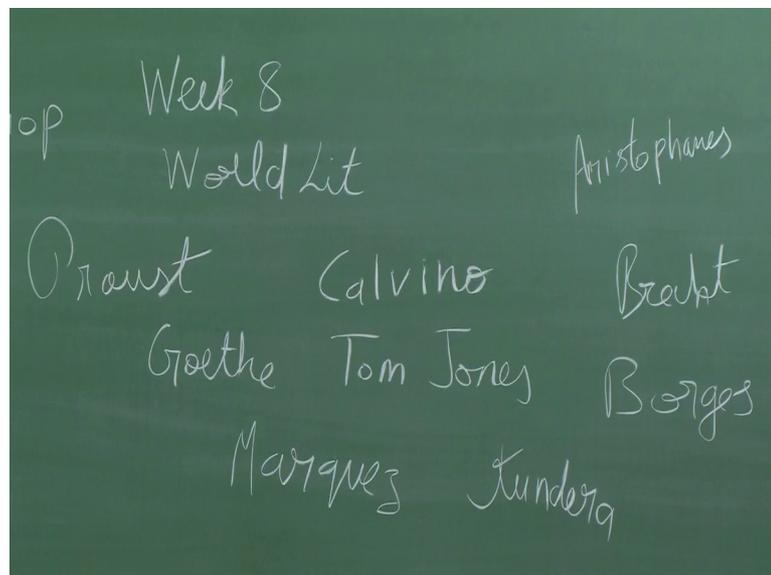


Literature for Competitive Exam
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Module - 08
Lecture - 30
World Literature

Welcome friends to week 8. And week 8 is World Literature as the names here would indicate.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:22)



Aristophanes, Brecht, Borges, Marquez, Kundera, Italo Calvino, and a film Tom Jones, Goethe Pop concept like epic pop magic realisms. So, this is what we are going to do for the remaining weeks.

Now, as the pattern that I am going to follow in today's class would be, I am going to give you a lots of practice test. But it is today's class would be entirely composed of practice test. We will be discussing the answers in the immediate next class. So, please focus on the test. I won't be discussing the answers, and I won't be any extra details or extra explanations. Today we are going to do only the practice, test and the answers will be discussed in the next class.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:19)

Read the following:

A comedy of Aristophanes (405 B.C.). Dionysus, the patron god of the drama, finding life empty without Euripides, decides to go to the Underworld and bring him back. He obtains a club and a lion's skin, the traditional costume of Heracles, who had made the journey before him, and sets out for the kingdom of the dead with his slave Xanthias and a donkey. After a series of fantastic adventures, they are arrested and taken before the king.

So, let us begin. First question, look at the slide here. Read the following:

A comedy of Aristophanes which is in 405 B.C Dionysus, the patron god of the drama, finding the life empty without Euripides, decides to go the underworld and bring him back. He obtains a club and a lions skin the traditional costume of Heracles, who had made the journey before him, and set out for the kingdom of the dead and his slave xanthias and a donkey. After a series of fantastic adventures, they are arrested and taken before the king.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:03)

1. Identify the play:

- a. The Birds
- b. Frogs
- c. The Wasps
- d. The Clouds

Identify the play: first question, a the birds, b he frogs, c the wasps, d the clouds.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:14)

2. The play is a mock debate between

- a. Achilles and Agamemnon
- b. Sophocles and Euripides
- c. Aeschylus and Euripides
- d. Oedipus and Antigone

Next question: this play by Aristophanes whether that is a clouds or frogs or wasps or anything else. The play the mock debate between a so, this is the plot of the play. A Achilles and Agememnon, b Sophocles and Euripides, c Aeschylus and Euripides, d Oedipus and Antigone.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:37)

Read the following:

- At whose sentencing the judge remarked , "It is the worst case I have ever tried. I shall pass the severest sentence that the law allows. In my judgment it is totally inadequate for such a case as this. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for two years."

Next one: read the following: at who is sentencing, this is a real life incident event, at whose sentencing the judge remarked it is the worst case I have ever tried. I shall pass

the severest sentence that the law allows. In my judgment it is totally inadequate for such a case is this. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for two years.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:07)

3. Identify the author:

- a. Miguel Cervantes
- b. Dante Alighieri
- c. Oscar Wilde
- d. Vladimir Nabokov

Identify the author: a Miguel Cervates, b Dante Alighieri, c Oscar Wilde, d Vladimir Nabokov.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:18)

4.

