



TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY

38/23, Vaigundaperumal Koil Street, Kanchipuram-1

Mobile : 95665 35080, 97862 69980

Help Line Numbers : 9360268118, 7639967359

ENGLISH

UNIT-1

PG TRB
2020-2021

Website : www.tcaexamguide.com

Mobile App : tcaexamguide

TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY, KANCHIPURAM

TNPSC-TRB- COMPUTER SCIENCE -TET COACHING CENTER



HEAD OFFICE: NO. 38/23, VAIGUNDA PERUMAL KOIL,
SANNATHI STREET, KANCHIPURAM – 1. CELL: 9566535080

B.Off 2: 65C, Thillai Ngr(West), 4th Cross St, Trichy – 620018
B.Off 3: Vijiyaraghavachariar Memorial Hall(Opp to Sundar Lodge), Salem

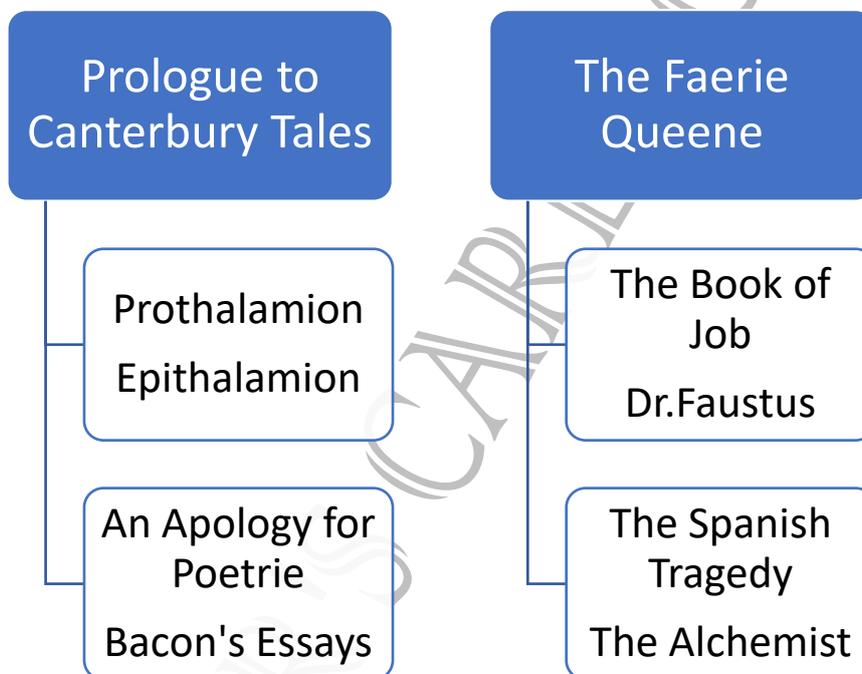
Trichy : 76399 67359

Salem : 93602 68118

PG TRB ENGLISH 2020 - 21

UNIT – I

MODERN LITERATURE (1400- 1600)



Prologue to the Canterbury Tales -Geoffrey Chaucer

Author

- Geoffrey Chaucer lived during a tumultuous period in England's history.
- During his early youth, the Bubonic Plague terrorized Europe, killing a large portion of the population, and forever leaving a lasting impression on those surviving the catastrophe.
- Throughout Chaucer's life, the Church was also in an upheaval. It was caught in a position of deception and uncertainty, perhaps because of the Plague and perhaps because of economics.

- Nonetheless, the fraud occurring within the holy walls influenced Chaucer's work. During his lifetime, the Hundred Years War between England and France also took place, which again placed a violent element in Chaucer's work.
- It is this period of political and social turmoil in England that allowed Chaucer to produce a large body of influential work.
- Known as a poet and often as a friend of the nobility, Chaucer was ultimately part of the bourgeois of England.
- Very little is actually known about his life, despite his rearing by a middle-class family. His father was in the wine and leather trade, perhaps giving the family their surname - Chaucer - for it means a maker of footwear.
- He was a page in a royal household during his youth, continued his relationship with royalty throughout his life, married the daughter of a knight, Philippa, and traveled to France and Spain. His life was that of "an active, responsible civil servant and cosmopolitan courtier" (Halverson x).
- Because of the political unrest of the time and Chaucer's witty, sharp, sarcasm, he wrote *The Canterbury Tales*, a group of fabliau and fragments, consisting of a piece of each of England's stereotypical citizen archetypes put together in a mixing pot on their pilgrimage to Canterbury.
- The destination is not as significant as is the action that occurs along the way. The Tales are not even finished and the destination is never even reached during the course of the writing.
- "That *The Canterbury Tales* was left unfinished may well have been a matter of choice, not fate. It is likely that Chaucer abandoned his great literary work in the last years of his life and turned his thoughts to the salvation of his soul, as the Retraction suggests.
- He not only abandoned the tales but also expressed regret for having ever written them, except those explicitly religious and moral" (Halverson, xx-xxi).
- These fragmented stories and prologues bring together a brilliant satire of Chaucer's contemporary England, commenting not only on the people of the time, but bringing in Christianity, perhaps primeval feminism with the Wife of Bath, anti-Semitism, sexuality, unfaithfulness, and humour.
- Although not all of the tales are finished, and the entire work is cut short and book-ended with a retraction, Chaucer's wit stands strong.
- When looking at Chaucer's work, four things must be remembered about Chaucer himself and his time period.
- He was a Catholic during the end of Catholicism in England, he was chivalric, he was English, and he was part of the Bourgeois.

- This combination of characteristics yielded what is now considered one of the most important manuscripts in the English language.

Bibliography:

- ✓ Chaucer, Geoffrey. *The Canterbury Tales*. Ed. John Halverson. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc.: Indianapolis, 1971.
- ✓ Chesterson, G.K. *Chaucer*. Greenwood Press, Publishers: New York, 1969.
- ✓ Coghill, Nevill. *The Poet Chaucer*. Oxford University Press: London, 1967.

Plot Summary:

- *The Canterbury Tales* begins with the General Prologue, a detailed introduction and description of each of the pilgrims journeying to Canterbury to catch sight of the shrine to Sir Thomas a Becket, the martyred saint of Christianity, supposedly buried in the Cathedral of Canterbury since 1170.
- The pilgrims, a mixture of virtuous and villainous characters from Medieval England, include a Knight, his son the Squire, the Knight's Yeoman, a Prioress, a Second Nun, a Monk, a Friar, a Merchant, a Clerk, a Man of Law, a Franklin, a Weaver, a Dyer, a Carpenter, a Tapestry-Maker, a Haberdasher, a Cook, a Shipman, a Physician, a Parson, a Miller, a Manciple, a Reeve, a Summoner, a Pardoner, the Wife of Bath, and Chaucer himself.
- They each bring a slice of England to the trip with their stories of glory, chivalry, Christianity, villainy, disloyalty, cuckoldry, and honor. Some pilgrims are faithful to Christ and his teachings, while others openly disobey the church and its law of faithfulness, honor, and modesty.
- The pilgrimage begins in April, a time of happiness and rebirth. They pilgrims hope not only to travel in this blessed time, but to have a rebirth of their own along the way.
- The pilgrimage consists of these characters journeying to Canterbury and back, each telling two tales in each direction, as suggested by the host.
- At the conclusion of the tales, the host will decide whose story is the best. The Knight is the first to tell a story, one made up properly of honor and chivalry.
- His tale is followed by the Miller's opposite tale of dishonor and frivolity. Chaucer frequently places tales of religion and Christ-like worship with tales of unfaithful women and cuckolded men.
- The Reeve, the Cook, and the Man of Law tell the next stories, while the host interjects his opinions throughout. There are several rivalries that grow from within the intertext, including the small quarrels between the Friar and Summoner and between the Miller and Reeve.

