**VALLUVAR COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT, KARUR**

**SUBJECT: FICTION CLASS: I BA ENGLISH**

**UNIT I- David Copperfield**

1. How many Claras in the David Copperfield?

There are two Claras in the story: David's mother and the family housekeeper, Clara Peggotty.Claras David’s mother is a dutiful and affectionate women and is a good mother. Clara Peggotty acts as a true nurse and mother to Dickens in his distress. She is a kind mother and good wife and is example of sacrifice.

2.How do Betsey Trotwood's and Clara's characters contrast with each other?

The characters of Betsey Trotwood and Clara Copperfield are polar opposite. For instance, whereas Clara is a meek and mild woman, Betsey is much more forceful and assertive.

3. What is the original published title of David Copperfield?

David Copperfield was originally published in twenty monthly instalments under the title, ‘The Personal History, Adventures, Experiences and Observations of David Copperfield, the younger of Blunderstone Rookery’.

4. Why does Aunt Betsey move out of her cottage ?

 Aunt Betsey comes to David ' s apartment with Dick , and a lot of luggage and her two birds and cat . She tells David that she is ruined. She has wrongly invested her money and lost everything except the cottage which she has put up for rent.

5. What was the writings in David’s placard? Who asked to wear?

Mr. Mell tells him that he has to wear the placard that reads: “Take care of him: He bites”. When Mr. Creakle canes David, the placard on his back protects him.

6. What effect does Charles Dickens create by using the narrative device of repeating the phrase "I picture myself"?

Charles Dickens repeats the phrase "I picture myself" to describe David Copperfield's lonely existence at Salem House as he waits for the other students to return from their holidays. David sits alone listening to the doleful sound of Mr. Mell's flute, remembering the sound of the wind at Yarmouth, and looking at the silent school bell. These images evoke more empathy in the reader than simply saying "I was lonely and afraid."

7. How does David earn money?

David goes to Dr. Strong ' s house for two hours in the morning and evening everyday to work as his secretary for seventy pounds a year . In order to earn more money, he learns shorthand so that he can cover parliamentary debales. He earns money by working like a cart - horse.

8. How does Mr. Micawber resemblance Dickens’s father in the novel?

There is a close resemblance between Micawber and Charles’s father John Dickens, they had the same optimism, irresponsibility and inability to support a large family. Like Micawber, Dickens’s father was also arrested for debt and sent to prison and he went to see his father in the prison. In the same way, David visits Micawber in the prison.

9. Why did Miss Betsey come to see David at school?

After Miss Betsey Trotwood decides to take charge of her grand-nephew David's education, she enrolls him at Doctor Strong's school in Canterbury. She also decides he should be called Trotwood, as she had always wanted him named after her and thinks of David as his father.

10. Who is the first wife of David Copperfield?

Dora Spenlow – Dora Spenlow is the first love and the first wife of DavidCopperfield. The character of Dora was based on the first love of Charles Dickens, Maria Beadnell. Dora is a beautiful, but immature young woman.

11. What happens to Dora after her father’s death?

When her father dies, Dora is overcome with grief. She is greatly disturbed and she cries constantly. Then her two elderly aunts take her to Putney to live with them.

12. Who is Miss Jane Murdstone?

Miss Jane Murdstone is an unworthy sister of unworthy brother. She helps her brother, Murdstone, to torture David.

13. Who is Tommy Traddles?

David meets Tommy Traddles in the school, Salem House. He is shy but agreeable. He is always friendly and good nature. He works hard and it is his hardwork and sincerity that help him to become successful in life. He works patiently and is able to marry sophy.

14. What changes have come over the characters in ten years?

After ten years, Mr. Peggotty is a farmer in Australia. He has become old, but is hearty and strong. Emily has not married. But she is happy. Mr. Micawber has become a magistrate. The aunt, Mr. Dick and Peggotty has taken charge of David’s three children. Uriah Heep is still in prison. David is happy in the company of Agnes. Traddles enjoys a good fortune and is going to be made a judge.

15. Describe the relationship between Dora and Agnes.

David takes Agnes to see Dora. Dora is afraid of meeting her because David has told her that Agnes is very clever. But when she meets Agnes, all her fear disappears and she puts her arm around Agnes’s neck. Agnes is full of praise of Dora. Both of them get along very well.

 **Essay**

# Introduction

The novel [David Copperfield](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield), he first intended to write an autobiography, a recollection of his tumultuous, eventful life. Many of his memories, however, were too painful for him to record as they truly were, so [David Copperfield](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield/study-guide/character-list#david-copperfield) was born as an alternative account. Many of the events in the work are dramatizations or fictionalizations of events in Dickens’ own life. [Charles Dickens](https://www.gradesaver.com/author/charles-dickens)' [David Copperfield](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield) relates the story of a young boy's growth and development into maturity. It is written from the point of view of the mature adult who recounts his own obstacles and the obstacles of those around him and how it all shaped his life and his beliefs.

**Child Life of David**

The story starts with an account of the birth and childhood of [David Copperfield](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield/study-guide/character-list#david-copperfield) at his home, Blunderstone Rookery. He was born six months after the death of his father and under circumstances which one of the nurses claimed would cause him to lead an unlucky life. He is raised by his mother Clara and his nurse [Peggotty](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield/study-guide/character-list%22%20%5Cl%20%22peggotty), who give him a happy childhood. He remembers his mother as carefree and recalls the relaxed atmosphere that the three of them had together. He frequently says that this is one of the happiest times in his life.

**Clara’s second married**

Everything changes once his mother meets the dark but handsome [Mr. Murdstone](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield/study-guide/character-list#mr-murdstone). Peggotty immediately takes a disliking to him and often fights with Clara about him, but Clara refuses to heed her advice. Peggotty and David visit Yarmouth, Peggotty's hometown, for a week, which is when David first meets [Mr. Barkis](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield/study-guide/character-list#mr-barkis), the carrier driver, Mr. Peggotty, Peggotty's brother, [Ham](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield/study-guide/character-list#ham), and Little Emily. When David and Peggotty return, however, his mother and Mr. Murdstone have been married, and their former life disappears forever. Mr. Murdstone is a very controlling man who forces the principle of firmness on Clara with the help of his sister, Miss Murdstone.

After David bites Mr. Murdstone while being beaten by him.

**David’s Education**

David is sent away to Salem House, a boarding school for boys. There he meets [Steerforth](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield/study-guide/character-list%22%20%5Cl%20%22steerforth), a handsome, cultured boy whom he admires dearly, and [Traddles](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield/study-guide/character-list%22%20%5Cl%20%22traddles), an overweight but jovial and kind-hearted boy. He learns a lot at the school and has one more good day with his mother, but he soon receives the bad news that his mother has passed away. He returns home for the funeral and never goes back to Salem House. Peggotty is fired by Mr. Murdstone and marries Mr. Barkis, and although she writes to David and sees him from time to time, she can no longer be there for him the way she was before.

