But Gangu's opinion was different. The narrator tried to stop but Gangu said that it was not her fault. Nobody understood her. Finally he left the job. The narrator thought that very soon Gomatidevi and Gangu will get separated but they lived happily.

But once Gomati ran away. The narrator was happy thinking that he proved true. Gangu was upset but still had faith in her. After one month when the narrator returned from Nainital, Gangu came to him again. He had a new born baby in his hand. He was extremely happy. He searched and found Gomati out. She had run away because she was going to be the mother and Gangu was not father of that child. But Gangu was very generous. The narrator tried hard to provoke him against Gomati but he was firm in his love. He accepted the child as a gift from the god.

Finally, seeing Gangu's feeling and generosity, the narrator was touched and offered his blessing to the baby.

Que -1 B- What was Johnsy's condition after Pneumonia visited her?

'The Last Leaf' is the most touching short of O'Henry. Johnsy and Sue were both friends and they had a joint studio. Once Johnsy had an attack of Pneumonia. Her weak body was helpless to bear the severity of the attack. She lay miserable in her bed. But her condition was deteriorating day by day. As her condition had alarmed Sue, she invited the doctor to examine her friend Johnsy.

According to the doctor, Johnsy's condition was worrisome. She did not show any signs of improvement despite good treatment. He thought that perhaps she had lost her will to live. Hence, no medicine could help her in this negative state of mind.

It was autumn and the ivy creeper leaves on the opposite brick wall were falling gradually. This depressed an already ill Johnsy. Strangely enough, she associated her falling health with the leaves. Sue became worried because Johnsy would lie in her bed without moving, just gazing out of the window. Johnsy had pneumonia and it seemed curable but her condition indicated otherwise.

Johnsy was emotionally disturbed. In fact, she had an attack of depression too. Johnsy's life could be saved by reviving her interest in things around her. She was in a state of depression and had to be convinced that she could recover fully if she had the will to live. Sue talked about clothes and fashions to draw Johnsy's interest in things around her. She also moved her drawing-board to Johnsy's room and whistled as she painted, to keep Johnsy's mind off her illness.

But Johnsy kept looking out of the window and counted backwards to note the number of leaves left on the ivy-creeper. She believed that she would die when the last leaf fell whereas the leaves were falling due to brutal wind and rain during the autumn season.

Que-1 B) How did Behrman save Johnsy's life.

OR

Describe the last leaf in your own words.

'The Last Leaf' is the most touching short of O'Henry. Johnsy and Sue were both friends and they had a joint studio. Once Johnsy had an attack of Pneumonia and was on the point of death. According to the doctor, Johnsy's condition was worrisome. She did not show any signs of improvement despite good treatment. She started to believe that when the last leaf fell from an ivy vine that watched through the window, she would die. Sue became worried because Johnsy would lie in her bed without moving, just gazing out of the window.

Behrman was a sixty-year-old painter. He lived on the ground floor of the same building as Sue and Johnsy. Sue shared her worry with him. His lifelong dream was to paint a masterpiece. One night, the last leaf fell. Behrman, fellow artist and a friend, painted a leaf on the wall out of the compassion for Johnsy.

The next morning Johnsy got up and looked out of the window. To her great surprise, she saw the single ivy leaf on the vine. In spite of the heavy rain and wind, it was surprising that the leaf did not fall. Johnsy began to recover. However, having spent the night outdoors, Behrman got an attack of Pneumonia from which he did not recover. Sue told Johnsy that Behrman had died of Pneumonia that day in the hospital. Thinking that the painted leaf was the real, Johnsy recovered from illness. They found a lantern still lighted and a ladder that had been dragged from the place and some scattered brushes. In fact, what Johnsy saw the painting of the ivy leaf on the brick wall that was Behrman's masterpiece which gave a new life to Johnsy.

Que.1-B- Justify the title of the story ‘The Last Leaf’.

Ans: ‘The Last Leaf’ is the most touching short of O’Henry. Johnsy and Sue were both friends and they had a joint studio. Once Johnsy had an attack of Pneumonia and was on the point of death. She started to believe that when the last leaf fell from an ivy vine that that watched through the window, she would die. Sue told Behrman about this and he knew what was to be done.

One night, the last leaf fell. Behrman, fellow artist and a friend, painted a leaf on the wall out of the compassion for Johnsy. The next morning Johnsy got up and looked out of the window. To her great surprise, she saw the single ivy leaf on the vine. In spite of the heavy rain and wind, it was surprising that the leaf did not fall. Johnsy began to recover. However, having spent the night outdoors, Behrman got an attack of Pneumonia. from which he did not recover. Sue told Johnsy that Behrman had died of Pneumonia that day in the hospital. Thinking that the painted leaf was the real, Johnsy recovered from illness. They found a lantern still lighted and a ladder that had been dragged from the place and some scattered brushes. In fact, what Johnsy saw the painting of the ivy leaf on the brick wall. And that was Behrman’s masterpiece which gave a new life to Johnsy. The title ‘The Last Leaf’ is also, therefore, quite suitable.

Que 1-B: Describe the circumstances in which the banker and lawyer enters into a bet.