- Whose 1934 autobiography is called *A Backward Glance*?
- a. Lillian Hellman
- b. Edith Wharton
- c. Theodore Dreiser
- d. Clifford Odets

Number 4: whose nineteen thirty four autography is called a backward glance? A Lillian Hellman, b Edith Wharton, c Theodore Dreiser, d Clifford Odets. All these authors were

extremely relevant and active during this period in American history. And we have just finished a couple of weeks back lectures on classes on American literature. You know is stranger to these names. Lillian Hellman, Edith Wharton, Theodore Dreiser, Clifford Odets. A backward glance.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:00)

5. The author of *A Backward Glance* also wrote:

- a. The Age of Innocence
- b. Waiting for Lefty
- c. An American Tragedy
- d. Of Mice and Men

Number 5: the author of a backward glance also wrote: So, again same person, a the age of innocence, b waiting for lefty, c an American tragedy, d of mice and men.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:19)

Who was the author of the following title:

- "The School of Abuse, containing a Pleasant Invective against Poets, Pipers, Players, Jesters, and such like Caterpillars of a Commonwealth; setting up the Flag of Defiance to their mischievous exercise, and overthrowing their Bulwarks, by Profane Writers, Natural Reason, and Common Experience: a Discourse o as pleasant for Gentlemen that favour Learning as profitable for all that will follow Virtue."

Number 6: who was the author of the following title: now this is one single title breathlessly. The school of abuse, containing a pleasant invective against poets, pipers, players, jesters, and such like caterpillars of a commonwealth; setting up the flag of defiance to their mischievous exercise, and overthrowing their bulwarks, by profane writers, natural reason, and common experience: a discourse So as pleasant for gentlemen that favour learning as profitable for all that will follow virtue. Who was the author of this title?

(Refer Slide Time: 05:00)

6. Identify the writer:

- a. Oliver Cromwell
- b. Thomas Cromwell
- c. Stephen Gosson
- d. John Milton

Identify the writer: a Oliver Cromwell, b Homas Cromwell, c Stephen Gosson, d John Milton.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:12)

7. Who was this work dedicated to:

- a. Charles II
- b. Elizabeth I
- c. Shakespeare
- d. Philip Sydney

Next one: and this work which starts with school of abuse. Who was this work dedicated to: a Charles the second, b Elizabeth the first, c and William Shakespeare, d Philip Sydney.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:28)

8. Which novel begins with the following lines?

- Stately, plump Buck Mulligan came from the stairhead, bearing a bowl of lather on which a mirror and a razor lay crossed. A yellow dressinggown, ungirdled, was sustained gently behind him on the mild morning air. He held the bowl aloft and intoned:
 - —*Introibo ad altare Dei.*

Next one: which novel begins with the following lines? Stately, plump buck mulligan came from the stair head, bearing a bowl of lather on which a mirror and razor lay crossed. A yellow dressing gown, ungirdled was sustained gently behind him on the mild

morning air. He held the bowl aloft and intoned: Introibo ad Altare Dei. Which novel begins with following lines?

(Refer Slide Time: 06:00)

- a. The Awakening
- b. The Picture of Dorian Grey
- c. The Waves
- d. Ulysses

Your choices are, a the awakening, b he picture of Dorian grey, c the waves, d Ulysses.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:09)

Read the following:

- Each great work of literature creates "its own world," which is unique and seemingly distinct from "everyday reality." But masters of realism in the novel such as Balzac or Tolstoy, by "bringing to life the greatest possible richness of the objective conditions of life," and by creating "typical" characters who manifest the essential tendencies and determinants of their epoch, succeed-often "in opposition to [the author's] own conscious ideology" - in producing a fictional world which is a "reflection of life in the greatest concreteness and clarity and with all its motivating contradictions."

Next one: read the following: each great work of literature creates it is own world, which is unique and seemingly distinct from everyday reality. But masters of realism in the novels such as Balzac or a Tolstoy, by bringing to the life the greatest possible richness of the objective conditions of life and by creating typical characters who manifest the

essential tendencies and determinants of their epoch, succeed often in opposition to the authors own conscious ideology. In producing a fictional world which is a reflection of life in the greatest concreteness and clarity and with all its motivating contradictions.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:58)

9. Identify the thinker:

- a. George Lukacs
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Antonio Gramsci
- d. Umberto Eco

Identify the thinker, a George Lukacs, b Karl Marx, c Antonio Gramsci, d Umberto eco.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:09)

10. The writer of the passage belonged to:

- a. Italy
- b. Soviet Union
- c. Algeria
- d. Hungary

And also based on the same passage except the writer of the passage belong to which country? A Italy, b soviet union, c Algeria, d Hungary.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:22)

Read the following lines:

I grow old ... I grow old ...
I shall wear the bottoms of my trousers rolled.
Shall I part my hair behind? Do I dare to eat a
peach?
I shall wear white flannel trousers, and walk upon
the beach.
I have heard the mermaids singing, each to each.
I do not think that they will sing to me.