**Journey to his Aunt’s house**

David is constantly neglected before he is finally sent away to London to work in one of Mr. Murdstone's warehouses, which he does not like at all, despite the respect he earns. He does get to meet the Micawbers, a kind yet financially troubled family. They are eventually forced to move away to evade all of their debts, and once they move, David decides to leave as well and to find his aunt, [Miss Betsey](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield/study-guide/character-list#miss-betsey), who abandoned him and his mother at his birth because he was not a girl. After a difficult journey, he finds the home of his aunt in Dover, and after a rude encounter with the Murdstones, she decides to let him stay, along with her other houseguest, [Mr. Dick](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield/study-guide/character-list#mr-dick).

David begins attending school in Canterbury and does well, He quickly rises to the top of his class.

**David With Agnes**

He lives with family friends Mr. Wickfield and his daughter, Agnes. Agnes is around David's age and will continue to be a significant influence in David's life. He also meets [Uriah Heep](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield/study-guide/character-list#uriah-heep), Mr. Wickfield's servant to whom David takes an immediate disliking, Dr. Strong, the master of his school, and Dr. Strong's wife Annie.

After he graduates, Miss Betsey and David decide that he should take some time to decide what he wants to do. He decides to go visit Peggotty, and along the way he runs into Steerforth, who takes him to his home. There, David meets his mother, Mrs. Steerforth, and Miss Dartle, Steerforth's cousin (who was scarred on the lip by Steerforth when they were younger). David and Steerforth go to Yarmouth and spend some time there, arriving just in time to hear the announcement of Little Em'ly's and Ham's engagement, which Steerforth is not entirely happy about.

**David Loves Dora Spenlow**

After conferring with his aunt, David decides to pursue the career of a proctor. He moves into Doctors' Commons in London and works at the offices of Spenlow and Jorkins. He even gets his own apartment with a landlady named Mrs. Crupp. He encounters old friends of his, including Tommy Traddles from Salem House, who is studying to be a lawyer and is working to save money for his wedding to his fiancee, and Mr. Micawber. Soon, however, Mr. Micawber is forced to leave once again due to financial issues. David meets Mr. Spenlow's daughter, Dora, a very beautiful but childish girl with whom he falls completely in love.David returns to Yarmouth when he hears that Mr. Barkis is about to die, and he remains there to settle Peggotty's affairs for some time afterwards. During this time, Little Emily runs away with Steerforth, and Mr. Peggotty begins his quest to find her and to bring her back home to her family. Meanwhile, Miss Betsey shows up at David's door, having lost her fortune due to Uriah Heep's scheming. He has weaseled his way into a partnership with Mr. Wickfield. Although David is poor, he is determined to work hard so that his marriage with Dora can work out. However, Mr. Spenlow soon finds out about the affair and forbids it, only to die in a carriage accident later that day, leaving Dora distraught and unwilling to see David. Eventually, though, the two marry and lead a happy life, although Dora is very bad at keeping house and is very childlike in many ways. Her premature death is a serious blow to David, and it is mainly Agnes' support that keeps him afloat.

**Uriah Heep’s Fraud**

[Dr. Strong and Annie](https://www.gradesaver.com/david-copperfield/study-guide/character-list#dr-strong-and-annie) go through some difficult times when Uriah hints that Annie may be having an affair with her cousin, Jack Maldon. However, Mr. Dick reconciles the two, and they go back to being very affectionate. This episode only deepens the disliking of Uriah, and soon he is exposed as a fraud and taken down by Mr. Micawber (who was working for him) and Traddles.

Meanwhile, Mr. Peggotty and David hear from Littimer, Steerforth'sservant, that Little Em'ly has run away from Steerforth. They ask her friend Martha for help finding her, and Martha eventually finds Little Em'ly and leads Mr. Peggotty to her. He decides to move to Australia, where Little Em'ly can start a new life, as does the Micawber family. Steerforth dies in a storm just outside of Yarmouth, and Ham dies trying to rescue him.

**Conclusion**

David moves away to recover from all that he has been through. During this time, he discovers that he truly loves Agnes. Not long after he returns to London, the two get married and live happily with three children as well as Miss Betsey, Peggotty, and Mr. Dick.

**UNIT II- Treasure Island**

1.Who got the black spot in Treasure Island?

One day, Billy is visited by a beggar called 'Blind Pew' who gives him the 'black spot' which is the mark of imminent death among pirate crews. After Blind Pew leaves, Billy collapses and dies. Jim finds a map in Billy's sea chest just before Blind Pew returns with a band of evil pirates.

2.What is the significance of the black spot in Treasure Island?

The Black Spot is a literary device invented by Robert Louis Stevenson for his novel TreasureIsland. In the book, pirates are presented with a **"**blackspot" to officially pronounce a verdict of guilt or judgment.

3. What is the summary of the book Treasure Island?

The story is about Jim, a young boy who goes in search of treasure after finding a treasure map. Jim faces shipwreck, a pirate mutiny, and sword fights. Jim's tale is a rags-to-riches story of a young boy who overcomes the odds.

4. What is the theme in Treasure Island?

Treasure Island has been called a "novel of greed," and certainly greed is a minor theme of the book. But the chief theme is Jim Hawkins' quest to bring home something of great value and to gain his own moral adulthood, a treasure in itself.

5. How did Pew die?

After seeing Pew, Billy Bones has a sudden heart attack (from fear? anger? We don't know, exactly, but Pew does seem like one tough customer). Pew is killed when he runs into the street trying to flee the Admiral Benbow Inn.

6. What point of view is Treasure Island written in?

Narration refers to how a story is told, or the point of view. For most of Treasure Island, young Jim Hawkins is the first person narrator. Dr. Livesey does narrate three chapters of the book. From Chapter 16 to Chapter 18, Jim is with Ben and does not know how to get back to the Hispaniola.

7. Why was Seaman keen taking up lodging in a remote inn?

The seaman is keen to take up lodging in this remote area because he is being hunted. When Jim Hawkins's father tells the seaman that the inn does not get much company, Billy Bones is pleased.

8. What is the Admiral Benbow in Treasure Island?

The Hawkins family operates the inn. They named it after the legendary Admiral John Benbow who fought pirates in the Caribbean Sea. Their most memorable guest was Billy Bones, a pirate who had a treasure map tucked away in his chest.