PG TRB 2020- 21 ENGLISH

1) In which play did Shakespeare introduce the world of fairies, with the roguish imp of folklore, Puck?

- A) The Tempest
B) As You Like It
C) Twelfth Night
D) A Midsummer Night's Dream

2) _____ according to Chaucer is a symptom of insomnia in The Book of the Duchess.

- A) Fatigue
B) Melancholy
C) depression
D) sorrow

3) The Duke of Norfolk tells Buckingham of the meeting between Henry VIII and Francis I of France at the Field of _____.

- A) the Cloth of Gold
B) Buckinghamshire
C) Yorkshire
D) Bosworth Field

4) Alcyone prays to the goddess Juno to send her a/ an _____.

- A) messenger
B) helper
C) Angelic companion
D) dream vision

5) Shakespeare depended primarily on two sources for his legendary and historical plays. Which is the most important one among the following?

- A) King Arthur's legend
B) Holinshed's Chronicles
C) Plutarch Lives
D) Legends of Charlemagne

6) The narrator of the poem The Book of the Duchess wishes _____ like Alcyone.

- A) to cry
B) to mourn
C) to sleep
D) to toil

7) Raphael Hythloday from _____.

- A) Spain
B) Portugal
C) Greece
D) Rome

8) The narrator of the poem The Book of the Duchess promised gift of _____ to Morpheus for the fulfillment of his wish.

- A) cake
B) gold & diamond
C) dinner
D) bed

9) The knight in The Book of the Duchess was _____ in the game of chess.

- A) defeated
B) chased
C) followed
D) checkmated



TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY

38/23, Vaigundaperumal Koil Street, Kanchipuram-1

Mobile : 95665 35080, 97862 69980

Help Line Numbers : 9360268118, 7639967359

English



PG TRB 2020-2021



Website : www.tcaexamguide.com

Mobile App : [tcaexamguide](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.tcaexamguide)

TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY, KANCHIPURAM

TNPSC-TRB- COMPUTER SCIENCE -TET COACHING CENTER



HEAD OFFICE: NO. 38/23, VAIGUNDA PERUMAL KOIL,

SANNATHI STREET, KANCHIPURAM – 1. CELL: 9566535080

B.Off 2: 65C, Thillai Ngr(West), 4th Cross St, Trichy – 620018

B.Off 3: Vijayaraghavachariar Memorial Hall(Opp to Sundar Lodge), Salem

Trichy : 76399 67359

Salem : 93602 68118

PG TRB – ENGLISH 2020-21

UNIT – II

MODERN LITERATURE (1600- 1798)

To His Coy Mistress

Paradise Lost
- IX

All For Love /
The World
Well

She Stoops to Conquer

The Pilgrim's
Progress

The Way of
the World

The Rape of the Lock

Samson
Agonistes /
Canonization

The Affliction
/ The Pully

TO HIS COY MISTRESS - ANDREW MARVELL

Had we but world enough and time,
This coyness, lady, were no crime.
We would sit down, and think which way
To walk, and pass our long love's day.

Thou by the Indian Ganges' side

Shouldst rubies find; I by the tide

Of Humber would complain. I would
Love you ten years before the flood,
And you should, if you please, refuse
Till the conversion of the Jews.
My vegetable love should grow
Vaster than empires and more slow;
An hundred years should go to praise
Thine eyes, and on thy forehead gaze;
Two hundred to adore each breast,
But thirty thousand to the rest;
An age at least to every part,
And the last age should show your heart.
For, lady, you deserve this state,
Nor would I love at lower rate.

But at my back I always hear
Time's wingèd chariot hurrying near;
And yonder all before us lie
Deserts of vast eternity.
Thy beauty shall no more be found;
Nor, in thy marble vault, shall sound
My echoing song; then worms shall try
That long-preserved virginity,
And your quaint honour turn to dust,
And into ashes all my lust;
The grave's a fine and private place,
But none, I think, do there embrace.

Now therefore, while the youthful hue
Sits on thy skin like morning dew,
And while thy willing soul transpires
At every pore with instant fires,
Now let us sport us while we may,
And now, like amorous birds of prey,
Rather at once our time devour
Than languish in his slow-chapped power.

Let us roll all our strength and all
Our sweetness up into one ball,

And tear our pleasures with rough strife
Through the iron gates of life:
Thus, though we cannot make our sun
Stand still, yet we will make him run.

Summary:

- The poem is spoken by a male lover to his female beloved as an attempt to convince her to sleep with him.
- The speaker argues that the Lady's shyness and hesitancy would be acceptable if the two had "world enough, and time."
- But because they are finite human beings, he thinks they should take advantage of their sensual embodiment while it lasts.
- He tells the lady that her beauty, as well as her "long-preserved virginity," will only become food for worms unless she gives herself to him while she lives.
- Rather than preserve any lofty ideals of chastity and virtue, the speaker affirms, the lovers ought to "roll all our strength, and all / Our sweetness, up into one ball."
- He is alluding to their physical bodies coming together in the act of lovemaking.

Analysis:

- Marvell wrote this poem in the classical tradition of a Latin love elegy, in which the speaker praises his mistress or lover through the motif of *carpe diem*, or "seize the day."
- The poem also reflects the tradition of the erotic blazon, in which a poet constructs elaborate images of his lover's beauty by carving her body into parts. Its verse form consists of rhymed couplets in iambic tetrameter, proceeding as AA, BB, CC, and so forth.
- The speaker begins by constructing a thorough and elaborate conceit of the many things he "would" do to honor the lady properly, if the two lovers indeed had enough time.
- He posits impossible stretches of time during which the two might play games of courtship. He claims he could love her from ten years before the Biblical flood narrated in the Book of Genesis, while the Lady could refuse his advances up until the "conversion of the Jews," which refers to the day of Christian judgment prophesied for the end of times in the New Testament's Book of Revelations.
- The speaker then uses the metaphor of a "vegetable love" to suggest a slow and steady growth that might increase to vast proportions, perhaps encoding a phallic suggestion. This would allow him to praise his lady's features – eyes, forehead, breasts, and heart – in increments of hundreds and even thousands of years, which he says that the lady clearly deserves due to her superior stature.
- He assures the Lady that he would never value her at a "lower rate" than she deserves, at least in an ideal world where time is unlimited.



TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY

38/23, Vaigundaperumal Koil Street, Kanchipuram-1

Mobile : 95665 35080, 97862 69980

Help Line Numbers : 9360268118, 7639967359

PG TRB
2020-2021

English

UNIT-3

Website : www.tcaexamguide.com

Mobile App : tcaexamguide

TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY, KANCHIPURAM

TNPSC-TRB- COMPUTER SCIENCE -TET COACHING CENTER



HEAD OFFICE: NO. 38/23, VAIGUNDA PERUMAL KOIL,
SANNATHI STREET, KANCHIPURAM – 1. CELL: 9566535080

B.Off 2: 65C, Thillai Ngr(West), 4th Cross St, Trichy – 620018
B.Off 3: Vijayaraghavachariar Memorial Hall(Opp to Sundar Lodge), Salem

Trichy : 76399 67359

Salem : 93602 68118

PG TRB – ENGLISH - 2020-21

UNIT III

MODERN LITERATURE (1798-1832)

Ode on Intimations of Immortality

Tintern Abbey /
Dejection: An Ode

Kubla
Khan

Ode on a
Grecian Urn

To Autumn

Ode to the
West Wind

DETAIL STUDY

About William Wordsworth:

William Wordsworth (7 April 1770 – 23 April 1850) was a major English Romantic poet who, with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped to launch the Romantic Age in English literature with the 1798 joint publication *Lyrical Ballads*. Wordsworth's magnum opus is generally considered to be *The Prelude*, a semi-autobiographical poem of his early years which he revised and expanded a number of times. It was posthumously titled and published, prior to which it was generally known as the poem "to Coleridge". Wordsworth was Britain's Poet Laureate from 1843 until his death in 1850.