Number 11, read the following lines: I grow old, I grow old, I shall wear the bottoms of my trousers rolled. Shall I part my hair behind? Or do I dare to eat a peach? I shall wear white flannel trousers, and walk upon the beach. I have heard the mermaid singing, each to each. I do not think that they will sing to me. Who wrote these lines?

(Refer Slide Time: 07:49)

11. Choose the correct response:

- a. The Waste Land
- b. The Love song of J. Alfred Prufrock
- c. Hugh Selwyn Mauberley
- d. Sailing to Byzantium

Choose the correct response: from where do you get identify the work. A the waste land, b he love song of j Alfred Prufrock, c Hugh Selwyn Mauberley, d sailing to Byzantium.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:03)

Identify the author

- “It partook, he thought, shifting his weight in the saddle, of metempsychosis, the way his humble life fell into moulds prepared by literature. Or was it, he wondered, picking his nose, the result of closely studying the sentence structure of the English novelists? One had resigned oneself to having no private language any more, but one had clung wistfully to the [illusion](#) of a personal property of events. A find and fruitless illusion, it seemed, for here, inevitably came the limousine, with its Very Important Personage, or Personages, dimly visible in the interior. The policeman saluted, and the crowd pressed forward, murmuring ‘Philip’, ‘Tony’, ‘Margaret’, ‘Prince Andrew’.”

Identify the author here: it partook he thought shifting his weight in the saddle of metempsychosis, the way his humble life fell into moulds prepared by literature. Or was it, he wondered picking his nose, the result of closely studying the sentence structure of the English novelists? One had resigned oneself to having no private language any more, but one had clung wistfully to the illusion of a personal property of events. A find and fruitless illusion, it seemed for here, inevitably came the limousine with it is very important personage, or personages, dimly visible in the interior. The policeman saluted and the crowd pressed forward murmuring Philip, tony, Margaret, Prince Andrew.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:01)

12.

- a. David Lodge
- b. Kazuo Ishiguro
- c. Peter Carey
- d. Ian McEwan

Identify the author a David lodge, b Kazuo Ishiguro, c Peter Carey, d Ian McEwen.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:10)

13. The passage parodies :

- a. Expressionism
- b. Surrealism
- c. Stream of consciousness
- d. Gothic

And question 13 is also based on it. The passage parodies: a expressionism, b surrealism, c stream of consciousness, d gothic.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:23)

14. The author of the passage is also a/an:

- a. Travel writer
- b. Painter
- c. Literary critic
- d. Stage actor

Number 14: and same is based on the same passage. The author of the passage is also a or an, a travel writer, b painter, c literary critic and, d stage actor.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:37)

15.

- After winning acclaim for his early volumes of verse, *Book of Poems* (*Libro de poemas*, 1921) and *Songs* (*Canciones*, 1927), he published some of his finest poetry in *First Gypsy Ballads* (*Primer romancero gitano*, 1928).

Number 15: after winning acclaim for his early volumes of verse, book of poems libro de poemas and songs canciones, he published some of his finest poetry in first gypsy ballads, primer romancero Gitano.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:58)

Identify the poet:

- a. Miguel de Unamuno
- b. Pablo Neruda
- c. Federico Garcia Lorca
- d. Jorge Luis Borges

Identify the poet: a Miguel de Unamuno, b Pablo Neruda, c Federico Garcia Lorca, d Jorge Luis Borges. The poet was also a well known, whoever is the poet of those books he was a well known painter, film director, sculptor, playwright.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:16)

16. This poet was also a well-known:

- a. Painter
- b. Film director
- c. Sculptor
- d. Playwright

(Refer Slide Time: 10:25)

17.

In [Kafka's] novel, Prague is a city without memory. The city has even forgotten its name. No one there remembers or recalls anything, and Josef K. even seems not to know anything about his own life previously. No song can be heard there to evoke for us the moment of its birth and link the present to the past.

The time of Kafka's novel is the time of a humanity that has lost its continuity with humanity, of a humanity that no longer knows anything and no longer remembers anything and lives in cities without names where the streets are without names or with names different from those they had yesterday, because a name is continuity with the past and people without a name.

