

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION**UGC/TNSET/NET****ENGLISH****Unit-III-Fiction, Short Story****STUDY MATERIAL****PAPER-2-****THE MAJOR FORMS OF THE FICTION/NOVEL**

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Travelogues | 7. The Historical Novel |
| 2. The Prose Romances | 8. The Regional Novel |
| 3. The Gothic Novel | 9. The Prophetic Novel |
| 4. The Picaresque Novel | 10. The Psychological Novel |
| 5. The Epistolary Novel | 11. The Short Story |
| 6. The Domestic Novel | |

Travelogues

Authors	Works
1. Daniel Defoe	Robinson Crusoe Mall Flanders
2. Jonathan Swift	Gulliver's Trvaels

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379**Prose Romances and Their Authors**

1. Sir Thomas Malory	Morte d' Arthur
2. Sir Thomas More	Utopia
3. Sir Philip Sidney	Arcadia
4. Thomas Lodge	Rosalynde
5. John Lyly	Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit
6. Francis Bacon	The New Atlantis
7. John Bunyan	Grace Aboundig The Pilgrim's Progress
8. Robert Greene	Pandosto

Authors	Novel /Fiction
1. Dr.Samuel Johnson	Irene Rasselas
2. Oliver Goldsmith	The Vicar of Wakefield
3. Samuel Richardson	Pamela or Virtue Rewarded
4. Henry Fielding	The Adventures of Joseph Andrews Tom Jones Amelia
5. Henry Mackenzie	The Man of Feeling
6. William Godwin	Caleb Williams or Things as They as They Are
7. Matthew Gregory Lewis	Ambrosio or The Monk
8. Sir Walter Scott	The Bride of Lammermoor Ivanhoe Rob Roy Talisman Wood Stock
9. Jane Austen	Pride and Prejudice Sense and Sensibility Emma
10. Charles Dickens	A Tale of Two Cities Great Expectations
11. William Makepeace Thackeray	The Rose and The Ring

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

12.Emily Bronte	Wuthering Heights
13.George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans)	Life of Jesus Romola Middlemarch
14.R.L. Stevenson	Kidnapped
15.William Wilkie Collins	The Dead Secret No Name The Woman in White The Moonstone
16.Thomas Hardy	Jude the Obscure Under The Greenwood Tree The Woodlanders
17.John Galsworthy	The Forsyte Saga
18.George Moore	The Brook kerith
19.Rudyard Kipling	Kim The Jungle Book
20.George Gissing	Born in Exile
21.Virginia Woolf	To the Light House The Waves
22.James Joyce	Ulysses Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man
23.E.M. Forster	A Passage to India The Hill of Devi Where Angels Fear to Tread The Longest Journey
24.D.H. Lawrence	Sons and Lovers The Rainbow The White Peacock Kangaroo
25.George Orwell	Nineteen Eighty-Four Animal Farm
26.Graham Greene	Brighton Rock The Heart of the Matter
27.William Gerald Golding	Lord of Flies The Scorpion God The Inheritors

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

Modern fiction

- Any narrative which is feigned or invented sometimes simply a synonym for the novel. It is an extended work of prose fiction. Novellette or novella is a work of middle length.
- Structure of modern fiction has 1. Plot 2. Characters and 3. Milieu
- Modern Fiction (19th century) Antiromantic and Anti-Victorian attitudes provided an impetus to the modern Fiction.
- In the 18th and 19th centuries novel has been public instrument focussing on what was significant to society. Charles Dickens used novel as a weapon.
- The character of modern fiction has the contemporary vision of life and reality.
- The vision can be described as Bersonian and Freudian. Bersonian vision was first used by Berson, a writer, a French philosopher. Freudian vision was by Sigmund Freud, Pshycatarist
- The New concept of time is that it is a continuous flow rather than a series of separate points. (stream of consciousness)
- Self is temporal, always opening out into the past present and Future.
- Thought is a continuous consciousness which cannot be analysed into fragments. It flows. It is known as the stream of thought, consciousness or the subjective life. (William James).
- Stream of consciousness novels are written by Dorothy Richardson, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf.
- The Psychological theories of Freud and Jung affected the Modern Fiction.
- D.H. Lawrence practiced Psychological theories in his novel.
- Point of view – multiple views

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

Narrative mode established by author. The first person narratives.

- Objective narrative is modern characteristic
- Narrative by characters point of view is called multiple point of view.
- Moderns followed multiple point of view. Before that the novelists followed single point of view.
- There is a shift in Modern fiction. The location of consciousness from external (Social circumstances) to individual
 1. God
 2. Society
 3. destiny.
- Stress on the loneliness and individual as necessary condition of man.
- Modern fiction is an essay by Virginia Woolf was written in 1919 but published in 1921 with a series of short stories called Monday or Tuesday.
- A writer should write what inspires him and not follow any special method. (Virginia Woolf)
- A writer's job is to write the complexities in life, the unknowns not the unimportant things.
- H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, John Galsworthy of writing about unimportant things and were called as materialists. (Woolf criticizes)
- The authors who had innovation were called as spiritualists
- Virginia Woolf praises Thomas Hardy, Joseph Conrad, William Henry Hudson, James Joyce and Anton Chekov.
- "If we are writers that brings us closer to the novelist's intention if we are readers"
- Woolf set out to inspire writers of modern fiction by calling for originality, criticizing those who focused on the unimportant things and comparing the differences of cultural authors all for the sake of fiction and literature.

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

Novel differs from romance. Romance, which may be written in poetry or prose, deals with imaginary and fanciful events and characters, which have little touch with the realities of life. The novel is invariably written in prose and it deals with events and characters taken from real life. The story element is essential to the novel, Defining novel W. J. Long writes : "For the novel is a work of fiction in which the imagination and the intellect combine to express life in the form of a story ; and the imagination is always directed and controlled by the intellect. It is interested chiefly, not in romance or adventure, but in men and women as they are, it aims to show the motives and influences which govern human life, and the effects of personal choice upon character and destiny. Such is the true novel, and as such it opens a wider and more interesting field than any other type of literature." It appeals to modern readers because it realistically treats the great mass of interests and problems which make up modern life.

The beginning of the novel is traced in the medieval romance that was derived from the ballads and fragments of epic poems sung by the wandering minstrel. As man's thirst for entertainment-reading is always growing on, prose fiction served to satisfy this thirst. The long fairy tales and tales of adventure or tales of the valour of the knights even satiated the reading hunger of people.