Major works

- *Lyrical Ballads, with a Few Other Poems (1798)*
 - "Simon Lee"
 - "We are Seven"
 - "Lines Written in Early Spring"
 - "Expostulation and Reply"
 - "The Tables Turned"
 - "The Thorn"
 - "Lines Composed A Few Miles above Tintern Abbey"

- *Lyrical Ballads, with Other Poems (1800)*
 - Preface to the Lyrical Ballads
 - "Strange fits of passion have I known"
 - "She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways"
 - "Three years she grew"
 - "A Slumber Did my Spirit Seal"
 - "I travelled among unknown men"
 - "Lucy Gray"
 - "The Two April Mornings"
 - "Nutting"
 - "The Ruined Cottage"
 - "Michael"
 - "The Kitten At Play"

- *Poems, in Two Volumes (1807)*
 - "Resolution and Independence"
 - "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" Also known as "Daffodils"
 - "My Heart Leaps Up"
 - "Ode: Intimations of Immortality"
 - "Ode to Duty"
 - "The Solitary Reaper"
 - "Elegiac Stanzas"
 - "Composed upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802"
 - "London, 1802"
 - "The World Is Too Much with Us"

Guide to the Lakes (1810)

- " *To the Cuckoo* "
- *The Excursion* (1814)
- *Laodamia* (1815, 1845)
- *The Prelude* (1850)

Ode: Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood

THERE was a time when meadow, grove, and stream,

The earth, and every common sight,

To me did seem

Apparell'd in celestial light,

The glory and the freshness of a dream. 5

It is not now as it hath been of yore;—

Turn wheresoe'er I may,

By night or day,

The things which I have seen I now can see no more.

The rainbow comes and goes, 10

And lovely is the rose;

The moon doth with delight

Look round her when the heavens are bare;

Waters on a starry night

Are beautiful and fair; 15

The sunshine is a glorious birth;

But yet I know, where'er I go,

That there hath pass'd away a glory from the earth.

Now, while the birds thus sing a joyous song,

And while the young lambs bound 20

As to the tabor's sound,

To me alone there came a thought of grief:

A timely utterance gave that thought relief,

And I again am strong:

The cataracts blow their trumpets from the steep; 25

No more shall grief of mine the season wrong;



TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY

38/23, Vaigundaperumal Koil Street, Kanchipuram-1

Mobile : 95665 35080, 97862 69980

Help Line Numbers : 9360268118, 7639967359



English

UNIT-4

PG TRB
2020-2021

Website : www.tcaexamguide.com

Mobile App : [tcaexamguide](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.tcaexamguide)

TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY, KANCHIPURAM

TNPSC-TRB- COMPUTER SCIENCE -TET COACHING CENTER



HEAD OFFICE: NO. 38/23, VAIGUNDA PERUMAL KOIL,
SANNATHI STREET, KANCHIPURAM – 1. CELL: 9566535080

B.Off 2: 65C, Thillai Ngr(West), 4th Cross St, Trichy – 620018
B.Off 3: Vijiyaraghavachariar Memorial Hall(Opp to Sundar Lodge), Salem

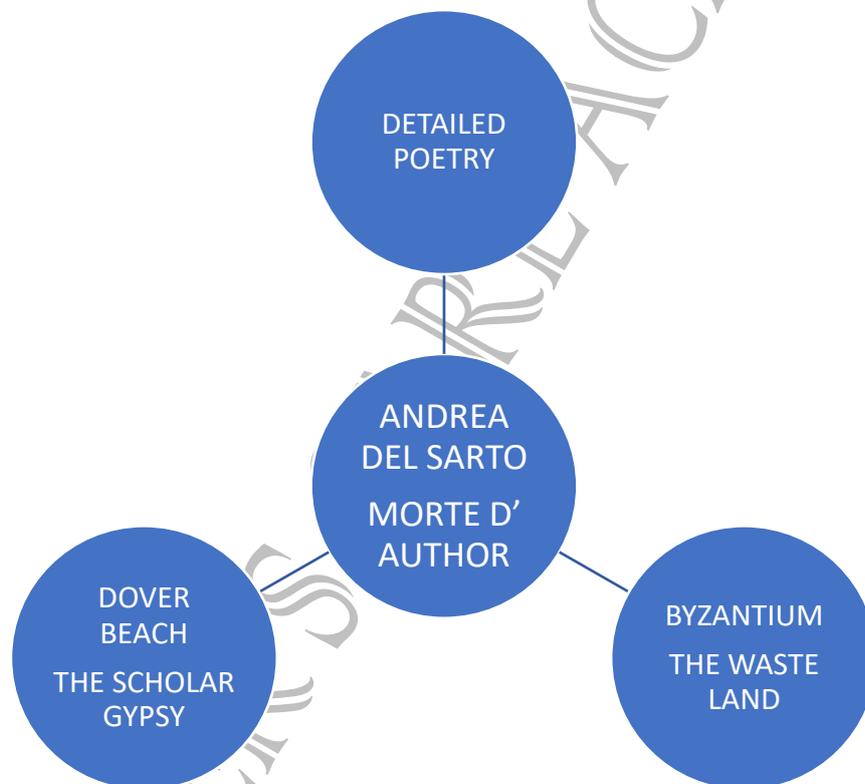
Trichy : 76399 67359

Salem : 93602 68118

PG TRB – ENGLISH - 2020-21

UNIT - IV

MODERN LITERATURE (1832 to the Present day)



Dover Beach - Mathew Arnold

Introduction

- Dover Beach by Matthew Arnold is a dramatic monologue that also has a Sonnet form.
- The poem was written when Arnold was on honeymoon with his newly wedded bride.
- The poem begins with the calm, pleasant and soothing description of Dover beach.
- Dover is a city in England that is famous for White Cliffs.
- The beach lies between England and France.
- The poet is on the England side and is watching the coast of France.
- The time is that of night

➤ **Summary and Analysis**

• **Stanza 1**

- The poem begins with **the romantic tradition style i.e. using simple language**. The poet says "*the sea is calm tonight*".
- The line is complete in itself and simply means that everything is fine and calm. In the next line, he vividly describes the vista around him.
- According to the poet, as usual, the tide is full and the moon is lightening the straits i.e. the shores.
- On the other side, i.e. the France coast, the light glimmers and then vanishes (like the twinkling of stars).
- When the light vanishes, the poet sees the White Cliffs which are shining in the moonlight on the Shore of England.
- Probably the light on the French side vanishes because White Cliffs block the rays of moonlight.
- Now for the first time (in the poem), the poet interacts with his wife.
- He requests her to come to the window side and enjoy the pleasant air of night.
- He then asks her (using the word 'Only') to focus on the edge where sea meets the land (*long line of spray*).
- The land is **Moon blanched** i.e. looking white and shiny due to the moonlight.
- In the next line, the mood suddenly changes.
- There is a shift from ecstasy to sorrow.
- The poet says "*listen!*" to the unpleasant and harsh sound of pebbles that are pulled out by the strong tides and turned back on the shore when the tides return.
- The process is continuous and the poet focuses on their rhythmic movement.
- The movement of pebbles is '*tremulous cadence slow*' i.e. they are trembling in a slow rhythmic movement.
- The rhythmic sound of pebbles mingles with that of the poem.
- This movement of the pebbles with terrible sound is of course not pleasant and brings out the note or music that is sad and never-ending.

