Padasalai’s Telegram Groups!

(தலைப்புக் குறிக்குறிக்கை இந்து முன் விளக்கம் செய்து வைக்கப் பயன்படுத்தும்!)

- Padasalai's NEWS - Group
  https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6_NqA

- Padasalai's Channel - Group
  https://t.me/padasalaichannel

- Lesson Plan - Group
  https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVWwo5iL-21gpzrXLw

- 12th Standard - Group
  https://t.me/Padasalai_12th

- 11th Standard - Group
  https://t.me/Padasalai_11th

- 10th Standard - Group
  https://t.me/Padasalai_10th

- 9th Standard - Group
  https://t.me/Padasalai_9th

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TRB - EXAM POINTS ENGLISH

LAST BIRDS VIEW

UNIT I TO X

UNIT 1

PROLOGUE TO THE CANTERBURY TALES – CHAUCER

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TEST MATERIALS 2000

TRB -(PG / POLYTECHNIC/ DIET/AEO/C-TET/8EO/AEEO) NET-SET /TNPSC / RRB / SSC / S-NATA /NEET
1. This Tale opens in the month of April (spring). Every English travel to Canterbury to visits the holy shrine.
2. The narrator lay at Tabard inn and set out to Canterbury with a holy religious heart.
3. There were 29 pilgrims in that inn. Total number of pilgrims 30 including the narrator.
4. The narrator first begins with a knight.
5. Knight had fought in 15 deadly battles.
6. With the knight, his son, a Squire also followed him Young Squire – 24 years old. The knight had the yeomen means servant.
7. In the inn a nun – her name was madam Eglatine she speaks French fluently.
8. There was another nun, she was her subordinate nun.
9. Then the monk – loved hunting, it is his hobby. He had grey hounds. His head bald.
10. Friar – He had performed large number f marriages. His neek was whit as lily. His name was Hubert.
11. A merchant: The merchant’s is not known to the narrator.
12. Clerk of oxford – He was an orator. He tool pleasure both in teaching & learning.
14. Franklin was in the company of sergeant of law. Then Heberdasher, a Carpenter, a Dyer and a Tapestry makes
15. The pilgrims had a cook.
16. There is a sailor - he comes from Dart month. The name of his ship is Madeline.
17. There was a doctor who was very intelligent.
18. Then came wife of Bath. She deaf and experbent in weaving clothes. She had been thrice in Jerusalem. She waw gap toothed. She married 5 husbands.
19. Poor parson and plowman are brothers, Who was parson’s brother? Plaoman.
20. A Reeve, a Milter, a Summoned, a Pardoner, a municipal and the narrator are ther
   Total=30 pilgrims. Reeve was a carpenter. Reeve always rode last in the group of pilgrims.
21. Summoned was very fond of garlic onion and leekst and speaks latin only pardon –
   summer’s friend.
22. My wit is short, ye may understonde’ Chaucer. The Host proposed to tell the tales that is
   every one of the pilgrims should tell 2 stories. The knight is the first to tell the tale.
23. Dryden in his preface to the Fable says that not a single character has escaped him”
   reffering chaucerr conterbury tales.
24. The character mentioned in this tales are social structure of England in 14.
25. Canterbuy tales is Chaucer’s last work.
26. The Host asked 30 pilgrims to tell 2 tales each when they go to conterbury, than 2 stories
   when they return to London. This would provide for 120 tales. But we have 21 completed
   tales and 3 unfinished.

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33. TRB -EXAM POINTS
   ENGLISH
   THE FARIE QUEEN – SPENSER
   1. Spenser Planned to write 12 books completed only 6
   2. Spensarian stanza introduced in the Faerie Queen.
3. Spenser opposed Roman Catholic Church and supported Anglican Church or Protestant.
4. Spenser was called poet’s poet by Charles Lamb.
5. Spenser seeks Clio, the chief of nine muses to help to write this book. Clio is muse of history.
6. Gloriana in the Faerie Queen is Queen Elizabeth.
7. Purpose of writing Faerie Queen is to “sing of knights and ladies gentle deeds”.
8. “Great Ladig of greatest isle whose light like phoebus lampe throughout the world doth shine” – on this line great ladig refers to Elizabeth, Great isle refers to England. He compares Queen both glore.
9. Red Cross knight bore a bloody cross on his chest.
10. Rhyme scheme of Faerie Queen is ab ab bc bc c.
11. Convinced him to go and present the poem to Queen Elizabeth.

Faerie Land in this poem is England.

AN APOLOGIE FOR POETRY – SYDNEY

Sydney gives two titles to his defend

2. In his defense he had not mentioned Gosson’s name.

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TEST MATERIALS 2000
TRB -(PG / POLYTECHNIC/ DIET/AEEO/C-TET/BOE/AEEO) NET-SET /TNPSC / RRB / SSC / S-NATA /NEET
4. T. S. Eliot says that Apology for poetry is a mere advertisement of Aristotle’s poetics.”
5. This work appeared in 1595, in two editions.
6. Sydney’s apologie for poetry is first important theoretical text in English literary criticism.
7. Sydney’s is the first English Critic.
8. This essay offers double definitions of poetry derived from Aristotle and Horace.

PAY 1000 FOR TWO DAYS
(SAT & SUN)
(14/09/19 - 15/09/19)
SEP 14 - UNIT I TO V
SEP 15 - UNIT VI TO X
+ MODEL EXAM
TIME: 8.30 AM TO 8.30 PM
51. ‘Mother of Excellent mind’s’- Sydney uses this phrase to refer England.
52. Sydney criticizes the mingling of tragedy and comedy. They should be kept distinct apart from each other in character and style. He calls tragic comedy as “mongrel tragic comedies”.

DOCTOR FAUSTUS – MARLOWE

Important Characters:

Faustus valdes and Cornelius are friends to Faustus, wagner – servant to Faustus. Beelzebuls, Lucifer – Prince of Hell.

1. This play starts with chorus.
2. Chorus introduces Faustus.
3. Faustus was born at Rhodes in Germany.
4. He studied at Witten burn.
5. He was born of poor parents.
6. ‘Marriage is a ceremonial toy’ say Memphis to Philips when Faustus asks him a beautiful lady to marry.
7. When Faustus asks Mephistopheles who made the world, he refused to answer.
8. I’ll have them to fly for India to gold.
   Ransack the ocean for orient pear and search all conferees of new found world.
   I will have them wall all the Germany with brass.
And make swift rhraie circle fair Witten burg”
   Above are ambitions of Faustus.
9. The river Rhine referred in the above line is in Germany.
10. Faustus rejected philosophy because it s odious. Both law and physic are pretty wits. He wanted to study magic.
11. “Faustus, these books, thy wit and our experience, shall make all nations to canonize us”
   – says Valdes friend of Faustus.
12. Faustus stabs his arm and takes blood it congealed.
13. Mephistopheles brings fire
14. Contract between Lucifer and Faustus

**EPITHALAMION**

1. Epithalamion is intensely personal.
2. It’s theme is celebration of his own wedding with Elizabeth.
3. It’s theme is celebration of his own wedding with Elizabeth.
4. It’s theme is celebration of his own wedding with Elizabeth.
5. It’s theme is celebration of his own wedding with Elizabeth.
6. It’s theme is celebration of his own wedding with Elizabeth.
7. It’s theme is celebration of his own wedding with Elizabeth.
8. It’s theme is celebration of his own wedding with Elizabeth.
9. in Ireland in 1954.
10. Epithalamion is a song made in lieu of many ornaments.
11. Epithalamion is derived form Greek word.
12. Prothalamion has been termed as ‘spousal verse’ by spenser.
13. It was written in honour of the double marriage of two honourable ladies lady Elizabeth and Lady Catharine somerset, daughters to Eare of Worcester, o 1596.
15. Coleridge describes prothalamion as ‘swan like movement’.
16. ‘London my most kindly nurse’ - spenser in prothalamion.
1. With whose speech this play opens?  Ghost of Andrea.
2. Don Andrea’s lover name is Bellemperia.
5. In the begining of the play spain fought with a) England  b) Holland  c) Italy  d) Portugal  Ans:D
6. Who was Cyprian?  Duke of Castile and brother of the king of Spain.
7. Who defeated and captured bulthar?  Horatio
8. Who informs the king of spain about the victory of spain over Portugal?  Duke of Castile
9. On hearing the news of success from the Duke of Castile, the king gave a ____________ to the Duke of Castile.
   a) Sword  b) Chain  c) Ring  d) None of these  \textbf{Ans: B}
10. Balthazar was taken as a captive to Spain by Lorenzo and Horatio.
11. Who was Horatio’s father?  \textbf{Hieronimo}
12. Who are Alexandro and Villipo?  
   \textit{There are Portuguese Noble men.}
13. “Yes second love shall further my revenge I’ll love Horatio, my Andrea’s friend”.
   Who says these words? \textbf{Ans: Bellimperia}
14. What did Bellimperia do who Horatio gave Andrea’s scarf (after his death) to her?  
   \textbf{Ans: She asked him to keep with himself.}
15. Who informs Bellimperia that her lover Andrea was killed by Balthazar?  
   \textbf{Ans: Horatio}
16. Who was Lorenzo? \textbf{Ans: Bellimperia}
17. Balthazar loved Bellimperia.
18. Now her brother Lorenzo suspected her.
19. Who was Pedringano?  
   Pedringano was Bellimperia’s sister.
20. Who revealed the truth of secret love between Bellimperia and Horatio?  
   In the above lines Bellimperia compares her heart to the ship which seeks for a port.
   \textit{In the evening.}
21. “My heart, sweet friend is a ship at sea she is in love with Helionimo.
   Who says these words? \textbf{Ans: Balthazar}
22. What was the secret place suggested by Bellimperia to meet Horatio?  
   Garden of Horatio’s father.
23. When did Bellimperia and Horatio meet?  
   In the evening.
24. Who killed Horatio?  
   Balthazar and Lorenzo.
25. How was Horatio killed?  
   He was hanged to death in the arbour.
26. When Horatio was murdered Bellimperia sought help from Hieronimo. She cried help, Hieronimo helped.
27. Who was Isabella?  
   Isabella’s Horatio’s mother and Hieronimo’s wife.
28. ‘Sweet lovely rose ill plucked before thy time. Fair worthy son, not conquered but betrayed’ Hieronimo speaks on seeing dead body of his son.
29. The Heavens are just: murder cannot be hid.
   Time is author of both of truth and right.
   And time will bring this treachery to light.
30. Hieronimo said that he would not bury the dead body of his son he had taken revenge properly.
31. Who didn’t involve in the murder of Horatio among the following?  
a) Lorenzo  b) Pedringano  c) The king of Spain  d) Bathazar  \textbf{Ans: C}

32. Who killed Serberine?:  \textbf{Ans: Pedringano}

33. How did Hieronimo know that his son was killed by Lorenzo and Balthazar?  
A letter, thrown by Bellimperia.

34. Christophil – Billimperia’s Custodian.

35. Isabella became mad after her son’s death

36. Horatio was 19 years old when he captured Balthazar as a captive

37. Justice o, Justice gentle king! Who cries thus?  \textbf{Ans: Hieronimo}

38. Balthazar asked Hieronimo to entertain his father by a play

39. Where did Hieronimo study?  \textbf{Ans: Toledo}

40. When Hieronimo was in Toledo, he wrote a  
a) Tragedy  b) Comedy  c) Tragicomedy  d) Poem  \textbf{Ans: A}

41. “The play within play” is Soliman and Persida.

42. \textbf{Characters} \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Part played by them}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hieronimo</th>
<th>The Murderer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lorenzo</td>
<td>Erastus the knight of Rhodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellimperia</td>
<td>Perseda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43. Isabella stabs herself and dies.

44. “And with this weapon will I wound the breast  
The hapless breast that gave Horatio” suck  
- Isabella

45. The Solian and Persida was written in English and given to the reading public, more largely for easier understanding.

46. In the play the actors performed in different languages as follows

1. Hieronimo - Greek
2. Balthazar - Latin
3. Bellimperia - French

47. Hieronimo skills Lorenzo

48. Bellimperia kills Balthazar

49. Bellimperia stabs herself and dies

50. Hieronimo died after revealing the truth to the public.

51. The Duke of Castile was killed by Hieronimo.

52. Senecan influence crept into English theatre through  
a) Shakespeare’s Hamlet  
b) Beaumont and Fletcher’s Maid’s tragedy  
c) Webster’s Duchess of Malfi  
d) Kyd’s Spanish tragedy  \textbf{Ans: B}

53. Who introduced in English ghost element of revenge and soliloquy?  
a) Shakespeare  b) Thomas Kyd  c) Webster  d) Marston  \textbf{Ans: B}
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54. Who is called as English Seneca?
   a) Kyd  b) Marlowe  c) People  d) Green   Ans: A

55. Machiavelli says in ‘The Prince’ a king should have courage of a lion and cunningness of a fox.

56. In literature Machiavellinism was incorporated by the university wits. Especially Kyd and Marlowe.

57. Spanish Tragedy was written in Blank Verse.

58. Who calls Kyd ‘Sporting Kyd’? Ans: Ben Jonson

59. What was given to every soldier of Spain after the victory in the war with Portuguese?
   Every soldier of Spain was given two Ducats.

60. What was given to the leaders of Spain after the victory in the war with Portuguese?
   Every leader was given 10 Ducats.

61. Who informed a false news to the viceroy of Portugal that Balthazar was killed by Alessandro?
   Ans: Villuppo

62. What was the punishment given to Alessandro?
   He was kept in the Prison.

63. Villuppo and Alessandro and enemies.

UNIT - II

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

1. In the prelogue, Sheridan Tompares the scandal to 'Hydra' which is many headed and moves very fast.

2. In the Prologue which was written by D. Garrick, Sheidan is compared with Don Quixote the chivalrous knight.

3. Sheridan attacks scandal mongers in this play.

4. Towards the end of the play Lady Teazle describes Lady Sneerwel as "the president of scandalous college."

5. Joseph surface anddd Charles surface ae brothers.

6. Oliver surface anddd Charles and Joseph surfaces.

7. Maria is daughter of a rich man.
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TRB - EXAM POINTS ENGLISH

Goldsmith and Sheridan wrote comedies from sentimentality. The school for scandal can be termed as 'antisentimental comedy.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER
- GOLDSMITH

1. The sentimental comedy is the complete absence of true spirit of comedy. Humour gives life force to comedy and humour was driven out by the writers of sentimental comedy. This type of comedy is typified by the work of Colly abbey who in his loves labour shiffs introduced two worlds entirely different.

2. Goldsmith reacted against sentimental comedy and attacked in his well-known essay "A comparison between laughing and sentiment comedy". So we can term "She stoops to conquer" as antisentimental comedy.

3. Goldsmith first attacked sentimental comedy in "The good natured man" then in "She stoops to conquer".

4. Goldsmith calls his comedy a pure comedy, a laughing comedy.

5. The subtitle of this play is 'The mistakes of a night'.

6. Goldsmith dedicated this play to his friend Samuel Johnson. "One hope remains - hearing the maid was ill. A doctor comes this night to show his skill To Cheer her heart and give your music motion".

7. In the above lines, Goldsmith attacks sentimental comedy.

8. Who wrote prologue to she stoops to conquer?
   David Garrick, an actor

9. It was Horace Walpole who first criticised she stoops to conquer and called it the lowest of all farces.

10. It is a pure comedy 'for the dramatist, and aims only at the amusement of his readers and audience and has no aims.

11. Horace Walpole called Goldsmith "an inspired idiot".

12. Who called her daughter "my pretty darling Kate?"
   Mr. Hardcastle
28. Horace Walepolee alone who fell foul of this admirable play called it a force rather than a genuine comedy.
29. Hardcastle is a country squire
30. Kate or Catherine is heroine of the main story.
31. Great comic figure in this play is Tony Lumpkin.

TOM JONES FIELDING - NON DETAILED

1. Sir walter scatt called in the now famous phrase 'Father of the English novel''

COLLECT THE NOTES FORM THE

PARADISE LOST BOOK – IX

1. Satann enters into the serpent sleeping
2. Milton says that his work paradise lost is more heroic than the wrath of stern Achilles
3. Why did satan choose serpent form for his purpose?  
   Because it is the cleverest creature for fraud
4. What are the two Indian rivers described by Milton in Paradise lost Book IX?  
   Ganges and Hindus
5. Why did satan avoid the day time to temp Eve?  
   Because uriel, the archangal of the sun had earlier seen him entering the world and cautioned other angels.
6. How many days did God take to create the world?  
   6 days
7. Satan entered into serpents mouth
8. 'The phrase daughter of God and man' refer to Eve.
9. Who praised Eve as Goddess among Gods?  
   Satan
Who cut off a lock from the head of miss. Arabella?

It was an quarrell between two Roman catholic families

Who request pope to write this poem?

The poet begins his poem with an invocation to the goddess oof

In which book of paradise lost Eve appears first?

Addison

"Satan is most exalted and depraved being in paradise lost"? Who

In Book nine Milton refers an Indian tree what is it?

Fig tree which is famous in India.

What is the tree, Adam and Eve select to hide themselves after the fall?

Feeling shame.

Adam asks pine and cedars (Trees) to cover them, because they are is naked

21. What is the tree, Adam and Eve select to hide themselves after the fall?

Fig tree which is famous in India.

22. Milton compares Adam and Eve to the Americans. When Columbus discovered America, the inhabitants of that land ran away and hide behind the trees like Adam and Eve. Because the Americans

23. In Book nine Milton refers an Indian tree what is it?

Fig tree

24. "Satan is most exalted and depraved being in paradise lost"? Who

Addison

25. In which book of paradise lost Eve appears first?

Book IV

Characters - Adam

Setting - Garden

THE RAPÉ OF THE LOCK

1. The poet begins his poem

2. Who request pope to write this poem?

John Caryll

3. Who considers "The Rape of the Lock"?

Addison

4. What is the ocassion of the poem?

It was an quarell between two Roman catholic families

5. Who cut off a lock from the head of miss. Arabella?

Lord Peter
6. Who was John Caryll?
   Pope's friend and Patron

7. The Rape of Lock is a light satire on the daily life of a London beauty

8. What was the name of the dog of Belinda?
   Shuck

9. Who said "The Rape of Lock is the most airy the most ingrious and most delightful of all
   Pope's Composition?"
   Dr. Johnson

10. The Rape of Lock was written in imitation of 'Boileau's Lutrin'

11. Who suggested pope to add sylphs in this poem?
    Addison

12. Who wrote an 'essay on Rape of Lock'?
    Edith Sitwell

13. How does pope term his poem "The Rape of Lock?"
    A heroic comical poem

14. How many days did pope take to write this poem?
    15 days

15. The Rape of Lock is a parody of the heroic or epic poetry

16. In 1712 Pope published only two cantos

17. Who calls The Rape of Lock "a Fligree work"?
    Hazlitt

18. What are the supernatural machineries introduced in the poem?
    Salamanders, Nymphs, Gnomes and Sylphs

19. Whom did The Rape of Lock was dedicated?
    Arabella Fermor

20. What is the best supernatural machinery according to Pope?
    Sylphs

21. The loss of hair in this poem, is deere nee, - Pope says

22. The supernatural machineries in this poem was introduced by pope by the influence of
    the "Rosicurcian Doctrine of spirit

23. Salamanders - fire spirit

24. Who was Betty?
    Betty was Blind's maid

25. Blind's combs are made of shell of tortoise and Elephant trunk

26. Coffee is a drink which makes the politicians wise

27. In which cantos 'The Rape of Lock took place?'
    Canto III

28. Who is very fond of snuff in this poem?
    Sir Plume

29. Who give a pair of scissors to the Baron?
Milton's works have been divided into 3 groups:

1. Lives of poets
2. Prefaces Biographical and critical to the works of English poets
3. Evaluation of poets work

Lives of poets is one of the fortunate book in English literature. Who calls "The lives of poets as one of the fortunate book in English literature"?