In 1350, Boccaccio wrote a world-famous collection of love stories in prose, entitled the Decameron. Such short stories in Italian were called 'nouvelle'. The term originally meant a fresh story. Gradually the prose genre took place of verse in story telling, it began to be called 'romance' that chiefly implied a story or series of stories of the legendary past. The famous example is Malory's Morte D' Arthur that was first published in 1485 by William Caxton and is one of the best-known works of Arthurian literature in English. Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales has an abiding story

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

interest and the characters are delightfully true to nature. Chaucer's Tales have in them the suggestion, at least, of a connected story whose chief aim is to reflect life as it is. In the Elizabethan age the idea of the novel grows more definite. Although Sidney's Arcadia is a romance of chivalry with a pastoral setting and idealized characters, it occasionally gives the impression of presenting real men and women. Most of the fiction during this period had been purely romantic as with I. ' and Greene ; or didactic, as with More, Lyly and Bacon.

The medieval romance was taken by Italian prose tales or novella which appeared in English translations in large number. A slight tendency to realism had been shown in the picaresque work of Nash. In Nash's The Unfortunate Traveler or The Life of Jack Wilton (1594) is an early source of the realistic novel of today.

During the seventeenth century Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress and The Life and Death of Mr. Badman, though allegorical in nature, come nearer to modern novel. Bunyan's keen insight, his delineation of character, especially those of Christian and Mr. Badman, and his emphasis upon moral effects of individual action paved the way for the rise of novel in the age of Johnson.

All through the 17th century another kind of prose fiction flourished chiefly inspired by French models as D'urfe and Madam Scudery. They were referred as the Heroic Romances. Aphra Behn's Oronoco or the Royal Slave could be ranked in this category. Its eponymous hero, an African prince is tricked into slavery and sold to British colonists in Surinam.

The real begin...g of the English novel took place in the eighteenth century with the publication of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. By rejecting all the fantastic conventions of the romance and by adopting with studious precision the manner and tone of actual biography, he came very near to the genuine novel. The character

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

writers and Addison and Steele contributed much to the evolution of realistic novel. The character of Sir Roger De Coverly is a real reflection of the eighteenth century. With the Tatler and the Spectator and the Guardian we definitely cross the borderland that lies outside of romance and enter the region of character study where the novel has its beginning. Richardson's Pamela (1740) is the first true novel that appeared in any literature.

RISE OF THE NOVEL

Restoration prose was marred by a tendency to be expressive, embellished, rhythmic and passionate. The language used was a mix of the market-place and the Biblical, with imported words thrown here and there. Since much of it was addressed to the ruling (considered the intellectual) elite, they could get away with it. However, the prose directed at the new emerging class was to be written in an easy, conversationalist style with themes that could be easily understood by them. Such a need was already being pursued by those who were writing scientific literature and their supporters. However, it is only by the time of Joseph Addison that the new prose was beginning to emerge.

This, in turn, benefitted the rise of the periodical essays, journals and pamphlets who were addressing a common, varied, middle-class audience. Thus, The Tatler (1709-11) and The Spectator (1711-14) not only benefitted from this demand from the reading public but also went on to simplify the prose with its emphasis upon use of simpler words, the logical and coherent organization of the best ideas of its day, written in a form of good manners. Soon, periodicals and journals became the most widely published and consumed works of the century. The most notable ones were Guardian (containing the best essays of Addison, Steele and Berkeley), Richard Steele's The Englishman (1713-14), Addison's Freeholder (1715-

UGC TNET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

16), Fielding's *Champion* (1739-42) and *Covent-Garden Journal* (1752), Johnson's *Rambler* (1750-52) and his 'Idler' essays published in *The Universal Chronicle* (1758-60).

The development of the prose also resulted in transformation of personal expressions such as diaries, memoirs, letters, biographies and autobiographies. Flushed with funds and time, people were ruminating and travelling and writing about themselves and their thoughts or the places that they had travelled to. The most important development belief in artistic and intellectual merit of the authors. On the continent, Rabelais and Cervantes had already established the legitimacy of the genre of prose fiction (or novel). In Augustan England, it started with the likes of Daniel Defoe who heralded novel in the form of travel literature, Swift emulating it in his *Gulliver's Travels* but organized works rendering everyday life and the 18th century, and Samuel Richardson transforming the art of letter writing into the epistolary novel form. All of them used a large coherent plan, real-life material borrowed from contemporary social conditions, a stretched-out story of the hero's life and narrative devices such as coincidences and digressions.

The most important development in prose fiction was that of character and plot. The plot was not simply episodic but one that was an artistic unification of cause and effect. The characters too are picked up from everyday middle-class social life-Colonel Jack is a waif, *Moll Flanders* in a Newgate-born criminal, *Crusoe* is a sailor wrecked on an island, etc. What is interesting is that in the early examples of authors such as Defoe, the entity organizing plot is chance, and not some grand design. On the contrary, in Samuel Richardson's *Pamela* (1742) and *Clarissa* (1747), the plot is far too contrived and pushes a specific idea of behaviour in the world. In *Amelia* and *Sir Charles Grandison* (1753) he gave to his audience a sentimental

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

comedy. With Henry Fielding, we see the rise of the picaresque novel in which the heroes are rogue characters of lowly station in life, with less-than-ideal character traits (Joseph Andrews (1742), Tom Jones (1749)). Fielding was succeeded by Tobias Smollett whose Roderick Random (1748), Peregrine Pickle (1751), Humphry Clinker (1771) took the genre of the picaresque novel even further. The most controversial novelist of the eighteenth century is Laurence Sterne whose novel Tristram Shandy redefined the experience of reading a novel with excessive digressions and the lack of a clear plot. It is as if the author refused to be tied by the conventions of a specific genre. Other noticeable examples include Rasselas (1759), The Vicar of Wakefield (1766), Castle of Otranto (1764), Man of Feeling (1771), and Fanny Burney's Evelina (1778). that took place was in the form of the novel. While fiction had been around for a long time in the form of legends and myths, the emergence of invented stories dealing with life and written in prosaic language was essentially a eighteenth century phenomenon. The conditions were also perfect-a reliable prosaic language had emerged since the early eighteenth century, there were sufficient number of readers who were interested in reading

THE FOUR WHEELS OF THE NOVEL

It is rare indeed that four men of genius Richardson, Fielding, Smollett and Sterne, popularly known as the four wheels of the novel, brought this new genre to such maturity that it became the glory of England.

Samuel Richardson: Samuel Richardson was born in Derbyshire in 1689, the son of a London joiner (a kind of skilled workman who makes the wooden fittings of a building, e.g. window frames and doors). He received little formal education, although his family had hoped that he would become a priest. Due to the lack of means, in 1707 he was apprenticed to a printer in London. Thirteen years later he set

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

that inner illumination will guide him in this endeavor. Only Martin is left with a coat that resembles what his Father bequeathed.