• **Stanza 2**

- The stanza 2 begins with reference to Sophocles.
- It was the tradition of Victorians to refer to the classical poets and writers in their works.
- The poet says that Sophocles had already heard this *eternal note of sadness* while sitting on the shores of *Aegean*.

- ‘*The turbid ebb and flow*’ means movement of water in and out.
- It also refers to the loss of Faith.
- Sophocles compared eternal movement with the miseries of humans which like them are also never-ending.
- This is how he succeeded in composing painful tragedies.
- According to the poet, he can hear the same sound of sea sand and retreating tide by sitting, like Sophocles, on the Shore of the *Northern Sea* (English Channel). *Distant* means far from Sophocles.
- The term ‘*We*’ in a context refers to the poet and his bride but in a broader sense, it refers to every human.
- In this sense, the poet draws out attention to the universality and eternity of sadness.
- Stanza 3
- The term *Sea of Faith* as usually understood doesn’t simply mean religion.
- According to the poet the *Sea of Faith* once had united the whole mankind but now it has declined.
- He hears its sadness, longings and roars of pulling away of faith as night wind is hovering over the sky.
- What remains there are the naked stones which have been pulled out of the earth by the tides.
- The poet is mixing the natural happening with the human faith.
- As we know the poem was written during the Victorian age.
- At that time there was a development of industrialization that led to capitalism which further led to individualism and greed.
- The *Sea of Faith* that once existed among the mankind gradually vanished.
- The *Faith* can refer to trust humanity religion, kindness, sympathy spiritualism and so on. Thus the greed gave a death blow to this faith.
- In this sense, the whole scene which was calm and pleasant (from stanza one) can be considered as the Sea of Faith.
- But suddenly the night wind or industrialization or Science and Technology came that murdered that peace and spirituality.
- Instead, it made the greed (that was hidden because of spirituality) Naked shingles or bare.
- The whole poem including the scene, symbols, loves etc become a metaphor and make **the poem quiet symbolic.**

PG TRB 2020 – 21 ENGLISH (Unit – IV)

1) Where was Emily Dickinson born?

- A) Boston, Massachusetts
- B) Amherst, Massachusetts
- C) Washington, D.C.
- D) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

2) Which of the following poets had lasting influence on Emily Dickinson?

- A) Coleridge
- B) Longfellow
- C) Whitman
- D) Blake

3) Emily Dickenson was a member of the young women's social group named _____.

- A) Sewing Society
- B) Daughters of the Confederacy
- C) Sisters of the Soul
- D) Fellowship of Christian Athletes

4) _____ was the friend of Emily Dickenson with whom she had correspondence during her explosion of creativity.

- A) Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- B) Charles Wadsworth
- C) James Russell Lowell
- D) Oliver Wendell Holmes

5) Which one of the following was a pervasive theme in Dickinson's poetry?

- A) Politics
- B) Agriculture
- C) Immortality
- D) Women's rights

6) Identify the poetic devices in the following line: A something in a summer's noon—

- A) Apostrophe
- B) Personification
- C) Alliteration
- D) Assonance

7) _____ is the idea conveyed in the following lines. A something in a summer's Day As slow her flambeaux burn away Which solemnizes me.

- A) Day
- B) Evening
- C) Night
- D) Dawn

8) _____ is referred to in the phrase “—an Azure—a perfume” in the following lines. A something in a summer's noon— A depth—an Azure—a perfume— Transcending ecstasy.

- A) Fragrant flower
- B) Bright blue sky
- C) Summer sun
- D) Deep thought

9) What does the phrase “wizard fingers” refer to in the given lines? The wizard fingers never rest— The purple brook within the breast Still chafes its narrow bed—

- A) Magician's finger
- B) God
- C) Narrator
- D) Nature



TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY

38/23, Vaigundaperumal Koil Street, Kanchipuram-1

Mobile : 95665 35080, 97862 69980

Help Line Numbers : 9360268118, 7639967359

English



UNIT-5

PG TRB 2020-2021

Website : www.tcaexamguide.com

Mobile App : tcaexamguide

TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY, KANCHIPURAM

TNPSC-TRB- COMPUTER SCIENCE -TET COACHING CENTER



**HEAD OFFICE: NO. 38/23, VAIGUNDA PERUMAL KOIL,
SANNATHI STREET, KANCHIPURAM – 1. CELL: 9566535080**

B.Off 2: 65C, Thillai Ngr(West), 4th Cross St, Trichy – 620018

B.Off 3: Vijayaraghavachariar Memorial Hall(Opp to Sundar Lodge), Salem

Trichy : 76399 67359

Salem : 93602 68118

PG TRB ENGLISH 2020 - 21

UNIT – V

SHAKESPEARE

Author [i]

- William Shakespeare was baptized on April 26, 1564. Based on this date, many people believe that he was born on April 23. His father was John Shakespeare, from Stratford-upon-Avon, in England.
- John traded as a glover, dealt in wood, and lent money to earn interest. He also served as a town official. In 1557, he married Mary Arden. She was the youngest daughter of Robert Arden, a wealthy land owner from whom John Shakespeare's father, Richard Shakespeare, had leased land.
- John and Mary had four sons and four daughters. William was the oldest son. William and his siblings grew up on Henley Street.
- On November 28, 1582, William married Anne Hathaway. He was eighteen and she was twenty-six.
- They had three children: Susanna, and twins: Hamnet (a boy) and Judith.
- Throughout the years that followed, Shakespeare achieved the status as the most renowned playwright of Elizabethan theater.
- In 1597, he bought a rather expensive home in Stratford, called New Place.
- His family would remain there, while he traveled to London to work. He was associated with a theater named the Globe. His name appeared as one of the owners in 1599. His acting company was known as the King's Men.
- In 1608 or early 1609, the King's Men purchased and refurbished the Blackfriars Theater, in London.
- In 1612, some type of financial situation caused Shakespeare to move back to Stratford and withdraw from the daily duties of his professional career.
- He moved back one year later and continued to work in the theater.

- He spent the last few years of his life in Stratford, where it is noted that he finally died on April 23, 1616. He is buried in Holy Trinity Church, in Stratford-upon-Avon. On his tombstone, it says:
- Good Friend, for Jesus' sake, forbear To dig the dust enclosed here; Blest be the man that spares these bones And curst be he who moves my bones.
- Throughout his life, William Shakespeare wrote 37 (or more) plays, more than 154 sonnets, two lengthy narrative poems and some shorter poems.
- His work is still recognized today as a great literary achievement.
- However, over the last one hundred years, the question of authorship has become an issue of interest to many literary scholars.
- The earliest noted claim that Shakespeare's plays could have been written by someone else appeared in 1856.
- It was an article in the American journal Putnam's Monthly, written by Delia Bacon. Her article and later book entitled Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded did not achieve great success.
- But once she proposed this idea of a hidden author, others started to wonder themselves. Still today, the controversy continues over whether or not Shakespeare wrote his own plays.
- Some people claim that he would not have had the education or training to write such brilliant plays. Still, others rely on a great deal of testimony from Shakespeare's time that says he was a widely respected playwright.

Author [ii]

- William Shakespeare was probably born April 23, 1564. Shakespeare's father, John Shakespeare, was a glover and wool dealer in Stratford who eventually became a town officer until 1577 when scholars conclude that some sort of financial difficulty must have made it impossible for Shakespeare to attend university. Shakespeare's education was limited to the local grammar school at Stratford-on-Avon.
- At the age of eighteen, Shakespeare married Ann Hathaway, a woman eight years older than he. Six after their marriage their first daughter, Susanna, was born. In 1585 the twins, Judith and Hamnet, were born.
- There is a blank spot in Shakespeare's biography between 1585 and 1592 when he became known as a playwright because there is very little documentation of his life at that time.
- There is much speculation that Shakespeare's marriage was not a happy one because he spent most of the time after establishing himself as a dramatist in London while his wife and children remained in Stratford.