9. What happens in Treasure Island?

Robert Louis Stevenson wrote Treasure Island in 1881. It is set in the days of sailing ships and pirates and tells of the adventures of Jim Hawkins and his search for the buried treasure of an evil pirate, Captain Flint. ... The Squire and the Doctor decide to go and find the treasure and invite Jim to come along.

10. Why was Seaman keen taking up lodging in a remote inn?

The seaman is keen to take up lodging in this remote area because he is being hunted. When Jim Hawkins's father tells the seaman that the inn does not get much company, Billy Bones is pleased.

11.What did Jim overhear when he was in the barrel?

Jim overhears Silver revealing his plan to Israel Hand and other friends. He says that he and the sailors will act as honest sea men until they reach the island, find the treasure and load it on the ship and then get ed n's he rid of the captain Smollett, DrLivesey and Squire Trelawney.

12.After seeing the map of the treasure Island, what did Squire Trelawney decide?

 When Jim gives them the map showing where the treasure is buried, Squire decides to go to Bristol to buy a ship and start sailing in search of the treasure island with Livesey, the ship's doctor, Jim, the cabin boy and Redruth, Joyce and Hunter.

13. Why does Jim's mother take so long to count the money?

The coins are from all the countries of the world. She can count only the English coins, so that she must search through the moneybag.

14. What is Squire's reaction to Jim's story?

 After Jim reveals Silver's plan to get rid of them all after reaching the Treasure Island, Squire tells the captain that he was right and he (Squire) was wrong. He admits himself to be a fool and he awaits the captain's is order.

15. How does Jim spend his time at the Hall while waiting for the squire to send for him and the doctor?

He studies the map of Treasure Island in detail and imagines the savage men and wild animals he'll encounter there. This knowledge helps Jim later when he leaves the stockade and sails out alone in the coracle.

 **Essay**

**Introduction**

# Treasure Island was originally considered a [coming-of-age story](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bildungsroman) and is noted for its atmosphere, characters, and action. It is one of the most frequently dramatised of all novels. It was originally serialised in the children's magazine [Young Folks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young_Folks_%28magazine%29) from 1881 through 1882 under the title Treasure Island or the mutiny of the Hispaniola. The setting of this story is described by young [Jim Hawkins](https://www.gradesaver.com/treasure-island/study-guide/character-list#jim-hawkins) as the book begins: "[Squire Trelawney](https://www.gradesaver.com/treasure-island/study-guide/character-list#squire-trelawney), [Dr. Livesey](https://www.gradesaver.com/treasure-island/study-guide/character-list#dr-livesey), and the rest of these gentlemen having asked me to write down the whole particulars about [Treasure Island](https://www.gradesaver.com/treasure-island), from the beginning to the end, keeping nothing back but the bearings of the island.

# Arrival of Billy Bones

# Billy Bones is the first pirate that Jim meets in the book - his appearance (ragged, scarred, ponytail, and a cut on his check) signals the end of tranquil at the inn. Despite his drinking (especially rum) and singing a song that is clearly a pirate tune, his seeking out the Admiral Benbow inn is a sign that he does not want to be captured. Although Billy Bones demonstrates this dubious behavior, Jim is not afraid of him and even enjoys the excitement that the seaman brings to the otherwise isolated island. In return, Billy Bones is kind to the young boy. Billy Bones is a precursor to one side of Long John Silver's personality, the kind, gentle, parental side that is present when he aligns with the "good" men.

# Seeking of Map

One evening, while he is guzzling rum, he is reprimanded by Dr. Livesey, who has arrived to examine Jim's dying father. A short time later, [Black Dog](https://www.gradesaver.com/treasure-island/study-guide/character-list#black-dog), a mysterious "tallowy creature," frightens Jim into revealing the whereabouts of Bones. Following a brief sword duel with the "Dog," Blind [Pew](https://www.gradesaver.com/treasure-island/study-guide/character-list#pew) visits the old seaman, another of his old shipmates, who delivers the "black spot," a death summons used by pirates. Soon after, Bones succumbs to a stroke and Jim and his mother run to a nearby village, where the inhabitants refuse to help them. Just before the pirates reach the inn, Jim removes a key from the corpse and grabs an oilskin packet from the captain's old sea chest. While the pirates frantically sack Bones' belongings in the inn, Jim and his mother hide under a nearby bridge. Unable to find "Flint's fist,' the pirates escape, leaving Pew behind to be fatally trampled by horsemen from the village, who have finally decided to come to Jim and his mother's aid.

**Captain John Flint's treasure island**

At the home of Squire Trelawney, Jim delivers the packet to Dr. Livesey. "This is the black-hearted hound's account book," the squire observes after the oilskin is removed. [Passing](https://www.gradesaver.com/passing)over figures and course headings, the men turn to a second enclosure, a map of Captain John Flint's treasure island. Trelaweny experiences an uncontrollable fit of excitement, vows to secure the best ship in England, and commands Livesey and Jim to accompany him on a treasure-hunting voyage. Several weeks later, Trelawney hires Long John silver, a one-legged seaman and cook, and a salty band of other sailors. At Bristol, the crew weighs anchor and the Hispanolia begins its journey. Becoming acquainted with the charismatic sea cook, who totes a pet parrot named "Captain Flint," Jim is surprised when, hiding in an apple barrel on deck, he overhears Silver conspiring with crewmates [Israel Hands](https://www.gradesaver.com/treasure-island/study-guide/character-list#israel-hands) and the young Dick to take the ship once the treasure is aboard.

**Treasure island**

After land is sighted, a battle ensues between [Captain Smollett](https://www.gradesaver.com/treasure-island/study-guide/character-list#captain-smollett)'s royal forces and Silver's swarthy pirates. Jim escapes ashore and falls in with [Ben Gunn](https://www.gradesaver.com/treasure-island/study-guide/character-list#ben-gunn), an unfortunate seaman who was marooned by Captain Flint three years earlier. Treading the boundary between the opposing camps, Jim wins the confidence of Gunn (who leads Dr. Livesy to the treasure, which the marooned sailor has transferred to his secret cave) and recaptures the Hispaniola after cutting her hawser and sending Israel Hands to his death at the bottom of the sea. Following a near-fatal experience with the surviving pirates (who arrogantly tip their leader the black spot and then rescind it once they realize that he has the treasure map), Jim accompanies Silver on the treasure hunt. When the angry rogues discover that the treasure has been removed, Silver Shoots George Merry (the rebellious rascal who had deposed him the previous evening). Firing musket balls form the surrounding trees, Dr. Livesey, Squire Trelawney, and Ben Gunn force the remaining freebooters into the interior of the island.

Trelawney and his crew stow the treasure safely in the Hispanolia's hold and leave provisions for the marooned pirates before setting sail for England.