Ans: In the present story ‘The Bet’, Anton Chekhov shows that a life dedicated to study and contemplation can find an interest in worldly life.

The banker had been a very rich man 15 years back. One autumn evening, he arranged a party at his residence. The reputed persons and intellectuals of the town were invited for the party. Some of the invitees were busy in some clever conversations. Death penalty was also a topic of their conversations. Some of the participants supported its continuance. To them it relieves man of his sorrows and sufferings instantly. So they argued for it. There were others who wanted it to be discontinued. To them, it gives no chance to a man to reform himself. Its continuance was a mark of savagery and barbarism of the modern society. There was a young lawyer in the party. He was totally against the capital punishment. He rejected outrightly the banker’s plea that life-imprisonment killed man bit by bit. He supported the reformatory aspect of it. At this the banker offered to pay two millions to a person as a bet, who would undergo a solitary imprisonment for five years. The lawyer accepts the challenge and told that he would undergo the solitary imprisonment not for five but for complete 15 year. Then they discussed between themselves other terms and conditions of the bet.

Que: 2- A) Summarise the story of novel ‘Animal Farm’.

Ans: *Animal Farm* is an allegorical novella by George Orwell which is published in 1945. This novel is an allegory. It reflects events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917.

The story begins with a secret meeting. This meeting was called upon of all the farm animals on Manor Farm by Old Major, the old boar. He states that a rebellion against their human master, Mr Jones, will one day come.

One night, Farmer Jones goes to bed and forgets to feed the animals. So the animals go into the barn to feed themselves. Farmer Jones finds them and whips them but the animals fight back. The men lose and they are chased off the farm.

Now they are free, the animals all agree on the Seven Commandments that they will live by. The farm is renamed 'Animal Farm'. There is hope for a better future.

The pigs start to order the other animals around and take more food than they should. The animals bravely fight off a human attempt to retake the farm, this becomes known as 'The Battle of the Cowshed'. There's a lot of tension between Napoleon and Snowball. Snowball wants to build a windmill but Napoleon doesn't. So Napoleon tells his dogs to attack Snowball. Snowball survives and escapes the mean dogs. After Napoleon takes over the farm, he changes his mind and wants to build a windmill.

Napoleon reduces the rations and rights of the animals and starts breaking the commandments. There is another invasion by the men and the windmill is blown up.

Napoleon and the other pigs learn to walk on their hind legs, wear human clothes and carry whips. Despite all their hard work, the animals of the farm are right back to where they began, hungry, scared and exploited by those in charge.

Que: 2-A) Sketch the character of Old Major in ‘Animal Farm’.

Animal Farm is an allegorical novella by George Orwell which is published in 1945. This novel is an allegory. It reflects events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917.

Old Major is the oldest pig at Manor Farm. He is also the prize pig of Mr. Jones's and is greatly respected by the other animals. Old Major has a strange dream and expresses the dream to the farm animals in a large gathering. There he says that the humans, such as Mr. Jones, are evil and gluttonous. He says that humans use the farm animals for their products and return no benefits to them. He claims that "Man is the only creature that consumes without producing." Old Major calls the animals to join together in saying, "All men are enemies. All animals are comrades." In doing so he asks the animals to rebel against the tyranny of the human race so that the animals may make their labour their own.

Old Major's complaint allegorically points to the faults of Tsarist rule in the Russian Empire and the working classes' wish for more control. After his speech, he leads the animals in a song called *Beasts of England*, causing an uproar, which wakes Mr. Jones. After Mr. Jones shoots into the darkness, the animals scatter and go to sleep. However, Old Major has sown the seeds of rebellion in the animals, launching the process of revolt.

Old Major dies a few months before the revolution. So he never gets to see his ideas play out in the real world. But Napoleon does eventually reveals Old Major's ideals to the other animals. The other animals followed it reverently. Old Major was visionary, optimistic, and pure. Old Major's ideals are simple in their utopian principles. But when the pigs Snowballs and Napoleon begin to reinterpret Old Major's words, his legacy becomes somewhat mutated.

While Old Major represents Karl Marx and his economic and political ideas such as the equal sharing of labor and resources. Old Major also represents Vladimir Lenin, a Russian revolutionary leader who led the overthrow of Tsarist rule in Russia. Like Old Major, Lenin incited rebellion but died not long after establishing the Soviet Union. He was unable to oversee the process of recreating society under Communist ideals. Before his death, Lenin expressed concern over the two very different men who would assume power: Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin, who are represented by Snowball and Napoleon, respectively.

Que-2-A) Animal farm as a political satire.

A satire is a work of literature which uses humor, irony and exaggeration to criticize people, places or events. In *Animal Farm*, Orwell attempts to satirise the Russian Revolution of 1917. In the Revolution, Bolsheviks came to power and the totalitarian rule of Joseph Stalin began in 1924. This is made clear when the idealistic animals in the farm. They represent the Bolsheviks who overthrow their human master, Mr. Jones, and take control of the farm for themselves.