- Once Shakespeare made a break into the acting and play-writing world in 1592 with the first three parts of Henry VI, he became a success. Shakespeare also published two poems, Venus and Adonis (1593) and The Rape of Lucrece (1594), that made him known as a poet in addition to his mounting theatrical success.
- Shakespeare continued that rise to fame when he joined other great actors of the day in an acting company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men.
- The Lord Chamberlain's Men performed for Queen Elizabeth I on many occasions, and when James I took the English throne in 1603, he granted the Lord Chamberlain's Men a royal patent and they became the King's Men.
- Shakespeare died on April 23, 1616 and is buried in the chancel of Trinity Church in Stratford. In 1632, two of Shakespeare's fellow actors published the First Folio, a posthumous collection of his works. This collection contains thirty-six of the thirty-seven plays that make up the Shakespeare canon today.
- His works include Henry VI (1589-91), Richard III (1592-1593), The Taming of the Shrew (1593-1594), Richard II (1595), A Midsummer Night's Dream (1595-1596), Romeo and Juliet (1595-1596), Julius Caesar (1599), Hamlet (1600-1601), Othello (1604), King Lear (1605), Antony and Cleopatra (1606-1607), as well as many other historical plays and other minor comedies.
- "[C]onsidered as a complete entity, the Shakespeare canon has over the centuries obtained an unparalleled critical significance and has exerted an unprecedented influence on the development of world literature."

Bibliography

- ✓ Fido, Martin. Shakespeare. London: Galley Press, 1988.
- ✓ Levi, Peter. The Life and Times of William Shakespeare. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1988.
- ✓ Schoenbaum, S. Shakespeare: His Life, His Language, His Theater. New York: The Penguin Group, 1990.
- ✓ Shakespeare, William. "Antony and Cleopatra." Shakespeare, The Complete Works. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc. W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York, 1968.
- ✓ "Macbeth." World Literature and Its Times: Profiles of Notable Literary Works and the Historical Events That Influenced Them. Ed. Joyce Moss and Lorraine Valestuk. Vol. 3. Detroit: Gale Research Group, 2001.
- ✓ "Shakespeare, William." British Authors Before 1800. ed. Stanley Kunitz and Howard Haycraft. New York: The H.W. Wilson Company, 1952.

PG TRB 2020 – 21 ENGLISH (Unit – V)

1) In which play did Shakespeare introduce the world of fairies, with the roguish imp of folklore, Puck?

- A) The Tempest
B) As You Like It
C) Twelfth Night
D) A Midsummer Night's Dream

2) _____ according to Chaucer is a symptom of insomnia in The Book of the Duchess.

- A) Fatigue
B) Melancholy
C) depression
D) sorrow

3) The Duke of Norfolk tells Buckingham of the meeting between Henry VIII and Francis I of France at the Field of _____.

- A) the Cloth of Gold
B) Buckinghamshire
C) Yorkshire
D) Bosworth Field

4) Alcyone prays to the goddess Juno to send her a/ an _____.

- A) messenger
B) helper
C) Angelic companion
D) dream vision

5) Shakespeare depended primarily on two sources for his legendary and historical plays. Which is the most important one among the following?

- A) King Arthur's legend
B) Holinshed's Chronicles
C) Plutarch Lives
D) Legends of Charlemagne

6) The narrator of the poem The Book of the Duchess wishes _____ like Alcyone.

- A) to cry
B) to mourn
C) to sleep
D) to toil

7) Raphael Hythloday from _____.

- A) Spain
B) Portugal
C) Greece
D) Rome

8) The narrator of the poem The Book of the Duchess promised gift of _____ to Morpheus for the fulfillment of his wish.

- A) cake
B) gold & diamond
C) dinner
D) bed

9) The knight in The Book of the Duchess was _____ in the game of chess.

- A) defeated
B) chased
C) followed
D) checkmated

10) The Shepherdes Calender consists of _____.

- A) 12 eclogues
B) 12 odes
C) 12 sonnets
D) 12 lyrics



TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY

38/23, Vaigundaperumal Koil Street, Kanchipuram-1

Mobile : 95665 35080, 97862 69980

Help Line Numbers : 9360268118, 7639967359

ENGLISH



UNIT-6

PG TRB
2020-2021

Website : www.tcaexamguide.com

Mobile App : tcaexamguide

TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY, KANCHIPURAM

TNPSC-TRB- COMPUTER SCIENCE -TET COACHING CENTER



HEAD OFFICE: NO. 38/23, VAIGUNDA PERUMAL KOIL,

SANNATHI STREET, KANCHIPURAM – 1. CELL: 9566535080

B.Off 2: 65C, Thillai Ngr(West), 4th Cross St, Trichy – 620018

B.Off 3: Vijayaraghavachariar Memorial Hall(Opp to Sundar Lodge), Salem

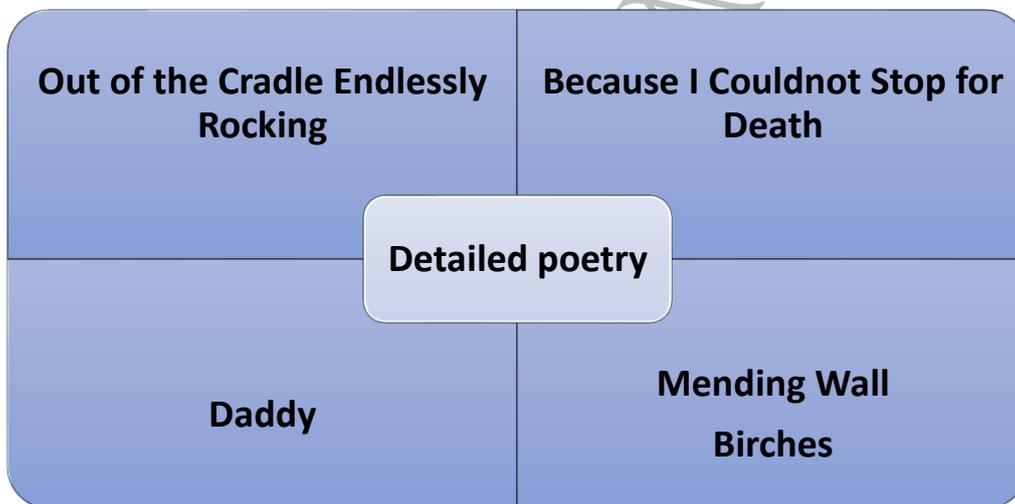
Trichy : 76399 67359

Salem : 93602 68118

PG TRB – ENGLISH – 2020-21

UNIT - VI

AMERICAN LITERATURE



DETAILED POETRY

"Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking" - Walt Whitman

About author:

- **Walter "Walt" Whitman** (May 31, 1819 – March 26, 1892) was an American poet, essayist and journalist.
- A humanist, he was a part of the transition between transcendentalism and realism, incorporating both views in his works.
- Whitman is among the most influential poets in the American canon, often called the father of free verse.
- His work was very controversial in its time, particularly his poetry collection *Leaves of Grass*, which was described as obscene for its overt sexuality.