What was the original title of lives of poets?

The Rape of lock reflects the artificial way of the society of 18th C. Which is the longest essay in the lives?

How many poets' lives have been discussed in the lives of poets?

Blinda is late riser, an idle, lazy and moony young girl.

Who worshiped god of love in order to possess the locks of Blinda?

Who is master of Sylphs?

Who is the Queen referred in this time?

Where was the Hampton Court?

Blinda is late riser, an idle, lazy and moony young girl. Pope says that the subject matter, of this poem is trivial. Who can be considered as a mouth piece of pope in this poem?

Clarissa, through she pope speaks

The spirits de their best efforts to protect Blinda from rape her lock?

"Here thou, Great Anna! whom three realms obey"

Who is the young man, Blinda sees in a dream?

"Slight is the subject, but not so praise"

Pope says that the subject matter, of this poem is trivial. Who is the Queen referred in this time?

Ariel

Lord petre

Queen Anne

Johnson's last, longest and greatest work is:

"NTB REASONABLE"

- TRB/PG/POLYTECHNIC/DIET/AEEO/C-TET/8EO/8EEO
- NET-SET/TNPSC/RRB/SSC/S-NATA/NEET
- 330 PASSED OUT TILL 2018
- REGISTER QUICKLY
- PAY RS.1000
- TIME: 8.30 AM TO 8.30 PM

KARAUKUDI / MADUARI PH: 9442738785 , 6379050379
1. Vanity fair was a fair which was held throughout the year at a place called vanity. It was organized five thousand years ago by Satan and his associates to tempt pilgrims going to celestial city.

2. Vanity fair stands for this material world.

3. Sir Walter Scott is right when he said that the moment a person stops reading, the pilgrim's progress, he wants to start reading it again.

4. Bunyan's constant companions are the Bible and Fox's Book of Martyre

5. Bunyan took all his ideas from the Bible

6. Pilgrim's progress is a Religious Allegory

7. The Allegory is in the form of a dream

8. The narrator of this book is Christian

9. Christian's wife is Christiana

10. First part of pilgrim's progress tells the pilgrimage of Christian

11. The second part of Pilgrim's progress was about Christiana's and her children's pilgrimage

Spenser was apparently his favorite

12. Milton had children only by his first wife. Anne, Mary and Deborah

13. Milton never learned the art of doing little things with grace. He (Milton) was a lion that he had no skill in dandling the kid.

14. "In Lycidas diction is harsh, the rhyme uncertain, and the numbers unpleasing"

15. In Lycidas there is no nature, for there is not truth, there is no art, for there is nothing new" - Dr. Johnson attacks his work Lycidas

16. Surely No man could have fancied that he read Lycidas with pleasure had he not known it. Milton's Lycidas have been criticized by Johnson.
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17. "Everyman that needs them with pleasure"
   Which works of Milton has been praised by Johnson in the above sentence?
   L.Allegro and II Penseroso

18. Milton's Sonnets deserve not any particular criticism

19. There is inn satan's speeches little that can give pain to pious ear - Johnson about Satan's character

20. Paradise lost is one of the books which the reader admires andd lay down and forgets to take up again

21. Has this poem been written not by Milton, but by some imitators it would have claimed andd recieved universal praise
   - Johnson about Paradise Reegainized

22. Our language sunk under him - Addison about Milton

23. Lives of poets are about Restoration poets andd Johnson's Contempories.

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The Pilgrim's progress - Bunyan
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5. Bunyan took all his ideas from the Bible
6. Pilgrim's progress is a Religious Allegory
7. The Allegory is in the form of a dream
8. The narrator of this book is christian
9. 
28. What are the words uttered by Antony on seeing Dolabella?
   The young bridegroom longing for his night was half so fond
29. Who wanted to make peace between Antony and Octavius?
   Dolabella
30. When Dolabella came to make peace between Antony and Octavius, Antony calls octarius as usurer (money lender)
31. "He is fit indeed to boy, not conquer Kingdoms"
   Who says these words about whom?
   Antony about octavius
32. Who brought Octavia, before Antony?
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Dryden wrote two types of tragedies

33. Octavia (wife of Antony) is Octavia
34. Who are the two daughters of Antony? Agrippina and Antonia
35. Who informs Cleopatra that Octavia is dead? Alexas
36. "A Roman : A name that makes and unmake a queen"
These are the words spoken by Octaviia to Cleopatra
37. Antony asked Dolabella to convey his departure to Cleopatra
38. "Jealousy is like a polished glass held to the lips when life is in doubt" - Alexas
39. Alexas asked cleopatra to pretend that she was loving Dolabella. By this act Antony will be Jeolouse of Dolabella and Antony would not leave Cleopatra.
40. Cleopatra accepts Alexas's idea
41. "Had I been born a poet
should choose a noble name" - Dolabella
42. Who informs cleopatra that Egypt navy joins Rome? Serapion, the priest
43. "To jeasousy, love's last retreat and convert" - Alexas to Cleopatra
44. Alexas tells a lie that cleopatra is dead by killing herself.
45. On hearing the news of Cleopatra's death (false news) ventidius says "All for the best".
46. Antony asked ventidius to kill himself. But ventidius refused.
47. Ventidius killed himself
48. Antony says that Ventidius is his leader in life and death
49. Then Antony falls on ventidius's sword and dies
50. Antony died in the evening
51. Antony and Cleopatra have enjoyed 10 years of love.
52. Iras bring "The cure of all our ills"
In the above line the phrase the cure of all out ill refers to the asp.
53. Cleopatra saw Antony first on the bank of river cydus.
54. The serpent bites Cleopatra and she dies
55. Iras and charmion also died of asps
56. "No lovers lived so great or died so well"
   - Says serapion, the priest
57. Among the following character who aid not die of serpent bite?
   A) Antony  B) Charmion  C) Cleopatra  D) Iras
   Ans : A

All for love - Detailed

Dryden
1. Dryden wrote two types of tragedies
1. Heroic and blankverse tragedies.
2. Long loved mistress of Dryden is heroic couplet.
3. Dryden’s last heroic play Aurengzebe
4. All for love has only 13 characters, uncluding Octavia's two little children
5. The scene is set in Alexandrina
6. The action of the play is confined to a single day and it is the anniversary of Antony's birth.
7. The sub-title of this play is 'The world well lost'
8. All for love was written in blank verse
9. The main theme of the play is conflict between love and honour
10. William Hazlitt describes this play as "a trash of dramatic attempt".
11. When did heroic couplet become popular?
   A) 18th century B) 19th century
   C) 14 century D) 15 century
   Ans : A
12. All for love is published in 1678
13. Who is octavia?
   A) The wife of Antony B) Sister of Dolabella
   C) The mother of Cleopatra D) None of these
   Ans : A
14. Setting of the play is after the battle of Actium in which Antony is defeated by
   A) Octavius Caesar B) Dolabella
   C) Cleopatra D) None of these
   Ans : A
15. Alexas, the eunuch is a powerful courtier at
   A) Antony is Court B) Cleopatra's Court
   C) Dolabella's Court D) None of these
   Ans : B
16. Ventidius is a true Roman who hates
   A) Indian B) Egyptians C) Americans D) Greeks
   Ans : B
17. Who feels very much depressed on hearing Antony speaking to himself.
   A) Dolabella B) Antony's wife
   C) Ventidius D) Cleopatra
   Ans : C
18. The play ends wit a speecch by serapionn
19. Who is serapian in this play?
   A) The priestt of Iris B) Soldier
   C) General D) Doctor
   Ans : A
20. Mark Antony belongs to Rome
21. Ventidius and Alexas symboliser in the play
   A) Reason       B) Passion    C) Imagination    D) Emotion
   Ans: A
22. Antony and Cleopatra in the play stand for
   A) Passion      B) Wit       C) Humour       D) Imagination
   Ans: A
23. Who is conflict between his passion for Cleopatra and the pressure of others?
   A) Antony       B) Ventidius  C) Alexas       D) Octavia
   Ans: A
24. Jealous is a polished glass held to the lips when life is in doubt" who says?
   A) Alexas       B) Ventidius  C) Antony      D) Cleopatra
   Ans: A

Unit - III
Ode on Grecian urn – Keats

1. The bold lovers on the urn is never kissing
2. What are the sweeter melodies?
   A) Heard melodies       B) unheared melodies
   C) Both heard and unheard melodies
   Ans: B
3. Keats describes the urn as a "still unravised bride of quietness
4. Next he compares the urn with faster child of time. Time has carefully preserved the urn.
5. Time is forter parent of urn
6. The figure of musician is also seen in the urn
7. In this poem keats says
   A) imaginary is greater than real       B) real is greater than imaginary
   C) Both are great
   Ans: A
8. What is the animal, the priest leading to sacrifice?
   A) a young cow       B) a goat       C) a deer
   Ans: A
9. The trees on the urn never sheds their leaves
10. The melodist did not feel tired. They always seem fresh
11. The urn tell us that
    A) Truth and beauty are identical       B) Truth and beauty are different
    C) Truth is greater than beauty
    Ans: B
12. Robert Bridges criticise the ode as having only one static idea
13. The urn is symbolic of eternity and time lessness
14. Thou, unravished, bride of quietness
    Thou foster child of silence slowtime
    - Opening line of the ode
16. "Sylvan historian who canst thus express
   A flowery tale more sweetly than our rhyme"
   Keats compares the urn to the sylvan (rural) historian

17. A happy harvest makes thee smile
   Your leaves nor ever bid the spring adieu
   Keats says that the little town is emptied

18. The trees on the urn are seen like trees in the season of
   maturing sun
   Keats says that the little town is emptied

19. What madd pursuit? What struggle to escape
   What maiden lath?
   Keats says that Autumn is close bosom friend of the maturing sun

20. Beaty is the truest name for beauty
   Keats says that Autumn is close bosom friend of the maturing sun

21. The mysterious priest is followed by a large crowd of the little town.  Keats says that the little town is emptied

22. Keats calls the urn, the beautiful piece
   A) Greek art  B) French art  C) Indian art
   Ans : A
   Note : Read the poem three or four times

ODE TO AUTUMN

Keats

1. The theme of the poem is fulfilment or maturity
2. Keats says that Autumn is close bosom friend of maturing sun
3. Autumn is described by Keats as Season of bounty
4. Season of mist and mellow fruitfulness close bosom friend of the maturing sun
   Conspiring with him how to load and bless
   In above line the figure of speech, used is personification
   (See the word him
   he refers to sun)
5. Autumn is personified as winnower, a gleaner and a cider presser
6. Where are the songs of spring? Ay, where are they?
   Think not of them, thou hast thy music too.
7. The figure of speech often used in this poem is personification
8. Keats wrote this poem in 1819
9. It may be termed as poem of personification
   Note : Read the poem more than two times and memorise the lines
ODE TO WEST WIND

- Shelley

1. The west wind is personified as a destroyer and preserver.
2. Shelley calls upon the west wind.
3. Shelley describes the activities of the west wind in the air, on the land, and on water.
4. What are the two oceans personified in this poem? Mediterrean, and Atlantic.
5. "If I were a cloud, o wind! If I were a leaf, o wind!"
   "Oh, hear me as a wave, o west wind!"
6. Shelley said that if he were a boy he would fly like the dead leaves. But Now he is crushed by misfortunes.
7. He makes a pathetic appeal to the west wind to come his help.
8. Shelley requests the west wind to help him to become
   A) a cloud  B) a leaf  C) a cloud  D) All the three
   Ans : D
9. "Make me thy lyre, even as the forest is
   What if my leaves are falling like its own?
10. Drive my dead thoughts over the universe
    Like withered leaves to quick a new birth
    In this poem, Shelley describes his painful days, sorrows and sufferings. But he ends his poem with idealism.
   "If winter comes, can spring be far behind"
   The above line is example of Shelley's optimism
11. The trumpet of prophesy - The west wind
12. This poem published in 1820
13. It has been called "matchless ode"
14. Shelley mingles Nature and himself together in order to sing of the 'Golden age of mankind'.
15. The poet recalls his boyhood when he was swift, energetic and uncontriable as the west wind. He he compares his personality with the westwind.

South Sea House – Lamb
SARA COACHING INSTITUTE MADUARI / KARAIKUDI 9442738785 , 6379050379

1. Lamb speaks of things of South-sea House 40 years back when he was a clerk in the south sea house.
2. Soon after leaving christ hospital (wheree he studied) Lamb obtained a clerkship in thee old South-sea House wheree his elder brother John was working.
3. The south sea house stands on the north side of Thread needle street.
4. The clerks in the South sea House was mostly bachelors, old fashioned and with a specilative turn of mind.
5. The name of the cashin was Evans a Welshman.
6. Thomas Tame was Deputy of the Clerk Evans.
7. The accountant was John Tipp.
8. Hentryman - The wit, the polished man of letters, the author.
9. Then there is rattle headed plumer.
10. Maynard is also working at South see house, who sang songs of Amiens to the banished Duke in As you like it".
11. The character compared with Shakespear's Character Amiens is Maynard.

Christ's Hospital Five and Thirty years ago

1. Lamb studied at christ Hospital from 1782 to 1789.
2. The boys in the school divided into 2 groups.
   1) Lower group and 2) upper group. Lamb belonged to lower group.
3. French and English is a game played by that school boys.
4. Mathew Field was gentleman. He attended to the classical training.
5. In this essay Lamb does not disclose his identity. But narrates his experience through the character of coleridge.
6. The unpleasant realities of Christ Hospital are described by Lamb.
7. The monitor Hodgé was very cruel boy. He used to starve the boys in order to feed his young ass.
8. Christ Hospital - a School where coleridge and Lamb had then education.
9. Whom did Lamb call in this essay as Logician, Metaphysician and Bard? Coleridge.
10. The South Sea House was once
    A) School    B) Place of trade    C) School
    Ans : B.
11. Lamb describes that the present situation of the South sea House is not good.
12. The South Sea House is situated on the way from Bank of England to The Flower post (an inn).
   [The above matters are continuity of The South Sea House]

Dream Children - A Reverie

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25
SARA COACHING INSTITUTE  
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1. Lamb imagines that he has children. Actually, he was a bachelor. He tells story of great, grandmother field to his little ones. She lived in a great house in Norfolk. Great grandmother was not real owner of the house.
2. His great grandmother was best dancer in the country. But she was attacked by cancer.
3. Though great grand mother field loved all her grand children. She had special favour for their uncle John Lamb.
4. When John died Lamb come to miss him very much.
5. Then lamb began telling then how for seven long years he patiently courted the fair Alice winterton.
6. John and Alice were two children of Lamb.
7. Bridget in this story.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS

1. Mr.Earnshaw - tenant,
2. Catherin his daughter,
3. Hindley - His son
4. Health cliffs - a waif
5. Mr.Lintonn owner of Wuthering Heights
6. Isabella their daughter.

1. Health deff was brought to Earnshaw.
2. He was illtreated by Hindley and become vindictive character.
3. Health cliff loved Catherine, but married Isabella.
5. When theee story begins the narrator is Mr.Lockwood, Heathcliff's tenant
6. Nelley Dean also narrates this story
7. There are two narrators in this novel
8. Wuthering Height is the name of Heatheliff's dwelling (residence)
9. Because of black complextion Heathcliff was neglected by the Earnshaw family except Earnshaw.
10. Emily's basic purpose is to show how good may conquer the evil in human nature.
11. Ellan Dean is the principal narrator inn this novel
12. The narrator who begins the novel is Mr.Lockwood
13. Under the pseudonym of Ellis Bell, wrote her only novel Wuthering Heights
14. Joseph - servant at Wuthering Heights
15. When Heathcliff dies Joseph says happily that "The devil hurried off his soul"
16. Joseph is the only source of humour
17. Death can not destroy love - theme
18. The novel has two heroes Edgar and Hareton and one villain Heathcliff
19. The hero Edgar suffers and not the villain Heathcliff any way.

BATCH I - SEP - 14/15
BATCH II - SEP - 17/18
BATCH III - SEP - 21/22

REGISTER QUICKLY

KARAIKUDI / MADUARI  PH : 9442738785, 6379050379  330 PASSED OUT TILL 2018
When he was a boy, he loved nature very much.

An appetite, a feeling and love

Haunted me like a passion; the tall rock

The sounding cataract

In body and become a living soul’

Though he had been absence for five long years, he did not forget the natural scenes on

As is a landscape to blind man’s eye

Though he had been absence for five long years, he did not forget the natural scenes on

We are laid asleep

In body and become a living soul’

The sounding cataract

Haunted me like a passion; the tall rock

The mountain; and deep and gloomy wood

Their colours and their forms were then to me

An appetite, a feeling and love

When he was a boy, he loved nature very much.
15. And all it's aching joys are no more  
An all it's dizzy raptures  
As he advanced in age gradually he saw the nature in new light  
16. "As not in the hour of thoughtless youth but hearing often times  
The still sad music of humanity"  
17. Wordsworth hears still sad music of humanity when he advances in age  
18. All motion and spirit that impels  
All thinking things, all object of all thought  
And rolls through all things. Therefore an I sti  
A lover of meadows and woods  
19. To Wordsworth nature is anchor of his thought, the nurse, The guide, the guardian, and soul of his moral being  
20. My dearest sister! and this prayer I make knowing that Nature never did betray  
21. What is the lesson, Wordsworth has learned?  
A) Nature betrays  B) Nature never betrays  
C) sometimes nature betrays  
Ans : B  
22. Wordsworth says that nature leads us  
A) joy to sad  B) Joy to joy  C) neither to joy nor to sad  
Ans : B  
23. The phrase 'Worshiper of nature' in this poem refers to Wordsworth

THE PRELUDE – WORDSWORTH

1. In this poem Wordsworth tells the story of his inner life from earliest childhood to 1798  
2. Bookk I and II deal with his early love of nature  
3. Total number of Books in prelude is 14  
4. Books IX, X, XI are about French Revolution'  
5. Prelude has been written in Blank verse  
6. The subtitle of prelude is "Growth of a poets mind"  
7. Prelude was published after Wordsworth's death  
8. The title was given to this poem by mary - Wordsworth when it was prepared for publication in 1850 after Wordsworth's death.  
9. The prelude is autobiographical poem  
10. The prelude is wordsworth's poem to coleridge  
11. In the first book of the prelude Wordsworth describes a number of experiences including trapping birds, stealing eggs from birds nest, etc.  
12. The prelude derived from the projected Recluse, from coleridge's suggestion about the French Revolution  
13. The dominating images of the prelude are wind and water.
14. If solitude or fear or pain or grief should be thy portion, with what healing thoughts of tender joy wilt thou remember me.
15. Wordsworth advises his sister. If she will have pain or grief in future, she can visit river wye. Then her sadness will disappear.
16. "The deary uncourse of daily life
   Shall e'er prevail against us or disturb
      Wordsworth says to his sister that nature will prevent us from prevailing of the dreary intercourse of life against us.