- ❖ Much of the tale is taken up by the numerous digressions upon contemporary literary writings, political affairs, Biblical exegesis, religious ideas, and medicine. The most consistent satire in the tale is on the habit of misreading. The tale as well as the digressions highlight the single-most important human flaw-over-figurative and over-literal reading, whether it be of the Bible, poetry or prose. The narrator is obsessed with seeking the mechanical knowledge of things that are spiritual, spiritual qualities to things that are physical, and substitute readings to everything.
- ❖ **Gulliver's Travels (1726)** : While it is thought of as an example of children's literature, in reality this work is a parody of the genre of travel-writing that had become prolific in early 18th century England. It is also a severe attack on the political parties of his time. Further, Swift uses the genre to cleverly satirize human nature as well. In Book 1, on his voyage to Lilliput, he satirizes the optimistic notions about human capability. In Book 2, he goes on to satirize some of the new scientific institutions of his times, including the Royal Society of England. He satirizes the idea of scientific study and technological progress when he shows the ridiculous ends to which the scientific experiments at Laputa are being deployed. In the tale of his voyage to Brobdingnag his misogyny is on full display. Gulliver hates how Brobdingnagian women play around with him the way they please and becomes increasingly spiteful of them. The final tale of voyage to the land of Houyhnhnms reveals his misanthropy. He develops an antipathy for the Yahoos, a race that is 'like' him and which has culturally and intellectually degenerated. In fact, due to the horse-race exhibiting more reason than the Yahoos, Gulliver starts identifying with them more than the Yahoos.

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

death of her father, supernatural terrors in a gloomy castle and the machinations of an Italian brigand. Many strange and fearful events that are recognized as typical Gothic romance culture happened in the haunted and gloomy castle of Udolpho.

1. The Italian (1797)
2. Gaston de Blondville (1826)
3. Matthew Gregory Lewis (1775 - 1818)

Matthew Gregory Lewis is another Gothic novelist who is known for his works which deal with the horror of the human mind. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. His most popular novel is *The Monk* which was published in 1797. The primary works of Matthew Gregory Lewis are –

The Monk (1796): The chief character of the story, a monk, Ambrosio is initiated into a life of depravity by Matilda, a woman who has disguised herself as a man to gain entrance to the monastery. To avoid being tortured through Spanish inquisition, Ambrosio sells his soul to the devil to avoid being tortured by the Spanish Inquisition, but the devil throws him from a precipice to his death on the rocks below.

1. Village Virtues A Dramatic Satire (1796)
2. The Castle Spectre (1796) - A Musical Drama
3. The Minder - A Tragedy in Live Acts (1797)
4. The East Indian - A Comedy in Five Acts (1800)
5. Tales of Wonder (1801)
6. Alfonso - King of Castle: A Tragedy in Five Acts (1801)
7. The Bravo of Venice (1805)
8. Adelgitha or the Fruit of a Single Error: A Tragedy in Five Acts (1806)
9. Romantic Tales (1808)

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

The novel became controversial for its depiction of an inter - racial marriage between an African servant and an English farm - girl. However, despite that, it was a popular-work. Critics have noted that Jane Austen's heroines owe something to Belinda.

Edgeworth's other works include Essay on Irish Bulls (1802), Leonora (1806), Tales of Fashionable Life (1809 and 1812), Ennui (1809), The Absentee (1812), Patronage (1814) her longest novel about political intrigue and the quest for a universal language and Ormond (1817), about pre - revolutionary France. After her father's death in 1817, she edited his memoirs, and extended them with her biographical comments. Her last years were spent working for the relief of the famine - stricken Irish peasants during the Irish Potato Famine (1845 - 1849). Edgeworth died of a heart attack on 22nd May, 1849.

Walter Scott (1771 - 1832)

A Scottish author and poet Walter Scott was born in 1771 in Edinburgh. He is known for his historical novel. He attended Edinburgh High School and studied at Edinburgh University arts and law. Scott was apprenticed to his father in 1786 and in 1792 he was called to the bar. In 1802-03, Scott's first major work, "Ministerly of the Scottish Border" a collection of ballads appeared. This was followed by the 12 years series of metrical romances.

Sir Walter Scott, "the prophesier of things past," brought to the contemporary age interest in the past and with his own splendid gift of imagination he developed an almost a new genre, the historical novel. He did much to develop the domestic novel, which had several representatives in the Waverley series, such as Guy Marring and The Antiquary."

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

Thackeray was a realist. He wrote what he observed. If Dickens was concerned with the portrayal of the lower-class people, the downtrodden of the society then Thackeray was primarily concerned with the presentation of the Upper-class people. But he wasn't at all a romantic and therefore presented the society from a highly realistic point of view. *Vanity Fair* (1847-1848) is the best known of Thackeray's novels. It was his first great work and was intended to express his own views of the social life about him, and to protest against the overdrawn heroes of popular novels. He takes for his subject that *Vanity Fair* to which *Christian and Faithful* were conducted on their way to the Heavenly City, as recorded in *Pilgrim's Progress*.

George Meredith (1828-1909)

Meredith was born at Portsmouth on February 12, 1828. He was of Welsh and Irish descent. His mother died when he was a child and he spent two years at Neuwied on the Rhine in Germany, where he came under the influence of German romanticism. When he came back to England he was influenced by the liberalism of 1848. He preferred literature to law. George Meredith was both a poet and novelist. His famous poem *Modern Love* (1862) records his pains and heart-searchings. His first attempt in fiction was *The Shaping of Shagpat*, a pleasant oriental tale. His well-known novels are *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel* (1859), *Evan Harrington* (1861), *Sandra Belloi* (1864), *Rhoda Fleming* (1865), *Vittoria* (1867), *Harry Richmond* (1871), *Beauchamps Career* (1876), *The Egoist* (1879) and *Diana of the Crossways* (1855). *Richard Feverel* is one of his memorable works. *The Adventures of Harry Richmond* is also believed to be autobiographical. *The Egoist* is his masterpiece.