The major players are animals but their failings are all too recognisably human. They begin with an idealistic attempt to form a new society. This society would be liberated from the tyranny of humans. This would be founded on the principle of equality and freedom for everyone. But all goes wrong as the pigs take over. Backed up by the brute power of the dogs, they appropriate all manner of comforts and even luxuries for themselves. Simultaneously, they reduce the other animals to the same condition of slavery that they suffered under humans before.

Over time, one of the pigs, Napoleon, rises to become the leading figure on the farm. Like Joseph Stalin, Napoleon is single-minded, ambitious and prepared to use violence to achieve his aims. Napoleon's conflict with Snowball mirrors the conflict between Joseph Stalin and another Bolshevik leader, Leon Trotsky. This resulted in Leon Trotsky's expulsion from the Soviet Union.

In his novel, *Animal Farm*, Orwell clearly satirises the political events in Russia and on the leadership of Joseph Stalin. Specifically, he argues that Stalinism did not improve the lives of the people of Russia. Just like it did not improve the lives of the animals on the farm. In fact, Napoleon was even more cruel than Mr. Jones. Similarly, Stalin was far worse than any of his political predecessors. The theme in *Animal Farm* maintains that in every society there are leaders who, if given the opportunity, will likely abuse their power. However, the satire of *Animal Farm* is not tied to any one time or place. Its lessons are universal, and conveyed in memorable fashion. In this way, it acclaims as a powerful and relevant literary work.

Que-2-A) Why does Mollie run away from Farm.

Mollie is a young white horse who pulls Mr. Jones's carriage at Manor Farm. She is an ornamental animal and self-centered. She does not have many uses, and she enjoys being a pet to the people. When the worker animals drive out the humans, Mollie worries that she will not live a pampered lifestyle any more.

Mollie cared more about ribbons and sugar cubes than the tenets of Animalism. She asks Snowball if there will still be sugar after the rebellion. The animals consider that a stupid question. Snowball tells her that sugar is not a necessity. So of course, they will not have any. They have no way to make sugar on the farm. Because they do not want to trade with humans. Snowball tells her that her ribbons are "the badge of slavery" and she will not wear them. When they tour the house, Mollie steals a ribbon.

Mollie is useless on the farm. She doesn't want to do any work. She would rather spend her time gazing at her own reflection in the drinking pool. She doesn't wake up early enough, and she knocks off work early by pretending she stepped on a stone. She makes "excellent excuses" so she generally gets away with it. When the animals learn to read, Mollie refuses to learn any letters but the ones that make up her own name. During the battle, she hides under hay at the sound of the first shot.

Mollie is spotted talking to Mr. Pilkington, a neighbor, through the hedge. She lets him stroke her nose. Clover is troubled by this, but Mollie denies it. Later, they find her hiding ribbons.

Three days later Mollie disappeared. For some weeks nothing was known of her whereabouts, then the pigeons reported that they had seen her carrying the cart of the humans.

In the end, Mollie runs away to enjoy the comforts of living with people. All she wants is to be loved and admired and, without any humans around, this will not happen.

Que 2 A: What are the commandments Major give to the animals?

Ans: *Animal Farm* is an allegorical novella by George Orwell which is published in 1945. This novel is an allegory. It reflects events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917.

Napoleon, Snowball and Squealer develop Old Major's idea. The idea is that animals have a right to freedom and equality into "a complete system of thought" which they call Animalism. The central beliefs of Animalism are expressed in the Seven Commandments, painted on the wall of the big barn.

These commandments are:

1. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.
2. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.
3. No animal shall wear clothes.
4. No animal shall sleep in a bed.
5. No animal shall drink alcohol.
6. No animal shall kill any other animal.
7. All animals are equal.

These commandments are also distilled into the maxim "Four legs good, two legs bad!" Later, Napoleon and his pigs secretly revise some commandments to clear themselves of accusations of law-breaking. The changed commandments are as follows, with the changes bolded:

1. No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets.
2. No animal shall drink alcohol to excess.
3. No animal shall kill any other animal without cause.

Eventually, these are replaced with the maxims, "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others", and "Four legs good, two legs better!" as the pigs become more human.

This is an ironic twist to the original purpose of the Seven Commandments. Through the revision of the commandments, Orwell demonstrates how simply political dogma can be turned into malleable propaganda.

Que 2-A: Describe the meeting of the animals which took place to discover the miserable life.

Ans: *Animal Farm* is an allegorical and satirical novella written by George Orwell and published in 1945. The literal story features rebellion of a group of animals on a farm against their human master, Mr. Jones. The issues with power struggles and abuses of power have been raised in the story.

In the opening chapter, the Manor Farm is introduced. The drunken farm owner, Mr. Jones went to sleep. Once he is safely in bed, the animals gathered at the main farm building, where Old Major, a large old boar, has asked them to gather. Old Major tells them he doesn't expect to be alive much longer. Therefore, he wishes to pass on his wisdom before he dies.

Old Major describes how all of the animals in England live miserable lives. How they are enslaved by humans and forced to work for no reward until they are eventually slaughtered. He says that the animals have this fate because humans are in control of the goods produced by their labour. He suggests that rebellion against humans, whenever the opportunity should arise, is the only way for the animals to be free from being abused and controlled. Old Major says that even when humans are conquered, no animal should act like a human by sleeping in a bed, wearing clothes, drinking alcohol, or using money to engage in trade.