**Conclusion**

In the next few days they load the treasure onto the ship, abandon the three remaining mutineers (with supplies and ammunition) and sail away. At their first port, where they will sign on more crew, Silver steals a bag of money and escapes. The rest sail back to Bristol and divide up the treasure. Jim says there is more left on the island, but he for one will not undertake another voyage to recover it.

**UNIT III- Heart of Darkness**

1.What does Kurtz symbolize?

Kurtz symbolizes the far end of where greed can take you. Kurtz also represents the love of power the white colonizers have as well as the influence they have over the natives. Kurtz is the ultimate power at his Inner Station, and he sets himself up basically as the natives' god, as far as ultimate influence goes

2.What is the mood established at the beginning of Heart of Darkness?

Heart of Darkness takes place entirely in first person. What's particularly interesting about this novel, though, is that there are two different first person narrators. The first is the narrator that opens the novel and describes the scene on the Thames River.

3. Is Kurtz a tragic hero?

In Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness, Kurtz can be seen as something of a tragic hero. ... Usually, a tragic hero is a person of the nobility, such as a king, who makes a fatal error and/or who possesses a personal flaw that leads to a downfall.

4. Why does Marlow admire Kurtz?

Marlow admires Kurtz because Kurtz is a legend. Marlow admires him for his accomplishments and power. This legend is what gives Kurtz his power. He has the power of his legend behind him.

5.Who is the true hero of Heart of Darkness?

Marlow is the protagonist in Heart of Darkness. He is the 'all-around good guy'. This is the character we feel like we can relate to. Life is hard, and despite his flaws, he tries to do what is right and remain true to himself.

6. What is the climax in Heart of Darkness?

The climax begins to build when Marlow finds Kurtz. It seems to Marlow that Kurtz soul is being taken over by the jungle, corrupted by the heart of darkness. When Kurtz dies, his final words are "The Horror”!

7. What is the main conflict in Heart of Darkness?

Arguments and disagreements between characters do make up some of the conflict in Heart ofDarkness. This can be seen during Marlow's (the main character) trek between the first station and Central Station. He has to mediate conflict between the natives who carry their supplies and his white companion.

8. What is the setting in Heart of Darkness?

The time period of Heart of Darkness, is not specifically stated, but clues tell us it's the late 1890s. Setting in the novel adds to the themes of increasing darkness and savagery. Much of the story takes place along the Congo, where it is a different world than London.

9. What does the river symbolize in Heart of Darkness?

Because of this, when rivers appear in literature, they often symbolize, or represent, movement. This is true for the Congo River in Heart of Darkness. The Congo symbolizes movement, and helps the characters and the plot keep going forward.

10. What effect does introducing the idea that Kurtz has a fiancée create at the end of the novel?

 Kurtz is presented throughout the novella as another. He is half Englishman, half native, and it is strongly suggested that he has an African lover. It comes as a shock, therefore, when the reader finds that he has a fiancée. It reattaches him to the material, hierarchical world of England.

11.Why did Marlow go to Africa?

On a colonial level, Marlow goes there to help the savages. Like his Aunt, Marlow believes in British Colonialism as a means of the white man's redemption. ... Marlow wants to go to the Congo because he has always been obsessed with the river.

12.Why did Marlow Stay at the outer Station?

After ten days, Marlow treks to the interior with a caravan of pilgrims and black slaves. At Central Station, Marlow learns that his steamboat is busted.

13. Why is it called Heart of Darkness?

Joseph Conrad's most read novella Heart of Darkness has double meaning in its title. One dictionary meaning is that the title refers to the interior of the Africa called Congo. Another hidden meaning is, the title stands for the darknes**s** or the primitiveness that every person possesses in his or her mind and heart.

14. Who is Mistah Kurtz?

The first refers to Mr. Kurtz, a character in Joseph Conrad's 1899 novel Heart of Darkness. Kurtz is a corrupt European ivory trader who fashions himself into a demigod to gain power in Africa. He dies on a boat on the Congo River. The narrator Charles Marlow witnesses his death.

15. What were Kurtz last words?

By the time Marlow, the protagonist, sees Kurtz, he is ill with jungle fever and almost dead. Marlow seizes Kurtz and endeavors to take him back down the river in his steamboat. Kurtz dies on the boat with the last words, "The horror! The horror!"

**Essay**

**Introduction**

A novella, [Heart of Darkness](https://www.gradesaver.com/heart-of-darkness) is [Joseph Conrad](https://www.gradesaver.com/author/joseph-conrad)’s most famous work and a foundational text on the subject of colonialism. Heart of Darkness is based in part on a trip that Conrad took through modern-day Congo during his years as a sailor. He captained a ship that sailed down the Congo River. Conrad gave up this mission because an illness forced him to return to England, where he worked on his novella almost a decade later. The presence of ill characters in the novella illustrates the fact that Heart of Darkness is, at least in part, autobiographical.

**The Story of Marlow**

A group of men are aboard an English ship that is sitting on the Thames. The group includes a [Lawyer](https://www.gradesaver.com/heart-of-darkness/study-guide/character-list#lawyer), an [Accountant](https://www.gradesaver.com/heart-of-darkness/study-guide/character-list#accountant), a Company [Director](https://www.gradesaver.com/heart-of-darkness/study-guide/character-list#director)/Captain, and a man without a specific profession who is named [Marlow](https://www.gradesaver.com/heart-of-darkness/study-guide/character-list#marlow). The narrator appears to be another unnamed guest on the ship. While they are loitering about, waiting for the wind to pick up so that they might resume their voyage, Marlow begins to speak about London and Europe as some of the darkest places on earth. The narrator and other guests do not seem to regard him with much respect. Marlow is a stationary man, very unusual for a seaman. The others do not understand him because he does not fit into a neat category in the same manner that the others do. He mentions colonization and says that carving the earth into prizes or pieces is not something to examine too closely because it is an atrocity.

**Marlow as a skipper**

He then begins to narrate a personal experience in Africa, which led him to become a freshwater sailor and gave him a terrible glimpse of colonization. With the exception of two or three small paragraphs, the perspective shifts to Marlow, who becomes the main narrator for the rest of the novel. Marlow has always had a passion for travel and exploration. Maps are an obsession of his. Marlow decides he wants nothing more than to be the skipper of a steamship that travels up and down a river in Africa. His aunt has a connection in the Administration Department of a seafaring and exploration company that gathers ivory, and she manages to get Marlow an appointment. He replaces a captain who was killed in a skirmish with the natives. When Marlow arrives at the company office, the atmosphere is extremely dim and foreboding. He feels as if everyone is looking at him pityingly. The doctor who performs his physical asks if there is a history of insanity in Marlow's family. He tells Marlow that nothing could persuade him to join the Company down in the Congo. This puzzles Marlow, but he does not think much of it.

