

Questions Bank
BA 2
Semester 3
English Literature

Prepared by: Dnyaneshwar Gatkar

Poetry

1. Palanquin Bearers

#Answer the following questions by choosing one of the given options.

1. Who are the speakers in the poem?

- a. the poet
- b. the bride
- C. the bride's parents
- d. the palanquin bearers

2. Which of the following movement words are not used in the poem?

- a. glide
- b. sway
- C. spring
- d. bounce

3. Who is being carried?

- a. a bride
- b. an old lady
- C. a prince
- d. a queen

4. Which of the following similes is used to describe the bride in the poem?

- a. a diamond
- b. a stream
- C. a flower
- d. a string

5. How do they carry the palanquin?

- a. slowly
- b. loudly
- C. unhappily
- d. softly

6. What is the refrain of the poem?

- a. We bear her along like a pearl on a string
- b. Lightly, O lightly we bear her along
- C. Gaily, O gaily we glide and we sing
- d. Like a candle in the wind

Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences.

1. What do you think the tone of the poem is?
2. Mention two similes used in the poem.
3. Comment on the title of the poem.
4. How would you describe the mood of the palanquin bearers?
5. What does the line 'She hangs like a star in the dew of our song' mean?
6. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

Answer the following questions in 150-200 words.

1. Paraphrase the poem in your own words. What kind of story do you think the poem is telling you?
2. Elaborate on the theme and style of the poem.

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## **2. Between These Lines**

**# Answer the following questions by choosing one of the given options.**

1. Who is the speaker in the poem?
  - a) the poet
  - b) the reader
  - c) a friend
  - d) a father
2. Who is the poem addressed to?
  - a) the poet
  - b) the reader
  - c) an acquaintance
  - d) a friend
3. Which lines does the speaker refer to at the beginning of the poem?
  - a) this poem itself
  - b) another poem
  - c) the lines of a book
  - d) fishing lines
4. Where do you think the poem is set?
  - a) a town
  - b) a beach
  - c) a bridge
  - d) anywhere

5. Which of the following activities are not mentioned in the poem?

- a) buying food
- b) fishing
- c) singing
- d) dancing

6. What makes the actions of ordinary people extraordinary?

- a) People outlive their actions.
- b) Actions may outlive people.
- c) People's actions are extraordinary by nature.
- d) Extraordinary people also commit these actions.

**# Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences.**

1. What do you think the tone of the poem is?
2. Mention two figures of speech used in the poem.
3. Comment on the title of the poem.
4. What are the poet's thoughts on the act of writing?
5. What do you think the poet means when he talk about ceasing to exist in the middle of reading?
6. Comment on the metre and the rhyme scheme of the poem.

**# Answer the following questions in 150-200 words.**

1. Paraphrase the poem in your own words.
2. Describe the relationship between reader and writer in your own words.

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3. The Epileptic

Answer the following questions by choosing one of the given options.

1. Who is the speaker of the poem?

- a) the epileptic
- b) the husband
- c) a doctor

d) a bystander

2. Where is the woman when she has the fit?

- a) in a hospital
- b) in a rickshaw
- c) in a car
- d) at home

3. Who takes care of her when the fit begins?

- a) the crowd
- b) the doctors
- c) her husband
- d) her children

4. What did the husband do to help her?

- a) put a gag in her mouth
- b) fanned her face
- c) rubbed her feet
- d) nothing

5. What do the doctors think is wrong with the woman?

- a) she is pregnant
- b) she has epilepsy
- c) she was not well-shaped
- d) she lacks paraldehyde

6. Who seems more affected at the end of the poem?

- a) the patient
- b) the poet
- c) the husband
- d) the doctor

#Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences.

1. Point out three figures of speech in the poem.
2. Describe the woman's seizures.
3. How does the woman's family react to her sudden fit?
4. Describe, in your own words, the crowd around the woman
5. What do you think is the poet's view on doctors?
6. What do you think the tone of the poem is?

Answer the following questions in 150-200 words.

1. Why do you think the poet uses the word 'rape' in the poem? Comment on how that ties into the violence present in the poem.
2. Discuss the themes of the poem.