At the end of his speech, Old Major suggests a vote as to whether wild creatures, such as rats and rabbits, are considered comrades. The majority vote that rats are indeed comrades, and Old Major describes his strange dream of the earth when humans have vanished, and sings a song called "Beasts of England". All of the animals joyfully take up the song, making so much noise they waken Mr. Jones who shoots his gun into the night. The gunshot sends all of the animals fearfully back to sleep.

2. B- What is autobiography and what are the difficulties of an autobiographer?

Ans: Autobiography is one of the important types of literary forms. In an autobiography, the author writes the story of his own life and achievements. This form of literature has become very popular in modern times.

Autobiography is the story of man's life and achievements written by himself for his own delight or for public welfare. The urge to express one's own achievement in the form of a book is inherent in human nature, when it finds expression in words, it takes the form of autobiography. The man who writes autobiography brings before us the story of his life, his relations with his age and contemporaries. Autobiography is written in a frank, sincere and truthful manner. But it has one glaring drawback. It can never be complete because the writer writes before death. It can never describe the death of the writer.

There are two types of autobiography: 1) **Subjective Autobiography** 2) **Objective Autobiography**

Difficulties of the autobiographer:

Anyone who sits down to write the story of his own life has to face many problems.

- 1) It is usually difficult to recapture with an accuracy the impressions and emotions and distant path.
- 2) It may be embarrassing to write with freedom about some episodes.
- 3) It is almost impossible to be entirely objective and detached in giving an account of matters that may have profoundly affected one's personal happiness or prosperity.
- 4) He has to take great care in making any comments on people who may be active when the book appears. An incorrect or offensive statement leads to legal complications.
- 5) An autobiography is bound to omit the details of daily life that are common to everyone. He must concentrate on what is striking and exceptional.

Thus the literary form, autobiography has been developed in English literature brilliantly. It occupies an important place in the history of English literature.

Que 2-B- What is Biography? What are pure and impure biography? What are the difficulties of a biographer?

Ans: The Biography has developed comparatively in recent times. It was Dryden who first used the word 'Biography' in 1683. He defined it as '**the history of particular men's lives.**' The Oxford English Dictionary defines biography as "**The history of the lives of individual men as a branch of literature.**" According to Nicolson, the biography as a truthful record of the individual, composed as a work of art."

There are two types of Biography: 1) **Pure Biography** 2) **Impure Biography**

- 1) **Pure Biography:** The first important element of pure biography is the historical truth. It means biographer should avoid the mis-statements and give the **complete and accurate portrait**. The second essential quality of pure biography is that it should be **well-constructed**. In pure biography events have no importance in their **chronological order**. Thirdly, pure biography is a happy **balance between realism and idealism**.

- 2) **Impure Biography:** There are 3 features which make the biography impure. The first is the desire on the part of the biographer to celebrate the dead, to hide **the evil and to keep the memory of the good**. In such biographies, the biographer hides the bad side and shows up only the good side and virtues of the person. It is the general principle that the living should speak nothing but good about the dead. The second factor which makes the biography impure is the attempt on the part of the biographer to present an individual as **an illustration of some theory**. It takes one-sided approach of the subject. The third factor responsible for impurities is author's **personal views and prejudices** while dealing with the subject. It distorts the facts. The subjectivity of the writer makes the biography impure.

The Difficulties of a Biographer: The most important difficulty of the biographer is that it is hardly possible to do **the whole life in all its aspects within the covers of a book**. It is equally difficult to do full justice to all the aspects. It is also difficult to get a glimpse of the **thought processes** of man and his intellectual, moral or emotional development. The biographer can only guess about things. In spite of these obstacles, English literature is rich in fine biographies and is constantly adding to its store. In the modern times, the **application of psychology** has added new dimensions to this literary form.

Que -2-B) Compare Classical and Romantic criticism.

Criticism is the art of interpreting the art. It helps the reader to understand the work of art. The original meaning of the criticism is judgement. According to the tradition, it is the critic's primary business to judge the faults and merits of a work. A whole code of law was framed to guide this task. But readers valued not only the final judgement but the process by which it is judged. Through this process or appreciation, he will find the true value of the finest works of criticism.

As per the functions of criticism, it is distinguished into two opposing standpoints: the Classical and the Romantic or the Dogmatic and the Impressionistic. The classical criticism is the older view which began with the Renaissance. It predominated until the time of Rousseau. The Classical criticism is also called Dogmatic because of its insistence on uniform standards. It laid particular emphasis on the judicial function of criticism. It is regulated by the ancient classics. It is codified by Aristotle and his followers. It advocated the right judgement as a step towards right enjoyment. Classical criticism dominated European thought in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Briefly, Classical criticism stands for judgement based on absolute standards and established conventions. It severely restricts the free play of the critical faculty.