**The Company Station**

The next day he embarks on a one-month journey to the primary Company station. The African shores that he observes look anything but welcoming. They are dark and rather desolate, in spite of the flurry of human activity around them. When he arrives, Marlow learns that a company member recently committed suicide. There are multitudes of chain-gang types, who all look at him with vacant expressions. A young boy approaches Marlow, looking very empty. Marlow can do nothing but offer him some ship biscuits. He is very relieved to leave the boy behind as he comes across a very well-dressed man who is the picture of respectability and elegance. They introduce themselves: he is the [Chief Accountant](https://www.gradesaver.com/heart-of-darkness/study-guide/character-list#chief-accountant) of the Company. Marlow befriends this man and frequently spends time in his hut while the Accountant goes over the accounts. After ten days of observing the Chief Accountant's ill temper, Marlow departs for his 200-mile journey into the interior of the Congo, where he will work for a station run by a man named [Kurtz](https://www.gradesaver.com/heart-of-darkness/study-guide/character-list#kurtz).

The journey is arduous. Marlow crosses many paths, sees deserted dwellings, and encounters black men working. Marlow never describes them as humans. Throughout the novel, the white characters refer to them in animalistic terms.

**Secondary Station**

Marlow finally arrives at a secondary station, where he meets the [Manager](https://www.gradesaver.com/heart-of-darkness/study-guide/character-list#manager), who for now will oversee his work. It is a strange meeting. The Manager smiles in a manner that is very discomfiting. The ship on which Marlow is supposed to set sail is broken. While they await the delivery of the rivets needed to fix it, Marlow spends his time on more mundane tasks. He frequently hears the name "Kurtz" around the station. Clearly everyone knows his future boss. It is rumored that he is ill. Soon the entire crew will depart for a trip to Kurtz's station.

The Manager's uncle arrives with his own expedition. Marlow overhears them saying that they would like to see Kurtz and his assistant hanged so that their station could be eliminated as ivory competition.

**Marlow’s Assignment**

After a day of exploring, the expedition has lost all of their animals. Marlow sets out for Kurtz's station with the [Pilgrims](https://www.gradesaver.com/heart-of-darkness/study-guide/character-list#pilgrims), the cannibal crew, and the Manager. About eight miles from their destination, they stop for the night. There is talk of an approaching attack. Rumor has it that Kurtz may have been killed in a previous one. Some of the pilgrims go ashore to investigate. The whirring sound of arrows is heard; an attack is underway. The Pilgrims shoot back from the ship with rifles. The helmsman of the ship is killed, as is a native ashore. Marlow supposes that Kurtz has perished in the inexplicable attack. This upsets him greatly. Over the course of his travels, he has greatly looked forward to meeting this man. Marlow shares Kurtz's background: an English education, a woman at home waiting for him. In spite of Marlow's disappointment, the ship presses onward. A little way down the river, the crew spot Kurtz's station, which they had supposed was lost. They meet a [Russian](https://www.gradesaver.com/heart-of-darkness/study-guide/character-list#russian) man who resembles a harlequin. He says that Kurtz is alive but somewhat ill. The natives do not want Kurtz to leave because he has expanded their minds. Kurtz does not want to leave because he has essentially become part of the tribe.

After talking for a while with the Russian, Marlow has a very clear picture of the man who has become his obsession. Finally, he has the chance to talk to Kurtz, who is ill and on his deathbed. The natives surround his hut until he tells them to leave. While on watch, Marlow dozes off and realizes that Kurtz is gone. He chases him and finds Kurtz in the forest. He does not want to leave the station because his plans have not been fully realized. Marlow manages to take him back to his bed. Kurtz entrusts Marlow with all of his old files and papers. Among these is a photograph of his sweetheart. The Russian escapes before the Manager and others can imprison him. The steamboat departs the next day. Kurtz dies onboard a few days later, Marlow having attended him until the end.

**Conclusion**

Marlow returns to England, but the memory of his friend haunts him. He manages to find the woman from the picture, and he pays her a visit. She talks at length about his wonderful personal qualities and about how guilty she feels that she was not with him at the last. Marlow lies and says that her name was the last word spoken by Kurtz—the truth would be too dark to tell her.

**UNIT IV- To the Lighthouse**

1.What does the Lighthouse symbolize in to the lighthouse?

The Lighthouse symbolizes human desire, a force that pulsates over the indifferent sea of the natural world and guides people's passage across it. Yet even as the Lighthouse stands constant night and day, season after season, it remains curiously unattainable.

2. What is the setting of To the Lighthouse?

To the Lighthouse is set in the Hebrides Islands off the west coast of Scotland. The setting bears little actual resemblance to the Hebrides, drawing as it does on Woolf's childhood summer home in St. Ives, Cornwall, particularly Talland House, the house Leslie Stephen bought there the year Virginia Woolf was born.

3. Who dies in to the lighthouse?

Time passes more quickly as the novel enters the “Time Passes” segment. War breaks out across Europe. Mrs. Ramsay dies suddenly one night. Andrew Ramsay, her oldest son, is killed in battle, and his sister Prue dies from an illness related to childbirth.

4. Who is Charles Tansley?

Charles Tansley - A young philosopher and pupil of Mr. Ramsay who stays with the Ramsays on the Isle of Skye. Tansley is a prickly and unpleasant man who harbors deep insecurities regarding his humble background.

5. Who is the narrator in to the lighthouse?

A large part of Virginia Woolf's To the Lighthouse is comprised of characters' speech and thought presentation, and the presence of the third-person omniscient narrator is hardly recognized by the reader.

6. How did Virginia Woolf die?

Virginia has committed [Suicide](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ACYBGNQ1MzKcAH4TVdKgCA9ccYHsnfLtcg:1577614505964&q=suicide&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgVuLQz9U3MKsyLX7E6Mgt8PLHPWEpi0lrTl5jNOLiCs7IL3fNK8ksqRRS4WKDsqS4eKTgmjQYpLi44DyeRazsxaWZyZkpqQAP8vZGWgAAAA&sxsrf=ACYBGNQ1MzKcAH4TVdKgCA9ccYHsnfLtcg:1577614505964). Her illness is considered to have been bipolar disorder, for which there was no effective intervention during her lifetime. At age 59, Woolf committed suicide in 1941 by putting rocks in her coat pockets and drowning herself in the River Ouse.

7. Write the names of four novels of Virginia Woolf ?

The major novels of Virginia Woolf are; The Voyage Out, Night and Day, Jacob's Room, Mrs. Dalloway, To the Lighthouse, Orlando, The Waves, The Years, Between the Acts.