Meredith is not a realist like Thackeray. He enlarged the scope of the novel by creating a new species of fiction which has been called the Romantic comedy. Meredith's novel is the poetic comedy. As a shrewd observer of human nature

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

Anthony Trollope (1815-1888): He produced a whole series of studies in novel form which give the impression of being drawn from real life. One of his greatest strengths was a steady, consistent vision of the social structures of Victorian England, which he recreated in his books with unusual solidity. *The Warden* (1855) was his first novel of distinction, a penetrating study of the warden of an old people's home who is attacked for making too much profit from a charitable sinecure. During the next 12 years Trollope produced five other books set, like *The Warden*, in Barchester: *Barchester Towers* (1857), *Doctor Thorne* (1858), *Framley Parsonage* (1869); *The Small House at Allington* (1864), and *The Last Chronicle of Barset* (serially 1866-67; 1867). *Barchester Towers* is the funniest of the series; *Doctor Thorne* perhaps the best picture of a social system based on birth and the ownership of land; and *The Last Chronicle*, with its story of the sufferings of the scholarly Mr. Crawley, an underpaid curate of a poor parish, the most pathetic. His characters are lifelike and shrewdly drawn, and he knows how to tell a story. He made his various sketches into a sort of summary of middle-class life in Victorian England.

Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881): The novels of Benjamin Disraeli have offered more resistance to time. A British novelist, statesman and two times Prime Minister of Britain, he began his career with the portrait of a dandy in *Vivian Gray* (1826), a young adventurer with more brains than scruples. In *Coningsby* (1844), *Sybil* (1845) and *Tancred* (1847), Disraeli was among the first to point to the amelioration of the wretched lot of the working class as a social duty of the aristocracy. The movements of English politics under queen Victoria can be studied better in Disraeli's novels than anywhere else. His novels are works with a purpose and characters are created with a view to the thesis.

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379**George Moore (1852-1933)**

George Moore was an Irish novelist who was much influenced by Emile Zola's naturalistic technique. Moore can be talked about as the pioneer of realistic novel in the twentieth century. He believed that the novel if it be anything is contemporary history, an exact and complete reproduction of the social surroundings of the age in which we live. Arnold Bennett describes George Moore's first novel *A Modern Lover* (1883) as the first realistic novel in the history of English language. Moore's other significant works are *Esther Waters* (1894), *A Mummer's Wife* (1884), *Evelyn Innes* (1888) *Sister Teresa* (1901) and *The Brook Kerith* (1916).

Today when one takes the name of Science Fiction, one cannot help but think in terms of H. G. Wells as a pioneering Science Fiction artist because of the volume and depth of his works. His famous works include *The Time Machine* (1895), *The Stolen of Dr. Moreau* (1896), *The Invisible Man* (1897), *The War of the Worlds* (1898), *The First Man in the Moon* (1901) and *The Food of the Gods* (1904). In these works, apart from the romantic incidents and ready inventions, Huxley presented the interest of the people in science and how science has taken over the life of the modern man. If the poets and writers of the age were writing psychological novel, novels and works dealing with the moral and psychological dilemmas of the war-torn society, then H. G. Wells represented another significant aspect of the modern life - that is, how the modern existence is enamored by science and scientific inventions.

Not only scientific novels, H. G. Wells is also known for his sociological works such as *Kipps* (1905), *Tono-Bungay* (1909), *The History of Mr. Polly* (1926). His other significant works consists of *Marriage* (1912) and *The Passionate Friends* (1913) as well as *The Outline of History* (1920), *A Short History of the World*

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

literary creation, Sherlock Holmes, who first appeared in A Study in Scarlet, a novel-length story. He continued writing Sherlock Holmes adventures through 1926. His short stories were collected in several volumes, and he also wrote novels the Hound of the Baskervilles, that feature Holmes and his assistant, Dr. Watson.

Conan Doyle also engaged into writing nonfiction and his travels but they all overshadowed due to the rising popularity of Holmes series. Conan Doyle detailed what he valued most in life in his autobiography, Memories and Adventures (1924), and the importance that books held for him in Through the Magic Door (1907).

Novel After 1950

In English novel after 1950 we come across a remarkable change in the thematic content. The writers of the new generation deal with the new psychological problems arising from the bizarre and contradictory nature of an affluent society which is discontented with itself, and yet is interested chiefly in retaining or acquiring material comforts. The novelists use a mixture of realism, cynicism, 'k comedy, shrewd comment and satire to express their search for stability and basic values. Some novelists strike a highly individualistic note.

Curham Greene (1994-1991)

He is one of the most outstanding novelists after the Second World War. His remarkable novels are It's a Battlefield (1934), England Made Me (1935), Brighton Rock (1938), The Power and the Glory (1940), The Heart of the Matter (1948), The End of the Affair (1951), The Quiet American (1955), A Burnt - Out Case (1961), The Comedians (1966), Travels With My Aunt (1969) and Shades of Greene (1976). Greene is mainly concerned with evil and its endless conflict with righteousness. In Brighton Rock he suggests the possibility of the extension of grace to even a vicious

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

Spark and flew to Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). Realizing manic depression of her husband and disgusted of his violent outburst in 1944, Muriel returned to United Kingdom. Particularly, after World War II, Muriel Spark took her writing career seriously. Initially, she tried her talent with poetry and literary criticism.

After joining 'Roman catholic church in 1954, on the insistence of her contemporary novelist, Penelope Fitzgerald; Muriel Spark started to write the novel. She expresses her gratitude towards Graham Greene and Evelyn Waugh. Her first novel 'The Comforters' was published in 1957, specifically, in the novel Spark deals with the theme of Catholicism and conversion to Catholicism, but on the backdrop of the theme of Catholicism, she, predominantly, pays her utmost attention towards predicament of women. She prolifically contributed to literature by writing more than 20 novels and number of poems and essays. She was honored by the James Black Memorial Prize (1965) for The Mandelbaum Gate and the U.S. Ingersoll foundation T.S. Eliot award in 1997. Spark was shortlisted for the 'Lost Man Booker' prize, (1970) for The Driver's Seat. Some of her notable novels are: (1) The Comforters (1955) (2) Robinson (1958) (3) Memento Mori (1959) (4) The Bachelors (1960) (5) The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie (1961) (6) The Public Image (1962)

J.G. Farrell (1935-1979) : He is an English born novelist of Irish descent who is chiefly known in literary arena for novel series 'The Empire Trilogy' consisted of three novels Troubles, The Siege of Krishnapur and the Singapore Grip.

A Man from Elsewhere (1963) : His debut novel is a cerebral narrative about a communist journalist against the background of French existentialist society and with an attempt to expose a celebrated writer's past. The story is based upon the character of Sayer, a journalist for a communist paper when he tries to fir! skeletons

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

Lamb House. He went to America to deliver a lecture there in 1904. He returned to England in 1905.

He wrote his experiences about America in *The American Scene* in 1907. Once he was working on his last novel *The Outcry* which appeared in 1911. He fell ill. He wrote his autobiographies *A Small boy* and *Others* and *Notes of Son and Brother* in 1914. On 26th July 1915, he was given the British citizenship because he left American citizenship. He died on 28th February 1916.

