

PAVENDAR BHARATHIDASAN COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

(AFFILIATED TO BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

SUBJECT :FICTION

SUB.CODE:16ACCEN4

UNIT-I

David Copperfield - charles Dickens

UNIT -II

Treasure Island -R.L.Stevenson

UNIT-III

Heart of darkness –joseph Conrad

UNIT-IV

To the lighthouse - Virginia woolf

UNIT -V

Brave new world –Aldous Huxley

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PABCAS

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2 MARKS

1.what is the event with which david copperfield opens?

David copperfield opens with the posthumous birth of david . his father has been dead for six month.



2.who is clara peggotty?

Clara peggotty is the nurse and servant- maid in the copperfield home . she bring up david copperfield.

3.what is david's attitude to Mr. murdstone?

Mr.murdstone is david's step-father. David does not like him . he is jealous of him.

4. who is barkis?

Barkis is a carriage driver who takes david to salem house.

5.where does david stay in London?

David stay in London with the micawber family who provide boarding.

6.where does david stay in Canterbury?

David stay with the wickfield's in Canterbury.

7.what is the name of the inn where bill bones stays?

The name of the inn is admiral benbow.

8.how do people call bill bones?

People call bill bones,captain.

9.how does bill bones describe doctors?

bill bones describes doctors as swabs, that is, as men who are too soft to face difficulties.

10.how does bill bones describe rum?

Bill bones says that rum is his meat and drink, and man and wife.

11.who helped squire Trelawney to buy hispaniola?

One blandly helped squire Trelawney to buy Hispaniola.

12.who is in charge of the inner station?

Kurtz is in charge of the inner station.

13. what does the Russian say about Kurtz?

Russian say to marlow that Kurtz is unscrupulous in extorting ivory from the native.



14. who is the author of heat of darkness?

Joseph Conrad is the author of 'Heart of Darkness'.

15. what does Marlow see on his way to the Congo?

Marlow sees a group of black men chained to one another trudging uphill with heavy basket-loads of earth.

16. where does Marlow find the manager?

Marlow found the manager at the central station.

17. who is the manager's spy?

The brick-layer is the manager's spy.

18. Name the friends staying with the Ramsays?

- i) William Bankes (botanist)
- ii) Augustus Carmichael (an old widower without any children)
- iii) Mr. Charles Tansley (a scholar)
- iv) Paul Reilly, a young man without much sense
- v) Mrs. Minta Doyle, the daughter of a member of parliament.

19. what is the dish prepared especially for the occasion of the gathering?

The dish is boeuf en daube.

20. what are the different categories of the inmates of the World State?

The different categories of the World State are alphas, betas, gammas, deltas, and epsilons, etc.

21. What is the name of the centre?

The name of the centre is London Hatcheries and Conditioning Centre.

22. How many human beings are produced from one egg at the centre?

Ninety-six human beings are produced from one egg.

23. to which great poet and critic was Huxley's mother related?

Huxley's mother was the niece of Matthew Arnold.



24.How and where did Huxley die?

Huxley died of cancer on 22 November 1963, the day on which John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

25.what kind of novel is 'brave new world'?

'Brave new world' belongs to anti-utopian or dystopian genre.

26.How many parts are there in 'to the lighthouse'?

There are three parts in the novel.

27.Name the three parts of the novel.

i)the window

ii)time passes

iii)the lighthouse

28.How many children do the Ramsays have?

They have eight children-four sons and four daughters

29.Who has written 'to the lighthouse'?

Mrs. Virginia Woolf has written the novel.

30.Name some of the popular novels by Virginia Woolf?

i)night and day

ii)mrs.dalloway

iii)the waves

iv)Jacob's room and

v)Orlando are some of the popular novels.

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5 marks

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1.Why is David sent out to a factory and what is his experience there?

David is neglected by Mr. Murdstone, after the death of his mother. His schooling is abruptly stopped. He is sent to work in a wine factory in London. He undergoes the pains of child labour. He works for Murdstone and Grinby's, a wine supplier. David washes and labels bottles. It is a disgrace to him. David is afraid of forgetting and he is writing. He works twelve hours a day.



## 2. How does David feel in the new school and at Mr. Wickfield's

Wickfield is the business manager for both Miss Betsey and Doctor Strong, David's new headmaster. When David comes to Canterbury for school, Mr. Wickfield offers to let David stay with him. ... Even Mr. Wickfield notes that Agnes's whole life seems to have been shaped and altered by how her mother died. Again.

## 3. Describe David's wedding with Agnes and his life thereafter?

David learnt from his aunt that Agnes wanted to get married there was sudden transformation of love into one between romantic lovers. The sisterly feeling was gone and Agnes felt joyful. Betsey became happy on learning this change she witnessed life happily. There were three children born to them. One night there was a visitor to David it was Mr. Peggotty he was well now because of the success of this farming. Emily refused to marry Emily felt extremely sad on learning of Ham's death Martha was married to a young farm labourer Mr. Micawber had become a magistrate David showed Mr. Peggotty the tablet had put up in Ham's grave Mr. Peggotty gathered a tuft of grass and a little earth from Ham's grave it was to be given to Emily.