Next question, number 17: in Kafka's novel Prague is a city without memory. The city has even forgotten its name. No one there remembers or recalls anything and Josef K. even seems not to know anything about his own life previously. No songs can be heard there to evoke for us the moment of his birth, and link the present to the past. The time of Kafka's novel is the time of a humanity that has lost its continuity with humanity of a humanity, that no longer knows anything, and no longer remembers anything, and lives in cities without names. Where the streets are without names or with names different from

those they had yesterday, because a name is continuity with the past and people without a name.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:22)

Identify the writer:

- a. Italo Calvino
- b. Gabriel Garcia Marquez
- c. Milan Kundera
- d. Isabelle Allende

Identify the writer: a Italo Calvino, b Gabriel Garcia Marquez, c Milan Kundera, d Isabelle Allende.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:34)

18. The author also wrote:

- a. One Hundred Years of Solitude
- b. The Joke
- c. The Prague Cemetery
- d. City of the Beasts

And next question is also based on that number 18. The author of that passage also wrote: a one hundred years of solitude, b he joke, c the Prague cemetery, d city of the beasts.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:49)

19.

The term was coined by Alejo Carpentier and goes by the term “Lo realmaravilloso” (Spanish);

It is a mode of narrative that mixes the real and the fantastic , and is used as a major subversive anti-realist device.

Number 19: the term was coined by Alejo Carpentier and goes by the term “Lo realmaravilloso” that is a Spanish word. It is a mode of narrative that mixes the real and the fantastic, and is used as a major subversive anti realist device. Which device are we talking about? Look at it again Alejo Carpentier and goes by the term lo realmaravilliso.

What is the device? Which is the device? Name the term: a futurism, b magic realism, c surrealism, d Dadaism.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:21)

Name the term:

- a. Futurism
- b. Magic realism
- c. Surrealism
- d. Dadaism

Next one, who said the following? That Beckett is a clever writer and that he has written a rotting and remarkable play.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:33)

20. Who said the following?

- That Beckett is a clever writer, and that he has written a rotting and remarkable play; but his philosophy isn't my philosophy, for within him there is no hazard of hope; no desire for it; nothing in it but a lust for despair, and a crying of woe.
- a. Sean O'Casey
 - b. Eugene Ionesco
 - c. Harold Pinter
 - d. Bertolt Brecht

But his philosophy is not my philosophy, for within him there is no hazard of hope no desire for it nothing in it but a lust for despair and a crying of woe. A Sean O'Casey, b Eugene Lonesco, c Harold Pinter, d Bertolt Brecht. Who said the following?

(Refer Slide Time: 12:59)

Read the following:

- On a page where the holy Gospel of the apostle Mark began, I was struck by the image of a lion. I was certain it was a lion, even though I had never seen one in the flesh, and the artist had reproduced its features faithfully, inspired perhaps by the sight of the lions of Hibernia, land of monstrous creatures, and I was convinced that this animal, as for that matter the *Physiologus* says, concentrates in itself all the characteristics of the things at once most horrible and most regal. So that image suggested to me both the image of the Enemy and that of Christ our Lord, nor did I know by what symbolic key I was to read it, and I was trembling all over, out of fear and also because of the wind coming through the fissures in the walls.

Next one number 21: read the following on a page where the holy gospel of the apostle mark began I was struck by the image of a lion. I was certain it was a lion even though I

had never seen one in the flesh, and the artist had reproduced it is features faithfully inspired. Perhaps, by the sights of the lions of Hibernia land of monstrous creatures. And I was convinced that this animal as for that matter. The physiologus says concentrates in itself all the characteristics of the things at once most horrible and most regal. So, that image suggested to me, both the image of the enemy and that of Christ our lord nor did I know by what symbolic key. I was to read it and I was trembling all over out of fear, and also because of the wind coming through the fissures in the walls.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:58)

21. The work is known for the theory of:

- a. Formalism
- b. Postcolonialism
- c. Semiotics
- d. Marxism

This particular was question 21 is known for the theory of an this work became very famous for a particular theory, a formalism, b postcolonialism, c semiotics, d Marxism. Which theory?

(Refer Slide Time: 14:27)

22. Who said the following?

- “Cut off from his religious, metaphysical, and transcendental roots, man is lost; all his actions become senseless, absurd, useless.”
 - a. Eugene Ionesco
 - b. Samuel Beckett
 - c. Antonin Artaud
 - d. Luigi Pirandello

Number 22: who said the following? Cutoff from his religious, metaphysical, and transcendental roots, man is lost; all his actions become senseless, absurd, useless. Who said that? A Eugene Ionesco, b Samuel Beckett, c Antonin Artud, d Luigi Pirandello.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:40)

Identify the poet

- the publication of *Poems and Ballads* brought instant notoriety. He became identified with the "indecent" themes and the precept of art for art's sake that characterized many of the poems in the volume. He subsequently wrote poetry of many different kinds, including the militantly republican *Song of Italy* (1867) and *Songs before Sunrise* (1871) in support of the *risorgimento*, the movement for Italian political unity, as well as nature poetry.