He is called the Shakespeare of American fiction. He was the versatile genius. He was a novelist, short story writer, travelogue writer, literary critic and autobiographer Conrad called him *The Historian of Five Consciences* He is the matchless master of artistic perfection. He was the first man, who saw the novel as an artistic form.

He was concerned with objective and impartial presentation of the reality of life. He was concerned little with the external events. He had no interest in poor and in the unintelligent. His characters are intellectuals. Refined sensitive and sophisticated. They have their own motive and reactions.

Works :

- a. Roderick Hudson
- b. *The Portrait of a Lady*
- c. *The Golden Bowl*
- d. *The Ambassadors*
- e. *The Bostonian*

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

Juneteenth (1999), Ellison's sprawling, unfinished novel, edited posthumously, reveals his continuing concern with race and identity.

Saul Bellow (1915-2005)

Bellow's early, somewhat grim existentialist novels include *Dangling Man* (1944), a Kafkaesque study of a man waiting to be drafted into the army, and *The Victim* (1947), about relations between Jews and Gentiles. In the 1950s, his vision became more comic: He used a series of energetic and adventurous first-person narrators in *The Adventures of Augie March* (1953) the study of a Huck Finnlike urban entrepreneur who becomes a black marketeer in Europe and in *Henderson the Rain King* (1959), a brilliant and exuberant serio-comic novel about a middle-aged millionaire whose unsatisfied ambitions drive him to Africa.

Bellow's later works include *Herzog* (1964), about the troubled life of a neurotic English professor who specializes in the idea of the romantic self; *Mr. Sammlers Planet* (1970); *Humboldts Gift* (1975); and the autobiographical *The Deans December* (1982). In the late 1980s, Bellow wrote two novellas in which elderly protagonists search for ultimate verities, *Something To Remember Me By* (1991) and *The Actual* (1997).

His novel *Ravelstein* (2000) is a veiled account of the life of Bellow's mienu Aian Bloom, the bestselling author of *The Closing of the American Mind* (1987), a conservative attack on the academy for a perceived erosion of standards in American cultural life. Bellow's *Seize the Day* (1956) is a brilliant novella centered on a failed businessman, Tommy Wilhelm, who is so consumed by feelings of inadequacy that he becomes totally inadequate a failure with women, jobs, machines, and the commodities market, where he loses all his money. Wilhelm is an example of the schlemiel of Jewish folklore one to whom unlucky things inevitably happen.

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

The Sweetest Dream (2001) is a semi autobiographical novel set primarily in London during the 1960s, while the parable-like novel **The Cleft (2007)** considers the origins of human society. Lessing was awarded the 2007 Nobel Prize in Literature. In awarding the prize, the Swedish Academy described her as "that epicist of the female experience, who with skepticism, fire and visionary power has subjected a divided civilization to scrutiny" Kazuo Ishiguro (1954-) The Japanese born British novelist Ishiguro got Nobel Prize for Literature in 2017. Ishiguro's first novel, **A Pale View of Hills (1982)**, details the postwar memories of Etsuko, a Japanese woman trying to deal with the suicide of her daughter Keiko. Set in an increasingly Westernized Japan following World War II, **An Artist of the Floating World (1986)** chronicles the life of elderly Masuji Ono, who reviews his past career as a political artist of imperialist propaganda. Ishiguro's Booker Prize-winning **The Remains of the Day (1989)** is a firstperson narrative, the reminiscences of Stevens, an elderly English butler whose prim mask of formality has shut him off from understanding and intimacy. With the publication of **The Remains of the Day**, Ishiguro became one of the best-known European novelists at just 35 years of age. His next novel, **The Unconsoled (1995)**-a radical stylistic departure from his early, conventional works that received passionately mixed reviews focuses on lack of communication and absence of emotion as a concert pianist arrives in a European city to give a performance. **When We Were Orphans (2000)**, an exercise in the crime-fiction genre set against the backdrop of the Sino- Japanese War in the 1930s, traces a British man's search for his parents, who disappeared during his childhood. In 2005 Ishiguro published **Never Let Me Go** that was filmed in 2010, which through the story of three human clones warns of the ethical quandaries raised by genetic engineering. **The Buried Giant (2015)** is an existential fantasy tale inflected by Arthurian legend.

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

Animal Farm by George Orwell,

On the Road by Jack Kerouac etc.

Sentimental Novel : The sentimental novel or the novel of sensibility is an 18th century literary genre which celebrates the emotional and intellectual concepts of sentiment, sentimentalism, and sensibility.

Examples: Samuel Richardson's Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded (1740),

Oliver Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield (1766),

Laurence Sterne's Tristram Shandy (1759-67),

Sentimental Journey (1768),

Henry Brooke's The Fool of Quality (1765-70),

Henry Mackenzie's The Man of Feeling (1771).

Continental example is Jean- Jacques Rousseau's novel Julie.

Utopian Novel : A utopia is a community or society possessing highly desirable or perfect qualities. It is a common literary theme, especially in speculative fiction and science fiction.

Examples: Utopia by Thomas Moore, Laws (360 BC) by Plato, New Atlantis (1627) by Sir Francis Bacon, Robinson Crusoe (1719) by Daniel Defoe, Gulliver's Travels (1726) by Jonathan Swift.

Science Fiction (SCI-FI) : Science fiction is a genre of speculative fiction dealing with imaginative concepts such as futuristic settings, futuristic science and technology, space travel, time travel, faster than light travel, parallel universes and

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849): He was an American author, poet, editor, and literary critic, considered part of the American Romantic Movement. The master of the macabre, Edgar Allen Poe was responsible for writing some of the most spine tingling mysteries and chilling horror stories ever published. The complete collection of Edgar Allen Poe short stories delves into themes of madness, death and betrayal, all wrapped up in briti literary prose. Themes are the fundamental and often universal ideas explored in his literary work. Poe explores the similarity of love and hate in many stories, especially "The Tell-Tale Heart" and "William Wilson." Poe portrays the psychological complexity of these two supposedly opposite emotions, emphasizing the ways they enigmatically blend into each other. Poe's psychological insight anticipates the theories of Sigmund Freud, the Austrian founder of psychoanalysis and one of the twentieth century's most influential thinkers. Poe, like Freud, interpreted love and hate as universal emotions, thereby severed from the specific conditions of time and space. Some of his outstanding short stories are: The Fall of the House of Usher (1839), The Murders in the Rue Morgue (1841), The Pit and the Pendulum (1842), The Tell-Tale Heart (1843), The Purloined Letter (1845).