With the French revolution, the criticism began to shake off the shackles of classical authority. It was appealed particularly to the poet-critics, Wordsworth, Swinburne, Oscar Wilde and Arthur Symonds. It still has powerful followers today. Criticism now expected to ascertain the viewpoint and intention of the writer. The Romantic view of Criticism is entirely subjective. The critic is concerned only with his impressions about the work of art. Any good critic of this school would enforce his observations by an appeal to accepted conventions of ancient authorities. He would tell what sensations a new work had evoked in him and try to communicate them. He would explain what the artist tried to do and how far he had succeeded. He would say whether it had vital and original qualities of its own and whether open to a wider range of aesthetic experience. In the realm of the subjective criticism, where there are no well-trodden roads, it is easy for both author and critic to go astray.

Que-2-B) What is criticism? What is the function of criticism? What are the qualifications of a good critic?

Ans: In the study of a literary piece of work, criticism holds an important place. Several critics have given different opinions about the nature and function of criticism. It serves an intermediary between the author and the reader by explaining the one to another.

According to Carlyle, "Criticism stands like an interpreter between the inspired and uninspired, between the prophet and those who hear the melody of his words." According to Matthew Arnold, it is "a disinterested endeavor to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world." According to Walter Pater, "Criticism is the art of interpreting the art."

The original meaning of the criticism is judgement. According to the tradition, it is the critic's primary business to judge the faults and merits of a work.

Functions of Criticism: Criticism helps the reader to form a better idea of literary merit.

- 1) In the process of criticism, a critic stands as a judge. He pronounces upon the fault of work of art. It guides the reader to approach and appreciate a particular work of art.
- 3) The criticism may examine the matter, the manner, the technique and language of a piece of literature. This enables us to the literary value of particular work of art.
- 4) The function of a literary critic is to distinguish between a good and bad book. Critic helps us to understand the poetry and other literary forms to the fullest extent.
- 5) Literary criticism is the play of the mind on a work of art. It consists in asking and answering national questions. Such process of criticism enables the readers to get the fullest enjoyment from literary art.

Qualification of a critic: The taste of criticism is very difficult. In order to perform well, he must be qualified individually.

- 1) Critic must have a sound knowledge of human live and nature. It is essential that a critic must have the gift of communication.
 - 2) He must be a man of a large organic sensibility as well as a man of common sense, understanding and clear thinking.
 - 3) He must be a man widely read not only literature of his own language but also that of other languages such knowledge can enable the critic to judge work in a proper way.
 - 4) He must have proper training and technique in the different branches of literature. This is possible only after hard and prolonged study.
 - 5) He must rise above all prejudices, personal interests, religious views, national attainment, political interests and literary interests.
 - 6) The critic must have imaginative sympathy. He must be able to put himself in the place of the writer and thus see the things from the writer's point of view. Then the real meaning and purpose of the writer will become clear to him.
 - 7) He is a good critic whose criticism is uninfluential as the creation of any author. Wisdom cannot make one a good critic or sort of training followed by constant practice is important for making of a good critic.
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Que-3: A- Answer the following questions in about 100 words each:-

Que; Sketch the character of Gomati.

In the story 'Child', the character of Gomati is sensational but inert. Gomati is a widow of a doubtful character. She was living in the same mohalla where Gangu was serving at the narrator's house. Gomati had been driven away twice by her two past husbands. All believed her to be low in character. But Gangu's opinion was different. Gangu said that it was not fault. Nobody understood her. Despite her defamed character, Gangu married her. Gomati showered her love at feet of Gangu who accepted her.

She was self-respectful and rebellious who never cared for the shallow and fake morality of society. She left the past two husbands because they had no respect for Gomati. She did not want to be a mere thing of pleasure for others.

Once, Gomati had ran away from home because she was going to be the mother and Gangu was not father of that child. She did not want to deceive the trust of her husband, Gangu. But Gangu searched her and accepted her child as a gift from the god.

Que: Why does Gomati run away?

In the story 'Child', Gomati was a widow of dubious character. She had been driven away twice by her past two husbands. She lived in the same mohalla. All believed her to be low in character. Gangu, the narrator's servant, wanted to marry her. Despite narrator's warning, Gangu marries Gomati. He left the job also.

After marriage, Gangu was extremely happy in his life. But once Gomati run away. The narrator was happy thinking that he proved true. Gangu was upset but still had faith in her. After one month when the narrator returned from Nainital, Gangu came to him again. He had a new born baby in his hand. He was extremely happy. He searched and found Gomati out. She had run away because she was going to be the mother and Gangu was not father of that child. But Gangu was very generous. He accepted the child as a gift from the god.

Que: Describe the meeting of peasants with Swamy.

The Swamiji lived in remote part of the jungle. One day a group of peasants visited the Swamy in forest. They were afraid of the tiger living with the Swamy, so they stood at a distance and called out Swamiji. The Swamy did not like their calling him "Swamiji". He told them he was no 'swamiji', but asked them to come. The Swami asked them why they had come at all. They answered that it was for his 'darshan'. He told them not to use that word as it was not proper. Then he asked them to come closer to him. They said they had come to sit at his feet. Again Swamy objected to the use of word 'feet'.

The Swamy explained that he was not great. It was true that the Swamy was usually bearded and wore scanty clothes. But he did not wear a shirt because he had none. He was not different from them. They were equals and there was no need to pay homage to him.