- Born on Long Island, Whitman worked as a journalist, a teacher, a government clerk, and—in addition to publishing his poetry—was a volunteer nurse during the American Civil War.
- Early in his career, he also produced a temperance novel, *Franklin Evans* (1842). Whitman's major work, *Leaves of Grass*, was first published in 1855 with his own money.
- The work was an attempt at reaching out to the common person with an American epic.
- He continued expanding and revising it until his death in 1892.
- After a stroke towards the end of his life, he moved to Camden, New Jersey, where his health further declined. He died at age 72 and his funeral became a public spectacle.
- Whitman's sexuality is often discussed alongside his poetry.
- Though biographers continue to debate his sexuality, he is usually described as either homosexual or bisexual in his feelings and attractions.
- However, there is disagreement among biographers as to whether Whitman had actual sexual experiences with men. Whitman was concerned with politics throughout his life.
- He supported the Wilmot Proviso and opposed the extension of slavery generally.
- His poetry presented an egalitarian view of the races, and at one point he called for the abolition of slavery, but later he saw the abolitionist movement as a threat to democracy.
- Whitman's work breaks the boundaries of poetic form and is generally prose-like.
- He also used unusual images and symbols in his poetry, including rotting leaves, tufts of straw, and debris.
- He also openly wrote about death and sexuality, including prostitution. He is often labelled as the father of free verse, though he did not invent it.

Poetic theory

- Whitman wrote in the preface to the 1855 edition of *Leaves of Grass*, "The proof of a poet is that his country absorbs him as affectionately as he has absorbed it.
- "He believed there was a vital, symbiotic relationship between the poet and society.
- This connection was emphasized especially in "Song of Myself" by using an all-powerful first-person narration.
- As an American epic, it deviated from the historic use of an elevated hero and instead assumed the identity of the common people.
- *Leaves of Grass* also responded to the impact that recent urbanization in the United States had on the masses.

Notable works:

- *Franklin Evans* (1842)
- *Leaves of Grass* (1855)

- *Drum-Taps* (1865)
- *Memoranda During the War*
- *Specimen Days*
- *Democratic Vistas* (1871)

Summary:

- This poem was written in 1859 and incorporated into the 1860 edition of *Leaves of Grass*.
- It describes a young boy's awakening as a poet, mentored by nature and his own maturing consciousness.
- The poem is loose in its form, except for the sections that purport to be a transcript of the bird's call, which are musical in their repetition of words and phrases.
- The opening of the poem is marked by an abundance of repeated prepositions describing movement—out, over, down, up, from—which appear regularly later in the poem and which convey the sense of a struggle, in this case the poet's struggle to come to consciousness.
- Unlike most of Whitman's poems, "Out of the Cradle" has a fairly distinct plot line.
- A young boy watches a pair of birds nesting on the beach near his home, and marvels at their relationship to one another.
- One day the female bird fails to return. The male stays near the nest, calling for his lost mate.
- The male's cries touch something in the boy, and he seems to be able to translate what the bird is saying.
- Brought to tears by the bird's pathos, he asks nature to give him the one word "superior to all."
- In the rustle of the ocean at his feet, he discerns the word "death," which continues, along with the bird's song, to have a presence in his poetry.

Commentary

- This is another poem that links Whitman to the Romantics.
- The "birth of the poet" genre was of particular importance to Wordsworth, whose massive *Prelude* details his artistic coming-of-age in detail.
- Like Wordsworth, Whitman claims to take his inspiration from nature.
- Where Wordsworth is inspired by a wordless feeling of awe, though, Whitman finds an opportunity to anthropomorphize, and nature gives him very specific answers to his questions about overarching concepts.
- Nature is a tabula rasa onto which the poet can project himself.

PG TRB 2020 – 21 ENGLISH (Unit – VI)

1) _____ is a successful novelist in Henry James's The Lesson of the Master.

- A) Marian fancourt
B) Leon Edel
C) Paul Overt
D) Henry St George

2) _____ is in love with Marian Fancourt in Henry James's The Lesson of the Master.

- A) Leon Edel
B) Paul Overt
C) Henry St George
D) None of the above

3) _____ marries Marian Fancourt in Henry James's The Lesson of the Master.

- A) Leon Edel
B) Paul Overt
C) Henry St George
D) None of the above

4) According to Henry St George, _____ is an impediment to an artist.

- A) anger
B) love
C) marriage
D) sex

5) In Henry James's The Lesson of the Master, _____ is an armature novelist who looks up to his icon for advice to become a famous novelist.

- A) Leon Edel
B) Paul Overt
C) Henry St George
D) None of the above

6) Which of the following is NOT a novel written by Henry James?

- A) Daisy Miller
B) Portrait of a Lady
C) Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog
D) The Bostonians

7) Identify the work where the following lines appear: "Look at me well, take my lesson to heart — for it is a lesson. Let that good come of it at least that you shudder from your pitiful impression, and that this may help to keep you straight in the future. Don't become in your old age what I have in mine — the depressing, the deplorable illustration of the worship of false gods."

- A) A House of the Seven Gables
B) The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
C) The Lesson of the Master
D) The Great God Brown

8) In Henry James's The Lesson of the Master, _____ takes care of the business affairs of St George.

- A) his friend
B) his father
C) his wife
D) his apprentice



TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY

38/23, Vaigundaperumal Koil Street, Kanchipuram-1

Mobile : 95665 35080, 97862 69980

Help Line Numbers : 9360268118,7639967359

ENGLISH

INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH

PG TRB
2020-2021

UNIT-7

Website : www.tcaexamguide.com

Mobile App : tcaexamguide

TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY, KANCHIPURAM

TNPSC-TRB- COMPUTER SCIENCE -TET COACHING CENTER



HEAD OFFICE: NO. 38/23, VAIGUNDA PERUMAL KOIL,
SANNATHI STREET, KANCHIPURAM – 1. CELL: 9566535080

B.Off 2: 65C, Thillai Ngr(West), 4th Cross St, Trichy – 620018
B.Off 3: Vijiyaraghavachariar Memorial Hall(Opp to Sundar Lodge), Salem

Trichy : 76399 67359

Salem : 93602 68118

PG TRB – ENGLISH - 2020-21

UNIT – VII

INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH (Vol. 1)

Detailed
poetry

Gitanjali

Thought,
the
Paraclete

Gitanjali - Rabindranath Tagore

- Rabindranath's *Gitanjali* is originally written in Bengali language.
- The English *Gitanjali* or Song Offerings is a collection of 103 English poems of Tagore's own English translations.
- The word *Gitanjali* is composed out of *git*+ *anjali*. *Git* means song, and *anjali* means offering, thus it's meant as "*Song offerings*".

- The publication of the English version of Gitanjali paved Tagore a way to the world of English literature.
- It was in 1912 he published the Gitanjali and in 1913 he was awarded the Nobel Prize by Swedish academy.
- Rabindranath Tagore is primarily and pre-eminently a lyric poet.
- KRS Iyengar says “He wrote the largest number of lyrics ever attended by any poet”.
- Tagore composed about 2000 lyrics of incomparable beauty and sweetness.
- Its lyrics are both rich in content and form and they are noticeable for the exquisite blending of the harmony of thoughts, feelings and melody of world.

➤ Tagore’s Lyricism

- Tagore’s lyricism underwent a gradual process of evolution.
- His lyrics are authentic expression of his romantic imagination through which he looked a man, nature and human life.
- On the other hand, his early lyrics are characterized by romantic exuberance (extreme passion) and mainly deal with the various aspects of nature and beauty, which have been the favorite themes of romantic poets.
- Tagore’s lyrics are characterized by the versatility of themes, but it is the manifestation of divinity in all objects and the aspects of Universe.
- He composed lyrics on God, Love, Nature, Children, Love of the world and humanity and so on.
- No other poets even Sarojini Naidu who has been hailed as the Nightingale of India composed lyrics of such a vast variety of themes.
- In his lyrics, Tagore recaptures the theme and spirits of Indian philosophy and vividly creates the Indian atmosphere and the influence of Upanishads, The Vaishnava, Poets, The folk songs of Bengal and Kalidas.
- The Cardinal characteristics of Tagore’s lyrics are their Song like quality.
- They are meditative, reflective and remarkable for their spiritual character.
- Tagore’s English lyrics are mainly prose poems in which he uses the musical language and the incantatory tone.