Herman Melville (1819-1891) : He is one of the giants among the short story writers in American literature. His writings style is in echoes and overtones and imitates certain distinct style which creates such characteristic writings. Melville's three most influential works which strengthened his writing style were The Bible, Shakespeare, and Milton. "All Melville's plots describe this pursuit, and all his themes represent the delicate and shifting relationship between its truth and its illusion.

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

there were others with like-minded interest, at the age of sixteen he joined the conclave. Truman Capote, a young publisher spotted Bradbury's manuscript of Homecoming and published it in a magazine named Mademoiselle. The story won him a place in The O. Henry Prize Stories of 1947. Bradbury has written more than 600 short stories in his lifetime. Some of his notable short stories are: "The Candle" (1942). "Eat Drink and Be Wary" (1942), "The Crowd" (1942), "The Lake" (1942), "The Piper" (1943), "Tomorrow and Tomorrow" (1947).

Stephen King (1947-): He is an important writer of science fiction and supernatural themes whose short stories 200 in number are collected in books. King uses authors characters, mentions fictional books in his stories. His style of creation is a process by imagining a supposed to be scenarios in his stories. Most of his stories are set in his home state. In 1996 King won the O. Henry award for his short story "The Man in the Black Suit" (1995). Some of the terrifying short stories which have been made into movies are as follows: "Night Surf"(1969), "Sometimes they comeback" (1974), "The Moving Finger" (1990), "The Night Flier" (1993).

Saul Bellow (1915-2005) : His works vividly captured the disoriented nature of the modern times and the countervailing ability of humans to overcome their weakness and achieve greatness. His works also highlighted 'the flaws of the modern world and its ability to foster madness, materialism and misleading knowledge.

Alphonse Daudet : The works of this 19th-century France writer reflect the spectrum of interest and techniques of the entire century. His most popular story, "Letters from My Mill" instigate a romantic, picturesque fantasy. He is chiefly renowned for the stories of the Franco-Prussian War "Monday Tales" (1873) that are more objectively realistic and based on sociological concern. Guy de Maupassant: The other French story writer, he is a master of the objective short story. Basically,

UGC TNET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

Maupassant's stories are anecdotes that capture a revealing moment in the lives of middle-class citizens. This crucial moment is typically recounted in a wellplotted design, though perhaps in some stories like "Ball of Tallow" (1880) and "The Necklace" (1881) the plot is too contrived, the reversing irony too neat, and the artifice too apparent. In other stories, like "The House of Madame Tellier" (1881), Maupassant's easy and fluid prose captures the innocence and the corruption of human behaviour.

Nikolay Gogol : The Russian writer, Gogol stands at the headwaters of the Russian short story. The great persona, Fyodor Dostoyevsky made a keen observation and stated that all Russian short story writers "emerged from Gogol's overcoat," a punning allusion to the master's best known story. To sum up Gogol was developing impressionist techniques in Russia simultaneously with Poe in America. Gogol published his Arabesques (1835) five years before Poe collected some of his tales under a similar title. Gogol's tales are featured with hallucination, confusing reality and dream "Diary of a Madman" is a good example of this impression. The single most influential story in the first half of the 19th century in Russia was undoubtedly Gogol's "The Overcoat"(1842).

Fyodor Dostoyevsky : Following the tenets of Gogol, Fyodor Dostoyevsky experimented with the impressionist story. The early story "White Nights" (1848), for example, is a "Tale of Love from the Reminiscence of a Dreamer" as the subtitle states; the title of one of his last stories, "The Dream of the Ridiculous Man" (1877), also echoes Poe and Gogol.

UGC TNET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

Leo Tolstoy : Leo Tolstoy used vastly different techniques. He usually sought psychological veracity through a more detached and, presumably, objective narrator (The Death of Ivan Ilyich, 1886; "The Kreutzer Sonata," 1891). Tolstoy wrote short stories that probed the ordinary lives of individuals of varying status and social class. In particular, Tolstoy's How Much Land Does a Man Need observes the life of a peasant who is tempted by acquiring more land than he needs, thus placing him in the clutch of the Devil and ultimately deciding his demise.

Anton Chekov : The Russian master of the objective story was Anton Chekhov. While Maupassant focuses on event, Chekhov keeps his eye on character. Stories like siin viassiopper (1092), "The Darling" (1898), and "In the Ravine" (1900)-to name only three-all reveal Chekhov's perception, his compassion, and his subtle humour and irony.

Types of Short Story: Its Immense Variety

Immense is the variety of the short story in the modern age. On the basis of their themes short stories may be roughly classified as follows:

1. **The Social Story:** Short stories have been written on social problems. There are several social problems which face every society, and stories are written on these subjects. The aim of the social story is to focus on the intricate social problems in an interesting manner. The stories of John Galsworthy are purely social stories. In them we find the conflict between society and the individual. The writer questions the validity of the prevailing customs and contentions of society. He discusses subjects like social equality, the distribution of wealth, and the righteousness of social laws etc. These social stories are very interesting and can serve the useful purpose of reforming the evils of our social life.

UGC TNSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

- 2. The Scientific Story or Scientific Fantasy :** The scientific story deals with the facts of science in an interesting, imaginative manner. The subject matter of the story is provided by the varied branches of science, but the treatment of the dull scientific matter is carried on imaginatively. The stories of H.G. Wells are highly scientific in character. He deals with the facts which are scientific by their very nature-but do not have yet a scientific basis of truth. Wells is the most important writer of scientific fantasies.
- 3. The Detective Story :** The detective story deals with crime and the unravelling of the crime. In detective stories some crime is committed, and the police pursues the criminals. The criminals evade the police, but they cannot evade the penetrating eyes of the shrewd investigators, like Sherlock Holmes. The interest lies in the unravelling of the mystery, and the handling of the matter by the chief investigator of the crime. There is constant suspense and animation. The stories of Conan Doyle, Ronald Standish, Edgar Wallace, are detective stories. The heroes, of the stories, say Sherlock Holmes in Conan Doyle's stories, succeed in tracing even the craftiest of the culprits.
- 4. The Psychological Story :** Psychology helps us to understand how, under certain circumstances and situations, a normal man will act. In psychological stories the interest is mainly on the motives of the chief characters, and the conflict through which they have to pass in their minds. The psychological story is mainly concerned with the soul of the hero. Its appeal is internal and not owing to the external circumstances. The stories of Meredith, Stevenson, Katherine Mansfield are psychological in character. Markheim is one of the finest psychological stories of R.L. Stevenson.