The Swamy told them not to spoil their mind with thoughts of the tiger. They placed the baskets of flowers and fruits before him and requested him to accept them. Then the peasants explained the purpose of their visit.

Que: What kind of life Swamiji live in forest?

Swamiji lived in remote part of the jungle. Swamiji lived with a tiger in his ashram. He used to sit on a slab of stone. His ashram was surrounded with dense creepers and shrubs. Swaminjji did not like the metal slavery. The Swamy explained that he was not great. He lives freely and so he also doesn't tie the tiger. He doesn't like people to pay homage and gifts to him.

Swamy was usually bearded and wore scanty clothes. But he did not wear a shirt because he had none.

Que-3-A- What advice did Swamiji give to the peasants?

Ans: When the peasant went to visit Swami, Swamiji advised them that all the causes of rivalry and clash were senseless, and advised them not to fight. No cause was worth a clash. Swamy further advised that they should not depend upon a tiger or a bearded man to help them settle their differences. If they were ready to hate and wanted to destroy each other, they might find a hundred reasons like a diversion of canal water in their field, two urchins of opposite camps slapping each other, rumours of molestation of some women, even the right to worship in a temple, anything might spark off a fight if they were inclined to encourage hatred. Only the foolish wasted their lives in fighting.

Que: How did Srijut Sharma spend the weekend before his retirement?

Ans: During the weekend at home, Srijut Sharma was able to conceal his panic. On Saturday night he went with his wife and son to see a circus. On Sunday morning, he spent a little longer on his prayers. He seemed normal enough on the surface. He ate very little that day. His wife noticed that something was troubling her husband. He told her that the Sahib had brought a gold watch for him from abroad. His son, Hari, demanded his father's silver watch he was wearing. Srijut Sharma agreed to give it to him when he got the gold watch.

Que: Why did Mr. Action present golden watch to Sharma'?

Ans: One day Mr. Action, the employer of Srijut Sharma called him in the office. Mr. Action told him that he has brought the reward for him from foreign. Srijut Sharma was innocent. He thought that the employee is rewarded for his special efforts. But when Mr. Action tells him that he is giving him a golden watch, Srijut realised that he is being forced out of his job. This caused the anxiety for Srijut. Because he thought that five years were left for his retirement. But Mr. Action wanted him to retire before time. Srijut Sharma did not oppose the decision. He is controlled by the circumstances. He even did not voice his concerns with his wife and son.

Que: What was the reaction of the officials to Srijut Sharma?

Ans: When Srijut Sharma came out of Mr. Action's cabin few men clustered around him. One of them took the box and read aloud the inscription on it. They saw the golden watch one by one. Accountant Banaji patted his back showing sympathy. This was too much for Srijut. One of them remarked that he was retired to make place for Seth Makhanji's relative. Seth Makhanji was the new partner of company. Another tauntingly said that the bosses loved them. They gave them Sunday off and pension. Typist Sriraman pointed out that the gold watch was not working. Mr. Banaji took the watch and put it in the case. He signaled others to move away. As other colleagues moved away, Srijut Sharma took the case in hand walked away.

Que: Write a note on Miss Violate Dixon?

Ans: Ms. Violate Dixon is the Anglo-Indian typist in Srijut Sharma's office. Ms. Dixon had the plain snub nose and spoke in sing-song voice. She had the peculiar snobbish agility of Mem Sahib.

She considered safe enough with Srijut Sharma, because he was an old family man of fifty. She freely converse with the elderly Srijut during lunch hour. Miss. Dixon had a desire to go to UK where her married sister lives. She was still unmarried as her snub nose like **Shurpanakha**, was in her way of getting married. Otherwise, her body shape was attractive.

Que 3 B- : How did Rosemary feel to entertain the beggar girl?

Ans: After her visit to the antique shop in Curzon Street, Rosemary reached her car in the busy street. She saw a poor young girl, thin, dark and shadowy standing nearby. She was a battered creature with enormous eyes. She clutched at her coat collar with reddened hands. She shivered as though she had just come out of water. The girl asked her to have the price of a cup of tea. Rosemary felt pity and took the girl home. The girl asked her if she was taking her to the police station. Rosemary told that she did not want to be cruel. She wanted to prove to the girl that wonderful things happen in life and rich people had heart and woman were sisters.

Que: What did the Banker think of capital punishment?

The banker had been a very rich man 15 years back. One autumn evening, he arranged a party at his residence. The reputed persons and intellectuals of the town were invited for the party. Death penalty was a topic of their conversations in the party. Many of them disapproved of the death penalty. They argued that death penalty ought to be replaced by imprisonment of life. The banker thought that capital punishment was better than life imprisonment. While capital punishment killed a man at once, life imprisonment meant a slow death. He felt that life imprisonment drags the life out of a person in the course of many years.

**Que: What were the conditions for the lawyer's solitary imprisonment? OR
What were the things that allowed in prison?**

Ans: It was decided that the lawyer would undergo solitary imprisonment for 15 years in one of the lodgings in the banker's garden. He was not allowed to cross the threshold of the lodge to see human beings, to receive letters, to hear human voice and to read newspapers. But he was allowed to have a musical instrument and books to write letters drink wine and smoke. He was allowed to contact outer world only through the little window of the lodge made for the supply for his necessities.