Number 23: identify the poet. The publication of poems and ballads brought him or her instant notoriety. He became identified with the indecent themes and the precept of art for art's sake that characterized many of the poems in the volume. He subsequently wrote poetry of many different kinds, including the militantly republican song of Italy and

songs before sunrise in support of the Risorgimento, the movement for Italian political unity, as well as nature poetry who is the poet.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:20)

23.

- a. Oscar Wilde
- b. Charles Baudelaire
- c. Dante Rossetti
- d. Algernon Charles Swinburne

The choices are: a Oscar Wilde, b Charles Bauderlair, c Dante Rossetti, d Algernon Charles Swinburne.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:35)

24.

Roland Barthes identified 5 codes while analyzing:

- a. A Portrait of an Artist as a Young Man
- b. Sarrassin
- c. The Remembrance of Things Past
- d. Germinal

Number 24, Roland Barthes identified five codes while analyzing: an Roland Barthes identified five codes of semiotics while analyzing which one of these? A, a portrait of an artist as a young man, b Sarrassin, c the remembrance of things past, d germinal.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:57)

Identify the critic:

- Semiotics begins as a critique of the logocentric assumption that concepts exist prior to and independently of their expression. In analyzing signification Saussure and his later followers insist that forms and concepts do not exist independently of one another but that the sign consists of the union of a signifier and signified...both signifiers and signifieds are purely relational entities, products of a system of difference. To speak of the concept of 'brown'. For example, is, according to semiotics, a way of referring to a complex network of opposition which articulates the spectrum of colors on the one hand and the spectrum of sound on the other. The meaning of brown is not a representation in my mind at the moment of utterance but a space in a complex network of differences.

Next one, number 25: identify the critic. Semiotics begins as a critique of the logocentric assumption, that concepts exists prior to an independently of the expression in analyzing signification sassure and his later followers insist that forms and concepts do not exist independently of one another, but that the sign consists of the union of a signifier and signified both signifiers and signified are purely relational entities products of a system of difference. To speak of the concept of brown for example, is according to semiotics, a way of referring to a complex network of opposition articulates the spectrum of colors on the one hand and the spectrum of sound on the other. The meaning of brown is not a representation in my mind at the moment of utterance. But a, space in a complex network of differences.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:07)

25.

- a. Umberto Eco
- b. Jonathan Culler
- c. Paul de Man
- d. Seymour Chatman

Now, choices are: a Umberto eco, b Jonathan culler, c Paul de man, d Seymour Chatman.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:16)

26. Identify the writer:

This writer joined the resistance movement during the occupation and after the liberation was a columnist for the newspaper *Combat*. In 1947 he retired from political journalism and, besides writing his fiction and essays, was very active in the theatre as producer and playwright (e.g., *Caligula*, 1944). He also adapted plays by Calderon, Lope de Vega, Dino Buzzati, and Faulkner's *Requiem for a Nun*.

Next question number 26, identify the writer: this writer joined the resistance movement during the occupation and after the liberation was a columnist for the newspaper combat. In 1947 he retired from political journalism. And besides writing his fictions and essays was very active in the theatre as producer and playwright: example Caligula 1934. He also adapted plays by Calderon, lope de Vega, Dino Buzzati, and Faulkners Requiem for a nun.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:58)

- a. Jean –Paul Sartre
- b. Albert Camus
- c. Marcel Proust
- d. Italo Calvino

A Jean-Paul Sartre, b Albert Camus, c Marcel Proust, d Italo Calvino.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:06)

27. This writer is associated with:

- a. Stream of consciousness
- b. Expressionism
- c. Existentialism
- d. Sci-fi

Number27: this writer is also associated with that we have just seen: a the theme theory of a stream of consciousness, b expressionism c existentialism, d Sci-Fi. So, which device a theory is this particular author associated with? Most well known for.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:29)

28.

- Her book *The Feminine Mystique* (1963),broke new ground by exploring the idea of women finding personal fulfillment outside of their traditional roles. She also helped advance the women's rights movement as one of the founders of the National Organization for Women (NOW). She advocated for an increased role for women in the political process and is remembered as a pioneer of feminism and the women's rights movements.