PREFACE TO THE LYRICAL BALLADS
- WORDSWORTH

1. Who advised Wordsworth to give introduction to lyrical ballads?
   His friends
2. What is the principal feature of a lyric ballad?
   To choose incidents and situations from common life
3. The gaudiness and inanity of Pope's poetry.
   Poetry of pope and his contemporaries
4. All good poetry needs
   Spontaneous, overflow of powerful feelings
5. What is the figure of speech Wordsworth utterly rejected as a mechanical device?
   Personification
6. Where did poetry take it's origin?
   Poetry took it's origin from Tranquility
7. Who contributed lyrical ballads?
   Wordsworth and Coleridge
8. According to Wordsworth, what is poetry?
   Passions or feeling
9. What is the aim of Wordsworth in writing poetry?
   Immediate pleasure
10. Poetry is the breath and fues spirit of all knowledge who says?
    Wordsworth
11. What is definition of Wordsworth about poets?
    Poets are men speaking to men
12. Wordsworth compares poetry with human heart
13. When was lyrical ballads published?
    1798
14. The second edition of lyrical balad appeared in
    1800
15. The preface now see is amendment of

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Preface of 1800

16. In which year Wordsworth was appointed as poet Laureate?
   1843

17. Who says the following statement?
   During the first year that Mr. Wordsworth and I were neighbours. Our conversation turned
   frequently on the two cardinal points of poetry
   Coleridge in his Biographia Literaria
   My First Acquaintance with poets
   - Hazlitt

1. What was Hazlitt's father?
   Dissenting minister (Priest)

2. Why did Coleridge come to Shrewsbury?
   To succeed Mr. Rowe in the spiritual charge of Unitarian Congregation there

3. In which year Hazlitt heard the preach of Coleridge?
   1798

4. "A poet and a philosopher - Coleridge calls Coleridge after hearing his preach.

5. "His forehead was broad high light as if built of ivory, with large projecting eye
   brows, and his eyes roll beneath them like a sea darkened lustree". Hazlitt about physical
   features of Coleridge

6. Coleridge and Hazlitt went to meet Wordsworth. But they did not meet him on that day. The next day Wordsworth arrived from Bristol at Coleridge's cottage. There Hazlitt met Wordsworth

7. Hazlitt compares Wordsworth with Cervent's hero Don Quiote


9. Hazlitt says "Coleridge was the first poet I had known, and he certainly answered to that inspired name.

10. Who took Hazlitt over to Wordsworth's residence?
   Coleridge.

11. Did Coleridge and Hazlitt meet Wordsworth at his residence?
    No, he went to neighboring village. So Hazlitt and Coleridge returned not meeting
    Wordsworth. Instead the next day Wordsworth himself came and met both Coleridge and
    Hazlitt.

12. Hazlitt spent three weeks with Coleridge at Nether Stowey

13. "He had a rolling walk some what like his own Peter Bell" - whom did Hazlitt refer in these lines?
    Wordsworth

14. Whom did Hazlitt meet first?
    Coleridge

15. Hazlitt has described the character of
    A) Hazlitt's father    B) Coleridge
Kublakhan – Coleridge

1. Kublakhan was described by Coleridge as A vision is a dream, A Fragment.
2. Kublakhan was a grandson of the great Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongolian empire.
3. Kublakhan ordered a magnificent pleasure palace to be built for him in Xanadu.
4. Kublakhan wanted the palace should be built on the banks of river Alph.
5. The river Alph makes fertile ten squire miles in area.
6. The most remarkable thing at this place was a deep, mysterious gorge that ran down the slope of green hill across the valley.
7. The phrase 'romantic chasm' refers to feeling of awe and mystery and strangeness.
8. The second river Alph makes fertile ten squire miles in area.
9. Finally if sank in lifeless oc
10. Kublakhan heard the voice of his ancestors prophesying future war.
11. A woman with a dulcimer.
12. Could I revive within me
Her symphony and song
To such deep delight it would win me
That with music loud and clear
I would build that dome in air

The poet says in the above lines that If he recaptines the sweet melody of the Abyssinian maid, it would fill him such divine inspiration that he would write powerful poetry.

13. The maid sang of Mount Abora.
14. The Abyssinian maid played Dulcimer which is a music instrument.
15. Kublakhan was written in 1797 and published by Coleridge at the request of Byron.
16. Coleridge got the idea of Kublakhan from 'Purcha's pilgrimage'.
17. Coleridge says people will cry Beware! Beware! on seeing him, If he had learnt the songs of Abyssinian Maid, then he would become super human.
DEFENCE OF POETRY – SHELLEY

1. The immediate impulse that prompted Shelley to write his 'A Defence of poetry was Peacock's attack on it contained in his Four ages.
2. Peacock says that "A poet is Semi barbarian in a civilized community
3. Poetry may be defined to be the expression of the imagination
4. Who calls the Romantic age as the age of Brass?
   Peacock
5. Who are the Philosopher of the very lofliest power, according to Shelley?
   Shakespeare Dante and Milton
6. Who says A poet is a nightingale who sits in darkness and sings to cheer its own solitude with sweet sounds"?
   Shelley
7. Poetry lifts the veil from the hidden beauty of the world and makes familiar objects be as if they were not familiar - Shelley
8. Drama is the best literary form than other
9. Who is personally to be the happiest, the best the wisest and most illustrious of men?
   Poet
10. Poets are unacknowledged legislators of the world
11. Shelley compares man with passive instrument like Aeolian lyre
12. Shelley's greatness lies in his ideas
13. Shelley hated didacticism
14. Peacock classifies the age of poets as follows
   1. Golden age - Shakespeare's age
   2. Silver age - Dryden and Pope's age
   3. Brass age - Romantic age
15. In Peacock's 'Nightmare Abbey' Shelley has been portrayed as 'Saythrop'.
16. Shelley was satirised in peacocks novel in the name of "Saythrop".
17. Shelley's 'Defence of Poetry' is a replay to Peacock's 'Four ages of Poetry'
18. A Defence of Poetry published in the year 1840.
19. Shelley had a poor opinion of tragedy and he did not rate comedy high because of his impatience with actual.

ADONAIAS - Shelley

1. Adonais is an elegy written by Shelley for morning the death of Keats
2. When did Keats die?
   Feb 23 1821
3. Whose criticism is the main cause for the death of Keats, according to Shelley?
   The savage criticism on Keats 'Endimion' which appeared in the quartely Review is the main cause.
4. For the title 'Adonais' Shelley is indebted to Bion's lament for Adonais'
5. Adonais was first published in paisa (Italy) in July 1821
6. Shelley had not great admiration for any of Keats poems except 'Hyperion'
7. Shelley had great admiration for Hyperion
8. I weep for Adonais - he is dead - opening line of Adonais
9. The phrase "The third among sons of light" refers to Milton
10. Where was Keats buried?
    Rome
11. "Death is dead not he" - a famous line in Adonais. In this line he refers to Keats.
12. Shelley's Adonais has been written in spensarian stanza
13. 'O woe is me
    Winter is come and gone
    But grief returns with revolving year
14. The inharitors of unfulfilled renown
    Rose from their thrones, built beyond mortal thought
    - Shelly about Sidney and others
15. Shelley calls himself as 'Phantom among men and companiness'.

**Emma - Jan Austen**

1. Miss. Emma woodhouse was a rich woman
2. Her elder sisterwas Isabella
3. Miss Taylor was Emma's governess. Then she married Mr.Squire weston
4. Highbury - a village where Emma lived
5. Hartfield - Emma wood house's house name
6. Who regards marriages as silly things which broke a family will
    Mr.Woodhouse, Emma's father
7. Who was weston's first wife?
    Churchill
8. Emma became quite intimate with Hariet smith
9. Influence and Interference is the theme of Emma
10. Jane Austen does not interrupt her stories with her personal
    Thackerey and George Eliot often do
11. Austen's favourite weapon of Interference is
    Frank echurchill role in the novel
12. Frank echurchill may be regarded as the hero of the novel. He married Emma
    woodhouse the heroine of this novel
13. Isabella is Mr.Woodhouse's daughter. She was considered as a possible husband for herself
    knightley. She is mother of young Harriet
14. George knighley may be regarded as the hero of the novel. He married Emma
    wood house
15. Who can be called as 'Match maker' in this novel?
    Emma wood house
16. Jane Austen herself spoke of Emma as a heroine who no one but myself will much like.

**Dejection – An ode - Coleridge**
1. This poem was written in 1804.
2. The motto of this poem has been taken from Ballad of Sir Patrick Spence.
3. The poet sees the old moon in the lap of the new moon, foretelling the coming of rain and storm
4. Dejection: An ode is a verse letter
5. This ode was first addressed to Sara Hutchinson
6. Coleridge's passion for Sara Hutchinson, sister of Mary Hutchinson (Mary Hutchinson was Wordsworth's wife) leads him to write this verse letter.
7. Sara Hutchinson refused to love Coleridge. It was the reason of Coleridge's mood of grave dejection
8. 'Sibbene leaves' collection of poems by Wordsworth
9. O Lady, we receive, but what we give And in our life alone Nature lives in her wedding garment, owns her shoulder, - Lines to remember
10. My genial spirits fail An what can these avail Lines to remember
11. I may not hope from outward forms to win The passion and life, whose fountain are within Lines to remember
12. Joy is the sweet voice, joyous luminous cloud We in ourselves rejoices Lines to remember

Ode on Intimations of immortality

1. When this poem appeared, it
2. The central theme is the immortal nature of human of the human
3. This ode is essentially a free pindaric poem of the type established by Dryden

4. "There was a time when meadow, grove, and stream To me did seem Apparelled in celestial light'
   On the above line 'There was a time refers to Wordsworth's
5. Now while the birds thus sing joyous song
   And while the young lambs bound
   As to the tabor's sound
   To me alone there came a thought of grief
   A timely utterance gave that thought of relief

BATCH I - SEP - 14/15
BATCH II - SEP - 17/18
BATCH III - SEP - 21/22

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6. "Our birth is but a sleep and forgetting' - immortality all
   We are laid asleep
   In body and become a living thing - Tintern Abbey
   [Don't confuse these two lines]
7. Who was human beings's homely nurse?
   Earth
8. Men are foster child to Earth
9. 'The humourous stage' - This phrase refers to
   A) old age   B) childhood
   C) Both old age and childhood   D) None of these
   Ans : B
10. How does wordsworth describe the childhood?
    Humorous stage
11. The poet describes the child as deaf and silent because he is not aware of his inate power
12. How doe Wordsworth describe the child
    A) eye among the blind   B) Best philopher
    C) Mighty prophet   D) All the three
    Ans : D
13. "Thanks to the human heart by which we live
    Thanks to it's teenderness it's joys and fears
    To me the meanest flower that blows can give”
    - Lines to remember
14. Imagery
    The dominant image through which the poets sense of loss and recovery is expressed is
    that of life. Indeed the imagery of light presides over the whole ode.
    The other two images are sea and flower
15. Wordsworth loves the Brooks, the dawn and sunset

Unit - IV

Dover Beach - Mathew Arnold

1. Dover beach is a poem profoundly melancholy in tone and nostalgic in feeling
2. This is at once religious and sceptical, philosophical and emotional
3. This poem was composed when England was turn between Romanticism and classicism between science and religion.
4. The wave sounds he hears in the Dover beach is the symbol of human destiny
5. This poem expresses Arnold is anxiety and spiritual unrest
6. The human life seems to him purposeless and meaningless
7. We can understand that Arnold sits on the beach of Dover in night (Ex) : The tide is full and
   the moon lies fair
8. What he (Arnold) experiences in the Dover was experinced by sopocles long ago on the 'Agean sea' [Sophocle is Greek tragic playwright. Who was favourite of Arnold]
9. "Come to the window sweet is the night air" - Arnold calls her
10. Second wife to see the beauty of beach
11. The sea of the faith refers religion
12. "The sea of faith
   was once too at full and round earth's shore"
   - Means religious faith in past was seen among the people
   But now only I hear is melancholy
   Long withdrawing roar
   Retreating to the breat
   Of the night wind down the vast edges drear
In the above lines 'Now' refers to victorian age. Nightwind - refers to disbelief of people.
13. Arnold describes the world as 'Land of dreams'
14. And we are on darkling plainn swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight
   Where ignorant aunies clash by night
   World - compared to dark plain
   People or human being - compared foolish armymen - They
do not think anything
   Arnold feels for the absence of religious faith
   Dover beach is remarkable for it's use of imagery. The type of imagery is metaphor:
   (Ex )

   The sea is calm to night
   The tide is full the moon his air
   upon the straits
   The picture of sea waves advancing and retreating is admirably emploved to convey the decline of religious faith in the world.
The sea mentioned in this poem is English channel.
Both Arnold and Sophocles regarded the sea as symbol of human misery.

Browning

1. While the monologues of the poet give us an insight into his mind this monologue tells us of the degradations of the times.
2. The setting is the painter's studio
   The season is autumn
   Lucrezia is both interlocator and the listener
3. Other characters mentioned in his poem are nobles. The word faultless is "ironical".
4. In the opening line Andrea asks his wife Lucrezia
"But do not let us quarrel any more"
5. Andrea loves his wife. But she is unfaithful
6. Yonder's a work now of that famous youth
   The urbinate whoo died five years ago"
   The urbinate is Rafael, famous Renaissance poet
7. Who is George vasari in this poem?
   A student oof Rafael
8. Had you enjoined them on me, given me soul
   We might have risen to Rafael. I and you.
   If her wife had given her soul to him, he and his wife would have become Rafael.
   "The very wrong to Francis - it is ture
   I took his coin, was tempted and complied"
   Andrea spent the money of the French king who gave him money with which he spent for his wife.
   They were born poor, lived poor and poor they died"
   Andrea did not look after their parents and he starved them to die because of his wife.
Four great walls in the New Jerusalem
Mated on each side by angel's read
For Leonard, Rafael, Angelo and me
To cover - the three first without wife
   while I have mine"
   Andrea compares himself with Leonard, Rafael and Angelo.
   Andrea built his little house with money he gets from the French king.

**Morte D' Arthur**
- Tennyson

Morte D' Arthur has prologue which is deeply significant. The 'Epic' which is the title of the prologue. This poem is a part of the last idyll "The passing of Arthur".
   Tennyson, himself once said "The vision of king Arthur as I have drawn him which little more than a boy, I first lighted upon "Malory" who wrote Morte D'Arthur in 15th C.
   Spenser's Faerie queen also deals with twelve Knigings of King Arthur.
   Tennyson's Idylls of the King begins with 'Coming of Arthur' concludes with passing of Arthur.

The title
Morte d' Arthur - means Death of Arthur
The title is borrowed from Malory of the 15th C.
The atmosphere of the poem is medieval.
The epithat bold used before the nae knight Bedivere
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Camelot - a city where Arthur held his Court
Merlin - the famous wizard of the Arthurian Legends
The opening line of lines of this poem is
"So all day long the noise of battle role
Among the mountains by the winter sea"
All knights of Arthur died. 'Bedivere is ' the last knight to survive.
"Such a sleep, The sleep - The men I loved
Arthur says about the dead knights.
Brand Excaliber which was Arthur's prie
Excalibur - sword. Which was given by an arm from the lake.
Arthur asks the knight to throw the Excalibur into the lake.
But he did not throw it intead he conceals in a bush.
Then Arthur accessed him for not throwing the sword into the lake.
Why did Arthur call Arthur a traitor?
Because he did not obey Arthur's order. The order is to throw Arthurs Excalibur into the lake.
Three Queens came in a barge and recieved the wounded king. They bitterly wept for him.

Seeing king Arthur's bad condition 'Bedivere' wept bitterly as
"Where can I hide my foreheads and eyes
For now I see the old times are dead"
For the above question of the knight, Arthur answers as follows.
The old order changeth yielding place to new
And God fulfils himself in many ways
-------
-------
Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer.

Middle march - George Eliot

1. The first English regional novelist is Maria Edgeworth
2. George Eliot is the pen name adopted by Mary (or Marian) Ann Evans. When she wrote her first novel Adam Bede.
3. Mill on the Floss is spiritual autobiography of George Eliot
4. All the novels of George Eliot set in Midland except Romola
5. Middle march is a manufacturing town
6. The original country for middle march is Coventry.
7. In middle march people are very proud of their town and are suspicious those who come from out side.
8. Meliorism is followed by G.Eliot and the her characters
9. First regional novel - castle Rackrent by Maria Edgeworth - about Irish life
10. George Eliots greatness reest on her characterization
6. George Eliot was the first English novelist to lay emphasis on character rather than
7. Middle March - subtitled as A study of provincial English society on the eve of first Reform Bill of 1832
8. Theme - Spiritualism versus materialism
9. Tetrius Lygdate - The new doctor who comes from paris to Middle March
10. Lausanne - A place in swiss where the sisters studied
11. Tiptan arange - where author Brook lives
12. Stone Court - where old peter Featherstone lives under the care of Mary Garth
13. Middle March is intended to be a study of life in provincial English society on the eve of first Reform Bill of 1832
14. "I don't mind about poverty. I hate my wealth" - Dorothea
15. Twin estate is Tipton grange and Freshit
16. Members of Middlemarch are united or divided by considerations of class wealth, sex and religion.
17. "Character is not a state but a process, character is not cut in marble. It is not defined for all time but grows or deteriorates in the light of opportunity and environment" - George Eliot in Middle March
18. Middle March portrays a purely middle class society with it's own gradation.
19. G.Eliot herself describes middle march as the home epic

Jude, The obscure - Hardy

1. Desperate Remedies - first novel
2. It is a story of deadly war waged with old apostolic desperation between flesh and spirit.
3. Hardy is pessimist. Hardy had little faith in some power known as God
4. This novel published in 1895
5. Hardy's purpose in writing this novel is to present the shattered ideals of his hero and heroine
6. The idea of obscurity for the poor personn comes from Thomas Gray's Elegy written inn country churchyard.
7. Hardy also presents a contrast between flesh and spirit through characters of Arabella and Sue.
8. Sue does not believe in the institution of marriage.
9. Marriage should dissolve as soon as it becomes cruelty to either party.
10. He had yet another purpose behind writing this novel. He wanted to write his own story through the story of Jude and Sue.
11. The Schoolmaster Philotsonn leave the village "Marry Green" to "Christminster", which is a university city. Arabella cheated Jude by marrying her. She was already a married and pregnant woman.
12. Then Jude meets Sue.
13. Jude asks Philotson to appoint Sue in his School as Assistant teacher.
14. Jude is shocked to see Philotson trying to win the love of Sue who is young, beloved of Jude.
15. Sue marries Philotson after knowing the truth of Jude's marriage with Arabella. Arabella married a manager in Australia. Philitson and Jude have divorced Sue and Arabella respectively.