8. In how many sections 'To the Lighthouse' has been divided? Also write the names of the sections?

"To the Lighthouse" has been divided into three sections, each of which has been given a title: The Window,

Time Passes

The Lighthouse.

9. What is stream-of-consciousness?

 Stream of consciousness is a narrative mode or device that seeks "to depict the multitudinous thoughts and feelings which pass through the mind. Another term for it is "interior monologue". The term was coined by William James in 1890 and in 1918 May Sinclair first applied this term in a literary context, when discussing Dorothy Richardson's novels.

10. What is the effect of the passage of time in 'To the Lighthouse'?

 Time is not experienced conventionally in "To the Lighthouse". Instead, time is anchored in certain select moments, which completely distorts it from the way a clock experiences time. Time is measured as it is experienced by certain people, which infuses select moments with incredible importance and duration. Time is both elongated and compressed to show the destructiveness of time.

11. What are some of the main symbols in 'To the Lighthouse'?

The Lighthouse, Lily's Painting, The Ramsays' Summer House, The Sea, The Land, The Boar's Skull, The Fruit Basket, and The Hen in Mr. Banker's Memory are the main symbols in "To the Lighthouse".

12. What are the major conflicts in 'To the Lighthouse'?

(i)James wants to go to the Lighthouse but his father says that the weather won't be good enough to go.
(ii) Lily wants to paint but Charles tells her that women can't write or paint.
(iii) The common conflict that each of the characters faces is to bring meaning and order to the chaos of life.

13. What is the place of objectivity and omniscience in 'To the Lighthouse'?

 The repression of subjectivity and use of omniscience in "To the Lighthouse" enhance the consciousness effect. Woolf discards both the first person and the third person narration in her novel because she finds the method of narration known as multiple inner points of view as the best means to project her theme in the novel.

14. Would you consider the ending of 'To the Lighthouse' a happy ending?

"To the Lighthouse" ends with Lily Briscoe having a revelation about her own work. She has seen from a distance that Mr. Ramsay has arrived at the Lighthouse, his children, James and Cam in tow. This sump up happily not only the achievement of Lily's artistic project, but also of the project of "To the Lighthouse" as a whole.

15. Why do the children dislike Mr. Ramsay?

Mr. Ramsay insists on disciple and hardwork. He makes sarcastic remarks on the children. So they do not like him. They call him tyrant and a despot. Even his wife thinks that he is very hard to the children.

**Introduction**

[To the Lighthouse](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse) (1927) is widely considered one of the most important works of the twentieth century. With this ambitious novel, Woolf established herself as one of the leading writers of modernism. The novel develops innovative literary techniques to reveal women's experience and to provide an alternative to male-dominated views of reality. On the surface, the novel tells the story of the Ramsay family and the guests who come to stay with them at their vacation home on the Hebrides Islands in Scotland. At its heart, however, the novel is a meditation on time and how humans reckon with its relentless passage.

**Mr. Ramsay’s family**

[Mrs. Ramsay](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list#mrs-ramsay), [Mr. Ramsay](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list#mr-ramsay) (a philosopher), their eight children, and several guests are staying at the family's summer home in the Hebrides, on the Isle of Skye, just before the start of World War I. Just across the bay is a lighthouse, which becomes a prominent presence in the family's life. [James Ramsay](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list#james-ramsay), the youngest child, wants to go to the Lighthouse the next day, but Mr. Ramsay crushes his hopes, saying that the weather will not be pleasant enough for the trip. James resents his father for his insensitivity as well as for his emotional demands on Mrs. Ramsay, and this resentment persists throughout the novel.

The houseguests include [Lily Briscoe](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list#lily-briscoe), an unmarried painter who begins a portrait of Mrs. Ramsay; [Charles Tansley](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list#charles-tansley), who is not very well liked; [William Bankes](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list#william-bankes), whom Mrs. Ramsay wants Lily to marry, but Lily never does; and [Paul Rayley](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list#paul-rayley) and [Minta Doyle](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list%22%20%5Cl%20%22minta-doyle), who become engaged during their visit.

**Mrs. Ramsay’ nature**

Mrs. Ramsay spends the afternoon reading to James as Lily watches her from the lawn, attempting to paint her portrait. Mr. Ramsay also watches her as he walks and worries about his intellectual shortcomings, afraid that he will never achieve greatness. [Andrew Ramsay](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list#andrew-ramsay), [Nancy Ramsay](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list#nancy-ramsay), Paul Rayley, and Minta Doyle take a walk on the beach, where Paul proposes to Minta.

For the evening, Mrs. Ramsay has planned a dinner for fifteen guests including [Augustus Carmichael](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list#augustus-carmichael), a friend and poet. The dinner gets off to a shaky start as Mr. Ramsay becomes angry with Mr. Carmichael for requesting more soup and no one seems to be enjoying the conversation. However, at a certain magical moment, everyone in the room seems to connect, and Mrs. Ramsay hopes that something permanent will result from this connection. Following dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay sit together in the parlor, and Mrs. Ramsay finds that she unable to tell her husband that she loves him. Nevertheless, though their unspoken communication she is sure that he knows. The Ramsays and their guests go to sleep.

**Time passes**

In the second section of the novel, "Time Passes," the house is abandoned for ten years, suffering the ravages of time, neglect, and decay. Mrs. Ramsay unexpectedly dies one night, as does Prue in an illness related to childbirth. Andrew is the third Ramsay to die when he is killed instantaneously in battle. [Mrs. McNab](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list#mrs-mcnab) goes to the house occasionally to tidy it up and restore it, but it is not until she hears word that the remaining Ramsays will be returning for the summer that she gets everything in order.

**Lighthouse**

In "The Lighthouse," all of the living Ramsays, as well as other guests (including Lily Briscoe), return to the summer home. Mr. Ramsay decides that he, James, and [Cam Ramsay](https://www.gradesaver.com/to-the-lighthouse/study-guide/character-list#cam-ramsay) will finally take the trip to the Lighthouse, but the children are resentful of his domineering manner. He is angry about delays on the morning of the trip, and he approaches Lily for sympathy, but she is unable to feel any sympathy for him until he has already set off on the journey, when it is too late. Just as Mr. Ramsay decides to finally take this journey, Lily Briscoe decides to finally finish the painting that she started ten years ago.

**Conclusion**

On the boat, the children continue to resent their father's self-pity, yet as the ship approaches the Lighthouse, they find a new tenderness for and connection to him. As the boat reaches its destination, Lily paints the final stroke on her canvas and finally achieves her vision.

**UNIT V- Brave New World**

1.Write a note on Ford.