## 4. Describe the visit of the blind beggar to the Admiral Benbow?

One day a ragged and fear some-looking blind man arrives at the inn frightened to see the blind man, Pew, who puts something into the captain's hand and leaves quickly. The captain sees that it is the black spot and says that he has been given six hours. He is so terrified that when he tries to get up, he falls down and dies.

Pew with his men return back to the inn at the night. His men find the captain dead and the sea chest opened. As his men could not find the papers that he wanted there in the sea chest, he gets angry and asks them to search for Jim. While they are searching for Jim, they hear two sharp whistles signaling danger. But Pew does not let them stop searching, so they start quarrelling with him. So Pew starts hitting them with his stick. When they are fighting, a group of riders come over the hill. The men are fighting and run in different directions leaving Pew alone. Pew who is confused runs right into the path of one of the horses. Pew falls down and the horse's hoofs trample him. Thus ends Pew's life.

## 5. Why was Captain Smollet upset about the voyage?

The captain does not like that curse. He points out that he has been hired without being told any details about the voyage. He has agreed to sail wherever the squire wished to take the ship. But when he comes on board, he finds that the whole crew know the bearings of the island, when he himself has been told none of this. He does not like the crew that seems to know much more than him.

The captain feels that he should have been allowed to choose his own men.



He suspect the crew to be preparing for a mutiny, storing the gun powder so that they could get it easily and giving certain people berths in important places. He wants the squire to promise that neither he nor any one in the crew would be given any information about the map. he wants the gun powder to be stored in another place and the quarter of the men re-arranged so that the crew could not gang up against the captain and the people whom Trelawney has brought with him. the captain is ready to quit his post if the squire does not his conditions.

6. Bring out the significance of Marlow's lie to Intended?

After Kurtz's death Marlow visited Intended to hand over the letters and her photograph that Kurtz gave him to Intended. He saw her still mourning when she asked Marlow what Kurtz's last words were. Marlow instantly told that it was her name which were Kurtz's last words after hearing these words Intended started weeping her grief was so intense and deep that it appeared that Kurtz had died only yesterday Marlow who saw this realized that his lie would always remain a source of consolation comfort and joy to her. He was relieved of feeling guilty of being told a lie.

7. What did the aunt think Marlow was going to do in Africa?

Marlow got the job of a skipper of one of the boats of Belgian trading company through the help of his aunt. She represented Marlow as an emissary of light something like a lower sort of apostle. The aunt thought of him as one who was carrying the torch of light to those dark regions which were inhabited by millions of ignorant people. Marlow realized that his aunt had no idea at all that the company was sending him to Africa not to enlighten the ignorant natives and to spread the light of knowledge there but for the purpose of the trade. So he made it clear to her that the company's sole purpose was to make profits rather than bringing enlightenment to like his aunt were living out tough with truth. They were living in a world of their own, an unreal world.

8. According to Marlow what were the pilgrims doing in Africa?

Marlow met the brickmaker, the manager's spy at the central station. Marlow was surprised to know that he was a brick maker. He had not seen even the fragment of a brick anywhere at the station or near it. But he was at the station for more than a year, waiting to make bricks, but not making any bricks at all because he did not have the sixteen or twenty of the traders living at the station were waiting for something.

All the pilgrims were plotting and intriguing against one another. An atmosphere of intrigue and backbiting was prevailing at the station of the company. The malignant air of plotting in the air was as unreal as everything else about the station and its traders. These pilgrims' only interest was self interest. All the men had desired to get so that they could earn greater percentage. So the pilgrims who were waiting there tried to defame one another. They did nothing useful. Some people were allowed to steal things but some were not allowed even to see them.



9. Bring out the significance of Mariow's lie to intended.

After Kurtz's death Mariow visited intended to hand over the letters and her photograph that Kurtz gave him, to intended. He saw her still mourning. When she asked Mariow what were Kurtz's last words, Mariow instantly told that it was her name which were Kurtz's last words. After hearing these words intense and deep that it appeared that Kurtz had died only yesterday. Mariow who saw this realized that his lie would always remain a source of consolation, comfort and joy to her. He was relieved of feeling guilty of being told a lie.

10. Write a note on Maclister, the sailor?

Maclister is an old sailor. He is seventy five years old. But he has never seen a doctor and has not lost a tooth. Mr. Ramsay wishes that his children should also grow to be like him. After reaching the lighthouse. The sailor praises James for his steering by saying that he has been doing very well.

11. Describe the life and death of Lenina?

Lenina is an upperclass woman. She flirts with all men who come her way. Her first catch is Bernard Marx who holds a responsible position in the world state. She allures the Savage John also who looks upon her as Miranda. When she appears naked before him to prevent his self-flagellation and cast a spell on him, John's image of her as a pristine Miranda is shattered. He whips her and drives her away. This is the last she sees of Lenina. Most probably she may take to some other man.

12. The Savage's attachment to Lenina?

The Savage adores Lenina as a Miranda. He looks at her while she is sleeping and admires her unsullied beauty. He does not want to touch her and pollute her. But he is disappointed to find her seeking men and being sought by men. She is no exception to the general promiscuous trend in the country. He rejects her when she offers herself to him. This goes against his expectation of her as a modern counterpart of Miranda.