Characters:
- Arabella Don: Daughter of big breeder
- Richer Philotson: School master
- Drusilla Fawley: Jude's aunt
- Jude: Jude is the hero of the novel.

In this novel, village (as in the novels of Hardy) have been replaced by city. Sue is a modern woman of feminist movement. Hardy calls this novel 'tragedy of unfulfilled aims'. This novel's copies are burnt by a Bishop because it tells that a man and woman can live without marrying.

Sue represents spirit and Arabella represents flesh. Jude is torn between them.

The novel opens with the departure of the school master from the village of Marrygreen.

Symbols:
- Christminster symbolizes scholarly ambition of Jude. Jude says "this city is centre of universe to me".
- The steel Trap symbolizes the trap.
- The wicked pair Arthur and Compeyson lead a criminal life.
- After Arthur's death, Compeyson joined Abel Magwitch in his underworld of crimes.
- Magwitch spent most of his life in prison.
When magwitch escaped from the jail, he meets pip - pip helped him with food and file to cut shackles.
Pip lived with her sister's and her husband joe Gargery.
Miss Havishan wanted to wreak Vengeance on the Male sex for the deception she suffered. She made Estella as her instrument.
Pip was sent by Jagger to Miss Havishain house, where Estella treated hair mercilessly.
Estella was sent to France for Schooling.
Magwitch was deported to Australia when he became a richman by sheep rearing in new south wales. Magwitch wanted to bring good education to pip.
Magwitch made his appearance in London. He called himself provis.
Estella was daughter of molly and Magwitch of marriage. Jude and sue are like rabbits who are trapped into it.
The title jude the obscure is also a symbol.
Hardy says the aim of the novel is deadly war waged between fresh and spirit.
"Of course this book is all contrasts" Hardy about Jude the obscure.
Hardy is against God. About the existancee of God he said "I have been looking for Gd for 50 years and think that if he had existed I should have discovered him.
In 1910 Hardy was awarded order of merit.
Hardy's Rustic characters are called 'Philosophic parties'.

Great Expectations

Havishan lives at 'Satis House' near Thames estuary.
Havishan had a daughter by first wife and a son by second wife.
Son is Arthur daughter is miss Havishan compayson, a well educated man deserted Miss Havishan on the bridal morning.
The ill-treatment of children is not a major theme in Great expectations' as it is in so many of his novels like Oliver Twist and David coperfield.
Miss Havishan's Great expectation is to wreak vengeance on male society.
Phililip pirrif is full name of pip. As his full name is difficult to pronounce, he calls himself pip.
He is also the narrator of this novel.
Joe gargery - pip's sister's husband is a blaccksmith.
The study of poetry
1. The future of poetry is immense because where poetry is worthy of its high destinies.
   Chaucer is a perpetual fountain of good sense.
3. Chaucer is the father of English poetry. Chaucer is not one of the great classics, because he lacks the high seriousness.
4. We are to regard Dryden as the puse of the Age of poetry, Pope as te splendid high priest of our Age of prose and reason called by A.
5. Gray is or poetical classic of that literature and age. He is the scantiest and frailest of classics in our poetry, but he is a classic.
6. Remember here Mathew Arnold did not accept the great poet Chaucer as a classic, but he accepts Gray as classic.
7. The best poetry is what we want; the best poetry will be found to have a power of forming, sustaining and delighting us as nothing else can.
8. Arnold compares Burns with Chaucer.
9. Arnold says with him (Chaucer) is born our real poetry.
10. Shakespeare and Milton are great poetical classics.
11. Real estimate has a universal currency.
12. Dryden and Pope are not classics of our poetry. They are classics of our prose.
13. Poetry is defined as criticism of life under the condition fixed by the laws of poetic truth and poetic beauty. Three estimates of poetry - historic, personal and touchstone estimates.
14. Arnold hesitates to examine and assess the positions of contemporary poets like Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley and Keats in the hierarchy of the English classics. The thinks that an estimate of their poetry would take on a personal character.
15. Chaucer's superiority lies in his large tolerant view of life.
Arnold opines that Chaucer was nourished on early French poetry.
16. Without poetry our science will appear incomplete.
17. One great contributory stream referred in this essay is English poetry.
18. The high seriousness comes from absolute sincerity of letters.

HERO AND HERO WORSHIP
- Carlyle

Hero - gods, prophets, poets and priest are form of heroism that belong to old age. Hero as man of letters belong to modern age.
Man of letters Hero must be regarded as our most important modern person.
Fichte (German) calls the man of letters a prophet or priest, continually unfolding the God like to man.
Public speaking is an important aspect of civilized life. But writer of book adresses far greater audience than a public speaker.
The art of writing is most miraculous of all things man has devised.
The printing of books has brought about change in university teaching.
The great writers of 18th Century, Johnson, Rousseau and Burns lived in era of doubt and uncertainty.
Boswell's great admiration for Johnson is an instance of hero worship is an age neither hero nor worship existed.
Rousseau can not be considered as great a hero as Johnson.
The greatest fault of Rousseau was his egoism.
The chief quality of Burns is his sincerity. He is sincere both in his life and poetry.
The true university of these days is a collection of book - Carlyle le.

Books are our church too.

Burke said that three estates in Parliament. But in reporter Gallery there sat a fourth estate more important for than they all.

Goethe perhaps is the greatest of all men of letters considered from the essential function of literary man.

But Goethe is little known in England that Carlyle does not wish to discuss his art and works before an English audience. He therefore chooses Johnson, Burns and Rousseau as his model of heroic men of letters.

The 18th century was sceptical century in which little word there is whole Pandora's Box of Miseries.

"He has not depth or width' - Carlyle about - Rousseau.

The Scholar Gypsy - M.Arnold Detailed
1. The scholar Gypsy is part personal, part imaginative and part psychological.
3. 'Scholar Gypsy heard that the wandering gypsies possessed some mysterious knowledge which they never imparted to the aliens (others)
4. Having acquired this well of mysterious knowledge and wisdom, the scholar refused to come back to the material world.
5. The scholar gypsy and studied at Oxford university
6. It is an imaginative elegy
7. It mourns the life of 17th Century oxford scholar whose poverty drove him to leave the university.
8. The scholar Gypsy is wandering in the cunning hill near the oxford university.
9. The poem is partly pastoral in its form and setting
10. Go, for they call you, shepherd from the hill
   Go Shepherd and unite the wattled cot
   - opening lines
11. And near me on the grass lies Glanvill's book come let me read the oft-read tale
   - Oft read tale refers to Glanvill's vanity of Dogmatizing
12. The scholar did not return to oxford
   Thou hadest one aim, one business, one desire
   The scholar Gypsy had one aim, one business and one desire.
   "But fly our paths, our feverish contact fly
   For strong the infection of our mental strife"
   M.Arnold asks the scholar Gypsy not to return to feverish modern world.
   "Then fly our greetings, Fly our speech and smile
   As some grave Tyrian trader from the sea"

Arnold compares the scholar Gypsy to the Tyrian trader, the chief Phoenician city. Then he compared the scholar with the 'Greek Gypsies', Thrinia. He is similar.
Since first they story rran through oxford halls
And gravee Glanvil did the tale inscribe"
From the above line we come to know that the Scholar Gypsy belongs to 17th Century.
Joseph Glanvil is a Rector of the Abbey Church at Bath.
"The young ligh hearted masters of the wave'
This phrase refers to the Greek.
"O born in days when wits were fresh andd clear
An life ran gaily as the sparkling Thames
Before this strange disease of modern life
With it's sick hurry, it's divided aim.
In the above line M.Arnold criticizes the modern life for the divided aim. He also
Averse as Dido did with gestures storn
From her false friends approach in Hades turn
Wave us away andd keep thy solitude
Aeneas, ships were wrecked inn the sea near Carthage. There he saw Dido, the Queen of
Carthage. They loved at first sight. Unfortunately Aeneas went to obey the command of
the gods leaving Dido. But when the came to meet her after some years she refused to
meet him.
Here Arnold compares Dido to the scholar Gypsy. Aeneas to moderns.
Matthew Arnold requests the scholar not to mingle with the modern andd he advises him
to keep his solitude.
'Glanvil's vanity of Dogmatizing" is written in 1661.
1. In which month maidens of distant hamlet see the scholar?
   May
2. What was the season when the scholar left his friend?
   Summer
3. Arnold says that the scholar was waiting for the spark from the 
   Heaven
In the opening line Arnold addresses a shepherd
The waste land - Detailed
1. In 1922 The waste land published
2. In 1923 Eliot became the Editor of the Criterion
3. Who is responsible for fragmentariness of the wasteland?
   Ezra pound
4. Influenced by Jessie weston's from ritual to Romance and James 
   Frazer's. The
   Golden bough, Eliot wrote "The wasteland"
5. Themes
   1. Criticism of life and sexual perversion
   2. Contemporary disintegration
   3. Life in death
6. Cleanth Brook calls this poem "Life-in-death"
7. I.A.Richard calls this poem "Music of ideas"
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8. Eliot loved to study 'Sanskrit'. He was deeply loved by Buddhism that one time he seriously thought of becoming Buddhist.

9. Three Sanskrit words are used in this poems
   1. Datta means give
   2. Damyatya - control
   3. Dayatvan - Sympathy

10. This poem also exposes spiritual barreness of modern society
11. In the opening of this poem, Eliot described 'April' as 'crullest month'
12. Who was madam 'Sosostris'?
   fortune teller
13. "Those are pearls that were his eyes look"
   - These lines from Shakespeare's
   Tempest song sung by Ariel

14. Madam 'Sosostris' foretells that Tiresis would die inn water

15. The title 'Game of Chess' - is taken from middleton's women beware women.

16. Phlebas is the phoenician

17. "The chair she sat in, like a burnished throne"
   - Shakespeares Antony andd Cleopatra

18. Tiresis - Theban
   Soothsayer
   Current seller

19. The character Madam sosostris is taken from Huxley's novel 'chrome yellow'

20. This poem has been divided into 5 parts
   1. The burial of Dead
   2. A game of chess
   3. The fire sermon
   4. Death by water
   5. What the thunder said

21. Tiresis is the most importat characteer in the wasteland. Eliot calls him a mere spectator. He is a mythical character.

22. Marry a minor charact also appears in this poem.

23. Lil - a woman appears in this poem
   Lil had 5 children andd she is 31 years old
   George is their last son
   [Albert - Lil's husband]

24. Good night ladies - Good night
   Good night ladies good night sweet ladies good night, good night - these times from
   Shakespeares Hamlet - Words of ophelia

25. Sweet Thames run softly, till end my songs
26. The waste land is the symbol of materialist mind
27. Water is the symbol of selfless Christian brotherly love called 'Agape'
28. Water of symbol as 'Agape'
29. Tiresis is symbol of God loving human soul
30. This poem does not end in despair. It ends with hope
31. Tiresis is both man and woman.

Unit – V
SHAKESPEARE
Macbeth

1. "Fair is Foul and Foul is Fair" - Three watches'
2. Macbeth opens with thunder and lightning'.
3. In the opening scene the Scotland army succeed Norwegian army
4. Sweno - Norwegian king
5. Norwegian Army paid 10 thousand Dollars to Scotland army to bury their dead soldiers.
6. Macbeth is called Bellona's bridegroom.
7. Macbeth become Thane of Cowder after the victory over Norwegians
8. Both Banquo and Macbeth fought against Norwegians
9. Sinel - Macbeth's father
10. Third witch destined Macbeth will become King.
11. Thane of cowder was exected because he supported Norwegian army.
12. Molcolm become prince of cemberland
13. inverness, is castle of Macbeth
14. Duncun himself wanted to visit inverness, the castle of Macbeth too honour him. No one invited him
15. Duncan also wanted to celebrate the victory over Norway.
16. Unsex me, here
   And fill me from the crown of to then top full
   - Lady Macbeth
17. Banquo, Macduff, Donalbian, Ross and Aungus went to Macbeth's castle with Duncun to celebrate the victory
18. Duncun gave a diamond ring to lady Macbeth through Banquo
19. Who heard the voice "Sleep no more?" Macbeth
20. Who murders Duncun?
   Macbeth
21. Will all great Naptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?
22. Who saw the murder first?
   Macduff

23. What did the King say to Macduff before going to the bed?
   He commanded him to call on him early in the morning.

24. After the murder of their father, Donalbain and Malcolm ran to Ireland and England respectively.

25. "There is dagger in men's smile"
   - Donalbain after his father's murder

26. Where did Macbeth go to be crowned to be the king?
   Scone

27. Macduff did not attend the coronation ceremony of Macbeth

28. Fleance - Son of Banquo

29. Three murderers were arranged to kill Banquo

30. We have scotched the snake, not killed it - Macbeth

31. Banquo was killed and Fleance escaped

32. Where did Banquo's ghost sit?
   In Macbeth place

33. Ghost of Banquo is seen to Macbeth only

34. Who killed Banquo?
   Murderers arranged by Macbeth

35. "I am a man again" - Macbeth says these words after the Banquo's ghost vanishes

36. Hecate - Mysterious goddess

37. Macduff went to England to collect army against Macbeth

38. The King of England is Siward

39. Macbeth shall never be overcome until great Birnam wood shall move from its place to and come to Dunsinane hill -
   Third Apparition told Macbeth

40. Macduff - Thane of Fife

41. Who warned Macbeth, Beware of Macduff?
   First Apparition

42. A show of eight kings - Dump show - in Macbeth

43. Witches are seen by Banquo and Macbeth only

44. Fife Macdiff's castle

45. Who informs Macbeth that Macduff has feed to England?
   Lennox

46. Macduff had only one son

47. Lady Macduff and her son were killed by 2 murderers, Macduff's son was stabbed by them.

48. Who informs Macduff that his wife and Children were murdered?
   Ross
49. 'He has Rose no Children' - Macduff about Macbeth
50. "Hell is Murky" - says Lady Macbeth
51. Lady Macbeth walks in her sleep with taper (handle)
52. Lady Macbeth washed her hand 4 times in one hour.
53. Here is smell of the blood still; All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand oh! oh! oh! - Lady Macbeth
54. More needs she divine than the physician
- The Doctor
55. Molcolm's uncle is Siward
56. Lennox and Menteith supported Malcolm
57. "Feer not Macbeth no man that is born of woman
Shall never have upon thee"
- Meaning of Macbeth
This was prophased by the witch.
58. "I have lived long; that is reason why I am not afraid of age
Is fallen into sear
And that which should accompany old age"
- Macbeth
59. Seyton - I have lived long;
60. In Macbeth English army
61. Throw you physic (Medicine) to dogs
I will none of it - Macbeth
62. Every English soldiers cut a tree and holding them, they move to Dunsinane castle. It seemed that Birnamwood is moving to Dunsinane castle.
63. Tommorrow and Tommorrow and Tomorrow - Macbeth
64. Life is but a walking shadow, a poor player
That struts and frets his honour up on the stage
And then heard no more. It is a tale
Told by annd idiot signifying nothing - Macbeth
65. When Seyton informs the message of Lady Macbeth's death Macbeth uttered above words.
66. "I am like a bear tied to a state" - Macbeth
67. "Why should I play the Roman
- fools and die
Of mine own sword"
- Macbeth
68. From whom did Macbeth know that Macduff is cut open before time from mother's womb? From Macduff
[Macduff was born of caesarian]

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TEST MATERIALS 2000
TRB -(PG / POLYTECHNIC/ DIET/AEEO/C-TET/8EO/AEEO)    NET-SET /TNPSC / RRB / SSC / S-NATA /NEET
10. Who was appointed by Antonio to carry out the treachery against Prospero?

Ganzolo

11. Why did Prospero hand over the kingdom to Antonio?

Because, he is interested in black magic. He spent more time for that.

9. "Good wombs have born bad sons" - Mirinda about her uncle (Prospero's brother)

Antonio

8. Who is the right Duke of Milan?

Prospero

7. Why did Prospero hand over the kingdom to his brother Antonio?

Because, he is interested in black magic. He spent more time for that.