 In the New World the fate of every individual is decided by Ford, without any mention of moral values or of a Supremme power that governs the universe Ford of this conditioned world is none other than Henry Ford, the American Industrialist who assembled automobiles. Ford's concept of factory process is adopted to manufacture different classes of human beings.

2. How is Bernard Marx different from his associates?

He is an Alpha Plus, a member of the highest caste which allows him more intellectual freedom. He is smaller than he should be and this makes him feel different and therefore alone. It is obvious he dislikes many practices of his society.

3. How are Linda and John different from the other savages?

Linda is a Beta who was lost during a visit to the Reservation years ago. John is her son. They are somewhat "educated" in the ways of civilization.

4. Why is everyone interested in John but not Linda?

John is young and handsome and was born rather than decanted; these things made him interesting to the people. Linda, on the other hand, is physically repulsive and a mother; she is a living obscenity.

5. How does Bernard react to his downfall?

The shallowness of his character becomes obvious. He resents John and also his old friend Helmholtz for taking him back as a friend without any apologies. He is also jealous of the developing friendship between John and Helmholtz.

6. Why is John's reaction to his mother's death inappropriate?

He is showing concern for an individual, his mother, in a society where the individual is insignificant. His concern about her death and his love for her are considered bad behavior.

7.What other "civilized" customs disgust John?

The casual sex, pornographic entertainment, and constant soma holidays also disgust John.

8. Write a note on family relationships In the Brave New World.

The family relationships are strictly prohibited in the Brave New World. Words like 'father', 'mother', 'husband, and wife' are abhorred. Freud revealed the appalling dangers of family life. In order to remove the difficulty of anyone having family relationship, no man or woman is allowed to live together for a long time. The law in the New World is "Everyone for everyone". Here people are free from family ties and marital bonds.

9. How do Bernard Marx and Henry Foster look upon Lenina?

Bernard Marx and Henry Foster like Lenina in their different ways. Foster likes her for her sexual appeal while Marx respected her. Marx and Foster are opposite lo each other. Lenina is enamoured of Foster and she responded to Marx's veneration of her because he is an Alpha-plus and has asked her to go to the Savage Reservation with him.

10. How does John purge himself?

John like the Indians try to purify himself bydrinking mustard and warm water. Then he goes to a solitary place to do the penance. He finds his hermitage in the old lighthouse. In order to purify himself by repentance, he lives a spartan life of hard discipline He denies himself the joy of seeing the scenic beauty of the place and he controls himself from singing as singing is a joy. He hits himself with a whip of knotted cords in expiation of his murderous unkindness to his mother.

11. Why are the babies being conditioned to hate books and flowers?

The Deltas do not need books to perform their social function; they might attempt to think for themselves if allowed to see unfamiliar ideas. The conditioning against nature is for economic reasons. Enjoying nature is free and doesn't keep any factories busy.

12.What made John rebellious?

John is personally hurt by the behavior of Lenina to him and of the treatment given to his dying mother in the hospital. He grows so restive at the sight of soma being distributed that he is moved to action at the spur of the moment without caring for his own safety. He wants to overthrow the regime that drugged the people into acquiescence, not knowing that willing slaves will not rise in revolt. As a natural corollary, the workers attacked John their deliverer.

13. Write a note on Soma.

 Soma is a constantly available drug which is enphoric, narcotic and pleasantly hallucinogenic People in the New World use it in their free time or in moments of stress to supply dream trips and to keep them happy always. The Deputy Sub-Bursar distributed to the menial workers their soma ration. The people relied on soma to bear anything that is unpleasant. The controller says that Christianity without tears that is what Soma is.

14.Why does the mob got angry with John?

John asks the menial laborers to stop taking soma and he throws away the stock of soma pills. So the mob gets angry with him.

15. Describe the director’s visit to the savage Reservation.

The Director made a trip to the New Mexican Reservation when he was of the age of Beta-Minus girl with yellow hair. In the reservation they rode on horse, looked at the savages and enjoyed to their full. One night, during thunderstorm, when the Director was asleep, the girl had disappeared. He thought that she had fallen into a gully somewhere or was eaten by a mountain lion. He was upset and took efforts to find her out but could not find her.

**Essay**

**Introduction**

[Aldous Huxley](https://www.gradesaver.com/author/aldous-huxley)'s [Brave New World](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world), published in 1932, is a dystopian novel set six hundred years in the future. The novel envisions a world that, in its quest for social stability and peace, has created a society devoid of emotion, love, beauty, and true relationships.

Huxley's novel is chiefly a critique of the socialist policies that states had begun to advocate in the early twentieth century. Huxley, by 1932, had observed the increasing tendency of Western government to intrude upon people's lives. This intrusion, he believed, limited the expression of freedom and beauty that is integral to the human character.

**Dystopian Society**

The novel is set in A.F. 632, approximately seven centuries after the twentieth century. A.F. stands for the year of Ford, named for the great industrialist Henry Ford who refined mass production techniques for automobiles. World Controllers rule the world and ensure the stability of society through the creation of a five-tiered caste system. Alphas and Betas are at the top of the system and act as the scientists, politicians, and other top minds, while Gammas, Deltas, and Epsilons are at the bottom and represent the world's industrial working class. A drug called soma ensures that no one ever feels pain or remains unhappy, and members of every caste receive rations of the drug. Pre- and post-natal conditioning further ensures social stability.

**Central London Hatchery and Conditioning Centre**

[Brave New World](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world) opens with [the Director](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world/study-guide/character-list#the-director) of the Central London Hatchery and Conditioning Centre giving a group of young students a tour of the facilities. An assembly line creates embryos using the latest advancements in science. The students view the various techniques for producing more babies and watch as the process segregates babies into various castes. After the babies are decanted from their bottles, they are conditioned through Neo-Pavlovian conditioning and hypnopaedia. In Neo-Pavlovian conditioning, babies enter a room filled with books and roses. When the babies approach the books or the roses, alarms and sirens sound, and the babies receive a small electric shock, which frightens them so that when they confront the same items for a second time, they recoil in fear. Hypnopaedia teaches babies and children while they are asleep by playing ethical phrases numerous times so that the phrases will become a subconscious part of each person.

[**Mustapha Mond**](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world/study-guide/character-list#mustapha-mond)**’s lecture**

The World Controller of Western Europe, His Fordship [Mustapha Mond](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world/study-guide/character-list#mustapha-mond) appears and gives the students a lecture about the way things used to be. Before the Utopian world order was established, he explains that people used to be parents and have children through live birth. This existence led to dirty homes with families where emotions got in the way of happiness and stability. The first world reformers tried to change things, but the old governments ignored them. War finally ensued, culminating in the use of anthrax bombs. After the so-called Nine Years' War, the world suffered through an economic crisis. Exhausted by their disastrous living conditions, people finally allowed the world reformers to seize control. The reformers soon eradicated religion, monogamy, and most other individualistic traits, and they stabilized society with the introduction of the caste system and the use of soma.