13. Write a note on the death of the Savage.

Like Shakespeare's Timon of Athens. The Savage goes away from the hypocritical society around him to do penance near an abandoned lighthouse. He whiplashes himself to make amends for his sins. The media men interfere with his deeds and pester him with vexing questions about the reason for his self-chastisement. Annoyed, the Savage kicks the media man. In addition he whips Lenina also for her unabashed offering of her. Thus searing all, the Savage hangs himself to death inside the lighthouse under the crown of the arch. The Savage's death shows how the clash between the new and the old is irreconcilable.

10 MARKS

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1. Write an essay about David Copperfield?



## Introduction:

It was first published as a serial in 1849 -1850,and as a book in 1850.The novel features the character David Copperfield,and is written in the first person,as a description of his life until middle age,with his own adventures and the numerous friends and enemies he meets along it is way characters aunt Betsey Trotwood,Edward Murdstone,Peggotty,James Steerforth,.....Author Charles Dickens Genre;Novel.

## Review of the David Copperfield:

The story begins with the widowed Clara Copperfield awaiting the birth of her first child,she receives a surprise from her husband's aunt Betsey Trotwood,who insists the child will be a girl, and should be named after her. The child is, in fact, a boy who of born in David Copperfield, the protagonist. His early years are happy, as he lives with his mother and her housekeeper Peggotty, but when Clara falls in love with Edward Murdstone,David's life takes a turn for the a love. Clara Copperfield - David's mother, a kind but weak - willed woman who is dominated by her second husband and dies shortly after the birth after second child

## David's Innocence:

The growth of the novel depends upon David's pitiable state as a child and his involvement in labour as a child.As time passes David learns by experiences. He understands people and relationships and events.steerforth and Uriah Heep in fact play on David's innocence. David's love for Dora is not properly reciprocated. However she made David realize that apart from looks and softness of behavior,there were other things that would make man better.This, David realizes when he moves with Agnes.

## David's family atmosphere

David's surroundings and atmosphere in family are formative of David's mental make-up. Mr. Murdstone proves stony. His sister Miss. Murdstone moulds David in understanding hatred and hypocrisy by her behavior.What David learns is the placement of love on the right Person.His understanding is that truth and simple love alone would survive.David's love with Dora teaches him both love and balance in life.It is David who makes the love life rolling.The marriages of the micawbers, Murdstone,Doctor and Mrs.strong,Barkis and Peggotty. David's Mother's marriage with Murdstone,Steerforth's with Emily and the prospect of Uriah Heep and Agnes's marriage teach David in his outlook.At last he realizes equality in his marriage with Agnes.

## David resembles Dickens:

David's birth and courses of life bear a close resemblance to those of Dickens. Poverty, shame,disgrace,defeat,negligence etc... were what Dickens experienced like David Mr. Murdstone,Mr.Creakle,UriahHeep are all people who misuse their power. David learns of the violence in arrogance hypocrisy and authority from these personalities.This in learning is one of the themes of David Copperfield.





Class consciousness:

Class consciousness as is vividly seen in Emily is another theme. Emily's realization of David's descent and her own status of belonging to fisherfolk. Hence her aching to become a lady David realizes that he cannot become great in societal class. But he becomes an embodiment of humanism in his amiable relations with all. Thus David Copperfield has multiple themes to sustain itself.

Conclusion:

Dickens was quite adept at revealing the social separation and class divides of the industrial revolution. He wrote movingly of poverty, lack of or the common person. David copperfield. is one of his most important works.

2. Discribe the life and works of 'Charles Dickens?

Charles Dickens, a novelist of the working class community was born on 7 february, 1812 at portsea. His farther was an ordinary clerk in the pay office of the Navy. Dickens, mother was a gentle- woman coupled with virtuousness. He was the second of the six children in the family. His ill – health made him read novels instead of playing games when he was a child. He read the classics. He became familiar with the novels of Defoe, Cervantes, Smollett, Fielding and Goldsmith.

Lnitially he worked in a boot-polish company .He was sensitive and felt humiliated in this job. There he developed his sense of humanism .He began pitying the children who worked like him in factories in miserable circumstances. Poverty struck him even at that early age. His entire family what to prison on account of his father's debt and he was only one who remaindoutside. He fell down often due to hunger. Laterjahn Dickens came out of prison, Charles Dickens was admitted to a school where he remind for three years.

At 15, Charles Dickens was a lawyer's clerk. He practiced shorthand at the cost of his sleep. He fell in love with one Maria Beadnell. But she despised him. He made here Dora in David copperfiled. At the age of twenty, Dickens left his career and took to journalism. Discriptive power came to him unasked. Covering cases in the ecclesiastical court, he rose to work in the parliament. The way of behavior of the parliamentarians in speech made his experience there a disillusionment. He believed that private charity and action would be most effective forms of societal reformation. He was self –educated. At 21, he became a writer. He published sketches under the pen - name Boz in Old Monthly Magazine. All his sketches in the form of a book were received well.

His married life started in 1834. Sketches by Boz (1836) was followed by pick wick papers (1836-1837), Oliver Twist (1837-1839). Nicholas Nickleby (1838-1839), The Old Curiosity shop (1840-1841) and a historical novel Barnaby Rudge (1841). These novel did not appear wholly. They appeared in instalments.