6. Who was Prospero's brother?

Antonio

5. Who was Prospero?

Duke of Milan

4. How long have been Miranda and her father in the island?

12 years

3. When Mirinda and her father came to the island. Miranda was only 3 years old.

2. Who created the tempest?

Prospero

1. Who was Prospero's brother?

Antonio

The Tempest - Details

- Macbeth
- Macduff
- Ross
- Macbeth's death Malcolm becomes king
- Macduff asks Ross about Scotland on seeing him. He did not enquire about his children.
- Macbeth was killed by Macduff
- Of these dead butcher and fiend like queen
  - Dead butcher - Macbeth
  - Fiend like Queen - L.Macbeth
  - Malcolin

1. Alonso, Sebastian, Antonio, Ferdinand and Gonzolo are on the ship when the tempest takes place.

After Macbeth's death Malcolm becomes king
12. "I thy school master" - Prospero to his daughter,
13. When the shipwreck took place who said "Hell is empty, All the devils are here"? Ferdinand
14. Where did the ship took place?
  Very close to the shore
15. Who destroyed the ship? Ariel
16. Who jumped first? Ferdinand
17. Who was injured in the shipwreck?
  No one injured
18. What is the demand of Ariel?
  Liberty from prospero
19. Prospero promised Ariel to release one year of service
20. Caliban - son of sycorox
21. Sycorox came to the Island pregnant,
22. Why was Caliban afraid of Prospero?
  because of his black magic
23. "Full Fathom five the father lies of his bones are coral made
  Those are pearl that were his eyes"
  - Arie sings
24. "O wonder! If you be maid or no"
  - Ferdinand on seeing Mirinda
25. "I will make you Queen of Naples"
  - Ferdinand to Mirinda
26. When did the shipwreck take place?
  When they were returning from Tunis where they attended claribel's marriage,
27. Who claribel?
  Daughter to Alonzo
28. Alonzo had one son and a daughter
29. Claribel is married to king of Tunis
30. If the common wealth I would by contraries
  Excute all things; for no kind of traffic
  Would I admit: no names of magistrate
  - Gonzolo
31. Who advised sebastian to kill his brother Alonzo?
  Antonio
32. Ariel wakes up Gonzolo and make him know the treachery of Sebastian and Antonio.
33. On seeing Trinculo Caliban falls flat.
34. Caliban mistook that Trinculo is a spirit sent by Prospero
35. Who is Trinculo?
   Fool of the play
36. Stephano - a drunkard
37. "I am your wife, If you will marry me
   If not I will die your maid"
   - Mirinda to Ferdinand
38. Caliban asked Stephano to seize the magic book of Prospero
39. Who is the oldest among the victims of Shipwreck?
   Gonzolo
40. A mosque was played for the betrothel of Mirinda and Ferdinand.
41. Ferdinand wanted to live in the island forever.
42. We are such stuff
   As dreams are made on and our life is rounded with a sleep.
   - Prospero
43. To whom did Prospero say the above lines?
   Ferdinand
44. The spirits drove Caliban, Stephano and Trinculo in the shape of hound
45. Who was often termed as good old Lord?
   Gonzolo
46. The rarer action
   "Where the bee sucks
   In a cow lips behalf
   There I couch when owls cry"
47. When Ariel is
48. Duration of the play - 3 hrs
49. Prospero did not disclose the treachery of Sebastian and Antonio against the king.
50. Wonder! How many goodly creatures are there here
   How beauteous mankind is! O brave new world
   - Miranda on seeing the Crowd in the Island
51. Who spoke the Epilogue?
   Prospero
52. Miranda and Ferdinand were playing in the cad in the climax. It shows forgiveness and reconciliation.
53. You taught me language and my profit on
   Is know how to course; the red plague ride you
   For learning me your language
54. who said he would sell the fish-shaped monstere (caliban). If he were in England? Stephano
55. Which character of the Tempest once visited England? **Stephano**

**King Henry IV - Part - I**
**Non Detailed**

1. Prince Hentry is the hero of this play
2. 'Hal' is nick name of prince Hentry
3. Hotspur is the surname of Hentry percy
4. Earl of Northernland is the father of Hotspur
5. What is the reaction of King Hentry IV at Hotspur's victory over the scots
   He admires his valour
6. King Hentry is young man of dissolute habits and wild acts
   They are friends
8. Falstaff is a thief and drunkard
9. "Diana's foresters, gentle man of the shade, minions of the moon - These words are spoken by Falstaff about their Lazy companions
10. When the king calls the prince what does he say to him?
    He advises him to mend his ways
11. Archbishop of york is chief organiser of conspiracy
12. Falstaff appears in the play is very fa
13. This is one of the important historical plays
14. This play is set in England
15. We can see in the play Shakespeare's London life
16. Charles Dickens, England's greatest novelist was one of the greatest admires of comic scenes in Hentry IV. Especially the scene of Highway robbery and royal prank. To his own hows he gave the name of God's Hill place.
17. The principal source of this play is Holished's chronicles of England
18. "This is perhaps the most substanstial character that ever was invented"
   - Hazzlit about the character of Falstaff
19. But Falstaff unimitated, unimitable Falstaff, how shall I descrribe thee?
   Thou compound of sense and vice of sense which may be admired
   - Dr.Johnson about Falstaff

**Measure for measure - Non Detailed**

1. Measure for measure belongs to group of comedies called Dark comedies. The other comedies of this group are All is well that ends well, Triolus and cressida.
2. The story of the play is derived from a collection of tales of the Italian writer Giraldi cinthio.
3. This play is set in vienna, a state of Italy
4. Coleride calls it a very painful play
5. Major theme - Forgiveness and Reconciliation like the tempest
6. The character Isabella make a powerful plea for forgiveness.
7. Vincentio - Duke of Vienna
8. Angelo - The deputy in the Duke's absence
9. Claudio - yound gentle man
10. Isabella - sister to claudio
11. Measure for known for it's cynicism
12. What is Mine is yours and what is yours is mine - The Duke
13. Who acted as Duke during the Dukes absence
   Lord Angelo
14. The Duke left the country secrely
15. mistress overdone - a prostitute
16. Claudio was arrest for marrying Julietta
17. The old laws of vienna forbiding adultery and illicit sex relations
18. Pompey - a pimp
19. Isabella, alnun and sister to Claudio was informed about her brother's arrest
20. The Duke has not gone any where outside but is still with in his own country.
21. But the Duke announced that he went to Poland.
22. The Duke was in the disguise of Friar
23. Jilietta, Cladio's lover is friend of Isablella
24. Elbow is a constable
25. Prostitution is illiegal in Vienna
26. The Duke pardons Angelo
27. Isabella becomes Duchess of Vienna marrying the Duke
28. 'Take o take those lips away
   That so sweetly were for worn'
   a boy in measure for measure
29. Mariana was actually betrothed to Angelo. But he did not marry her.
30. Measure for Measure presents the picture of the rotten, corrupt andd immprtal society of Vienna.
31. Dr.Johnson once expressed the view that comic scenes of this play are natural and pleasing

Antony and Cleopatra - Non Detailed
1. Antony and Cleopatra deals with Roman history
2. Antony wastes his time in Egypt
3. Antony says let Rome in Tiber melt. [Tiber - a river]
4. Antony's first wife is Fulivia
5. Antony marries octavia to placate caesar
6. Antony loses the Actium battle because he runs after cleoptra
7. Lepidus gets drunk at Pompey's feast
8. Antony challenges Caesar to a single combat
9. Cleopatra presents jewels to Caesar
10. What is the main source of Antony and Cleopatra?
    North's Plutarch
11. Where did Antony first meet Cleopatra?
    on the Cydus
12. Who accompanied Antony to Actium?
    Cleopatra
13. What did Cleopatra say before dying?
    'Husband I come'
14. Why does Caesar want to capture Cleopatra?
    Caesar wants to capture Cleopatra to display her before Roman mob.
15. Why does Antony attack Cleopatra as triple - turned whore?
    Antony attacks Cleopatra because he thinks that she ordered her fleet to join Caesar
16. Why does Antony want to die?
    He thinks that Cleopatra has committed suicide
17. Who are attendants of Cleopatra?
    Charmian and Iras
18. Why does Cleopatra send a false message that she committed suicide?
    Morder to elicit Antony's sympathy
19. Whom does Ventidius serve under?
    Under Antony
20. Octavia is very short
21. Antony is praised as rattling thunder
22. Mark Antony, Octavius Caesar and Lepidus are Triumvirs
23. The play opens in Cleopatra's palace in Alexandria
24. Octavia is Caesar's sister

Walt Whitman:

✓ Born in 1819.
✓ Worked as a school teacher, painter and office boy
✓ Whitman is called as American national poet.
✓ Whitman worked in the News paper New Orleans.
✓ his masterpiece - ‘The Leaves of Grass’ (1855)
✓ He wrote two elegies on the death of Abraham Lincoln – O’ Captain!
✓ My Captain!’ and ‘when Lilacs last in the dooryard bloom’d?
✓ His poems where entitle as ‘Drum Taps’
✓ He used to write diary daily and later it was published as ‘Specimen days’, which is autobiographical.
✓ He wrote many essays on democracy and published as Democratic Vistas (1871).
✓ He is regarded as “Organ voice of America”.
✓ Thoreau commented Whitman as ‘very brave American’,

‘Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking”
✓ It is an elegy.
✓ It is a story of two birds, from Alabana.
✓ Sea represents death.
✓ Nature represents sun.
✓ The poet calls the bird as his brother.
✓ This poem was first published under the title "A Child's Reminiscence" (1859), was later called "A Word out of the Sea" (1860), and the present, highly symbolic title was given “Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking” in 1871.

2. Because I Could Not Stop For Death

Emily Dickinson:
✓ Born in 1830.
✓ She wrote about 1800 poems.
✓ Some of them were incomplete.
✓ Many poems published only after tier death.
✓ She mostly written about the death.
✓ ‘Because I could not stop for Death’ this poem consists of 6 stanzas.
✓ It contains Emily Dickinson’s meditation on death and immortality
✓ “The carriage held but just ourselves and immortality”
✓ The carriage here refers to life.
✓ Death is rude.
✓ School children refers Emily’s childhood days.

Robert Frost

3. Mending Wall - 1914

Robert Frost:
✓ Born in 1874 at California.
✓ Son of William Prescott Frost.
He married Elinor whites, a high school fighter.

His collection of poems comes under many names

First collection - ‘A boy’s will’.

Second collection - ‘North of Boston’.

Under this ‘A Road not taken’, ‘Meeting and Passing’, ‘In the Home sketch’, ‘Christmas Tree’ and ‘Briches’ came.

Fourth collection

‘New Hampshire’ under this we have West Running Brooks’.

Fifth collection: in ‘A further Range’, we have ‘provide provide’, ‘Two Tramps in Mud Tune’.

Sixth collection: ‘A witness Tree’, under this we have ‘A Gift outright’ this poem is read by Robert Frost.


‘Mending Wall’

“Good fences make good neighbours”

It have cannotative meaning.

Written in 1914, Mending Wall is a poem in blank verse that remains relevant for these uncertain times.

It involves two rural neighbors who one spring day meet to walk along the wall that separates their properties and repair it where needed.

4. Poems Summary and Analysis of "Birches" (1916)

- ‘Briches’
- ‘Birches’ means ‘branches’
- He praises the rustic boy in particular.
- The rustic boy in poet him
- It is an optimistic thought.
- He synthesizes many contraries such as imagination & reality

Frost's writing of this poem "Birches" by American poet in his childhood.

5. West Running Brook

- ‘West Running Brook’
- Mr. & Mrs. Fred – a rationalist who thinks scientifically.
- West Running Brook means mutual opposition of the couple.
- ‘West Running Brooke’
- Mr. Fred – a rationalist who thinks scientifically.
- The brook rushing towards the sea stands for all life ending in death.
Walt Whitman:
Whitman surrenders himself to spiritualism.
Describe modern engineers to modern God.

4. He calls poet as son of God.
3. He regards engineers as Modern Gods.
2. Whitman is torn between science and religion.
1.

Sylvia Plath:
✓ 1932 at Boston.
✓ at Cambridge, she met Ted Hughes and committed suicide at 1963.
✓ her ‘collected poems’ – its meaning "Affections reservoir"
✓ The only novel written by her is The Bell Jar
✓ ‘Daddy’
✓ ‘Daddy’ is a poem about the racial scape.
✓ Hitler asked everyone to call him as ‘Daddy’.
✓ ‘T’ in this poem referred to ‘Jew’.
✓ The Jews in Germany were compelled to the mixing water of ocean.
✓ In the statue of Hitler, his head overlooks the part of Atlantic.
✓ The political slogan of Hitler is Gobbledygo.
✓ Hitler is called as ‘Chuffing Engine’.
✓ The Nazi emblem was Swastika.
✓ “Daddy" - Sylvia Plath.
✓ Daddy” is a poem written by American poet Sylvia Plath. It was written on October 12, 1962, shortly before her death, and published posthumously in Ariel in 1965.

7. PASSAGE TO INDIA BY WALT WHITMAN

Whitman is torn between science and religion.
He regards engineers as Modern Gods.
He calls poet as son of God.
1. God is the light of light
2. Spiritual fountain
3. Affections reservoir
4. The breath of the universe
   “Where fore unsatisfied soul?
   Whither O mocking life?

Describe modern engineers to modern God.
Whitman surrenders himself to spiritualism.
Walt Whitman:
Talks about the modern advancement and modern technologies.
Appreciate engineers in his poem.
1. Suez canal.
2. The Railway network in North America.
3. The laying of a Telephone cable is the Atlantic.

‘Passage to India’ by Walt Whitman is a free verse poem that was published as a part of Leaves of Grass, Whitman’s seminal work. Leaves of Grass was with changes and editions, until his death in 1892. It was this piece that would inspire E.M Forester to write his 1924 novel, A Passage to India.

‘Passage to India’ by Walt Whitman is a free verse poem that was published as a part of Leaves of Grass, Whitman’s seminal work. Leaves of Grass was published multiple times throughout Whitman’s life, as he made changes and editions, until his death in 1892. It was this piece that would inspire E.M Forester to write his 1924 novel, A Passage to India.

Summary of Passage to India
“Passage to India” by Walt Whitman describes an imaginary journey that a speaker wants to take into fabled India.

Passage to India begins with a description of the new marvel of the modern world and how they are part of God’s plan. These works, the Suez Canal, the great American Railway, and the transatlantic cable allowed men

8. THE CAMBRIDGE LADIES

E.E. CUMMINGS

- E.E. Cummings:
- Edward Esthin Cummings.
- Born in Cambridge.
- Son of Harvard English professor.
- His father became the minister of the famous old south church in Boston.
- The poem ‘Enormous Room’ published in 1922.
- First volume of poem - ‘Tulips and Chimney’s.
- Charles Norman wrote the Biography of E.E. Cummings ‘The Magic maker’.
- Cummings is known for controversial subject matter.
- Influenced by notable modernists, including Gertrude Stein and Ezra Pound
- ‘The Cambridge Ladies’:
- This poem contains 14 lines.
- Mr. D & Mrs. N are the characters in this poem.
- Boston is the hometown of E.E. Cummings.
- The ladies of Cambridge live in a sophisticated life.
- According to Cambridge people, Christ and Long fellow are dead long age.
- Many of Cummings' poems are satirical and address social issues

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9. ‘POEM : TO BROOKLYN BRIDGE’
- HART CRANE HART CRANE:

✔ Born in Ohio - 1899.
✔ Son of a business man.
✔ He was brought up by his mother in Caribbean Island now it is called as West Indies.
✔ He was a factory worker, mechanic, clerk and an advertising copy writer.
✔ His ambitious and longest poem is ‘The Bridge’.
✔ Hart saw the bridge from the Brooklyn height.
✔ Brooklyn bridge – a special place – called as Washington Roebling
✔ The bridge joins the river and the sea.
✔ The liberty statue presented by France to America is in Newyork Habard.
✔ Notorious Steve Brody jumped from Brooklyn Bridge & committed Suicide.
✔ The poet talks about the well street, the financial center, near the bridge.
✔ In A Nutshell "To Brooklyn Bridge" is the opening section of Hart Crane's most famous poem, The Bridge. Crane's masterpiece is one of the most beautiful and influential American literary works of the first half of the 20th century.

10. THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN
- MARK TWAIN

MARK TWAIN:

✔ 1835-1910.
✔ Greatest American novelists.
✔ He was a controversial figure and severely criticized by other critics.
✔ Some critics may called Twain as ‘funny man of America’.
✔ T.S. Eliot's parents advised Eliot not to go through Twain's ‘Huckleberry Finn’.
✔ The novel opens with a warning to the reader.
✔ "Persons attempting to find a moral in it, will be banished; persons attempting to find a plot in it will be shot;

‘Huckleberry Finn’ is a typical American novel..

✔ Twain wrote this novel as a companion to Tom Sawyer.
✔ Samuel Langhorne Clemens, the pen name Mark Twain, was an American writer, humorist, entrepreneur, publisher, and lecturer.
✔ Among his novels are The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer", "Adventures of Tom Sawyer".
✔ Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is a typical American novel.

Mark Twain, first published in the United States in February 1884 and in the United Kingdom in December 1884.

Some critics may called Twain as ‘funny man of America’.

T.S. Eliot's parents advised Eliot not to go through Twain’s ‘Huckleberry Finn’.

The novel opens with a warning to the reader.

“Persons attempting to find a moral in it, will be banished; persons attempting to find a plot in it will be shot;

‘Huckleberry Finn’ is a typical American novel.

The novel opens with a warning to the reader.

“Persons attempting to find a moral in it, will be banished; persons attempting to find a plot in it will be shot;

‘Huckleberry Finn’ is a typical American novel.

Register quickly

Pay Rs.1000

Time: 8.30 AM to 8.30 PM
11. Moby-Dick; or, The Whale
Herman Melville (August 1, 1819 – September 28, 1891) was an American novelist, short story writer, and poet of the American Renaissance period. His best known works include Typee (1846), a romantic account of his experiences in Polynesian life, and his whaling novel Moby-Dick (1851).

- Melville
  ✓ Herman Melville:
  ✓ Herman born in 1819 – August – 1st
  ✓ at the early age, he joined in the Albany academy.
  ✓ his father died soon so he joined in Crew of the merchant ship – St. Lawrence.
  ✓ the ship travelled from New York to Liverpool.
  ✓ in 1840 he joined a whaling ship ‘Acushnet’ – name of the ship.
  ✓ as a sailor, his first work Typee; second work – Omoo, third work Mardi.
  ✓ his other novels – Pierre, Bartelby and Scrivener; The confidence man
he became an inspector of customs in the port of Newyork his last novel Billybud.
his last novel Billybud.
Moby Dick:
Ismael – school master, lived in Manhattam, then he went to New Bed ford and stayed in
an Inn.
Queequg – savage from the south sea.
Pequod – name of the ship.

if nature is ‘real’ - the human soul is print.
The first age – Emerson talks about the time, when books were few.
first estate in France was composed of the clergy.
second estate in France was composed of the Nobels.
third estate in France was composed of common people.
The original title of The American Scholar is Man thinking; An Oration.
‘The American Scholar’ is described as intellectual declaration of Independence.
Emerson - concern as the ‘Sage of concord’.
Emerson delivered his first great speech to the Phi Beta Kappa society, Harvard in 1837.
Emerson’s speech in Harvard became the ‘The American Schloar’.

CHARATERS
Ahab - captain of peqwod – who had a log of jaw bone of a white.
Stubb & Starbuck - worked in the slip.
Fedallah - a parsee, he foretells about the death of Ahab.
Fedallah - first person killed by Moby Dick.
Ahab - name of a wicked king mentioned in the Old testament.
Ismael - outcaste in the Old Testament.
Starbuck - Chief on the ship.