Number 28 her book the feminine mystique 1963 dash I mean this is here you have to write the name of author. So, a broke new ground by exploring the idea of women finding personal fulfillment outside of their traditional roles, she also helped advance the women's rights movement as one of the founders of the national organization for women. She advocated for an increased role for women in the political process and is remembered as a pioneer of feminism and the women's rights movements.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:12)

Identify the critic:

- a. Gloria Steinem
- b. Betty Friedan
- c. Simone de Beauvoir
- d. Theresa de Laurentis

Identify the critic: a Gloria Steinem, b Betty Friedan, c Simone de Beauvoir, d there is a de laurientis. These are all feminists writers.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:27)

29.

Which famous artist did illustrations for Oscar Wilde's Salome?

- a. Lord Alfred Douglas
- b. Christina Rossetti
- c. Dante Rossetti
- d. Aubrey Beardsley

Number 29 which famous artists did illustration for Oscar Wildes Salome? You should know Wildes Salome is Oscar wildes Salome, we have been refereeing to his theory of his estetisism his works keep popping up now and then Salome Bicture of Dorian grey we have been talking about these for a quite a while. So, who did illustrations pictures for Oscar wildes Salome, a lord Alfred Douglas, b Christina Rossetti, c Dante Rossetti, d Aubrey Beardsley.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:21)

30. Identify the writer:

- poetry is of all human learnings the most ancient, and of most fatherly antiquity, as from whence other learnings have taken their beginnings; since it is so universal that no learned nation doth despise it, nor barbarous nation is without it; since both Roman and Greek gave such divine names unto it, the one of prophesying, the other of making, and that indeed that name of making is fit for him, considering, that where all other arts retain themselves within their subject, and receive, as it were, their being from it, the poet only, only bringeth his own stuff, and doth not learn a conceit out of a matter, but maketh matter for a conceit; since neither his description nor end containeth any evil, the thing described cannot be evil;

Number 30 identify the writer: poetry is of all human learning's the most ancient and of most fatherly antiquity. As from whence other learning's have taken their beginnings. Since it is so universal that no learned nation doth despise it nor barbarous nation is without it. Since both roman and Greek give such divine names unto it, the one of prophesying, the other of making and that indeed that name of making is fit for him considering that where all other are retain themselves within their subject, and receive as it were their being from it. The poet only bringeth his own stuff and doth not learn a conceit out of a matter, but maketh matter for a conceit. Since neither his description nor end containeth any evil the thing described cannot evil.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:23)

Choose the correct response:

- a. Geoffrey Chaucer
- b. John Milton
- c. Philip Sydney
- d. Thomas Wyatt

Choose the correct response: a Geoffrey Chaucer, b John Milton, c Philip Sydney, d Thomas Wyatt. So, who wrote this about poetry?

(Refer Slide Time: 21:35)

31. Identify the novel by Gabriel Marquez

- Florentino Ariza and Fermina Daza are passionately in love. When Fermina eventually chooses to marry a wealthy, well-born doctor, Florentino is shattered. As he rises in his business career he whiles away the years in 622 affairs--yet he reserves his heart for Fermina. Her husband dies at last, and Florentino purposefully attends the funeral. Fifty years, nine months, and four days after he first declared his love for Fermina, he plans to do so again.

Next question, number 31: identify the novel by Gabriel Garcia Marquez: Florentino Ariza and Fermina Daza are passionately in love, when Fermina eventually chooses to marry a wealthy well born doctor Florentino is shattered. As he raise in his business carrer he whiles away the years in 622 affairs. Yet he reserves his heart for Fermina. Her husband dies at last and Florentino purposefully attend the funeral. Fifty years nine

months and four days after he first declared his love for Fermina, he plans to do So again.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:18)

- a. One Hundred Years of Solitude
- b. Love in the Time of Cholera
- c. The Autumn of the Patriarch
- d. Of Love and Other Demons

A, one hundred years of solitude, b love in the time of cholera, c the autumn of the patriarch, d of love and other demons.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:28)

32. Which literary device is Marquez associated with?

- a. Gothic
- b. Romantic
- c. Magic realism
- d. Realism

Number 32 which literary device is Marquez generally associated with: a gothic, b romantic, c magic realism, d realism.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:45)

33. Identify the work:

- When it came out in serial form in the Parisian magazine *transition*, it was known merely as *Work in Progress*. As the successive parts appeared, the work seemed to be a meaningless surrealist jumble of words, a stew of many languages, a book of elaborate puns in which Joyce mocked his readers.