Why did Banker decide to kill prisoner?

Ans: The Banker's fortune greatly dwindled in the last fifteen years due to his bad habits. He thought he would have nothing to live by after paying amount of the bet. In order to save himself from being a bankrupt, he decided to kill the prisoner. In addition, he felt sure that the doubt would shift on the guard of the lodge. Hence, his reputation would not suffer any set back on this account. He thought that he could save himself by killing the lawyer.

What was the doctor’s opinion about Johnsy’s condition?

Ans: Johnsy and Sue were both friends and they ran a studio together. Once, Johnsy fell ill with pneumonia and was at the point of death. One morning the doctor invited Sue into the hall. He looked very serious. He told her that Johnsy had only one chance to ten to live. The doctor went on to say that Johnsy had up her mind that she was not going to get well. However, the doctor promised Sue that he would do everything that medical science could accomplish. He also added that whomever his patient began to count the carriages in her funeral procession, he subtracted 50 per cent from the curative power of medicines. Then the doctor advised Sue to get Johnsy interested in life. She should get her to ask questions. Then her chances of living will be one in five.

Que: What is Johnsy think of vine?

Ans: Johnsy and Sue were both friends and they ran a studio together. Once, Johnsy fell ill with pneumonia and was at the point of death. Sue observed that old ivy creeped was climbed half-way up the brick wall opposite. Johnsy was anxiously looking out of the window and counting the ivy vine leaves.

Johnsy becomes obsessed with the leaves falling from a vine outside her window. As strong winds were blowing, the leaves of the creeper were falling. Johnsy thought that after the last leaf falls, she will die.

Que: Sketch the character of Behrman.

Old Behrman was a painter. He was past sixty. But he was a failure in art. He earned very little through his paintings. He always said that he was going to paint a masterpiece. But for the last forty years, he had not even begun it. Behrman was a drunkard. His beard was long and curling. It gave him the look of an imp. He was a tough fellow. He hated weakness in a man. He lived on the ground floor beneath Sue and Johnsy. He considered himself their guardian. He was very kind and helpful at heart. When he came to know of Johnsy’s fancy, he decided to help her. He went out in rain and snow and painted a leaf on the wall. It saved Johnsy’s life. But he caught pneumonia and died. Thus Behrman plays a very important role in the story. He sacrificed his life and saved Johnsy’s life.

Que: Why does the old Behrman paint the last leaf?

Behrman was a 60-years-old painter. He lived on the ground floor of the house where Sue and Johnsy lived. He had a lifelong dream to paint a masterpiece. Sue told him about the condition of Johnsy. Johnsy felt that she would die, once the last leaf fell from the ivy creeper. Behrman thought of a plan to save Johnsy. He went out in the rainy and stormy night and painted a picture of a leaf on the ivy. Johnsy saw the leaf the next morning and got back her will to live. But Behrman died of pneumonia because he had been out all night in the cold. Thus Behrman made the supreme sacrifice of giving up his life for the sake of another person. He was a great soul. In this process, he achieved his ambition of painting a masterpiece.

Que 4. A: Difficulties of Biographer.

Ans: Biography defined as the history of particular men's lives written by others. But it is extremely difficult to write the accurate image of a person.

If the biographer is not the life associate of the subject, he cannot present an accurate life story of an individual. He imagines the background of his subject in terms of his own time.

The most important difficulty of the biographer is that it is rarely possible to cover the whole life with its all aspects into a book. Some aspects may not be covered. Moreover, the intimate thoughts and intentions are largely concealed from the public. The biographer has to guess or generalise from words and deeds of the subject. Despite all these obstacles, however, English literature is rich in fine biographies and is constantly adding to its store.

Ques: Qualification of a critic.

- 1) A critic must be a master in his skill required for criticism.
- 2) A critic must be firm in his standards but responsive to new impression, sensitive, penetrating, and wise.
- 3) He should be free from bias. Any bias may affect his judgement.
- 4) Mere scholarship is useless. Proper training and technical skill should be accompanied to it.
- 5) The critic should unite the natural talent with diligence and industry to serve best the interests of literature.

Que: What factors make Biography Impure?

Ans: Several factors make biography 'impure'. The most common factor is the biographer's desire to honour the dead. He perpetuates the memory of good and conceals the evil. This affects the purity of the biography. This will not give a full and faithful account of the man and his career.

The obtrusion of the author's personal views and prejudices makes the biography impure. The tendency to treat biography as an illustration of some theory and the author's one-sided approach and neglect of the other side makes impure. All these factors tend to make the biography impure.

Que: Write a note on Grand Style.

Ans: Grand style has become associated with Matthew Arnold. Grand style occurs with when a man of noble nature treats serious subject with simplicity and with severity. This is applicable to the style of Homer and Milton. The outstanding characteristics of grand style are: imagination in highest degree, severity, restraint, association of ideas, aptness of expression, loftiness of tone. These features compel the reader's attention in that great poem.

It suggests more than it says. It impresses the reader by its austerity rather than by its decoration. Its greatness is made vocal.