Those novel were followed by Martin Chuzzlewit, A Chirstmas Carol, Dombey



and son, David Copperfield, Bleak House, Hard Times, Little Dorrit, A Tale of Two Cities, Great Expectations and Our Mutual Friend. He fell ill suddenly in 1869 and lost his consciousness to die immediately afterwards. His *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* (1870) was incomplete. Had it been completed, it would have become a psychological thriller.

3. write an essay on the relationship between David and Dora?

Misunderstanding between David and Dora :

Dora is the daughter of Mr. Spewlow of Doctors commons. She is beautiful but childish. She revels in luxuries. She does not know household duties. She has no mother. Both David and Dora love each other and get married. This happens after the death of Mr. Spewlow. After honeymoon, David and Dora settle down in their home. The maid appointed to do their settle down in their home. The maid appointed to do their household duties proves a nuisance to them. David becomes angry often because of Dora's inability to attend to daily chores. Dora mistakes this for David's criticism and also cruel treatment. She goes to the extent of thinking that David has his regrets over their marriage. However, David softens her saying that his food is delayed and his going to work is also delayed.

David adapting himself :

Dora's failure as a housewife results in David's irritation. He gives up training her in household matters. To add to this, there is deception around them. The shopkeeper and washerwoman deceive them. But there is no lessening of their love for each other. After stopping his efforts to train Dora, David starts adapting himself. However, smoothness in life is gone. He starts acting in accordance with her wishes. This causes happiness after some time.

Dora's wish:

Dora contracts some illness soon. She delivers a still born baby at the end of the second year of marriage. After this she begins to fade. She passes away soon. However, she expresses her wish to Agnes that she should marry David after her death.

4. Account for the popularity of *Treasure Island*?

Introduction:

*Treasure Island* is boys' favourite novel because it bristles with hair-raising adventures. Another reason is that it is easy for boys to identify themselves with Jim who is also a boy.

The element of adventure in *Treasure Island* :

The novel is packed with adventures. The inexperienced Jim ransacking Bill's sea-chest and then running away from the inn to escape from Pew's men is his first adventure. His hiding with his mother under a bridge and watching the blind Pew being trampled to death is a horrible experience. His remaining inside the apple



barrel and overhearing silver's and Israel's evil plan must have caused him a great deal of tension. The sight of a skeleton and the hearing of an invisible person singing a song also make Jim tremble in his shoes. The war between the parties of silver and Livesey is another breathtaking episode in the novel.

The moral lesson conveyed by the novel :

Treasure Island is liked by children because it is replete with adventures. The novel is liked also because it conveys certain serious moral lessons. The treasure that is worth obtaining is not gold. People like silver, Israel, Bill Bones and all the other pirates think that gold will fetch happiness. But it causes only death and tension. The happiest people in the novel are those like Livesey, Trelawney, Jim and his mother who reject gold and live contentedly and peacefully.

Conclusion:

Stevenson teaches us that the really valuable treasure lies not in the shape of gold in a far-off island. Contentment is the only treasure that is worth seeking.

5. How does Bill Bones behave on joining the inn Admiral Benbow?

Introduction;

Bill Bones is a pirate. He brings a sea-chest which always remains closed. Nobody knows what is inside it. He gives a few gold coins to the inn-keeper, Hawkins, and hires a room for himself in the inn.

Bill Bones' habits:

Bill Bones is a drunkard. He consumes unlimited quantities of rum. He does not mingle with anybody. He wanders around, watching incoming ships with a brassy telescope. He is an authoritarian. He cannot tolerate anybody questioning him. He often tells stories of violence which enthrall his audience. Some-times, he breaks into banal songs and compels listeners to sing with him.

Bill Bones is in a state of tension. He thinks that he is being pursued by an enemy, a one-legged sailor. He offers the inn-keeper's son, Jim a monthly salary of four pence to inform him of the whereabouts of the one-legged sailor. To his immense relief, his dreaded enemy does not turn up.

Bill Bones' clash with Dr. Livesey:

Dr. Livesey is a medical practitioner-cum-magistrate. He is fearless. One day he comes to the inn to treat the sick inn-keeper. There arises a heated exchange between Livesey and Bill Bones. Bill Bones sings a banal song, with all the listeners joining him. Suddenly he stops singing and expects the listeners to fall silent. Livesey alone continues to speak loudly with the gardener about rheumatism. Bill Bones loses his temper. He takes out his knife and threatens to stab Livesey. But Livesey is unafraid. He coolly asks Bill Bones to put down his knife.



Conclusion:

Otherwise, he says he will use his magisterial powers and sentence Bill Bones to death. Bill Bones is taken aback by Livesey's defiance. He quietens.

6. Describe what transpires in the course of the voyage to the Treasure Island?

Introduction:

It soon becomes clear that there are serious rifts among the voyagers. Long John Silver is the villain of the piece. He wants to topple the others. His assistant Israel Hands is an extremist. He wants to mutiny then and there. Opposed to these blackguards are the honest Dr. Livesey, Squire Trelawney, Captain Smollett and Jim.