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#### **4. A Walk by Moonlight**

**# Answer the following questions by choosing one of the given options.**

1. Who is the speaker of the poem?
  - a) a friend of the poet
  - b) the poet
  - c) the moon
  - d) nature
2. How would you describe the mood of the speaker in the last two stanzas?
  - a) thoughtful
  - b) grateful
  - c) happy
  - d) sad
3. How many people accompany the speaker on his walk?
  - a) four
  - b) three
  - c) one
  - d) none
4. The leaves joyfully dance in celebration of whose power?
  - a) the breeze
  - b) the moon
  - c) mankind
  - d) God
5. Whom does the poet feel connected to?
  - a) the moon
  - b) the trees
  - c) spirits
  - d) nature
6. What 'bliss / which other worlds we're told afford' does the poet find in this world?
  - a) the joy of companionship
  - b) the ability to appreciate nature
  - c) the feeling of oneness with all creation

d) the blessings of divine power

**# Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences.**

1. Elaborate on the tone of the poem.
2. What do you think the poet means by the last line?
3. What is the setting of this poem?
4. Mention two figures of speech used in the poem. What do these add to the poem?
5. Mention two significant images used in the poem. How do they affect the poem?
6. What is the poet's view on friendship?

**#Answer the following questions in 150-200 words.**

1. Comment on the poet's view of the relationship between man and nature.
2. Discuss the realisations that came upon the poet during his walk.

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5. Endless Time

A. Answer the following questions by choosing one of the given options.

1. Who is the speaker of the poem?
 - a) the poet himself
 - b) the reader
 - c) a priest
 - d) God
2. Who is being addressed in the poem?
 - a) God
 - b) nature
 - c) a priest
 - d) a king
3. What 'offerings' does the poet fail to make to God's altar?
 - a) money
 - b) flowers
 - c) devotion
 - d) poetry

4. How does the poet waste his time?

- a) fulfilling other people's demands
- b) making money
- c) praying
- d) being lazy

5. Why does the speaker hurry at the end?

- a) to be admitted to heaven
- b) to fulfil the needs of others
- c) to make more money
- d) to keep live longer

6. What is the 'end of the day' that the poet is referring to?

- a) the end of one's work day
- b) the end of one's life
- c) the end of an ordinary day
- d) the end of a prayer service

#Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences.

1. Point out two figures of speech in the poem.

2. What does the line "Thy centuries follow each other perfecting a small wild flower" mean?

3. Explain the meaning of the line: 'We are too poor to be late.'

4. After repeatedly saying that time is limited, why does the poet end by saying 'but yet there is time'?

5. What is the tone of the poem?

Answer the following questions in 150-200 words.

1. According to the humankind's the same? How poet, what is the difference between

2. How experience do each of time versus God's experience of spend their time? would you describe the relationship between the poet and God?

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# Literary Theories

## 1. Archetypal Criticism

**#Answer the following questions by choosing one of the options.**

1. Archetypal Criticism is derived from
  - a) Structuralism
  - b) Feminism
  - c) New Historicism
  - d) Poststructuralism
  
2. Which of the following work in is considered a seminal the field of archetypal criticism?
  - a) Tradition and Individual Talent
  - b) The Golden Bough
  - c) The Postmodern condition
  - d) The History of Madness
  
3. Which of the following is an example of an archetype?
  - a) the talkative man
  - b) the sorrowful maiden
  - c) the femme fatale
  - d) the melancholy clown
  
4. Archetypal Criticism was formally codified by
  - a) James Frazer
  - b) Northrop Frye
  - c) Stephen Greenblatt
  - d) Noam Chomsky

**# Answer the following questions in 300 words.**

1. Write a short note on the three broad categories of archetypes important for literary criticism.
2. How does Northrop Frye examine literary genres in terms of archetypes? Illustrate with suitable examples.

## 2. Russian Formalism

**#Answer the following questions by choosing one of the given options.**

1. Which of the following is a school of Russian Formalism?
  - a) the St Petersburg Formalists
  - b) the Bolshoi Ballet
  - c) the Moscow Linguistic Circle
  - d) the Kremlin School for the Study of Poetic Language
  
2. Which of the following was an important influence on the Russian Formalists?
  - a) the Romantic theories of S.T. Coleridge
  - b) the Neoclassical critics of seventeenth-century France
  - c) Aristotle's views on drama
  - d) contemporary methods of scientific enquiry
  
3. According to the Russian Formalists the literary text was
  - a) a historical document
  - b) a medium for communicating ideology
  - c) a social tract
  - d) a self-sufficient field of study irrespective of subject
  