The essential quality of the Grand Style is greatness. However, it cannot be defined satisfactorily. The Grand Style is more easily found in the practice of the masters than in the definition of the critic.

Que: What are the three elements of style?

According to W. H. Hudson, style is composed of three elements. He classifies these as intellectual, emotional and aesthetic.

The intellectual element means the science of writing. It consists of precision in use of words, clarity of meaning, economy in use of words and above all harmony between thought and expression. This element of style is synonymous with composition.

The emotional element brings thoughts clearly before the reader. Author's force, power of suggestion and his capacity to move the reader and share his own state of mind make style rise from a mere science and it becomes an art.

The aesthetic element comprises the artistic graces of style. It give an immediate pleasure, beauty and charm. For example, Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" is notable for its onomatopoeia and for its word-music which helps to strengthen the sense. The use of alliteration, internal rhyme and apt use of vowels and consonants accounts for the charm of the style. These three elements together combine to form style.

4. B: Answer the following questions in about ONE or TWO sentences each:-

1) What is the name of Augustine's autobiography?

Ans: Augustine's autobiography is *Confessions*. (5th Century AD).

2) Two Types of Biography.

Ans: Pure and impure are the two types of Biography.

3) What is biography?

Ans: The Oxford English Dictionary defines 'Biography' as 'the history of the lives of individual men'.

4) What is subjective autobiography?

Ans: Subjective Autobiography presents the account of personal feelings and opinions of the author that cannot be proved.

5) Two Types of Criticism:

Ans: Classical and Romantic are the two types of criticism.

6) How is biography different from history?

Ans : Biography is different from history in being a record of the life of one individual.

7) Name any two biographers.

Ans: **Boswell** and **Lytton** are the two famous biographers.

8) Name any two famous two auto –biographies.

Ans: Sir Edit Sitwell's **Left Hand, Right Hand** and Rousseau's **Confessions** are the two famous autobiographies.

9) Who used the term biography for the first time?

Ans: Dryden used the term biography in 1683 for the first time.

10) How did French Revolution affect criticism?

Ans: With the French Revolution, criticism broke away from classical standards and started the Romantic Criticism

11) What is classical criticism?

Ans: Classical criticism is an older view in criticism that advocates the judgement based on the 'rules' of ancient classics. i.e. Aristotle and his followers.

12) Write down the names of any two critics.

Ans: Walter Pater and Mathew Arnold are two well- known critics.

13) What is subjective autobiography?

Ans: Subjective Autobiography presents account of personal feelings and opinions of the author.

14) Who has written the Preface to Lyrical Ballads?

Ans: **Wordsworth** and **Coleridge** have written Preface to Lyrical Ballads.

15) Who started the movement 'Deconstruction'?

Ans: The movement of 'Deconstruction' was started by **Jacques Derrida**.

16) What are the two functions of criticism?

Ans: **Interpretation** and **Judgment of art** are the two functions of criticism.

17) What is Grand Style?

Ans: Grand style is a quality of style that treats serious and noble subjects in a simple and severe manner.

18) Name Edith Sitwell's autobiography.

Ans: Name of Edith Sitwell's autobiography is 'Left Hand, Right Hand'.

19) Name Alexander Pope's work on criticism.

Ans: Alexander Pope's work on criticism is 'Essay on Criticism.'

20) Who wrote Johnson's biography?

Ans: Boswell wrote Johnson's biography.

21) When did Psychological Criticism begin?

Ans: Psychological Criticism began in **1920**.

22) Whose economical and cultural theories provide the basis for the critical concepts for Marxist critics?

Ans: **Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels** provide the basis for the critical concepts of Marxist critics.

23) What is Reader-Response Criticism?

Ans: Reader-Response criticism regards literary work as a joint construct through interaction between the words on a page and a reader.

24) Name two famous diarists.

Ans: Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn are two famous diarists.

25) What is an objective autobiography?

Ans: Objective autobiography is an autobiography which author records his public life that can be proved.

Que- 4 C: Literary Terms:

- 1) **Utopia:** Utopia has Greek origin. It is a combination of two Greek words, Outopia and Entopia. Outopia means 'into place' and Entopia means 'a good place'. Utopia means a kind of fiction which represents an idea and a way of life. Exp: William Morris- 'News From Nowhere'
- 2) **Picaresque Novel:** Picaresque novel or narrative is the predecessor of the literary form novel. This form was developed in the 16th century in Spain, 'Picar' is a Spanish which means 'rogue'. So picaresque novel is a story of a ran-away rogue (बदमाश).
Ex: Henry Fielding's *Tom Jones*.
- 3) **Sentimental Novel:** A novel with an aim to describe the alliance of acute sensibility with true virtue.
For ex: Richardson's novel – Pamela
- 4) **Novell:** Novella is an Italian word which means a little new thing. It was a short tale in prose. In the 14th century, in Italy there was a great collection of Novella. The term is particularly applied to the early tale of Italian and French writers. For example: Boccaccio's Decameron
- 5) **Parable:** Parable is an allegorical story. It contains a moral or lesson. The characters are human beings rather than animal.
For example: Wilfred Owen's poem 'The Parable of the Old Man and the Young'