The Captain's Criticism:

The Captain is very sensitive. His first criticism is that everyone on the ship knows that they are going in search of a treasure but he has not been informed about it officially. Even Long John Silver's Parrot knows more than what he [the captain] does. Second, the captain objects to the lifestyle of the ship's officer, Mr. Arrow. He says that Arrow is in the habit of drinking with the sailors. He is very friendly with them. This demoralizes them.

The Captain's most serious criticism is that it is unwise to stock all the arms and ammunition in the front part of the ship. He holds that it would be safe to keep them under the cabin.

Dr. Livesey's reaction to the captain's suggestions:

The doctor endorses the Captain's views. He at once gives instructions for shifting the ammunition. The sleeping quarters of the crew are also shifted.

The death of Mr. Arrow:

Arrow is unhappy because nobody respects him. He takes to drinking heavily. Sometimes he lies in bed all day long. One day the sea becomes rough and Arrow disappears. Probably he has fallen into the sea and died.

Silver's activities:

Long John Silver is very friendly with Jim. He often invites Jim to his cleanly maintained kitchen and chats pleasantly with him for hours at a stretch. He says that the voyage will be successful and his parrot says: 'Pieces of eight'. Silver gets vexed and covers the parrot's cage with his handkerchief. Regarding the parrot, Silver says that it is two hundred years old and has been all over the world.

The incident of the apple barrel:

On the last day of the voyage, Jim wants to eat an apple before going to sleep. The apple barrel is almost empty. He gets into the barrel to eat the apple lying at the bottom of the barrel. From inside the barrel, he overhears Silver speaking to his men about his past. Silver served as cook under Captain Flint. He lost his left leg during



his service. He manager to save nine hundred pounds and deposited it in a bank. He criticizes the men who squander their earning on rum.

At this time Israel Hands comes there. He is impatient. He wants to finish off [kill] Captain Smollett at once and capture the ship. He says that the captain is giving them hard commands. Silver asks Israel to wait patiently till the treasure is secured. His plan is that they can kill Captain Smollett after the treasure is secured and they are half way back home. At this time the treasure Island is reached. All the men, including the conspirators, rush to the deck.

Silver describes the Treasure Island:

It is brilliant moonlight. The Treasure Island is seen clearly. There are two hills to the south and the west and two at the back. The Captain shows a map. It is a copy of the original map without the crosses. So it does not show the ship can be docked safely.

Jim communicates with Dr.Livesey:

Jim tells Dr.Livesey, Squire Trelawney and Captain Smollett what he overheard from inside the apple barrel. They decide not to take any action against the conspirators at once. They want to bide for the opportune moment. They are only seven whereas the conspirators are nineteen.

Conclusion:

Thus the voyage ends at a critical moment.

## 7. The women characters in 'Heart of Darkness'?

Marlow's Aunt :

Marlow gets a job as the skipper of a steamboat with the help of his aunt whom he describes as 'a dear, enthusiastic soul. She easily influences government officers and gets him the job which he likes. Before leaving for Congo, Marlow meets his aunt to bid farewell to her. She expresses her expectation that he would work as a messenger of the west, spreading western culture, science and religion in congo. Marlow understands that his aunt is living in an imaginary world. She is not aware of the fact that the European company which has employed marlow is interested only in exploiting the Africans especially in seizing their ivory and not in imparting western culture to them.

The two women in the company's office:

Marlow goes to the company's office to attend an interview for a job for which his aunt has recommended him. At the office he finds two women busily knitting black wool. The elder of the two is sitting on a chair with a cat reposing on her lap. she is wearing a starched white piece of cloth on her head . She has a wart on onecheek and spectacles hanging on the tip of her nose. She looks at marlow



with a strange serenity which disturbs him. This woman seems to know everything about the persons coming in to or going out of the office. Marlow says that there is a look of warning in her eyes, and that not many of those at whom she looked ever saw her again.

The Native woman:

A native woman is highlighted in the last chapter of Heart of Darkness. This woman appears to be Kurtz's house-keeper-cum-mistress. She embodies the essence of African culture. She has a gorgeous look. She is wearing a striped robe. When she walks, the barbarous ornaments she is wearing jingle. She is wearing brass leggings reaching up to her knees. She has decorated herself with a large number of articles given to her by the witch man of her tribe with which to protect herself from evil forces. She is also wearing many ivory ornaments. Marlow says that she must have been wearing the value of several elephant tusks on her body. When Kurtz is brought to the steamer to be taken back to Brussels, the native woman is deeply pained.

Evidently she cannot part with Kurtz. She comes up to the steamer and stands there a few minutes, staring at the white officers in the steamer who have come to take away Kurtz at any cost. Her face at this time has a 'tragic and fierce aspect' indicative of her 'wild sorrow' and 'dumb pain'. She realizes that she cannot singly storm the steamer and take away her lover, Kurtz. So she slowly walks off into the bushes turning only once to look at the white men. The remaining years of her life would be lonely and sad.