Unit - VII
KANTHAPURA

1. Why is Moorthy totally changed as a 'Gandhiman'?
   Moorthy listens to Gandhi's address and is totally changed
2. Why doe Moorthy give up his college education?
   Moorthy gives up his college education because it is rooted in foreign culture.
3. Who is Mini - Gandhi?
   Moorthy is Mini Gandhi
4. Why undertook the Dandhi March?
Gandhiji undertook the Dandhi March
5. Between whom Gandhi - Irwin pact was made?
   Gandhi and Lord Irwin
6. Gandhi - Irwin pact was signed on the 5th of March 1931.
7. Gandhi went to England to attend the second Round table conference in 1931.
8. Bade Khan is a police man
9. Ratna is a widowed daughter of Kamalamma
10. Narasamma is Moorthy's mother
11. Who is the true Gandhian in spirit and action?
    Santar is true Gandhian in spirit and action
12. I have found no better Gandhist?
    Who said these words?
    Sankar said these words
13. Nanjamma compared a character to 'The Sahyaddri Mountain who is he?
    Nanjamma compared Mahatma Gandhi to 'The Sahyadri Mountain'.
14. Whom did Raja Rao meet in the ashram at Pondicherry in 1939?
    Raja Rao met Sri Aurobindo in his Ashram at Pondicherry in 1939
15. Who is the female counterpart of the Gandhian fighter Moorthy?
    Rangamma is the female counterpart of the Gandhian fighter Moorthy
16. Who is the most enlightened of Moorthy's followers?
    Rangamma
17. Why does Moorthy give up his education?
    At Gandhi's behest, Moorthy gives up his education because it is oriented towards the west.
18. Why did Moorthy burn his foreign books and western clothes and return to Kanthapura?
    Moorthy burns his foreign books and western clothes and return to Kanthapura with weightage determination to spread the Gandhian Philosophy
19. Who is puppeted by the wil swamy of the city?
    Bhatta is puppeted by the wil swamy of the city
20. Who threatens to excommunicate Moorthy and his mother?
    Bhatta threatens to excommunicate Moorthy and his mother
21. Who visits the pariah Rachanna's cottage and sips the milk offered by his wife?
    Moorthy visits the pariah Rachanna's cottage and sips the milk offered by his wife
22. How does Moorthy's Mother die?
    When Bhatta gets Moorthy excommunicated, Moorthy's mother is shocked and dies broken hearted.
23. Who is the pariah leader?
    Rachanna
24. Why is Rachanna expelled from the estate?
    Rachanna is expelled from skeffington coffee Estate
25. Why did Moorthy burn his foreign books and western clothes and return to Kanthapura?
25. Who is the most enlightened of Moorthy's followers?  
   Rangamma

26. Whose house becomes the nerve - centre of congress activities?  
   Rangamma's house

27. Who plays an important role in mobilising the women folk for the congress activities?  
   Rangamma

28. Who is visibly touched by the sufferings of Moorthy's supporters at the hands of the police?  
   Bhatta

29. Who is the most valiant of Moorthy's supporters?  
   The pariah Rachanna

30. During the "Dont - play - taxes" campaign, whose grand son is killed in cold blood?  
   Rachanna's grandson

31. Who is a redoubtable champion of the downtrodden in Kanthapura? Range Gowda

32. What is Range Gowda?  
   As a patel Range Gowda is empowered to collect taxes.

33. Who calls Moorthy a little Gandhi?  
   Range Gowda

34. Whom does Moorthy reappoints patel in his parallel government?  
   Range Gowda

35. Why does Range Gowda visit Kanthapura after all the riot dies down?  
   Range Gowda visits Kanthapura to dig out his hidden Jewels after all the riot dies down

36. What is Kanthapura?  
   Kanthapura is an imaginary village, like the Malgudi of R.K.Narayan's Creation.

37. What does Raja Rao say about Kanthapura in the opening section of the novel?  
   In the opening section of the novel, Raja Rao says that Kanthapura is in the province of Kara, high up the steep mountains that face the cool Arabian sea

38. Who wants to marry off her seven - years - old grand daughter Sita to Moorthy?  
   Nanjamma

39. Who is Chinna?  
   Chinna is a concubine in Kanthapura

40. By whom is the Sankara vijaya read out and interpreted?  
   Ramakrishnayya

41. By whom are the women led in the absence of Moorthy and Rangamma?  
   Ratna

42. What does skeffington own?  
   Coffee estate

43. Which is the month of lights in Kanthapura?  
   Karthik is the month of lights in Kanthapura

44. Who is the narrator of the story?
MUKTA – DHARA

1. Mukta - Dara takes it's name from mountain stream named Mukta - Dara
2. Mukta - Dara means mountain streams
3. Literal meaning of Mukta - Dara is free rivulet.
4. The King of Uttarkut, a small Kingdom named Ranjit builds a dam over this river which presents the people of Siva - tarai from irrigating their field.
5. This play is about criticism of modern politics and destructive role of machinery
6. Mukta - Dara contains three acts
7. Characters
   1. Ranjit - King of Uttarkut and overlord of Siva-tarai
   2. Abhijit - The Uvaraja (Crown prince)
   3. Sanjaya - Junior prince
   4. Bibhuti - The royal Engineer who constructed the dam
   5. Dhananjaya- The spiritual leader of the people of Siv-tarai
   6. Ganesh - Leader of Shiv-Tarayans
   7. Vijay pal - Commander of King's army
   8. Uddav - Captain of guard
8. Who is hero of this play?
   Abhijit
9. Abhijit is a foundling child to the king
10. The theme of the play is freedom to the individual and the means of Ahimsa in political movements
11. How many year Bibhuti, the royal Engineer took to complete the dam?
   25 years
12. Who used to go and sleep below the falls every night?
   Abhijit
13. Who is Viswajit?
   Uncle of the King Ranjit
14. Bibhuti, the engineer is son of a blacksmith
15. Who has broken the bonds of Mukta-Dhara?
   Abhijit
16. Who inform the King that Abhijit has been washed away by Mukta - Dhara?
   Sanjaya
17. How did Abhijit escaped from the prison?
   with the help of Viswajit
18. What is the most inhuman activity of the King Ranjit?
   He stopped the waters of Mukta - Dhara from flowing through Shiva - tarai by
   constructing a dam on the river

19. Who is the Mouth - Piece of Tagoree for his Social and Political convictions?
   Dananjaya, expresses deep thoughts of Tagore on Philosophy of non violence

20. Who is real son of the King Ranjit?
   Prince Sanjaya

21. Mukta - Dhara is symbol of individual freedom

Tughlaq - Griskarnad
1. In the opening scene who filed a suit against the sulthan?
   Visnuprasad a Bramin

2. Who was Visnuprasad?
   Actually Visnuprad is Aziz in disguise of an old man

3. Why did Tuglaq want to change the capital from Delbi to Daulatabad?
   Because, In Daulatabad, Hindus are majority

4. Aziz - Dhobi

5. Azam - Pickpocket

6. Who is the Chief Justice?
   Kazi-i-mumalik

7. ‘I always pray to God to save me from sleep’. Who utters these words?
   Tuglaq

8. Who had been a childhood friend of Tughlaqu?
   Ain-ul-Mulk

9. Who is historian in this play?
   Barani

10. Why did Najib give up Hindi religion?
    For the salvation of the society

11. There is a striking resemblance between the face of Sulthan and that of
    A) Aziz       B) Azam       C) Najib       D) Sheik
    Ans : D

12. Najib was a
    A) Ideal politician       B) Shrew politician
    C) Foolish politician D) Man of principles
    Ans : B

13. This play starts with speech of
    A) Shihab       B) Old man       C) Old woman       D) The young mans
    Ans : B

14. Tuglaq known in the history as the madd person rule Delhi in
    A) 11th Century        B) 12th Century
    C) 13th Century        D) 14th Century

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TRB -(PG / POLYTECHNIC/ DIET/AEEO/C-TET/BEO/AEEO) NET-SET/TNPSC / RRB / SSC / S-NATA /NEET
15. Who is known for 'Espinage' (spying)?
   Ans: D

16. Step-mother killed Najib morder to save Sultan

17. Tughlaq was originally written in Kanada

18. Tughlaq was translated from Kanada into English by Karnad himself

19. Tughlaq was a
   A) visionary  B) fool    C) Realist    D) Romantic
   Ans: A

20. Who presents himself in disguise of other?
   A) Azam    B) Sheikhh    C) Aziz    D) None
   Ans: C

21. Azam and Aziz are not historical characters

22. Ain-ul-mulk is Tughlaq's boyhood friend.

23. Tughlaq ordered that the citizen of Delhi should vacate within 15 days

24. Sulthan introduced copper coin

25. It was rumour that Tughlaq occupied the throne by killing his father

26. Tughlaq holds a unique place in the history of
   A) Ancient India    B) Medieval India
   C) Modern India    D) Contempory India
   Ans: B

**Gitanjali - Tagore**

1. Githanjali means songs offering and in the words of Dr. Radha Krishnan (former president of India) the poems of Gitanjali are offerings of the finite to infinite.

2. In the words of T.S. Eliot it is great poetry which expresses in perfect language permanent human impulses

3. The central theme of Gitanjali is devotional.

4. "Thou hast made me ebd less, such is thy pleasure
This frail vessel thou emptiest again and again
and fillest it ever with fresh life"
   - Opening song

5. 'Pluck this little flower and take it delay not'
   Tagore compares his life and soul to flowers

6. Into that heaven of freedom my father let my country away
   - Lyric XXXV is political Lyric

7. Tagore wants knowledge should be free

8. O Thou last fulfilment of life, Death my death come and whisper to me
   The poet wants Death to come to him

9. It was the publication of the English Githanjali inn 1913 that won for Tagore Nobel prize for literature

10. The odour of the flower bursting out of it's bondage symbolises freedom

**KARAIKUDI / MADUARI**

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11. The dawn of the morning symbolises the triumph of light over darkness of freedom over bondage
12. The ferryman symbolises 'God' or 'Death'
13. Sailing of the boat symbolises the renewal of life.
14. The birds and river symbolises freedom.
15. The day is no more, the shadow is upon the earth: it is time that I go to the stream to fill my pitcher. Death is not the end of cessation of life. It is the renewal of life.
16. Tagore says that there is no rhythm or meter in the lyrics of Gitanjali.

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Munoo had been grazing cattle

1. Who is Gujri?
   Aunt of Munoo
2. Who is called as Chota Babu?
   Dr. Premchand, brother of Nathuram Natho
3. Who seized Munoo's father's land?
   Seth Prabh Dyal
4. In which class Munoo is studying when the novel opens?
   Vth standard
5. What is the relationship between Munoo and Dyaram?
   Munoo is DyaRam's Nephew
6. Who brought Munoo for the service of Babu Ram Nato?
   Seth Prabh Dyal
7. Who was Bibji?
   Baburam Nto's wife
8. What is the native village of Munoo?
   Bilaspur
9. Why did Munoo decide to go to Bombay?
   Because, he could earn more money
10. Munoo refers the Island to the city Mumbai Bombay
18. Who helped Munoo to go Bombay?
   Elephant driver

19. The first thing Munoo wanted to buy in Bombay is
   A) toys      B) boots      C) Books      D) fruits
   Ans : B

20. Who was Lakshmi?
   Wife of Hari

21. Where can we meet Hari?
   A) Bombay           B) Sham nagar    C) Simla           D) Bilaspur
   Ans : A

22. Munoo's father died when
   A) He was born       B) he was 2 years old
   C) he was thirteen years old
   Ans : A

23. Who is a wrestler among the following
   A) Munoo             B) Ratan            C) Hari             D) Ganpath
   Ans : B

24. Ratan was ............. by birth
   A) Goldsmith         B) Coppersmith
   C) farmer           Ans : B

25. Who told first that Munoo is suffering from consumption?
   Mohan

26. Rickshaw is the only wheeled vehicle that is allowed in Simla

27. In Simla Munoo worked as a rickshaw puller

28. When the novel opens, Munoo is 14 years old

29. When he dies he is 16 years old

30. Who looked after Munoo when he suffered from consumption?
   Mohan

31. In which episode Anand introduced poverty in a large scale?
   Bombay episode

32. The character who comes till the end of the novel is
   A) Munoo             B) Ratan            C) Lakshmi           D) Hari
   Ans : A

33. In Bombay Munoo worked in
   A) Sugar Mill        B) Vegetable Market
   C) Textile mill      Ans : C

The English Teacher
-R.K.Narayan

1. The English teacher is R.K.Narayan's autobiography
2. William walls calls The English teacher 'a personal Tragedy'
3. Krishna was hero of the novel
4. What was the salary of Krishna?
   One hundred Rupees
5. Where did Krishna work as an English teacher?
   Alber mission college
6. What was the name of principal?
   Mr. Brown
7. Who was Dr. Menon?
   Menon was Asst. Professor of Philosophy
8. Where did Krishna live?
   Malgudi
9. Where was Alber mission situated?
   Malgudi
10. Gajapathy is Head of the English Department
11. Singaram is a poem in the Hostel of Albert Mission college
12. The most important theme in the novel is love
13. Susila is Krishna's wife
14. Leel was daughter of Krishna and Susila
15. Susila died of typhoid
16. The word which created the controversy among the teachers is 'honour. The principal got angry, because the students wrote the word honour as honor.

NISSIM EZEKIEL

1. Ezekie was born in Bombay inn 1924. His parents were jews
2. Ezekiel has so far published six collection of poems

1. **A Time To Change**
   
   It was published by the fortune press. In poetry he says that poetry is more than a poem.
   A poem is an episode, completed
   In an hour or two but poetry
   Is something more

2. **Enterrprise**

   One of the first lyrics of Ezekiel appeared in the unfinished man. In this poem he has written his own feelings and frustrations. He himself says that lyric was written for "personal theurapatic purposes"
A number of people including the poet start on a pilgrimage. They begin with courage and determination, hope and self-confidence.

He says,

When finally we reached the place
We hardly knew why we were here

...........

Our deeds are neither great nor rare.

The style is condensed and aphoristic for example "Home is where we have to earn our grace".

3. **Marriage**

Ezekiel explores various facets of love and marriage in his love poetry. In *Marriage*, he vividly portrays the two stages of growth in a marriage. The first is of stage of love, joy, honeymoon, ecstasy and illusion. Which is invariably followed by frustration and disillusionment.

Urban theme

The urban theme dominates Ezekiel's poem. He is a poet of the city Bombay.

- Barbaric city, sick with slums
- Deprived of seasons, blessed with rains

The city referred to in the above lines is Bombay.

Ezekiel says that the major themes of his poetry are "personal integration, love, The Indian contemporary scene, modern urban life, spiritual values".

- Philosophy
- Poverty and poetry, three
- Companions shared my basement room,

- Ezekiel

**R. Parthasarathy**

1. R. Parthasarathy was born in 1930
2. Parthasarathy edited poetry from Leeds
3. Parthasarathy won Ulka poetry prize in 1916
4. He edited the "Indian	Twentieth Century poets."


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13. The poet Parthasarathy, is pained at the condition of Tamil. Which has lost its pristine vigour and beauty of expression. If had marvellously flourished during the 4th Century when Valluvar composed "Thirukural".

1. Ezekiel was born in 1924 in
   A) Bombay B) Madras C) Delhi D) Calcutta
   Ans : A

2. Ezekiel went to England in 1948 and studied Philosophy under
   A) Bernarshaw B) C.E.M.Joad C) Galsworthy D) W.B.Yeats
   Ans : C

3. In all his poems Ezekiel leaves the impression of
   A) an urban B) A rural poet C) A pessimistic poet D) A love poet
   Ans : A

4. Which poem is not of Ezekiel?
   A) Island B) God-bye party for Miss pushpa C) The company and keep D) Love poems for wife
   Ans : D

5. Ramanujan was born in
   A) 1939 B) 1929 C) 1931 D) 1932
   Ans : B

6. The wife of Ramanujan is
   A) An Indian Novelist B) A scientist C) A Doctor D) A Renowned Teacher
   Ans : A

7. Which poem does not belong to Ramanujam
   A) A river B) In love C) Vaikai D) Saraswathi
   Ans : C

9. Kamala das was born in
   A) Madras B) South malabar C) Bombay D) Calcutta
   Ans : B

10. Kamala Das was the daughter of famous Malayali poetess
    A) Ammati B) Ishubai C) Saraswathi Devi D) Balamani Amma
    Ans : D

11. My story is KamalaDas's famous
    A) poem B) Autobiography C) Drama D) Essay
    Ans : B

12. Kamala Das has written short stories under the Pseudonym
    A) Kuti B) Madhavi C) Madhavi kutti D) None of these
    Ans : C
13. Which theme dominates the poetry of Kamala Das?
   A) Death  B) Disease  C) Love  D) Patriotism
   Ans: C

14. Which poem is not of Kamala Das
   A) The Freak  B) In love
   C) My grand mother’s house  D) History
   Ans: D

15. A river is one of the Ramanujan's finest poems appeared in the striders in 1966. He says the river Vaikai flows in Madurai. It dries in every summer.
   'baring the sand - ribs
   straw and women's hair
   clogging the water gates'
   'City of temples and poets
   who sang of cities and temples'

A HANDFUL OF RICE
- KAMALA MARKANDAYA

1. This novel is narrated by the authoress herself as omniscient writer
2. Ravi - hero of the novel is Vagabond involved in petty criminal activities
3. Ravi could read both vernacular and English
4. Ravi falls in love with Nalini at first sight. She is the daughter of Apu old tailor.
5. Ravi wants to have a child preferably a son rather than a daughter
6. Ravi is a strong hater of social injustice. He never likes the idea that poor are only to suffer and rich to rule over them.
7. Ravi has no likings for English ladies
8. Appu is not loved by his wife Jayamma.
9. Puttanna Apu's elder son-in-law steals all his money. His daughter also knows everything.
10. Damodear is supposed to be the representative of smugglers and black marketers and other anti social elements of India.
11. He is a sort of Guru to Ravi
12. Nalini has love for her sister Thangam
18. Poverty, Hunger unemployment, problem of growing population and Generation Gap were told by the author in this novel.

TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION

1. Wolw Soyinka was a Nigerian writer
2. 'Ake' is his autobiogrophy
3. This poem is in the form of telephonic conversation between a white landlady and prospective black tenant.
4. In all his writings Wole Soyinka brings out the hostility between the whites and the blacks in America
5. The poem begins with an African selecting a house owned by a white landlady on the ground
6. The black says that the rent is affordable and house is located in an ideal place.
7. He does not want to hide from the landlady his being an African
8. The black tells her that he is of the complex in of sepia.
9. But the landlady does not know what sepia means
10. Now he balantly brandishes his sexual attractiveness by talking of his posterior shining black
11. The last weapon in the African armoury is sex. Love is the only force that can cut across all racial barriers.
12. The white landlady's conversation is characterised by the Freudian conflict between her id and ego. The ego finally triumphing over the id.
13. The landlady breaks off the telephonic conversation, because she is offended by the African's indicent talk about his buttocks.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY - NEHRU

1. Nehru belonged to a very famous and illustrious family of Kashmiris. His forefathers had migrated from Kashmir to Delhi.
2. Pandit Motilal established himself as a very eminent lawyer of Allahabad. High Court.
3. 'Anand Bhavan' was their bigger house in Allahabad
4. Ferdinand T. Brooks was his tutor. He was recommended by Annie Besant
5. At the age of 15, in May 1905, the Nehru's set sail for England
6. Nehru was admitted to the famous public school at Harrow
7. Dr. Wood, the headmaster of Harrow was satisfied with Nehru
8. Nehru's father wanted him to become a lawyer
9. Nehru started practice at Allahabad High Court
10. Nehru's Marriage took place in 1916 in the city of Delhi. The day was the festival of Basant Panchami.
Things fall apart has been divided into 3 parts.
1. Okonkwo was a wealthy and respected warrior of umuofia clan, a lower Nigerian tribe.
2. This clan was part of consortium of nine connected villages including Okonkwo's village Iguedo
3. In his youth Okonkwo brought honor to his village by beating Amalinze, the cat in wrestling contest
4. Unoka was father of Okonkwo
5. Unoka was a skilled flute player
6. Okonkwo was ashamed of his father because was in debt.
7. Mbaino is neighbouring clan of umuofia
8. Kola is served on most social occasions in this culture. It is also one ingredient after which coca col is named.
9. In Igbo land, a person without title is called Agbala (which also means women)
10. Yam festival celebrated for 2 days. This festival is an occasion for giving thank to Ani, the earth goddess.
11. Ezeudu is oldest member umuofia
12. Okonkwo exiles himself voluntarily with his family to the nearby village of Mbanta. He has to spend seven years here.
13. The reason for his exile is killing of 16 years old boy.
14. The Iron horse is the cycle which the white used for travelling
15. The title 'Things fall apart' is taken from W.B.Yeat's poem. The second coming
16. Okonkwo has three wives and eleven children
18. Oknonkwo hangs himself because he does not want to be hanged by the District commissioner for having killed his messenger
19. Ikemefuna - The young boy who is taken away from mbaino as compensation and is made to stay with oknkwo. Later he is murdered by Okonkwo.

THE NOVELIST AS A TEACHER
CHINUA ACHEBE

1. Chinna Achebe's essay the novelist as a teacher is an exploration of the role of the writer in general and of the African writer in particular
2. Achebe says there is much difference between the European writer and his African counterpart.
3. He says that it is a writer's responsibility to fulfill the tasks that society imposes on him.
4. A writer is not a parasite, living on the society around him.
5. A writer should be a teacher, guiding people who are floundering and foundering in the dark.
6. The lady teacher asks Achebe to present in his novel such young men as would resist parental pressure.
7. The lady teacher disliked Achebe's novel 'No longer at ease', because the young man in this novel yields to his father's wish and turns his back on his former beloved.
8. Maypole dancer - Ancient Africans dance
9. 'Negritude' is a movement initiated by Achebe to revive ancient African culture.
10. Achebe's readers are mostly students and teachers.
11. The majority of Achebe's readers are in Africa.
12. As a teacher Achebe wants to teach the greatness of African culture.
13. Harmattan is the dusty wind of Africa
14. Achebe says that Africans are not just equal, to the westeners, but superior to them.
15. Achebe says that change is the law of life
16. Most of the readers of Achebe's fiction are high school and college students and lady teachers
17. The novelist as a teacher is a note worthy attempt by the author to depend his career as a writer as a noble profession.
18. Achebe concludes that the novelist is first and foremost a teacher.

Unit-VIII -- APPROACHES TO LITERATURE

1. Modern Drama
2. Modern Fiction
3. Literary Movements
4. Literary Criticism and Theory
5. Feminism  
6. Teaching of English in India  
7. Journalism and Creative Writing in English  
8. Post – Modernism

**Modern Drama:**

The drama which had suffered steep decline during the Victorian Age was revived with great force at the beginning of 20th century and the course of six decades has witnessed many trends and currents in the 20th-century drama.

The drama of Modernist Movement in England was much less innovative in technique than it was its poetry and novel.

**Stages in the Development of Modern English Drama**

English Drama during the Modernist Period (1845-1945) A.D. falls into three categories:

1. The first and the earliest phase of modernism in English Drama is marked by the plays of G.B. Shaw (read Summary of Candida) and John Galsworthy, which constitute the category of social drama modeled on the plays of Ibsen and.

2. The 2nd and the middle phase of Modernist English drama comprises plays of Irish movement and the plays of Irish movement and the plays of Irish movement and the plays of T.S. Eliot and Christopher Fry. This phase saw the composition of poetic dramas inspired by the later.

3. The 3rd and the final phase of the Modernist English Drama comprise the plays of T.S. Eliot and Christopher Fry. This phase saw the composition of poetic dramas inspired by the later.

The three categories reflect the three different phases as well as the three different facets of the Modernist Movement in English Drama.

**Salient Features of Modern English Drama**

1. Realism  

Realism is one of the important features of Modern English Drama. The dramatists of this phase tried to deal with real problems of life in a realistic technique to their plays.
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It was Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist who popularised realism in Modern Drama. He dealt with the problems of real life in a realistic manner of his play. His example was followed by Robertson Arthur Jones, Galsworthy and G. B. Shaw in their plays.

Modern drama has developed the Problem Play and there are many Modern Dramatists who have written a number of problem plays in our times. They dealt with the problems of marriage, justice, law, administration, and strife between capital and labor in their dramas.

They used theatre as a means for bringing about reforms in the conditions of society prevailing in their days. Henrik Ibsen’s play A Doll’s House is a good example of problem play. The problem play was a new experiment in the form and technique and dispensed with the conventional devices and expedients of theatre.

2. Play of Ideas

Modern Drama is essentially a drama of ideas rather than action. The stage is used by dramatists to give expression to certain ideas which they want to spread in the society. The Modern Drama dealing with the problems of life has become far more intelligent than ever it was in the history of drama before the present age. With the treatment of actual life, the drama became more and more a drama of ideas, sometimes veiled in the main action, sometimes didactically act forth.

3. Romanticism

The earlier dramatists of the 20th century were Realists at the core, but the passage of time brought to Elizabethan Dramatists and to J.M. Barrie in some years excursions into Romanticism.

4. Poetic Plays

T.S. Eliot was the main dramatist who gave importance to poetic plays and was the possible in the Modern English drama is in the direction of using history and biography for dramatic technique. There are many beautiful historical and biographical plays, such as those written by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Richard III. These plays deal with famous historical figures and their actions.

5. History and Biographical Plays

Another trend that is evident in Modern Drama is the use of history and biography in the form of plays. This trend was started by Henrik Ibsen in his play A Doll’s House, which deals with the problems of marriage. This type of play has continued to be popular in Modern Drama, with dramatists using historical and biographical events as a means of expressing their ideas.
biographical plays in modern dramatic literature. Shaw’s Caesar and Cleopatra are historical plays of great importance. John Drink Water’s Abraham Lincoln and Mary Stuart are also historical plays.

6. Irish Movement

A new trend in the Modern English Drama was introduced by the Irish dramatists who brought about the Celtic Revival in the literature. In the hands of the Irish dramatists like Yeats, J.M. Synge, T.C. Murrey etc. drama ceased to be realistic in character and became an expression of the hopes and aspirations of the Irish people from aspirations of the Irish people from remote ways to their own times.

7. Comedy of Manners

There is a revival of Comedy of Manners in modern dramatic literature. Oscar Wild, Maugham, N. Coward etc. have done much to revive the comedy of wit in our days. The drama after the second has not exhibited a love for comedy and the social conditions of the period after the war is not very favorable for the development of the artificial comedy of the Restoration Age.

8. Impressionism

It is a movement that shows that effects of things and events on the mind of the artist and the attempt of the artist to express his expressions. Impressionism constitutes another important feature of modern drama.

In the impressionistic plays of W.B. Yeats, the main effort is in the direction of recreating the experience of the artist and his impressions about reality rather than in presenting reality as it is. The impressionistic drama of the modern age seeks to suggest the impressions on the artist rather than making an explicit statement about the objective characteristics of things or objects.

9. Expressionism

It is a movement that tries to express the feelings and emotions of the people rather than objects and events. Expressionism is another important feature of modern drama. It marks an extreme reaction against the naturalism. The movement which had started early in Germany made its way in England drama and several modern dramatists like J.B. Priestly, Sean O’ Casey, C.K. Munro, Elmer Rice have made experiments in the expressionistic tendency in modern drama.

Literary Movements and Periods
Literature constantly evolves as new movements emerge to speak to the concerns of different groups of people and historical periods.

**Absurd, literature of the (c. 1930–1970):** Responded to the seeming illogicality and lack of sense in the world by a lack of clear narrative, understandable plot, and catharsis. Samuel Beckett’s *Waiting for Godot* is one of the most celebrated works in the theater of the absurd.

**Aestheticism (c. 1835–1910):** A late-19th century movement that began in response to the industrial revolution and social change. Aesthetes such as Oscar Wilde had to possess a higher moral or political value than their situation in life, or else they had to possess a higher moral or political value than their situation in life.

**Angry Young Men (1950s–1980s):** A group of male British writers who created visceral plays and fiction at odds with the political establishment and a self-satisfied middle class. John Osborne’s play *Look Back in Anger* (1956) was a groundbreaking play for the movement.

**Beat Generation (1950s–1960s):** A group of writers who sought release and illumination through use of drugs, sex, and Zen Buddhism. Beat writers such as Jack Kerouac and Allen Ginsberg (*Howl*) gained fame by giving readings in coffeehouses, often accompanied by jazz music.

**Bloomsbury Group (c. 1906–1930s):** An informal group of friends and lovers, including Clive Bell, E. M. Forster, Roger Fry, Lytton Strachey, Virginia Woolf, and John Maynard Keynes, who lived in the Bloomsbury section of London in the early 20th century and who had a considerable liberalizing influence on British culture.

**Commedia dell’arte (1500s–1700s):** Improvisational comedy first developed in Renaissance Italy that involved stock characters and centered around a set scenario. The elements of farce and buffoonery in commedia dell’arte, as well as its standard characters and plot intrigues, have had a tremendous influence on Western comedy, and can still be seen in contemporary drama and television sitcoms.

**Dadaism (1916–1922):** An avant-garde movement that began in response to the devastation of World War I. Based in Paris and led by the poet Tristan Tzara, the Dadaists produced nihilistic and antilogical prose, poetry, and art, and rejected the traditions, rules, and ideals of prewar Europe.

**Enlightenment (c. 1660–1790):** An intellectual movement in France and other parts of Europe that emphasized the importance of reason, progress, and liberty. The Enlightenment, sometimes called the Age of Reason, is primarily associated with nonfiction writing, such as essays and philosophical treatises. Major Enlightenment writers include Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, René Descartes.
Elizabethan era (c. 1558–1603): A flourishing period in English literature, particularly drama, that coincided with the reign of Queen Elizabeth I and included writers such as Francis Bacon, Ben Jonson, Christopher Marlowe, William Shakespeare, Sir Philip Sidney, and Edmund Spenser.

Gothic fiction (c. 1764–1820): A genre of late-18th-century literature that featured brooding, mysterious settings and plots and set the stage for what we now call “horror stories.” Horace Walpole’s Castle of Otranto, set inside a medieval castle, was the first major Gothic novel. Later, the term “Gothic” grew to include any work that attempted to create an atmosphere of terror or the unknown, such as Edgar Allan Poe’s short stories.


Lost Generation (c. 1918–1930s): A term used to describe the generation of writers, many of them soldiers that came to maturity during World War I. Notable members of this group include F. Scott Fitzgerald, John Dos Passos, and Ernest Hemingway, whose novel The Sun Also Rises embodies the Lost Generation’s sense of disillusionment.

Magic realism (c. 1935–present): A style of writing, popularized by Jorge Luis Borges, Gabriel García Márquez, Günter Grass, and others, that combines realism with moments of dream-like, fantasy within a single prose narrative.

Metaphysical poets (c. 1633–1680): A group of 17th-century poets who combined direct language with ingenious images, paradoxes, and conceits. John Donne and Andrew Marvell are the best known poets of this school.

Middle English (c. 1066–1500): The transitional period between Anglo-Saxon and modern English. The cultural upheaval that followed the Norman Conquest of England, in 1066, saw a flowering of secular literature, including ballads, chivalric romances, allegorical poems, and a variety of religious plays. Chaucer’s The Canterbury Tales is the most celebrated work of this period.

Modernism (1890s–1940s): A literary and artistic movement that breaks with traditional modes of Western Western morality. Major themes of this period include experimentation in new forms of narrative, the existence of knowable, objective reality; attention to alternative viewpoints; and social criticism as a means of drawing attention to the relationship between form and content. High modernism (1914–1939)
modernist literature, this period saw the publication of James Joyce’s *Ulysses*, T. S. Eliot’s *The Waste Land*, Virginia Woolf’s *Mrs. Dalloway*, and Marcel Proust’s *In Search of Lost Time*.

**Naturalism (c. 1865–1900):** A literary movement that used detailed realism to suggest that social conditions, heredity, and environment had inescapable force in shaping human character. Leading writers in the movement include Émile Zola, Theodore Dreiser, and Stephen Crane.

**Neoclassicism (c. 1660–1798):** A literary movement, inspired by the rediscovery of classical works of ancient Greece and Rome that emphasized balance, restraint, and order. Neoclassicism roughly coincided with the Enlightenment, which espoused reason over passion. Notable neoclassical writers include Edmund Burke, John Dryden, Samuel Johnson, Alexander Pope, and Jonathan Swift.

**Nouveau Roman (“New Novel”) (c. 1955–1970):** A French movement, led by Alain Robbe-Grillet, that dispensed with traditional elements of the novel, such as plot and character, in favor of neutrally recording the experience of sensations and things.

**Postcolonial literature (c. 1950s–present):** Literature by and about people from former European colonies, primarily in Africa, Asia, South America, and the Caribbean. This literature aims both to expand the traditional canon of Western literature and to challenge Eurocentric assumptions about literature, especially through examination of questions of otherness, identity, and race. Prominent postcolonial works include Chinua Achebe’s *Things Fall Apart*, V. S. Naipaul’s *A House for Mr. Biswas*, and Salman Rushdie’s *Midnight’s Children*. Edward Said’s *Orientalism* (1978) provided an important theoretical basis for understanding postcolonial literature.

**Postmodernism (c. 1945–present):** A notoriously ambiguous term, especially as it refers to literature, postmodernism can be seen as a response to the elitism of high modernism as well as to the horrors of World War II. Julian Barnes, Don DeLillo, Toni Morrison, Salman Rushdie, and Kurt Vonnegut are among its authors.

**Pre-Raphaelites (c. 1848–1870):** The literary and artistic movement that took inspiration from Italian artists working before Raphael (1483–1520). The Pre-Raphaelites combined sensuousness and religiosity through social settings. William Morris, Christina Rossetti, and Swinburne were leading poets in the movement.

**Realism (c. 1830–1900):** A loose term that prioritized portrayal over sensationalism, exaggeration, or dramatization. Thomas Hardy, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Harriet Beecher Stowe were among its leading writers.
a late-19thcentury literary movement—primarily French, English, and American—that aimed at accurate detailed portrayal of ordinary, contemporary life. Many of the 19th century’s greatest novelists, such as Honoré de Balzac, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Gustave Flaubert, and Leo Tolstoy, are classified as realists. Naturalism (see above) can be seen as an intensification of realism.

Romanticism (c. 1798–1832): A literary and artistic movement that reacted against the rationalism of the Enlightenment and modernity. It emphasized spontaneity, individualism, and emotional intensity. The Romantics celebrated the power of the imagination, nature, and the universal. Important figures include William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Lord Byron, and Mary Shelley.

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**Victorian era (c. 1832–1901):** The period of English history between the passage of the first Reform Bill (1832) and the death of Queen Victoria (reigned 1837–1901). Notable Victorian nonfiction writers include Walter Pater, John Ruskin, and Charles Darwin, who penned the famous *On the Origin of Species* (1859).

Literary theory and literary criticism are interpretive tools that help us think more deeply and insightfully about the literature that we read. Over time, different schools of literary criticism have developed, each with its own approaches to the act of reading.

**Schools of Interpretation**

**Cambridge School (1920s–1930s):** A group of scholars at Cambridge University who rejected historical and biographical analysis of texts in favor of close readings of the texts themselves.

**Chicago School (1950s):** A group, formed at the University of Chicago in the 1950s, that drew on Aristotle’s distinctions between the various elements within a narrative to analyze the relation between form and structure. *Critics and Criticisms: Ancient and Modern* (1952) is the major work of the Chicago School.

**Deconstruction (1967–present):** A philosophical approach to reading, first advanced by Jacques Derrida that attacks the assumption that a text has a single, stable meaning.

**Feminist criticism (1960s–present):** An umbrella term for a number of different critical approaches that seek to distinguish the human experience from the male experience. Feminist critics draw attention to the ways in which patriarchal social structures have marginalized women and male authors have exploited women in their portrayal of them.

**Psychoanalytic criticism:** Any form of criticism that draws on psychoanalysis, the practice of analyzing the role of unconscious psychological drives and impulses in shaping human behavior or artistic production. The three main schools of psychoanalysis are named for the three leading figures in developing psychoanalytic theory: Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, and Jacques Lacan.

**Marxist criticism:** An umbrella term for a number of critical approaches to literature that draw inspiration from the social and economic theories of Karl Marx. Marx maintained...
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LAST BIRDS VIEW

Analysis of New Criticism with a dynamic model of historical research.

Literary Terms and Theories


Canon: A group of literary works commonly regarded as central or authoritative to the literary tradition. For example, many critics concur that the Western canon—the central literary works of Western civilization—including the writings of Homer, Shakespeare, Tolstoy, and the like.

Death of the author: A post-structuralist theory, first advanced by Roland Barthes, that suggests that the reader, not the author, creates the meaning of a text. Ultimately, the very idea of an author is a fiction invented by the reader.
Hermeneutics: The study of textual interpretation and of the way in which a text communicates meaning.

Structuralism (1950s–1960s): An intellectual movement that made significant contributions not only to literary criticism but also to philosophy, anthropology, sociology, and history. Structuralist literary critics, such as Roland Barthes, read texts as an interrelated system of signs. Formalists, as well as the linguistic theories of Ferdinand de Saussure and C. S. Peirce.