UGC TNSSET /NET ENGLISH UNIT-3-STUDY MATERIAL -9600736379

- 5. The Adventure Story:** Heroic exploits and adventures of a risky nature are the key features of the adventure story. The stories of Kipling, Walter De La Mare etc., are adventure stories. These writers take us to impregnable jungles, desert islands; invincible mountains, treasure hunts, queen birds, beasts, and thrilling discoveries at the bottom of the ocean and beyond the world of men.
- 6. The Love Story :** The essential ingredient of human life, love is the first choice of the readers as it strikes to our emotions and passions. The plot of the love story is generally the same. A man meets a woman. He is fascinated to her enchanting and ravishing beauty. She is gradually attracted towards him. But the course of true love does not run smooth. The lovers are opposed by their parents or social laws. There is a conflict. Ultimately, the opponents are forced to agree to their wishes and they are happily married. Sometimes there is a rival/antagonist of the lover, the hero of the story. If ultimately the villain or the rival is defeated and punished. And the hero marries the woman he loves, it is a comedy, pure and simple. If, in the bitter clash, the hero is overcome and falls, the ending is tragic. With a little change in details, names and setting, nearly all love stories follow this pattern.

UNIT-3-END FOR SET/NET EXAM ENGLISH

SET/ NET Exam Paper-I & II

Subject : English + General paper

Type :1- Study Materials Only (RS.2899)
 PAPER- I-General Paper Study Material (EM)
 PAPER-II -English Materials(1+2 booklets)
 Head office Bangalore cell :9600736379

Pages :500+ 1200 Total Number of Pages : 1700

Type: 2-Questions Paper Types Only (MCQA)RS.3340
 PAPER- I-General Paper (MCQA) + Materials (EM)
 PAPER-II -English(MCQA)Materials(1+4 booklets)
 Tamil Nadu Bangalore cell :9994098972

Pages :500 + 2050 Total Number of Pages : 2550

Type:3-(1+2) TNSET Study Material +MCQA
 General Paper Study Material + English Materials
 General Paper (MCQA) +English(MCQA)Materials
 TNSET PAPER-1 & II Both Rs. 4677/-
 (1+2+4 booklets)

Pages :500+ 3250 Total Number of Pages : 3750

விருப்பமுள்ளவர்கள் கீழே உள்ள கைபேசியை தொடர்பு
 கொண்டால் கொரியர் வழியாக அனுப்பி வைக்கப்படும் ...

Head Office Cell :9600736379

Reading Fiction

1 of 1 sets

1. In 1740 the first English novel was published. Name it.

- A. Pamela
- B. Robinson Crusoe
- C. Clarissa
- D. Gulliver's Travels

Answer: A

2. Novels involving a mixture of adventure and horror are known as _____ novels.

- A. Adventure
- B. Autobiography
- C. Biography
- D. Gothic

Answer: D

3. Sir Walter Scott was the first to experiment with the _____ novel.

- A. Gothic
- B. Historic
- C. Biography
- D. Science Fiction

Answer: B

4. The Story of my Experiments with Truth is an example of _____ writing.

- A. Biographical
- B. Mystery
- C. Autobiographical
- D. Animal Fiction

Answer: C

5. _____ is well known for Waverley Novels.

- A. walter scott
- B. dh lawrence
- C. charles dickens
- D. george eliot

Answer:A

6. Complexity in plot and characterization began with the novels of _____ in the nineteenth century.

- A. walter scott
- B. henry fielding
- C. tobias smollet
- D. charles dickens

Answer:D

7. Which of the following novels belong to the category of non realistic fiction?

- A. alice in wonderland
- B. a tale of two cities
- C. pride and prejudice
- D. sons and lovers school of distance education

Answer:A

8. A work of art that has a single theme, the working out of a single idea is called _____.

- A. biography
- B. science fiction
- C. autobiography
- D. short story

Answer:D

9. Who is the author of Lucky Jim?

- A. dh lawrence
- B. george eliot
- C. kingsley amis
- D. cp snow

Answer:C

10. Where does the story The Old Man and the Sea take place?

- A. cuba
- B. canary islands
- C. marshall island
- D. puerto rico

Answer:A

11. When the novel The Old Man and the Sea opens, how many days had it been since Santiago last caught a fish?

- A. 3
- B. 77
- C. 48
- D. 84

Answer:D

12. Hemingway says everything about Santiago is old except what?

- A. his neck
- B. his hands
- C. his eyes
- D. his legs

Answer:C

13. Why does Manolin no longer fish with Santiago?

- A. he dislikes santiago
- B. his parents have told him to fish with others
- C. santiago no longer needs him
- D. manolin has gone to the city

Answer:B

14. How does Hemingway describe Santiago's eyes?

- A. they are full of pain
- B. they are blank with defeat.
- C. they betray the weariness of his sou
- D. they are the color of the sea.

Answer:D

15. What kind of reception does Santiago receive at the terrace café?

- A. the fishermen regard him as a hero.
- B. most of the fishermen mock him.
- C. the successful fishermen offer him a portion of their day's catch.
- D. the younger fishermen pretend that the old man doesn't exist.

Answer:B

16. Which of the following never hung on Santiago's wall?

- A. tinted photograph of his wife
- B. picture of sacred heart of Jesus
- C. they betray the weariness of his soul
- D. picture of Fidel Castro

Answer:D

17. Who is Santiago's favorite baseball player?

- A. Lou Gehrig
- B. Babe Ruth
- C. they betray the weariness of his soul
- D. Jackie Robinson

Answer:C

18. In what month does the story The Old Man and the Sea take place?

- A. September
- B. July
- C. they betray the weariness of his soul
- D. May

Answer:A

19. Where is Santiago originally from?

- A. Mexico
- B. Morocco
- C. Cuba
- D. Canary Islands

Answer:D

20. What does Santiago call the sea?

- A. dorado
- B. salao
- C. la mar
- D. el mar

Answer:C

21. What did Manolin give Santiago two of before he left?

- A. water bottles
- B. hooks
- C. shoes
- D. sardines

Answer:D

22. What does Santiago refer to as aqua mala, the wh*re?

- A. the sea
- B. an eel
- C. portugese-man- of -war
- D. a dolphin

Answer:C

23. Why does Santiago hope the marlin will jump?

- A. it will see his strength and become frightened
- B. it will let him see its size
- C. it will fill its air sacks and not be able to dive deep
- D. it will be close enough to drive a harpoon into

Answer:C

24. What does Santiago do to increase drag on the boat?

- A. ties two oars together across the stern
- B. lowers his legs into the water
- C. paddles the opposite way
- D. drops anchor

Answer:A

25. Why does Santiago not let his lines drift like the other fishermen?

- A. he is a stubborn man who prefers the old-fashioned way of fishing.
- B. he believes it is imprecise, and he strives always to be exact.
- C. it is dangerous, as he might become tangled with another boat
- D. he is no longer young or strong enough to control a drifting line.