Kurtz's fiancée or Intended:

Kurtz has a girl friend whom he intended to marry. He describes her as his Intended. Before dying, he hands over to Marlow a few papers and his fiancée's photograph. A year after Kurtz's death, Marlow meets her in Brussels. She is still in mourning. Time cannot mitigate her sorrow. She eagerly asks Marlow what Kurtz said at the time of dying. Actually Kurtz exclaimed 'The Horror!' when he was in the grip of death. But, in order to please the grief-stricken girl, Marlow lies to her that Kurtz mentioned her name while dying. The girl is very happy. It is obvious that she will spend the remaining part of her life reminiscing about her brief connection with Kurtz as his fiancée, about how she loved him in spite of her parent's opposition.

8.The aptness of the title heart of Darkness.?

Introduction :

The phrase heart of darkness has two meanings –one is the literal meaning and the other is the symbolic meaning. The novel is literally about Marlow's voyage to Congo which was regarded in the nineteenth century as the heart of places in darkness with impenetrable jungles . the dark jungles are described in several the novel .In the course of his journey to the mouth of the Congo ,Marlow sails on the river on either side of which there are thick forests . the natives live in the huts on the



banks of the river. They are shot at by unscrupulous whites . During the voyage to Kurtz's inner station .Marlow once again passes through a dark jungle. But now it is the blacks who attack the whites. A native kills Marlow's helmsman with a spear at the end of the novel. Marlow quits the heart of darkness , namely Congo and returns to the bright Brussels.

Symbolic meaning :

His seizing their ivory is a supra-rational act. The title heart of darkness has a symbolic meaning also the narrator Marlow's journey can be regarded as a symbol of a person delving into the depths of his own mind and coming out with shocking discoveries. The human mind has different managers of the central station , with his rapacious efforts to fleece the blacks and outwit Kurtz, is a representation of the irrational forces in the human mind Kurtz throws to the winds his authorities order to exploit the natives at all costs.

What is more remarkable he draws up very ambitious plans for the amelioration of the depressed natives, he has endeared himself to the masses so much so that they want to retain him at any cost they are prepared to sacrifice themselves in order to keep him permanently in the inner station . they fight an unequal battle, using bows and arrows against their enemies guns their unwavering attachment to Kurtz without minding

Conclusion :

Thus the title heart of darkness is apt both literally and symbolically.

9. Justify the title To The Lighthouse?

Introduction :

Virginia Woolf's *To the Lighthouse* is wholly a symbolic novel the technique of stream of consciousness characterizes it . outwardly. The title sounds as if some trip is made to the lighthouse by the characters. But it is not so the lighthouse is a symbol of beacon security, maturity and wisdom .the lighthouse is physically an indicator of safe-reach .but in that happens in the mind and heart of the major characters.

In the beginning :

Ramsay's son James is interested to go to lighthouse in part one of the novel . Mr Ramsay and William Bankes stop it with their remarks on the inclement weather this kind of the reaction is elementary .it is purely physical .however James is haunted by the lighthouse .its presence is often highlighted in the course of the novel it remains a character by itself

Significance of the lighthouse :

The lighthouse indirectly beckons everyone in the novel .it signifies the wide possibilities of wisdom awareness and realization being prevalent in the world to be sought by humans Virginia woolf implies that it is man's effort that makes him sensible and wise it is the responsibility of man to overcome his self from the depth of despair when overcoming takes place the light of wisdom is accessible and dawns upon the doer this is precisely what happens in the novel

Revelation of the three parts of the novel :

The three parts of the novel the window .time passes and the lighthouse symbolis the exposureof the immanently parents wisdom [maturity of outlook] to be had by the characters it cannot happen all on a sudden .Theperiod of maturation is inherent in all beings and situation this .This is signified by the second part time passes Thirdpat which is the de facto lighthouse symbolizes wisdom and maturity which cannot be contrived for it is time that shapes up minds and attitudes that account for wisdom

In the first part . we find the prime character unmindful of the outlooks of other this includes those of children people are centred about their self .Mrs ramsay is an exception on that count .we cannot say she is wise but she is conscious of what people requird in general The second part involes character in the passage of time Mrs ramsay is dies Andrew loses life in the wear .prue dies dies in childbed in part three mr ramsay despite his philosophical mind becomes aware of his children's despire and takes them of the lighthouse this journey is symbolic of the maturity that has come upon him james and his sister also feel compromised with their father lily brscoe who has been puzzled as to the finish of her painting gets enlightened by the behavior of the ramsay just a strike completes her painting

Conclousion :

In total ,we find that virgina woolf makes the lighthouse the destination if the character The implication is that lighthouse the destination of the character .the implication is that when intellectual application lacks .life is liable to be miserable .life is to be led by observation ,assimilation and implementation .Hence the title 'to the lighthouse 'is justified.

10.Justisfy the title"Brave new world"?

Introduction :

The novel opens with a description of the central London hatchery and conditioning centre.the director of the centre is explaining to students the various department of the hatchery where eggs are hatched and conditional to bring forth various classes of men, the alphas,betas,gammas,deltas,epsilons,etc.,to meet the demands of people. There are no fathers, mothers, or families since everybody is predestined scientifically. Children are encouraged to play erotic games Mustapha mond, the resident controller,repats the proverb-'everybody belongs to everybody else'.