UNIT IX

Language and Linguistics

1. The family of Indo-European languages has nine major groups.
3. The oldest literary texts is the Vedas.
4. Vedas were written in Sanskrit.
5. Panini, the grammarian of the fourth century B.C. gave a fixed literary form.
6. He gave the classical Sanskrit.
7. Pali is the language of Buddhism.
8. The great Persian epic is Shahnamah.
9. The Principal language of East Teutonic is Gothic.
10. North Teutonic is found in Scandinavia and Denmark.
11. English belongs to the West Teutonic.
12. West Teutonic is divided as **High German** and **Low German**
13. The Indo-European family fall into two groups: They are **centum** & **Satem**
14. Centum group: Hellenic, Italic, Teutonic, Celtic
15. Satem group: Indian, Iranian, Armenian, Balto-Slavic, Albanian
16. Jacob Grimm, analysed the **consonant change** from **Latin words** to **Germanic words**.
17. The changes of the consonant is called **Great consonant shift**.
18. This law was named after him (Grimm’s law)
19. Grimm’s law could not explain all the changes.
20. But **Karl Verner**, Grimm’s follower continued the research.
21. In Germanic language, the stress was shifted to the first syllable. In Indo-European language the stress was on the middle or final syllable .............. Verner’s law.
22. **Old English** spoken from 600 A.D. and 1100 A.D.
23. The change which took place in old English is called as **gradation** and **mutation**.
24. Gradation is called as **ablaut**.
25. Mutation is called as **Umlaut**
26. The great rowel shift occurred in the **middle English** period.
27. The change of **English long vowels** is called as Great vowel shift.
28. English words borrowed directly from English: acrobat, anthology, barometer, chronology, magic, tactics
29. Most of the Greek words have come to English either through **Latin** or **French**
30. Scientists and inventors drew words from Greek.
31. English borrowed words from Latin in the fields of commerce, military & religion.
32. Christianity was introduced into England in 597.
33. William Tyndale is the first Bible translator – (1526)
34. The Authorised version of Bible came in 1611.
35. Shakespeare ignored **traditional grammar**.
36. **The Midland dialect** became the **standard English**.
37. Spenser introduced the **Onamotophia**.
38. Spenserian stanza consists of nine lines: ab ab bc bcc.
39. ‘Spenser writ no languar’ .... Ben Jonson
40. ‘Pandemonium’ is the word contributed by **Milton**.
41. The modern English followed the dialect of **Southern** England.
42. Henry Cockeram wrote the **English Dictionaries**’ (1623).
43. The first book to use the word Dictionary was **Thomas Elyot** (1538)
44. **Natheniel Bailey’s Universal Etymological Dictionary** (1721) was the first to list all the words in the language.
45. Dr. Johnson’s ‘A Dictionary of the English Language’ was published in 1755.
47. The Scientific study of language is called as Linguistics.
48. The description of a language at a particular moment of time is known as synchronic study.
49. The study of changes that occur over a period of time is known as the diachronic or historical study of language.
50. Bloomfield called the study of language – a science.
51. Generative Grammar is by Chomsky.
52. Structural Linguistics or structuralism is related to Bloomfield.
53. The book ‘Language’ is written by Bloomfield.
54. The study of characteristics of sounds is Phonetics.
55. Phonology deals with the organisation of sounds into significant units.
56. The minimal sound unit is called Phoneme.
57. The minimal sound of a meaningful word is morpheme.
58. I.C. means Immediate constituents.
59. The arrangement of words is called as syntax.
60. Transformational Generative Grammar is the contribution of Noam Chomsky.
61. The rule of TG grammar is rewrite rule.
62. The phrase structure represents the basic sentence types.
63. Soft palate is called Velum.
64. The Palate forms the roof of the mouth.
65. There are 24 consonantal phonemes.
66. There are 6 plosives: / p, b, t, d, k, g /
67. There are 2 Affricates: /ts/, /dz/
68. There are 9 fricatives: /f/, /v/, /θ/, /x/, /s/, /l/, /zl/, /ls/, /l3/, /h/
69. Nasals are 3 in number: /m/, /n/, /n̩/
70. /l/ fall as lateral.
71. Semi-vowels or Approximant are 3 in number /l/, /r/, /w/
72. /r/ is also called as frictionless continuant.
73. There are 12 pure vowels in English.
74. There are 8 diphthongs.
75. Diphthongs are also called as vowel glides.
76. The Intonation in English is rise, fall, faltrise, rise-fall.
    rise [/] fall [/] fall-rise [v] rise fall [^]
77. Stress is of two types: Primary stress and secondary stress.
78. The English pronouncing dictionary is written by Daniel Jones.
79. The English Language is written by C.L. Wren
80. The study of inflexion is *Accidence*.
81. **Philology** is the study of kinds of language.
82. The study of meaning of words is **Semantics**.
83. R.P. means Received Pronunciation.
84. IPA means International Phonetic Alphabet.
85. The father of modern linguistics is **Noam Chomsky**.
86. The variety of language used by an individual speaker if **Idiolect**.
87. The language spoken by a people of particular region is **Dialect**.
88. There are 8 cardinal vowels.
89. The American linguist **C.C. Fries** is the founder of structural grammar.
90. The part of the teeth ridge is called **alveolar**.
91. The back part of the alveolar is called **velar**.
92. The windpipe is called **Trachea**.
93. The small openings in the vocal card are called **glottis**.
94. /h/ is he only one glottal in the English language.
95. The place just behind the alveolar is called **palate alveolar**.
96. Prescriptive grammar is known as formal or theoretical grammar.
97. Descriptive grammar is known as functional or practical grammar.
98. In English language all the **vowels** are voiced sounds.
99. CLT means communicative language Teaching.
100. English speech sounds are classified into two categories.

**English – UNIT – X**

**An Essay of Dramatic Poesy**

John Dryden (1631-1700)
Essay of Dramatic Poesie is a work by John Dryden, England's first Poet Laureate, in which Dryden attempts to justify drama as a legitimate form of "poetry" comparable to the epic, as well as defend English drama against that of the ancients and the French. The Essay was probably written during the plague year of 1666, and first published in 1668.

- In presenting his argument, Dryden takes up the subject that Philip Sidney had set forth in his Defence of Poesie in 1580.
- The treatise is a dialogue between four speakers: Eugenius, Crites, Lisideius, and Neander. The four speakers represented, respectively Charles Sackville (Lord Buchhurst and later sixth Earl of Dorset), Sir Robert Howard [playwright and Dryden's brother-in-law], Sir Charles Sedley (Edward Malone identified him as Lisideius) and Dryden himself (neander means new, implies that Dryden, as a respected member of the gentry)

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LAST BIRDS VIEW

- that modern plots are more "lively" thanks to their variety.
- Lisideius shows that the French plots carefully preserve Aristotle's unities of action, place, and time; Neander replies that English dramatists like Ben Jonson also kept the unities when they wanted to, but that they preferred to develop character and motive.
- An Essay of Dramatic Poesy gives an explicit account of neo-classical theory of art in general. Dryden is a neoclassic critic, he deals in his criticism with issues of form and morality in drama.
Dryden wrote this essay as a dramatic dialogue with four characters Eugenius, Crites, Lisideius and Neander representing four critical positions.

- These four critical positions deal with five issues.
- Eugenius (whose name may mean "well born") favors the moderns over the ancients.
- Crites argues in favor of the ancients: they established the unities; dramatic rules were spelled out by Aristotle, the current-and esteemed-French playwrights follow; and Ben Jonson—the greatest English playwright.
- According to Crites-followed the ancients' example by adhering to the unities.
- Lisideius argues that French drama is superior to English drama, basing this opinion [Empson] tells us late in Ambiguity, 'is not to understand things, but to maintain one's defenses and equilibrium and live as well as one can; it is not only maiden aunts who are placed like this.'"
- Empson's poetry and criticism are the natural extensions of his views. Empson offers "not a theory of literature or a single method of analysis but a model of how to read with pleasure and knowledge.

## Birds Views

Ambiguity, according to Empson, includes "any verbal nuance, however slight, which gives room for alternative reactions to the same piece of language."

From this definition, broad enough by his own admission sometimes to see "stretched absurdly far,"
AMBIGUITY

Definition of Ambiguity

Ambiguity means that what a thing is, is not clear. Literally, the word refers to a choice between two different things. In the proper sense it should mean “two different meanings” because “ambi” comes from the Greek word for “two”. We see things happen, and then we decide what they mean. If we cannot decide what is going on, the event is ambiguous. This is an extension of the original use of the word.

- The foundations of the New Criticism were laid in books and essays written during the 1920s and 1930s by I.A. Richards (Practical Criticism [1929]), William Empson (Seven Types of Ambiguity [1930], and T.S. Eliot (“The Function of Criticism” [1933]. The approach was significantly developed later, however, by a group of American poets and critics, including R.P. Blackmur, Cleanth Brooks, John Crowe Ransom, Allen Tate, Robert Penn Warren, and William K. Wimsatt.

Empson’s Seven Types of Ambiguity
1. Two things are said to be alike
2. Two different metaphors used at the same time
3. Two ideas given through one word (connected by context)
4. Two meanings combine to make clear a complication
5. Author discovers idea in act of writing
6. Statement says nothing so reader has to invent meaning
7. Two words, in context, mean opposite things.

Seven types

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1. The first type of ambiguity is the metaphor. A metaphor is a figure of speech that directly refers to one thing by mentioning another for rhetorical effect. It may provide clarity or identify hidden similarities between two ideas.

   Antithesis, hyperbole, metonymy and alliteration are commonly cited examples of a metaphor. A well-known line from As You Like It by William Shakespeare is a perfect example:

   "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and their entrances;" —William Shakespeare

   This concept is similar to metonymy, which states: things are said to be alike which have different properties.

2. Two or more meanings are resolved into one. Empson characterizes this as using two different metaphors at once.

3. Two ideas that are connected through context can be given in one word simultaneously.

4. Two or more meanings that do not agree but combine to make clear a complicated state of mind in the author.

5. When the author discovers his idea in the act of writing, Empson describes a simile that lies halfway between two statements made by the author.

6. When a statement says nothing and the readers are forced to invent a statement of their own, most likely in conflict with that of the author.

7. Two words that within context are opposites that expose a fundamental division in the author's mind.

1st type of ambiguity:
- Detail is effective in several ways at once.
- Metaphor: two things are said to be alike.
  - Digital Literacy
  - New Literacies
  - Media Literacy
  - Information Literacy
  - Transliteracy
  - Computer Literacy
  - Electracy
  - Visual Literacy
2\textsuperscript{nd} type of ambiguity:
- Two different metaphors used at the same time.
- Two or more ideas fully resolved into one.
  - Electracy
  - Computer Literacy
  - New Literacies
  - Media Literacy
  - Information Literacy
  - Transliteracy
  - Digital Literacy

3\textsuperscript{rd} type of ambiguity:
- Two ideas, connected by context, are given simultaneously through one word (reader has to be aware)
  - Transliteracy
  - Electracy
  - New Literacies
  - Media Literacy

4\textsuperscript{th} Type of ambiguity:
- Two or more meanings combine to make clear a complicated state of mind in the author.
  (these meanings do not agree)
  - Electracy
  - Digital Literacy
  - Transliteracy
  - New Literacies

5\textsuperscript{th} type of ambiguity:
- The author discovers his idea in the act of writing.
  - A 'fortunate' confusion arises (idea not held in head completely)
  - Electracy
  - Media Literacy

6\textsuperscript{th} type of ambiguity:
- A statement says nothing so the reader has to invent meaning.
  - Electracy
  - New Literacies
  - Digital Literacy

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What is said is contradictory or irrelevant.

Electracy

7th type of ambiguity:

Two statements, within context, that are opposite and show a division in the author’s mind.

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### Continuum of ambiguities

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<td>Empson (1930)</td>
<td>Two words, in context, mean opposite things</td>
<td>Statement says nothing so reader has to invent meaning</td>
<td>Author discovers idea in act of writing</td>
<td>Two meanings combine to make clear a complication</td>
<td>Two ideas given through one word (connected by context)</td>
<td>Two different metaphors used at the same time</td>
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### I.A. Richards’ Concept of Four Kinds of Meaning

- **Ivor Armstrong Richards** (26 February 1893 – 7 September 1979), known as I. A. Richards, was an English educator, **literary critic**, and **rhetorician** whose work contributed to the foundations of the **New Criticism**, a **formalist** movement in **literary theory**, which emphasized the **close reading** of a literary text, especially **poetry**, in an effort to discover how a work of literature functions as a self-contained, self-referential **esthetic object**.

- Richards’ **intellectual** contributions to the establishment of the literary methodology of the New Criticism are presented in the books **The Meaning of Meaning: A Study of the Influence of Language upon Thought and of the Science of Symbolism** (1923), by **C. K. Ogden** and I. A. Richards, **Principles of Literary Criticism** (1926), **Practical Criticism** (1929), and **The Philosophy of Rhetoric** (1936).

### New Criticism

- IA Richards’ concept of four kinds of meaning has played a very significant role in New Criticism and modern tensional poetics.
Pointing to the difficulty of all reading and of arriving at a universal meaning, Richards, in his Practical Criticism (1929) suggests that there are several kinds of meanings and that the “total meaning” is a blend of contributory meanings which, are of different types.

He identified four kinds of meaning or, the total meaning of a word depends upon four factors – **Sense, Feeling, Tone and Intention**

1. Sense refers to what is said, or the ‘items’ referred to by a writer
2. Feeling refers to the emotion, attitude, interest, will, desire, etc towards what is being
3. Tone is the attitude towards the audience/ reader
4. Intention is the writer’s conscious or unconscious aim or the effect that s/he is trying to produce.

Richard’s scientific treatises, political speeches, popular science and poetry, and concluded that in our use of language, one of the functions becomes predominant and that the subject and intention determines the priority and degree of the use of other functions.

The principles of a writer’s language are not simple because the furtherance of her/his intention will interfere with the other functions.

For instance, the writer of a scientific treatise puts sense first, subordinates his feeling, establishes his tone by following academic convention, and clearly states his intention, when in a political speech intention is predominant, feeling is its instrument to express causes and policies, tone establishes the relations with the audience and sense is the representation of facts.

It is in conversation that intention may completely subjugate the others, and therefore feeling, an tone may express themselves through sense.

Richards suggests that the perceptive reader should be prepared to apprehend the interplay of the four meanings, which together comprise the total meaning of the poem.

**NEW CRITICISM**

Assumptions You can’t know for sure what an author intended, and an individual’s response

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△ however, by a group of American poets and critics, including R. P. Blackmur, Cleanth Brooks, John Crowe Ransom, Allen Tate, Robert Penn Warren, and William K. Wimsatt.

I.A. Richards

△ No proper meanings
△ Constancy of meaning: constancy of context (meaning carried by text)
△ Words: general categories
△ Language is prosopopoeia
△ Language is catachresis

Conclusion:

△ I.A. Richards gave importance to metaphors and simile in understanding figurative language of the poem.
△ To get to the core meaning of emotive use of language or to understand all four kinds of meaning (Sense, Feeling, Tone, Intension), the reader should have powerful’ visual memory’.
△ The basic tools like Google image search engines can help teachers and students to solve this problem and enrich poetic experience – the aesthetic delight can be felt in real sense when our visual memory is supported by real images.

Textual Analysis:

△ He says; a poet writes to communicate, and language is the means of that communication. Language is made of words, and hence a study of words is all important if we are to understand the meaning of a work of art.
△ Words carry four kinds of meaning, or to be more precise, the total meaning of a word depends upon four factors. These are
About the Essay:
The four kinds of Meaning is the essay which forms the first chapter of the third part of Richards’ work The Practical Criticism. As the title shows the essay deals with four types of meaning which are also functions of language.

Textual analysis
1. **Sense**: something that is communicated by the plain literal meanings of the words.
2. **Feelings**: When we say something, we have a feeling about it, “emotions, attitudes, will, desire, pleasure, displeased and the rest”. Words express “these feelings, these nuances of interest”.
3. **Tone**: the writer’s attitude to his readers which is a relation between them. The writer chooses his words and arranges them keeping in mind the kind of readers likely to read his work.
4. **Intention**: it has an object, it is the writer’s aim which may be conscious or unconscious. It refer to the emphasis, shapes the arrangement, or draws attention to something of importance.

- **Intention**: The fourth kind of meaning is intention which means the aim of the writer. It may be conscious or unconscious. It refers to the effect one tries to produce. It modifies the speaker’s expression. It controls the emphasis and shapes the arrangements. It draws attention to something which has importance. It has special importance in dramatic and semi-dramatic literature.

Ironic as a Principle of Structure" Cleanth Brooks

**Cleanth Brooks** (October 16, 1906 – May 10, 1994) was an American literary critic and professor.
of poem.
- All these parts are interdependent and all are connected to the same theme.
The **third concept** is the concept of CONTEXT.
- Context means relationship of words with each other and with the main theme that poetry generates.
- All great poems have poetic qualities because of particular context. **MEANING OF A PARTICULAR UTTERANCE BECOMES SOMETHING DIFFERENT JUST BECAUSE OF CONTEXT.**
- The common word "NEVER" repeated five times in King Lear becomes one of the most poignant lines just because of specific context.
- The statements like "two plus two equals four" or "the square on the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the two sides" are equally true in any possible context while poetic statements give new meaning of unexpected references because of context and not in isolation.
The **fourth concept** is the concept of IRONY.
- Brooks defines irony as 'the obvious wrapping of the statement by the context'. Irony is created because of the presser of the context. For instance:

"**this is the fine state of affairs**"

- This statement means quite the opposite of what it purports to say literally.
This is sarcasm, the most obvious kind of irony.

**Importance of Irony**

Unimportant or non literary utterance in the use of irony.

Utterances having some meaning are changed to different or contrary meaning like 'ripeness is all'.

**Modes of Irony**

- Tragic Irony
- Self Irony
- Playful
- Arch
- Mocking
- Gentle Irony

In this way Brooks talks about these four concepts in this essay and on the basis of these four concepts he says that in case of poetry:

"It is the tail that wags the dog
and
it is the tail that makes the kite fly"

In response to critics like Hawkes, Cleanth Brooks, in his essay “The New Criticism” (1979), tried to argue that the New Criticism was not diametrically opposed to the general principles of reader-response theory and that the two could complement one another.

**History of Formalist**

- “New Criticism”, which is another name for formalism, began in the 1920’s as a reaction against the a current trend in literary criticism that New Critics, most literary criticism focused heavily on the life of the author and concerns outside of the literature itself.

- Three influential Formalist Critics:
  - T.S. Elliot
  - Robert Penn Warren
  - Cleanth Brooks

**Works**

- 1935. The Relation of the Alabama-Georgia Dialect to the Provincial Dialects of Great Britain
- 1936. An Approach to Literature
- 1938. *Understanding Poetry*
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- 1939. Modern Poetry and the Tradition
- 1943. Understanding Fiction
- 1957. Literary Criticism: A Short History
- 1978. William Faulkner: Toward Yoknapatawpha and Beyond
- 1985. The Language of the American South

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