

NOVEMBER 2022

71269/LZ13C

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 50 marks

Answer any FIVE questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

1. (a) Read the following and answer the questions that follow : (5)

In its strict sense the term epic or heroic poem is applied to a work that displays the following features : it is a long verse narrative on a serious subject, told in a formal and elevated style, and centred on a heroic or quasi-divine figure on whose actions depends on the fate of the tribe a nation, or the human race. There is a standard distinction between traditional and literary epics. Traditional epics (also called folk epics or primary epics) were written versions of what had originally been oral poems about a national hero during a warlike age. Among these are the Iliad and Odyssey that the Greeks attributed to Homer and the Anglo Saxon Beowulf. Literary epics were composed by individual poets in deliberate imitation of the traditional form. Of this kind is Milton's literary epic Paradise Lost. Aristotle ranked the epic as secondly only to tragedy, and it was considered by many to be the highest of all genres. The literary epic is the most ambitious of poetic works, making huge demands on a poet's knowledge, invention, and skill to sustain the scope, grandeur and authority of a poem that often covers the world of its day and a large part of its knowledge.

Literary Appreciation

- (i) Define Epic.
 - (ii) What are the other names of Traditional Epics?
 - (iii) Who wrote Iliad and Odyssey?
 - (iv) How did Aristotle rank epic?
 - (v) What kind of epic is Milton's Paradise Lost?
- (b) (i) What is a Simile? (5 × 1 = 5)
- (ii) Define a fable.
 - (iii) Name the major literary forms.
 - (iv) What is a Historical novel?
 - (v) Explain Realism.
2. (a) (i) What is an Allegory? (5 × 1 = 5)
- (ii) Define Metrical Romance.
 - (iii) What is called a Weblog?
 - (iv) Write the meaning of 'content writing'.
 - (v) What do you mean by 'Mime'?
- (b) (i) Define a syllable. (5 × 1 = 5)
- (ii) What is a Couplet?
 - (iii) What is Personification?
 - (iv) What is known as Onomatopoeia?
 - (v) What is called Assonance?

He spent the entire morning observing the infrequent comings and goings in the street. He had done this for years, and knew the schedule of everyone who passed. But, just before lunchtime, a boy stopped in front of the shop. He was dressed normally, but the practiced eyes of the crystal merchant could see that the boy had no money to spend. Nevertheless, the merchant decided to delay his lunch for a few minutes until the boy moved on.

3. (a) Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow : (5)

A satire is that style of writing that seeks to highlight human vice and foolishness using humour. It takes a dig and pokes fun at even a very serious issue to ridicule the follies of the society. Therefore, there are features that are perhaps unique to satires. Most satires have the following characteristics.

Satires rely on humour to bring about the required social change/reformation. The belief of the authors of satires is that, if society can laugh at the vices, it will encourage them to change.

- ★ Satire is generally implied and less open. The reader has to be both aware of the theme and the humour else he/she will completely miss the satire in the writing
- ★ Satire is seldom aimed at an individual. It is usually directed at society as a whole, sometimes on specific kinds of people like lawyers, spiritualists, politicians etc.

- ★ Another crucial feature of a satire is the use of hyperbole or exaggeration, alongside wit and irony which aids in highlighting the follies of the people.
- ★ The Chief literary elements in a satire apart from, humour, wit irony and hyperbole are – comic Juxtaposition, Understatement and Diminution, Inflation, Grotesque etc.
 - (i) What is a Satire?
 - (ii) What does Satire ridicule?
 - (iii) What is the effect of satire on society?
 - (iv) Is satire aimed at individuals?
 - (v) What is the crucial feature of a satire?
- (b) (i) What is Euphuism? (5 × 1 = 5)
- (ii) What is an Aphoristic style?
- (iii) What is figurative language?
- (iv) Define Subject matter.
- (v) What is called Tone?