Gitanjali – poem 1

Stanza I

*THOU hast made me endless
..... This frail vessel thou
emptiest
..... fresh life.*

- The 1st stanza starts mentioning the grace of God to human being.
- Tagore considers human body as a frail vessel, God intermittently repairs it's damages and fills up it with fresh life.
- God is the all master of Human being, he take care of his subjects and solve all of their problems. In that way man is made endless with the pleasure from God.

Stanza II

*This little flute of a reed thou hast
carried over hills and dales
..... new.*

- 2nd stanza says God is a great flute player or a musician and the poet is considered to a flute.
- The breath played through the flute comes as a melody and it is eternally new, it lasts forever.
- Tagore might have considered the poet as a flute and the poem comes out of his mouth as an eternal melody which is new forever.

Stanza III

*At the immortal
.....
..... birth to utterance ineffable.*

- Poet reaches in unspeakable about the characteristic of God.
- Every touch from the God touches poet's heart, this fills his heart with over joy and makes him in a state of pleasure extreme to be expressed.

Stanza IV

*Thy infinite gifts
.....
and still thou pourest,
..... room to fill.*

PG TRB 2020 – 21 ENGLISH (Unit – VII (Vol 1))

- 1) Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* won Booker prize in _____.
- A) 1992 B) 1995 C) 1997 D) 2000
- 2) Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* is set in _____.
- A) London B) Calcutta C) Mumbai D) Ayemenem
- 3) The fraternal twins Rahel and Estha are reunited in the year _____.
- A) 1969 B) 1975 C) 1985 D) 1993
- 4) _____ in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* is desperate to escape her ill-tempered father, known as Pappachi, and her bitter, long-suffering mother, known as Mammachi.
- A) Baby Kochamma B) Rahel C) Ammu Ipe D) Estha
- 5) Rahel and Estha are the children of _____.
- A) Baby Kochamma B) Pappachi C) Ammu Ipe D) Chacko
- 6) _____ is known as Baby Kochamma in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*.
- A) Naomi Ipe B) Pappachi C) Ammu Ipe D) Chacko
- 7) _____ in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* fell in love with Father Mulligan, a young Irish priest who had come to Ayemenem.
- A) Baby Kochamma B) Rahel C) Ammu Ipe D) Estha
- 8) _____ in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* delights in the misfortune of others and constantly manipulates events to bring calamity.
- A) Baby Kochamma B) Rahel C) Ammu Ipe D) Estha
- 9) What prompts Chacko to invite Margaret Kochamma and Sophie to spend Christmas in Ayemenem?
- A) The death of her second husband
B) The death of her second husband in a car accident
C) To please her and her daughter
D) To introduce her and her daughter to his family
- 10) On the way to the theater, _____ force Baby Kochamma to wave a red flag and chant a slogan and humiliating her.
- A) Communist protestors B) Marxists
C) Socialists D) Factory Workers

TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY, KANCHIPURAM

TNPSC-TRB- COMPUTER SCIENCE -TET COACHING CENTER



**HEAD OFFICE: NO. 38/23, VAIGUNDA PERUMAL KOIL,
SANNATHI STREET, KANCHIPURAM – 1. CELL: 9566535080**

**B.Off 2: 65C, Thillai Ngr(West), 4th Cross St, Trichy – 620018
B.Off 3: Vijayaraghavachariar Memorial Hall(Opp to Sundar Lodge), Salem**

Trichy : 76399 67359

Salem : 93602 68118

PG TRB – ENGLISH – 2020-21

UNIT – 7 (Vol -2)

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF INDIAN POETRY

Sarojini Naidu

- ✓ Born: 13 February, 1879
- ✓ Place of Birth: Hyderabad
- ✓ Maiden Name: Sarojini Chattopadhyay
- ✓ Special Name: The Nightingale of India
- ✓ Parents: Aghore Nath Chattopadhyay (father)
Barada Sundari Devi (mother)
- ✓ Spouse: Govindarajulu Naidu
- ✓ Children: Jayasurya, Padmaja, Randheer, and Leilamani.
- ✓ Education: University of Madras; King's College, London;
Girton College, Cambridge
- ✓ Associations: Indian National Congress
- ✓ Movements: Indian Nationalist Movement, Indian Independence Movement
- ✓ Political Ideology: Right-winged; Non-violence.
- ✓ Religious Beliefs: Hinduism
- ✓ Publications: The Golden Threshold (1905); The Bird of Time (1912); Muhammad Jinnah: An Ambassador of Unity. (1916); The Broken Wing (1917); The Sceptred Flute (1928); The Feather of the Dawn (1961)
- ✓ Passed Away: 2 March, 1949
- ✓ Memorial: Golden Threshold, Sarojini Naidu School of Arts & Communication, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India

The Queen's Rival - Sarojini Naidu

Synopsis:

- Feroz is the king of Persia. Gulnaar is his queen. In spite of the pompous palace life, the queen is not satisfied at heart.
- Though she is beautiful, she is longing for her rival. Sighing like a murmuring rose, she asks the king to give a rival to her who can compete with her beauty.
- On demand of Gulnaar, the king marries seven beautiful brides and asks them to live with Gulnaar as her maid-servants.
- The seven queens were supposed to be Gulnaar's rivals, but she continues to gaze in her mirror saying all the times that her heart was not satisfied with all those so called rivals.
- After some years, the queen Gulnaar gives birth to a baby-girl. When the princess becomes two years old, she runs to her knees to the Queen and snatches the mirror away from her hand.
- Then she wears her mother's hair-band around her head and presses her swift kiss on mirror.
- This very innocent gesture of the child makes Gulnaar laugh like a rose trembling on a plant with soft wind.
- She exclaims with joy, 'Here is my rival, O King Feroz.' Exposition: When we go through the poem under discussion, we do come to the concluding outcome of our study that Sarojini Naidu was really a natural, proficient and born poetess of her times.
- The narrations of Gulnaar's bed, her chamber and her fabric are such attractive with flower of speech that we would like to read those stanzas again and again in spite of the use of difficult words for various gems.
- The colorful muslin covering her delicate chest is compared with the crest of a bird named lapwing.
- But, in spite of her happiness, she gazed in her mirror and sighed saying, "O King, my heart is unsatisfied."
- While proceeding further, we come across the romantic dialogues spoken by both King Feroz and Queen. Gulnaar as below: "Is thy least desire unfulfilled, O Sweet?"
- Let thy mouth speak and my life be spent. To clear the sky of thy discontent" said the King.
- The Queen said, "I tire of my beauty, I tire of this, Empty splendor and shadow-less bliss; With none to envy and none gainsay (rejoin), and savor (taste) or salt hath my dream or day."
- Queen Gulnaar sighed and said, "Give me a rival, King Feroz". King Feroz ordered to his chief Vizier to send messengers over the sea to look for seven beautiful brides.