[**Bernard Marx**](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world/study-guide/character-list#bernard-marx)**and Lenina**

[Bernard Marx](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world/study-guide/character-list#bernard-marx) is introduced as a short, dark haired Alpha who is believed to have accidentally received a dose of alcohol as a fetus on the assembly line. His coworkers dislike him and talk about him in derogatory tones. Bernard has a crush on [Lenina Crowne](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world/study-guide/character-list%22%20%5Cl%20%22lenina-crowne), another Alpha, and she informs the reader that he asked her to go with him to the Savage Reservations several weeks earlier. Lenina has been dating [Henry Foster](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world/study-guide/character-list#henry-foster) for the past several months, but since long-term relationships are discouraged, she agrees to go with Bernard Marx to the Reservations.

Bernard goes to Tomakin, the Director, and gets the Director’s signature to enter the Reservations. The Director tells a story about how he went there twenty-five years earlier with a woman. During a storm, she became lost, and circumstances forced him to leave her there. The Director then realizes he should not have told Bernard this story and defensively begins to yell at him. Bernard leaves unruffled and goes to talk to his good friend [Helmholtz Watson](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world/study-guide/character-list#helmholtz-watson) about his meeting with the Director.

Helmholtz Watson is an intellectually superior Alpha who has become disillusioned with the society. He is tired of his work, which consists of writing slogans and statements to inspire people. Helmholtz indicates that he is searching for a way of expressing something, but he still does not know what. He pities Bernard because he realizes that neither of them can completely fit into the society.

**The Savage Reservations**

Bernard flies with Lenina to the Savage Reservations. While there he realizes he left a tap of perfume running in his room, and so he calls Helmholtz Watson to ask him to turn it off. Helmholtz tells him that the Director is about to transfer Bernard to Iceland because Bernard has been acting so antisocial lately.

Bernard and Lenina enter the compound and watch the Indians perform a ritualistic dance to ensure a good harvest. A young man named John approaches them and tells them about himself. He was born to a woman named [Linda](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world/study-guide/character-list#linda) who had been left on the Reservation nearly twenty-five years earlier. John is anxious to learn all about the Utopian world. Linda turns out to be the woman that the Director took to the Reservation and left there. She was unable to leave because she became pregnant with John, and since the Utopian society finds the notion of live birth disgusting, mothers and children are taboo topics.

**Civilized John**

Bernard realizes that John and Linda could save him from a transfer to Iceland. He calls Mustapha Mond and receives approval to bring them back to London. When Bernard finally returns, he has to meet with the Director in public. The Director publicly shames him and informs Bernard that he must go to Iceland. Bernard laughs at this and introduces Linda and John. At the disclosure of his past, the Director is so humiliated that he resigns. Bernard becomes an overnight celebrity due to his affiliation with [John Savage](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world/study-guide/character-list#john-savage), whose good looks and mysterious past make him famous. Reveling in his sudden popularity, Bernard starts to date numerous women and becomes extremely arrogant.

Helmholtz and John become very good friends. Helmholtz has gotten into trouble for writing a piece of poetry about being alone and then reading it to his students. John pulls out his ancient copy of the Complete Works of Shakespeare and starts to read. The fiery passion of the language overwhelms Helmholtz, who realizes that this is what he has been trying to write.

**John Loves Lenina**

Lenina has developed a crush on John the Savage, and she finally decides to go see him. After a few minutes, he tells her that he loves her. Lenina is very happy to hear this and strips naked in front of him in order to sleep with him. Immediately taken aback, John becomes extremely angry with her. Crying, "Strumpet!" he hits her and chasse her into the bathroom. Fortunately for Lenina, a phone call interrupts John and he rushes off.

John goes to the hospital where Linda has finally succumbed to taking too much soma. While he tries to visit her, a large group of identical twins arrives for their death conditioning. They notice Linda and comment on how ugly she is. John furiously throws them away from her. He then talks to Linda, who starts asking for [Pope](https://www.gradesaver.com/brave-new-world/study-guide/character-list#pope), an Indian she lived with back on the Reservation. John wants her to recognize him and so he starts to shake her. She opens her eyes and sees him but at that moment, she chokes and passes away. John blames himself for her death. The young twins again interrupt him, and he silently leaves the room.

**The Soma**

When he arrives downstairs, John sees several hundred identical twins waiting in line for their daily ration of soma. He passionately thinks that he can change the society and tells them to give up on the soma that is poisoning their minds. He grabs the soma rations and starts to throw the soma away. The Deltas get furious at this and start to attack him. Bernard and Helmholtz receive a phone call telling them to go to the hospital. When they arrive and find John in the middle of a mob, Helmholtz laughs and goes to join him. Bernard stays behind because he fears the consequences.

All three men are taken to meet Mustapha Mond who turns out to be an intellectual. He tells Bernard and Helmholtz that they must go to an island where other social outcasts are sent. The island is for people who have become more individualistic in their views and can no longer fit in with the larger society.

John and Mustapha engage in a long debate over why the society must have its current structure. John is upset by the regulation and banning of history, religion, and science. Mustapha tells him that the society’s design maximizes each person's happiness. History, religion, and science only serve to create emotions that destabilize society and thus lead to unhappiness. In order to ensure perfect stability, each person receives conditioning and learns to ignore things that would lead to instability. John continues protesting. The climax of the book comes when Mustapha tells John, "You are claiming the right to be unhappy." Mustapha then mentions a long list of mankind's ills and evils. John replies, "I claim them all."

**Conclusion**

Mustapha sends Bernard and Helmholtz away to an island, but refuses to allow John to leave. He tells John that he wants to continue the experiment a little longer. John runs away from London to an abandoned lighthouse on the outskirts of the city, where he sets up a small garden and builds bows and arrows. To alleviate his guilty conscience over Linda’s death, John makes a whip and hits himself with it. Some Deltas witness him in self-flagellation, and within three days, reporters show up to interview him. He manages to scare most of them away. However, one man catches John beating himself and films the entire event. Within a day hundreds of helicopters arrive, carrying people who want to see him beat himself. John cannot escape them all. Lenina and Henry Foster also arrive and when John sees Lenina, he starts to beat her with the whip. The crowd soon begins to chant “Orgy-porgy,” a sensual hymn used to generate a feeling of oneness. John loses himself within the crowd and wakes up the next day after taking soma and engaging in the sensual dance of the hymn. He is overwhelmed with guilt and self-hatred. That evening he is found dead in the lighthouse as he hangs from an archway.