Answer:B

26. During his great struggle with the marlin, what does Santiago wish repeatedly?

- A. he wishes he were younger.
- B. he wishes for better equipment.
- C. he wishes that the fishermen who mocked him earlier were present to witness his victory.
- D. he wishes that the boy, manolin, were with him.

Answer:D

27. What does the weary warbler that lands on Santiago's fishing line make the old man think of?

- A. the probability that he, like the bird, will never make it back to land
- B. the predatory hawks that await the bird's arrival near land
- C. the hidden strength of the weak
- D. the beauty of the natural world

Answer:B

28. In order to help himself catch the fish, what does Santiago do?

- A. he promises to pay more attention to manolin upon his return
- B. he decides to recite ten hail marys and ten our fathers
- C. he lightens the boat by throwing all unnecessary weight overboard.
- D. he ties the skiff to a buoy so that the fish cannot pull it farther out to sea.

Answer:B

29. How does Santiago finally kill the marlin?

- A. he harpoons it through the heart.
- B. he stabs it between the eyes.
- C. he lashes it to the inside of the boat.
- D. he bashes its head with his club.

Answer:A

30. After the shark attack, Santiago reflects that destruction is inevitable. How does he articulate this philosophy?

- A. the world is such an inhospitable place that no death should be mourned.
- B. out, out, brief candle!
- C. even the worthiest opponents must fall.
- D. everything in the world kills everything else in some way

Answer:D

31. What happens upon the old man's return to his fishing village in The Old Man and the Sea?

- A. manolin promises to sail with him.
- B. the fishermen mock santiago for the folly of sailing out so far.
- C. tourists ask the old man to recount his adventures.
- D. a statue is erected in his honor.

Answer:A

32. What happens at the end of the story The Phoenix ?

- A. poldero makes a lot of money.
- B. poldero becomes very famous with the death and rebirth of the phoenix.
- C. the flames of the phoenix's death kill poldero and the viewers.
- D. the phoenix learns to love poldero.

Answer:C

33. Name the anthology from which the story Of White Hairs and Cricket is taken.

- A. kingdom of elfins
- B. swimming lessons and other stories
- C. interpreter of maladies
- D. swami and friends

Answer:B

34. What is the narrative style adopted in the story Of White Hairs and Cricket?

- A. second person narrative
- B. third person narrative
- C. omniscient narrator
- D. first person narrative

Answer:D

35. Why is the story called Of Schools and Schools?

- A. old jerome warren's house was like a school.
- B. neveda was not educated so it is a pun on this.
- C. old jerome warren ran an education business.
- D. none of the above

Answer:B

36. Why did Barbara mislead Neveda on the contents of Gilbert's letter in Of Schools and Schools?

- A. she wanted neveda to make a fool of herself.
- B. she knew gilbert loved neveda.
- C. barabara wanted to have a laugh.
- D. none of the above.

Answer:A

37. In Of Schools and Schools how does Barbara know that Neveda's letter is from Gilbert?

- A. his name is written on it.
- B. his stationery was different.
- C. it was marked by a gold palette in a corner.
- D. gilbert always wrote to neveda.

Answer:C

38. In the story The Diamond Necklace the narrator suggests that Mathilde's problem is that she__.

- A. needs a job to give her self-worth
- B. was born into the wrong social class
- C. does not know how to spend her vast wealth
- D. does not really love her husband

Answer:B

39. In the story The Diamond Necklace Mathilde envies the social class and wealth of others because_____

- A. she was born wealthy but wants to be even wealthier.

- B. she feels that she deserves a more beautiful life.
- C. her husband is very demanding.
- D. she has many rich friends.

Answer:B

40. Why does Mathilde borrow a necklace from Mme Forestier in The Diamond Necklace?

- A. she does not have fine jewellery.
- B. all her jewels are in the bank.
- C. she is afraid of wearing diamonds as she may lose them.
- D. mme forestier offers her one and she cannot refuse her kindness.

Answer:A

41. In The Diamond Necklace the Loisels manage to replace the necklace by _____.

- A. borrowing it all
- B. stealing it.
- C. borrowing some, reducing their standard of living and working very hard.
- D. working very hard but not reducing their standard of living.

Answer:C

42. At the end of the story The Diamond Necklace it becomes clear that _____.

- A. the loisels will soon become wealthy
- B. the loisels have learned an important lesson about thrift
- C. the loisels have suffered needlessly
- D. mme. forestier will help the loisels

Answer:C

43. Which of the following statements best summarizes The Diamond Necklace?

- A. a woman who wants to make a good impression goes to a dance.
- B. an expensive necklace is lost and needs to be replaced.
- C. a woman buys an expensive dress and borrows a diamond necklace.
- D. in pursuit of recognition, a woman is driven to financial ruin.

Answer:D

44. The point of view used by the author in The Diamond Necklace helps the reader to

- A. see what mme. forestier really thinks of mathilde
- B. understand the details of m. loisel's life as a clerk
- C. know why mathilde is unhappy with her life
- D. know what each character thinks of mathilde

Answer:C

45. What does Miss Brill imagine about both herself and the other people in the park?

- A. that no one can understand anyone else.
- B. that they are all actors in a play.
- C. that they are all enslaved.
- D. that they are all dead.

Answer:B

46. When Miss Brill reaches home, she hears a cry. Where does it actually come from?

- A. from her fox stole
- B. from deep within her
- C. from her cat
- D. from the neighbour's house.

Answer:B

SET/ NET Exam Paper-I & II

Subject : English + General paper

Type :1- Study Materials Only (RS.2899)
 PAPER- I-General Paper Study Material (EM)
 PAPER-II -English Materials(1+2 booklets)
 Head office Bangalore cell :9600736379

Pages :500+ 1200 Total Number of Pages : 1700

Type: 2-Questions Paper Types Only (MCQA)RS.3340
 PAPER- I-General Paper (MCQA) + Materials (EM)
 PAPER-II -English(MCQA)Materials(1+4 booklets)
 Tamil Nadu Bangalore cell :9994098972

Pages :500 + 2050 Total Number of Pages : 2550

Type:3-(1+2) TNSET Study Material +MCQA
 General Paper Study Material + English Materials
 General Paper (MCQA) +English(MCQA)Materials
 TNSET PAPER-1 & II Both Rs. 4677/-
 (1+2+4 booklets)

Pages :500+ 3250 Total Number of Pages : 3750

விருப்பமுள்ளவர்கள் கீழே உள்ள கைபேசியை தொடர்பு
 கொண்டால் கொரியர் வழியாக அனுப்பி வைக்கப்படும் ...

Head Office Cell :9600736379