Number 33, identify the work. When it came out in serial form in the Parisian magazine *transition*, it was known merely as *work in progress*. As the successive parts appeared the work seemed to be meaningless surrealist jumble of words a stew of many languages a book of elaborate puns in which Joyce mocked his readers.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:09)

- a. Dubliners
- b. *Finnegan's Wake*
- c. Ulysses
- d. A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man

A Dubliners, b Finnegan's wake, c Ulysses d a portrait of the artist as a young man.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:19)

34.

- The title of Margaret Atwood's "The Handmaid's Tale," is partly in honor of
 - a. Dante's "The Divine Comedy"
 - b. Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida"
 - c. Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales,"
 - d. Milton's Paradise Lost

Number 34 the title of Margaret Atwoods the handmaids tale, is partly in honor of; that means, Margaret Atwood poet and writer the novelist of the handmaids tale. So, the title is partly she is paying a homash to which of following works: a Dante's the divine comedy, b Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida, c Chaucer's can terbury tales, d Milton's paradise lost.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:54)

Identify the writer:

- Charles soon falls in love with [Emma](#), the daughter of a patient, and the two decide to marry. After an elaborate wedding, they set up house in Tostes, where Charles has his practice. But marriage doesn't live up to Emma's romantic expectations. Ever since she lived in a convent as a young girl, she has dreamed of love and marriage as a solution to all her problems. After she attends an extravagant ball at the home of a wealthy nobleman, she begins to dream constantly of a more sophisticated life. She grows bored and depressed when she compares her fantasies to the humdrum reality of village life, and eventually her listlessness makes her ill. When Emma becomes pregnant, Charles decides to move to a different town in hopes of reviving her health.

Next one, identify the writer: Charles soon falls in love with Emma, the daughter of a patient, and the two decide to marry. After an elaborate wedding they set up house in

to where Charles has his practice. But marriage does not live up to Emma's romantic expectations. Ever since she lived in a convent as a young girl she has dreamed of love and marriage as a solution to all her problems. After she attends an extravagant ball at the home of a wealthy nobleman, she begins to dream constantly of a more sophisticated life. She grows bored and depressed when she compares her fantasies to the humdrum reality of village life. And eventually her listlessness makes her ill. When Emma becomes pregnant Charles decides to move to a different town in hopes of reviving her health.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:00)

35. Who is the author of this passage?

- a. Gustav Flaubert
- b. Leo Tolstoy
- c. Jane Austen
- d. Nathaniel Hawthorne

Who is the author of this passage? A Gustav Flaubert, b Leo Tolstoy, c Jane Austen, d Nathaniel Hawthorne.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:10)

36. The novel is an example of

- a. Gothic
- b. Romanticism
- c. Realism
- d. Novel of Manners

Number 36: this novel this summary of the novel that we have just seen, the novel is an example of: a gothic tradition, b romanticism, c realism, d novel of manners.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:23)

37. Read the following:

- I believe I can best highlight the difference between the generations by expressing myself figuratively. Butlers of my father's generation, I would say, tended to see the world in terms of a ladder – the houses of royalty, dukes and the lords from the oldest families placed at the top, those of 'new money' lower down and so on, until one reached a point below which the hierarchy was determined simply by wealth – or the lack of it. Any butler with ambition simply did his best to climb as high up this ladder as possible, and by and large, the higher he went, the greater was his professional prestige. Such are, of course, precisely the values embodied in the Hayes Society's idea of a 'distinguished household', and the fact that it was confidently making such pronouncements as late as 1929 shows clearly why the demise of that society was inevitable, if not long overdue. For by that time, such thinking was quite out of step with that of the finest men emerging to the forefront of our profession. For our generation, I believe, it is accurate to say, viewed the world not as a ladder, but more as a *wheel*. Perhaps I might explain this further.

37 read the following. I believe I can best highlight the difference between the generations by expressing myself figuratively. Butlers of my father's generation I would say tended to see the world in terms of a ladder. The houses of royalty dukes and the lords from the oldest families placed at the top. Those of new money lower down and so on. Until one reached a point below which the hierarchy was determined simply by

wealth or the lack of it. Any butler with ambition simply did his best to climb as high up this ladder as possible.