4. The Russian Formalists insisted that literary form should be judged in terms of
  - a) its effectiveness in communicating the author's message.
  - b) its relevance as far as contemporary linguistic realities are concerned.
  - c) its relationship with other literary forms.
  - d) none of the above

**#Answer the following questions in 300 words.**

1. Assess the attitude of the Russian Formalists to the literary text and its role in creating meaning.
  
2. Attempt a brief examination of the Formalist poetry and prose as mediums position on of literary expression.

### 3. Structuralism

**#Answer the following questions by choosing one of the given options.**

1. Structuralism is a study of the rules of

- a) society
- b) art
- c) behaviour
- d) language

2. Whose work in the field of linguistics is considered the basis of structuralism?

- a) Roland Barthes
- b) Julia Kristeva
- c) T.S. Eliot
- d) Ferdinand Saussure

3. According to Saussure the link between the signifier and the signified is

- a) organic and natural
- b) artificial and arbitrary
- c) there is no link at any level
- d) none of the above

4. Structuralism through says that meaning is generated in a literary text

- a) the author's
- b) there is no genius single
- c) structures of meaning in the text meaning inherent in narrative practices
- d) none of the above

**# Answer the following questions in 300 words.**

1. Assess Saussure's distinction between the signifier and the signified as outlined in his Course in General Linguistics.
2. Is it possible to apply structuralist theory to literary Elaborate with suitable examples.

## 4. Narratology

**#Answer the following questions by choosing one of the given options.**

1. According to Roland Barthes in narratology the two ways approaching a text are
  - a) langue and the parole approach
  - b) the synchronic and diachronic approach
  - c) the readerly' and 'writerly' approach
  - d) none of the above
2. Which of the following is not one of Barthes' five master codes used to construct a text?
  - a) the hermeneutic code
  - b) the semantic code
  - c) the proairetic code
  - d) the syllabic code
3. According to Greimas there is a — — — — — at the heart of every narrative.
  - a) philosophical truth
  - b) historical truth
  - c) deep structure
  - d) symbolic structure
4. Narratology is the study of
  - a) narrators
  - b) narrative technique
  - c) narrative structures
  - d) narrative voices

**#Answer the following questions in 300 words.**

1. Write a short note on the five master codes that according to Barthes are responsible for the construction of any narrative.
2. What does Greimas' distinction between an 'actor' and an actant say about his narratological theories?

# Short Stories

## 1. A Cup of Tea

**#Answer the following questions by choosing one of the given options.**

1. How would one describe Rosemary's looks?

- a) beautiful
- b) pretty
- c) plain
- d) exotic

2. Why didn't she like lilacs?

- a) She didn't like the colour.
- b) They had no shape.
- c) They were too short.
- d) She didn't like their fragrance.

3. What looked like 'a baby in long clothes'?

- a) her baby
- b) her handbag
- c) the bundle of flowers she had
- d) her dry cleaning bought

4. Why did she like the antique shop?

- a) because it had nice merchandise
- b) because the proprietor always took care of her
- c) because she always had the shop to herself
- d) because it smelled nice

5. What is her mood when she steps out of the shop?

- a) energetic
- b) sad
- c) happy
- d) depressed

6. Why was the girl who approached Rosemary shivering?

- a) She hungry.
- b) She was cold.
- c) She was angry.
- d) She was sad.

7. What does Rosemary do with the girl in the end?

- a) She gives her money and makes her leave.
- b) She adopts her.
- c) She gives her job.
- d) She forgets about her.

8. Why does Rosemary not look at the girl while she's eating?

- a) She isn't in the same room.
- b) She doesn't want to make the girl feel shy.
- c) She doesn't like the sight of her.
- d) She is getting new clothes ready for the girl.

**# Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences.**

1. What kind of a relationship do Rosemary and Philip share?
2. Describe Rosemary's reaction to Philip's opinion of Ms Smith.
3. Comment on the title of the story. What does it have to do with the story itself?
4. What are Rosemary's reasons for bringing the girl home?
5. What happens at the end of the story? Why do you think. Rosemary sends the girl away?
6. What does Rosemary ask Philip at the end of the story and why?