- (b) The crystal merchant awoke with the day, and felt the same anxiety that he felt every morning. He had been in the same place for thirty years: a shop at the top of a hilly street where few customers passed. Now it was too late to change anything—the only thing he had ever learned to do was to buy and sell crystal glassware. There had been a time when many people knew of his shop: Arab merchants, French and English geologists, German soldiers who were always well-heeled. In those days it had been wonderful to be selling crystal, and he had thought how he would become rich, and have beautiful women at his side as he grew older.

But, as time passed, Tangier had changed. The nearby city of Ceuta had grown faster than Tangier, and business had fallen off. Neighbors moved away, and there remained only a few small shops on the hill. And no one was going to climb the hill just to browse through a few small shops.

But the crystal merchant had no choice. He had lived thirty years of his life buying and selling crystal pieces, and now it was too late to do anything else.

6. Critically appreciate in 300 words on any ONE of the following : (10)

(a) So she would still find herself arguing in St. James's Park, still making out that she had been right—and she had too—not to marry him. For in marriage a little licence, a little independence there must be between people living together day in day out in the same house; which Richard gave her, and she him. (Where was he this morning for instance? Some committee, she never asked what.) But with Peter everything had to be shared; everything gone into. And it was intolerable, and when it came to that scene in the little garden by the fountain, she had to break with him or they would have been destroyed, both of them ruined, she was convinced; though she had borne about with her for years like an arrow sticking in her heart the grief, the anguish; and then the horror of the moment when someone told her at a concert that he had married a woman met on the boat going to India! Never should she forget all that! Cold, heartless, a prude, he called her. Never could she understand how he cared. But those Indian women did presumably—silly, pretty, flimsy nincompoops. And she wasted her pity. For he was quite happy, he assured her—perfectly happy, though he had never done a thing that they talked of; his whole life had been a failure. It made her angry still.

4. (a) Read the following and answer the questions that follow : (5 × 1 = 5)

A person represented in a dramatic work is a character. They are created to effectively dramatize the events of the plot. The action of the play is presented through the characters ; therefore the playwright creates characters with recognisable human traits and qualities. These include physical attributes, moral, psychological and emotional traits, their attitude towards other characters and situations, etc.

There are different types of characters in drama. They include the protagonist, the antagonist, the dynamic character, the static character, the flat character, the round character and stereotypes.

Protagonist is the chief character in a plot, on whom the audience's interest is centred. They are also referred to as the hero or heroine. The character whom they are pitted against – the important opponent is called the Antagonist or the villain. A character in a work who, by sharp contrast, serves to stress and highlight the distinctive temperament of the protagonist is termed as a foil.

A character that changes according to the course of events in the story is a Round or Dynamic character. She/He may or may not be the protagonist, but they grow from innocence to maturity or from ignorance to knowledge as the play progresses. For example Lady Macbeth grows from being a purely evil character to breaking down into a pathetic figure who earns the sympathy of the audience by her suicide. By contrast, a Flat or static character lacks individualization and does not change in any basic course of the plot. He/She retains essentially the same outlook attitudes values, and dispositions from the beginning of the story to the end.

- (i) Who is a character?
- (ii) Name the types of characters.
- (iii) Who is the Protagonist?
- (iv) What is termed as a Foil?
- (v) What type of character is Lady Macbeth?

- (b) (i) What is Comic relief? (5 × 1 = 5)
 - (ii) Who are dramatis personae?
 - (iii) Who is an anti-hero?
 - (iv) Define 'Scene'.
 - (v) What is known as theme?
5. (a) (i) What is a Linear Narrative? (5 × 1 = 5)
- (ii) What is Plot?
 - (iii) What does mean by setting?
 - (iv) What is called narrative technique?
 - (v) What is meant by 'Conflict'?
- (b) (i) What is 'perspective' in a novel?(5 × 1 = 5)
- (ii) What is called first person point of view?
 - (iii) What is known as figurative language?
 - (iv) Define stream of consciousness technique.
 - (v) What is poetic justice?