And by and large the higher he went the greater was his professional prestige. Such are of course, precisely the values embodied in the Hayes Society's idea of a distinguished household. And the fact that it was confidently making such pronouncements as late as 1929 shows clearly why the demise of that society was inevitable if not long overdue. For by that time such thinking was quite out of step with that of the finest men emerging to the forefront of our profession. For our generation I believe it is accurate to say viewed the world not as a ladder, but more as wheel. Perhaps I might explain this further.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:01)

The 'I' in the passage is

- a. Tom
- b. Steven
- c. Daniel
- d. Alfred

The I in the passage is: a tom, b Steven, c Daniel, d Alfred.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:09)

38. The novel is remarkable for its exploration of:

- a. Semiotics
- b. Symbolism
- c. Unreliable narration
- d. Dialogism

The novel is remarkable for its exploration of: a semiotics, b symbolism, c unreliable narration, d dialogism.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:26)

39. The author of this passage is also the author of:

- a. Atonement
- b. Anil's Ghost
- c. Possession
- d. Never Let me Go

Number 39, the author of this passage is also the author of: a atonement, b anils ghost, c possession, d never let me go.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:31)

Identify the scholar:

- This critic argues that metanarratives are being replaced by a proliferation of *petits recits* (or little stories) that draw attention to particular as opposed to universals, including local events, individual experiences, heterodox ideas, and other practices that do not fit within a larger, universal metanarrative.

Identify the scholar. That this critic argues that metanarratives are being replaced by a proliferation of petit is recit is or little stories that draw attention to particular as opposed to universals, including local events, individual experiences, heterodox ideas, and other practices that do not fit within a larger, universal metanarative. Who is this scholar who is credited with all these? Now we are metanarrative procuracy.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:10)

40.

- a. Jean-Paul Sartre
- b. Jean Baudrillard
- c. Jean Lyotard
- d. Pierre Bourdieu

A, Jean Paul Sartre, b Jean Baudrillard, c Jean Lyotard, d Pierre Bourdieu.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:19)

Identify the writer:

- *Unhappy the land that is in need of heroes.*
- *What is the robbing of a bank compared to the founding of a bank?*
- *War is like love; it always finds a way.*

Identify the writer: unhappy the land that is in need of heroes. What is the robbing of a bank compared to the founding of a bank? War is like love it always finds a way.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:36)

41.

- a. Marcel Proust
- b. Harold Pinter
- c. Bertolt Brecht
- d. Franz Kafka

Who is the writer? A Marcel Proust, b Harold Pinter, c Bertolt Brecht, d Franz Kafka.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:45)

42. Read the following quotes

- “The human race is a monotonous affair. Most people spend the greatest part of their time working in order to live, and what little freedom remains so fills them with fear that they seek out any and every means to be rid of it.”
- “I have so much in me, and the feeling for her absorbs it all; I have so much, and without her it all comes to nothing.”
- “It's true that nothing in this world makes us so necessary to others as the affection we have for them.”

Next one read the following quotes: the human race is a monotonous affair. Most people spend the greatest part of their time working in order to live, and what little freedom remains so fills them with fear that they seek out any and every means to be rid of it. I have So much in me and the feeling for her absorbs it all, I have So much and without her it all comes to nothing. It is true that nothing in this world makes us so necessary to others as the affection we have for them. Who do we attribute these quotations to?

(Refer Slide Time: 29:26)

Identify the writer:

- a. Goethe
- b. Balzac
- c. Flaubert
- d. Schiller

Identify the writer a Goethe, b Balzac, c Flaubert, d Schiller. And next question, which period does the writer belong to? A classicism, b neo classicism, c romanticism, d modernism.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:35)

43. Which period does the writer belong to?

- a. Classicism
- b. Neo-classicism
- c. Romanticism
- d. Modernism

You have been doing these practice tests for today. As you have already notice that some of the needs that are mentioned at beginning were all in the lecture. Do not worry if there are certain concepts or certain names that you do not know. As in today's lecture or in the other lecture as well, you should just get the overall picture the context what I am saying without bothering about the spellings or the pronunciation of certain name. So, we are trying a best to write things on the board give it give them to give the names to on slides. And also we are doing best to give provide certain names and concepts in this scrolls also.

Ok however, try to do your own finding and reading. See this exam as I have been saying all along the successive exam like this depends on your individual personal hard work. We are just facilitators; however, you need to go through a lot of work. Say all these are works that need a lot of attention careful reading, in depth analysis, what I am doing in this course is just trying to help you. Face the exam with more with greater degree of confidence, because no one can provide you the exact questions that are going to come. But I can at least make you familiar with most of the great works in a literature and English. Including as we are seeing world literature also you do not get nervous, if you

do not understand the pronunciation. You have to read a lot. I cannot stress enough on importance or the significance of individual reading. That hard work you have to portend.

Today's lecture was a lengthy one immediately after this we are going to discuss the answers. And that is going to be another session. We will be continuing in the same way for the rest of this week. I hope you are doing your assignment regularly. So

Thank you very much.