



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024

Programme – B.A.(Eng)-Hons-2021

Course Name – Nineteenth Century European Realism

Course Code - BELS603B

(Semester VI)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Locate the setting of 'Madame Bovary'
- a) England
b) France
c) Russia
d) Germany
- (ii) Identify the cause of Emma Bovary's dissatisfaction in 'Madame Bovary'.
- a) Tuberculosis
b) Romantic melancholia
c) Old age
d) Car accident
- (iii) Choose from the options the name of the lawyer who handles Emma's case when she is accused of debts.
- a) Monsieur Guillaumin
b) Monsieur Lheureux
c) Monsieur Homais
d) Monsieur Rouault
- (iv) Where does Emma hide her love letters from Leon? Choose the right option.
- a) In her jewelry box
b) Under her mattress
c) In a secret drawer of a rosewood desk
d) In her closet
- (v) Observe which is the ultimate fate of Emma Bovary.
- a) She lives happily ever after with Rodolphe
b) She dies by suicide
c) She becomes a successful businesswoman
d) She reconciles with Charles
- (vi) Identify the union leader who becomes the protagonist's mentor in the novel 'Germinal'.
- a) Rasseneur
b) Maheu
c) Chaval
d) Souvarine
- (vii) Establish in what ways does Zola use literary techniques to create a sense of realism in Germinal.
- a) Through the use of symbolism and metaphor
b) Through the portrayal of everyday life and language
c) Through the use of complex sentence structures
d) All of the above

- (viii) Interpret how does Etienne's character evolve throughout the novel.
- a) He becomes more submissive towards authority b) He becomes less interested in the strike
 c) He becomes more radical in his political views d) He remains the same throughout the novel
- (ix) Express the outcome of the workers' strike in 'Germinal'.
- a) The workers are successful in negotiating better wages and working conditions b) The strike ends in violence and tragedy, with little concrete gains for the workers
 c) The mine owners go bankrupt and the workers take over management of the mine d) The government intervenes and imposes a compromise solution that partially satisfies both sides
- (x) The Slavophiles were greatly influenced by ----- . Cite the name of the German philosopher
- a) Arthur Schopenhauer b) Friedrich Schelling
 c) Leibniz d) Hegel
- (xi) Identify which of the following reforms did not bring about radical changes in 19th century Russia.
- a) Introduction of zemstvos at the provincial and county level. b) The abolition of serfdom.
 c) Reform mandating equal wages for all peasants. d) Judicial reforms which enforced four regulations related to criminal proceedings.
- (xii) Infer the which of the following is related to the statement Belinsky made on the idea of creating a national literature for Russia.
- a) Russia has no need for literature, what it needs is social reform. b) Russia needs the aristocrats to create literary works of the finest quality.
 c) Russia lacked literature but the foundations of it existed and must be worked on. d) Russian literature should not mention St. Petersburg at all.
- (xiii) Identify which of the following was not a change made during the 19th Century legal reforms in Russia.
- a) The defendant in a criminal case could now have legal representation. b) Jury system was introduced in trials.
 c) The bar association was abolished to tackle corruption within the judiciary. d) Trials in all courts except in the Senate were made public.
- (xiv) Articulate, which of the following is true of the reader's first introduction to Raskolnikov.
- a) He appears to be a well adjusted gentleman. b) He tortures and blackmails his landlady in order to avoid debt
 c) He goes out to meet his lover in a tavern d) He is plagued by fever and seems to be troubled with terrible thoughts as he roams around the streets alone
- (xv) Estimate which of the following is not true of Raskolnikov's condition on waking up after committing the murder.
- a) He heard his mother wailing for him. b) He thought he must be going mad and a sense of confusion and chill overcame him
 c) He began meticulously examining himself for any trace of blood d) He crammed all the stolen items into a hole in the wall

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

- Describe the reception of Charles Bovary on the first day of his school.
- Describe Emma's relation with Rodolphe in Madame Bovary.

(3)
(3)

4. Compare and contrast the living conditions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie with (3) particular reference to Catherine and Cecile in the novel 'Germinal'.
5. Express how impressionism had an influence on Emile Zola's novel 'Germinal'. (3)
6. Evaluate the role of Svidrigailov in the novel 'Crime and Punishment' and how he functions (3) as a darker foil to Raskolnikov.

OR

Evaluate whether Crime and Punishment can be considered as a novel about the gradual (3) regeneration of a depraved man.

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Estimate whether the figure of Sonya can be read as a stereotypically feminine martyr (5) figure in Crime and Punishment.
8. Analyze the symbolism of light and darkness in 'Germinal' with particular emphasis on the (5) first and the concluding chapter.
9. Marxism is a myth in Zola's 'Germinal'. Justify. (5)
10. Write critically about what you perceive to be Raskolnikov's crime and what is the (5) punishment meted out to him.
11. Interpret the significance of Raskolnikov's surrender to Porfiry in Crime and Punishment. (5)
12. Write a detailed character analysis of Madame Bovary. (5)

OR

Explain how Emma's dissatisfaction with her marriage reflects societal expectations of (5) women in Madame Bovary.