**# Answer the following questions in 150-200 words.**

1. Describe the character of Rosemary. What kind of person do you think she is? Is the author sympathetic towards her? Use examples from the story to illustrate your answer.
2. Elaborate on the theme of the story.
3. What do you think of the style of writing? How does it make the story come alive?

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2. The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky

Answer the following questions by choosing one of the given options.

1. How would one describe Jack's looks?

- a) handsome
- b) pretty
- c) plain
- d) exotic

2. What colour dress was the new bride wearing?

- a) black
- b) white
- c) blue
- d) yellow

3. Why were they so excited to be in the train?

- a) It was their first time in a train.
- b) It was their first time in a parlour car.
- c) They were looking forward to going home.

d) They were not excited at all.

4. Why was Jack feeling so ashamed?

- a) because he was bringing a new horse home
- b) because he had no money
- c) because he had not told anyone he was getting married
- d) because he couldn't afford his new clothes

5. What is Jack's mood when he steps out of the train?

- a) energetic
- b) sad
- c) happy
- d) anxious

6. What is the name of the bar in Yellow Sky?

- a) Prancing Pony
- b) Sky Horse Saloon
- c) The Weary Gentlemen
- d) There was no bar

7. What kind of houses are in Yellow Sky?

- a) adobe houses
- b) brick houses
- c) wooden houses
- d) cement houses

8. Why is Scratchy angry at Jack?

- a) He's drunk and doesn't know better.
- b) He hates him.
- c) Jack is the one who always stops him when he's looking for a fight.
- d) He's actually very happy with Jack.

Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences.

1. Describe the train in which they were travelling.
2. Describe the negro's reaction to the newly weds.
3. How are the newly weds treated on the train?
4. Why is Jack so ashamed of bringing his new bride home?
5. What happens at the end of the story? Why does Scratchy back off from the fight?
6. How does the author use irony in this story?

#Answer the following questions in 150-200 words.

1. Describe the character of the town marshal. What kind of person do you think he is? Is the author him? Use examples from the sympathetic towards

2. How would you characterise story to illustrate your answer does it add to the story? the setting of the story? How
3. What do you think of the style of writing? How does it make the story come alive?

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### 3. A Job Well Done

**#Answer the following questions by choosing one of the given options.**

1. Who was Dhuki?

- a) the gardener
- b) the cook boy
- c) the driver
- d) the narrator

2. What had the Major asked him to do?

- a) clear the garden
- b) close the well
- c) make sure the boy had riding lessons
- d) retire

3. How does the boy characterise his mother?

- a) pretty but useless
- b) pretending to be weak to get people to do things for her
- c) angry and mean
- d) strong and capable

4. According to the boy how should we not feel about the people we love?

- a) sad
- b) afraid
- c) happy
- d) dejected

5. Who lived in the well?

- a) pigeons
- b) Dhuki
- c) the boy
- d) no one

6. Why does Dhuki approve of the Colonel who comes visiting his mistress?

- a) because he wears a sola topi correctly
- b) because he doesn't interfere with their lives
- c) because can shoot very well
- d) because he loves the boy

**# Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences.**

1. Why was the well so special to the boy and Dhuki?
2. Characterise the mother as seen through the eyes of the boy.
3. How would you describe the character of the Major?
4. Why did Dhuki not approve of the Major?
5. What happens at the end of the story? What do Dhuki and the boy do together?
6. How does the author use irony and suspense in this story?

**# Answer the following questions in 150-200 words.**

1. Describe the character of the narrator. What kind of person do you think he is? Is the author sympathetic towards him? Use examples from the story to illustrate your answer.
2. How would you characterise the relationship between Dhuki and the boy?
3. What do you think of the style of writing? How does it make the story come alive?

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4. The Antidote

#Answer the following questions by choosing one of the given options.

1. Who is Gopal?
 - a) the director
 - b) a spot boy
 - c) an actor
 - d) the narrator
2. Was Gopal fond of the director?
 - a) not at all
 - b) very fond
 - c) indifferent
 - d) he was scared of him
3. Why is Gopal unhappy with having to die?
 - a) because astrologers said his forty-ninth birthday would be
 - b) very inauspicious for him because he is actually ill
 - c) because it's not just acting, he actually has to die in c) real life
 - d) because he hasn't finished his work yet
4. Whom does Gopal call 'Yama'?
 - a) the boss
 - b) the scriptwriter
 - c) the director
 - d) death itself