THE BRAVE NEW WORLD THEME OF THE PLAY :





Fanny warm lenina that it is bad manners for her to carry on with henry foster for four month at a stretch.lenina is drawn to Helmholtz. Watson is the lecturer at the college of emotional engineering.lennia likes bermard marx, a specialist in teaching during sleep, and wants to go with him to the savage reservation where the laws of the brave new world are not followed.

Lenina picks up a savage in the savage reservation and falls in love with him .the savage is taken to a movie in which a gigantic.negro falls in love with a young brachycephalic girl and kidnaps her. On seeing this highly romantic movie.lenina is aroused and makes advances to the savage but he does not respond,thinking he is beneath her dignity. the savage finds people in the brave new world jostling and pushing one another for soma. The savage is disgusted with this civilization which appears barbarous to him . he throws away the soma tablets supplied to him.for this offence, the police arrest him .

To appease the savage , Mustapha mond gives him religious books such as the bible, the imitation of chirst, and the varieties of religious experiences. However Mustapha warns the savage that god and science are incompatible.he also brushes aside the ideal of self-denial on the grounds that modern economics need self- indulgence,not self-denial.

Conclusion :

The savage does not agree with mustapha's ideas. Cannot adjust with the ethis of the brave new world and lashes himself and commits suicide by hanging himself.

11.Write an essay on the circumstances leading to the death of linda.?

Linda is a denizen of the reservation .she falls an easy prey to the balanishments of the director.

LINDAS' PAST :

The director of the hatcheries and the conditioning center assumes the name of tomain and impregnates linda and abandons her linda lives a most wretched life in the reservation wearing tom closthe and boosting herself with some whenever necessary. One day the director visit the reservation and meets linda by chance .she cannot openly call the director . for husband.but her son john is uninhibited .he falls at the director's feet and call him father .the onlookers laugh at the director .for private relationship are not cuitivated in the brave new world .he is ashamed of failings and resiganes his job and slinks away.

LINDA'S DEATH :

Poor linda is shatterd.she cannot bear the agony of her husband tomakin's sudden disappearance.she falls seriously ill. Linda is hospitalized. She spends her time listening to radio music constantly. Her eyes remain closed. John visits her but linda does not recognize him. She is fed on heavy doses of soma to anaesthetize her. One day she breathes her last serenely. John kneels by her side



and bursts into tears. the nurse who attended on Linda gives chocolates to the children who step into the ward to make them feel that there is nothing to worry about Linda's death and that death is not a shocking occurrence.

12. write a note on Mustapha's views on god and religion?

#### INTRODUCTION :

Mustapha Mond is the apostle of the new lifestyle which discountenances all human ties, the dependence on god, science, etc. he is the resident controller for the western Europe. He goes about delivering the instructions of Ford.

#### MUSTAPHA'S ATTITUDE TO HISTORY :

It is Mustapha's unassailable view that 'history of bunk' and that we must cut ourselves off from the past. There is no need to study and revive old civilisation that flourished in the places like Harappa, Thebes, Babylon, etc. Ideas of the past are like dust and spider-web. They must be swept off from the family life. Mustapha is dead set against hates such relationships as ,father, husband, wife, son, daughter, etc., because they are exclusive and cause 'a narrow channeling of impulse and energy'. Mustapha's basic principle is 'everybody belongs to everyone else'. No woman is to be claimed and monopolized by one man and vice versa. Mustapha prohibits the Bible and Shakespeare because they advocate the concept of 'one woman to one man' abhorred by him.

#### MUSTAPHA ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF SCIENCE :

Mustapha wants science only to a limited extent, that is, only if it promoted man's welfare and advances his comfort. Science is to be 'carefully chained and muzzled'. Mustapha holds that science ought not to be used to shape man's reasoning power. Man is happy as he is. Thinking will make him miserable by making him yearn for what he does not possess. There was scientific enquiry in the time of Ford also but Ford channelized it to promote better houses and greater wages. Ford was not keen on elevating people's aesthetic taste and sense of beauty. All that Ford cared for was providing material satisfaction to people.

#### MUSTAPHA ON GOD AND RELIGION :

Mustapha has no interest in god and religion. He says that the Bible must be kept in the safe but the book on Ford must be kept on the shelf so that they can be referred to without any difficulty. Mustapha holds that only old people who cannot stand on their own legs need divine sustenance. As long as men and women are young they can boost themselves by consuming unlimited quantities of soma. Mustapha weeds out of the world state people such as the savage, Helmholtz and Bernard Marx who oppose his view and are most likely to destabilize the world state with their pro-theistic and pro-monogamous views.

13. what part do the Ramsay children have in to the lighthouse?

#### CHILDREN AS THEME :



The Ramsays have eight children-four boys their views about some major character make us understand both. A few children assume importance in the novel. They lend some interest to the novel. Minus them, the novel would struggle to stand. James, who is six years old, is disappointed with his father Mrs. Ramsay. This is because he refuses to take James to the lighthouse because of foul weather. James' hatred for his father remains until last. Mrs. Ramsay's thought an interior monologue informs that children never forget.

#### CHILDREN-GIFTED CREATURES :

Despite the children making the house shabby, Mrs. Ramsay thinks that they are gifted creatures. Andrew brings crabs into the house for dissection. Jasper brings seaweeds to make soup. Rose brings shells and stones. As a mother Mrs. Ramsay is unwilling to displeasure them. She thinks they are all different and they themselves are all gifts. Mrs. Ramsay's darling is James. She wants him to be in that stage. He should not grow old so is the case with Cam. However Mrs. Ramsay feels that all her promise-pride is angel to her. Andrew excels in mathematics. Nancy and Roger are rangers for they roam about the countryside. Jasper is fond of shooting birds. Rose likes interloping. Cam is a fast runner unmindful of inconveniences she causes to others. She is thoughtful. Mrs. Ramsay's consciousness and that of children themselves provides us with an understanding of them.

#### WILLIAM BANKES' VIEWS :

William Bankes cannot remember the order of the children's birth. He, therefore, calls them after the kings and queens of England. He names them: Cam, the wicked, James, the ruthless; Andrew, the just, pride, the fair, etc. Andrew's mathematical brain is evident when he declares that his father's books are about "the subject and object and nature of reality".

#### JAMES AND CAM REGARD THEIR FATHER :

Andrew dies in war. James and Cam are persuaded to voyage to the lighthouse. Mr. Ramsay arranges it as a memory to his departed wife. He pays compliments to James on his steering ability. The children become more friendly to him. They show their nature outlook and changing their stubbornness toward their father.

#### CONCLUSION :

Thus, the children contribute to the movement of the novel.

14 . Conrad's picture of life in Congo in the nineteenth century.

#### INTRODUCTION :

Congo in the nineteenth century was the happy hunting ground of Europeans who came to Africa especially to in large numbers to seize its natural resources particularly precious ivory that was available there in plenty. The exploitation of the ignorant natives is vividly described by Conrad.



#### WHITEMEN ILL-TREATING NEGROES :

Marlow eye-witnesses many horrible instances of heartless exploitation of the natives in the course of his voyage. The Whites on board a European ship loot the natives in a coastal village. They commit this dastardly crime even though there is no provocation on the part of the native. Another heartrending scene described by Conrad is a group of bare-bodied negroes, chained to one another, walking uphill with very great difficulty, carrying heavy basketfuls of earth on their heads. Under a tree are huddled together a group of exhausted negroes. They have nothing to eat. Drinking only water. They are forced to blast away a rock in an effort to clear the way for, the rock does not at all obstruct such meaningless tasks merely to keep them engaged.

#### RESTLESSNESS AMONG THE NEGROES :

The European settlers capitalize on the ignorance and of the natives and much precious ivory out them in exchange for worthless calico cloth and glass beads. The natives are not as submissive as the European exploiters would like them to be. Discontentment and restlessness are seething and simmering. There are ample indications that the dissatisfied blacks may burst out at any moment. As it is they give vent to their restlessness by occasionally indulging in the destructive acts.

#### NOT ALL WHITE MEN EXPLOITATIVE :

Not all Europeans are exploitative. Kurtz is a solitary exception to the general rule. He is so much interested in promoting the welfare of the natives that they stand by him at all times. When Marlow sails to Kurtz's dwelling place his steamer is attacked by the natives loyal to him. They support him despite his occasional acts.

#### CONCLUSION :

Conrad's Heart of Darkness served to bring to the notice of the outside world the sufferings of the blacks of Congo.

#### 15. Describe the life and works of Aldous Huxley?

Aldous Huxley was born in Godalming, Surrey, UK in 1894. His father Leonard adds a foreword in which he discusses his novel. Huxley feels that a major defect in the work was that he limited the Savage to only two choices at the end, an insane life in Utopia or the life of a primitive in the Indian village. The choice is between insanity or lunacy, and the Savage finishes by choosing insanity, ending in his despairing suicide. Huxley feels that the choices are too limiting, and that sanity should be an option via "a society composed of freely co-operating individuals devoted to the pursuit of sanity."

Huxley also comments on the lack of scientific marvels. Several critics had complained that even though the concept of nuclear fusion as a power source was well known, the novel never mentions this process. Huxley explains the



omission with a powerful quote, "The theme of *Brave New World* is not the advancement of science as such; it is the advancement of science as it affects human individuals."

This distinction is important in Huxley's world because it helps to frame the genre of his fiction. Huxley's work is not strictly science fiction, which includes such classic works as Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* and the works of H.G. Wells, and which often depicts how technology can turn against those that create it. Huxley's novel, however, focuses on the ways in which human nature is to use their intelligence to control each other through science. These themes separate the genres of dystopian literature from pure science fiction, though the genres necessarily overlap.

Another marker of dystopian literature is its use of political allegory. Aldous Huxley concludes his notes with a discussion on totalitarian governments. His vision of the future is a world in which authoritarian regimes dominate the realm of real world politics. He asserts that the goal of totalitarianism is to make people love their servitude. In the novel, the state ensures happiness through the caste system and a sense of belonging to the right place, with the help of government-regulated genetic engineering.

Huxley offers several necessary steps for totalitarian control, including an improved technique of childhood indoctrination, a developed science that can place each individual into the proper societal role, a narcotic that is less harmful but more powerful than heroin, and a "foolproof system of eugenics," which he implies will take much longer to achieve than the previous three steps. One can view *Brave New World* as this sort of totalitarian state, projected six hundred years into the future.