- The King said that the brides should be of glowing beauty and be appointed to be in attendance to the Queen.
- They all stood with such stunning beauty that they looked like a necklace of seven gems of attractive colors on a silken thread. In other words to say, the queens looked like seven beautiful lamps in a royal tower and seven bright petals of a most beautiful flower.
- Yet, Queen Gulnaar sighed and expressed her dissatisfaction saying, “King Feroz, where is my rival?”
- Against this background, Queen Gulnaar sat on her ivory bed adorning her delicate hair with precious jewels. She gazed in the mirror and sighed, “O King, my heart is still dissatisfied”.
- Prior to the concluding part of the poem, the poetess highlights a delicate psychological point that any power, prosperity or beauty if vested in one person becomes the cause of dissatisfaction at long.
- Rivalry in any field or aspect of life is the most essential factor for mental happiness and satisfaction.
- Monopoly, at long last, becomes like boredom. Human mind always longs for competition. It is the human nature that wishes that the efficiency, richness, strength, capability or beauty should be challenged by somebody.
- One should have opportunity of being tested one’s own worthiness of merits. Here, the Queen Gulnaar is unhappy in absence of any rival in case of her beauty.
- She was not satisfied with the rivalry of seven queens. When the poem seems advancing to its end, a turning point arises all of a sudden.
- Gulnaar is then lucky enough to have a powerful competitor. Her competitor is nobody else but her two years old daughter herself.
- One day, Queen Gulnaar’s two year old daughter was adorned with precious dress. The child, like a fairy in a forest, rushed to the Queen and snatched the mirror away from her hand.
- Then the child quickly wore her mother’s hair-band. Suddenly, with a child-like move, she planted happily a kiss on the mirror.
- Queen Gulnaar laughed like a quivering rose, saying, “O King Feroz, look, here is my rival”. Summing up, Gulnaar realized that her daughter was the real rival of hers.
- Then the poem dramatically ends with the reality of life that the parents are always happy when they see their young ones playing and doing various innocent actions and tricks around them.
- The poetess has successfully presented the psychological point of mothering and motherhood through these sonnet-like three parts of the poem.

PG TRB 2020 – 21 ENGLISH (Unit – VII (Vol 2))

- 1) _____ is the protagonist of Anita Desai's *Where shall we go for this summer?*
- A) Sita B) Raka C) Monisha D) Ila Das
- 2) Anita Desai's *Where shall we go for this summer?* is in _____ parts.
- A) two B) three C) four D) five
- 3) Part I of Anita Desai's *Where shall we go for this summer?* is titled _____.
- A) Summer B) Winter C) Spring D) Monsoon
- 4) Part III of Anita Desai's *Where shall we go for this summer?* is titled _____.
- A) Summer B) Winter C) Spring D) Monsoon
- 5) Part II of Anita Desai's *Where shall we go for this summer?* is titled _____.
- A) Summer B) Winter C) Spring D) Monsoon
- 6) Anita Desai's *Where shall we go for this summer?* begins in the _____.
- A) island of Manu B) island of Mano C) island of Minj D) island of Manori
- 7) What is the protagonist's problem in Anita Desai's *Where shall we go for this summer?*
- A) the protagonist is unhappy with her husband
- B) the protagonist is sick
- C) the protagonist is pregnant and doesn't want to deliver her baby in a toxic city
- D) the protagonist is divorced
- 8) _____ is against the idea of Sita in going to the village island Manori.
- A) her father-in-law B) her uncle C) her mother-in-law D) her husband
- 9) Manori island reminds Sita a lot of things except _____.
- A) her father B) her childhood days
- C) her first love D) her life with nature
- 10) What did Sita's father do to Sita and her siblings?
- A) guided them through Manori island
- B) narrated stories about nature
- C) gave speeches about the nation and its freedom
- D) both B and C



TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY

38/23, Vaigundaperumal Koil Street, Kanchipuram-1

Mobile : 95665 35080, 97862 69980

Help Line Numbers : 9360268118,7639967359

Mobile App : tcaexamguide

Website : www.tcaexamguide.com

PG TRB 2020-2021

ENGLISH

UNIT-8

TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY, KANCHIPURAM

TNPSC-TRB- COMPUTER SCIENCE -TET COACHING CENTER



HEAD OFFICE: NO. 38/23, VAIGUNDA PERUMAL KOIL,
SANNATHI STREET, KANCHIPURAM – 1. CELL: 9566535080

B.Off 2: 65C, Thillai Ngr(West), 4th Cross St, Trichy – 620018

B.Off 3: Vijayaraghavachariar Memorial Hall(Opp to Sundar Lodge), Salem

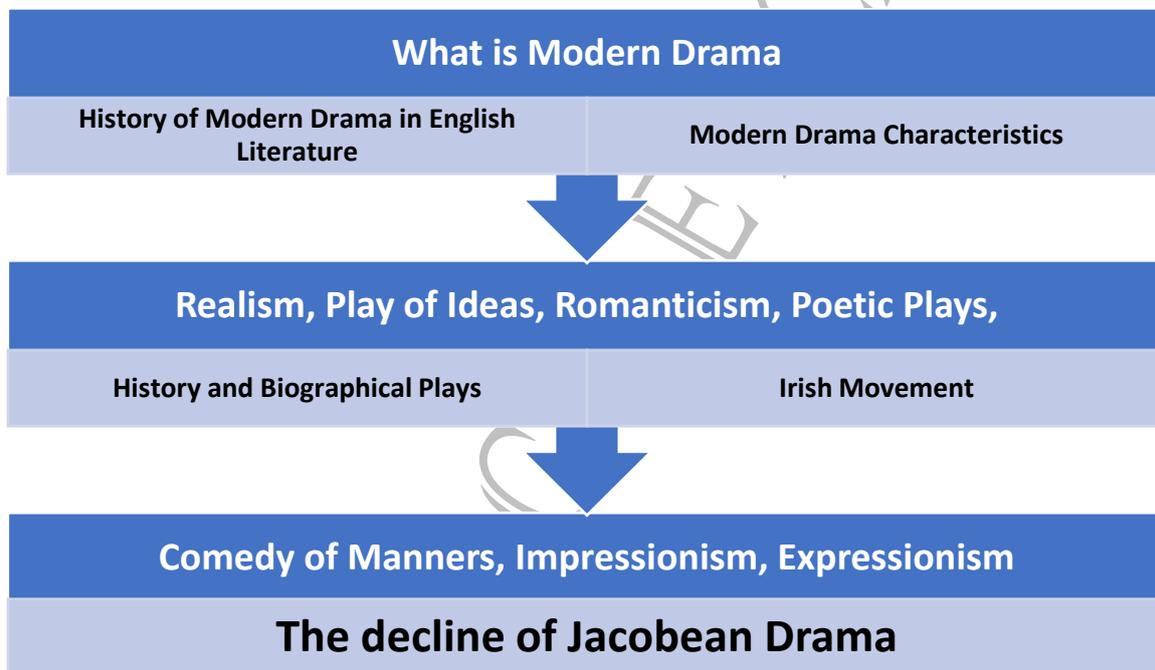
Trichy : 76399 67359

Salem : 93602 68118

PG TRB ENGLISH 2020 - 21

UNIT - VIII

APPROACHES TO LITERATURE



WHAT IS MODERN DRAMA:

- The drama which had suffered steep decline during the Victorian Age was revived with great force at the beginning of the 20th century and the course of six decades has witnessed many trends and currents in the 20th-century drama.
- The drama of Modernist Movement in England was much less innovative in technique than it was its poetry and novel.

History of Modern Drama in English Literature

- English Drama during the Modernist Period (1845-1945) A.D. falls into three categories:
1. The first and the earliest phase of modernism in English Drama is marked by the plays of G.B. Shaw (*Summary of Candida*) and John Galsworthy, which constitute the category of social drama modeled on the plays of Ibsen and.

2. The 2nd and the middle phase of Modernist English drama comprise the plays of Irish movement contributed by some elites like Yeats. In this phase, the drama contained the spirit of nationalism.
3. The 3rd and the final phase of the Modernist English Drama comprise plays of T.S. Eliot and Christopher Fry. This phase saw the composition of poetic dramas inspired by the earlier Elizabethan and Jacobean tradition.
 - The three categories reflect the three different phases as well as the three different facets of the Modern English Drama.

Modern Drama Characteristics

- **Realism**

- Realism is the most significant and outstanding quality of the Modern English Drama.
- The dramatists of the earlier years of the 20th century were interested in naturalism and it was their endeavor (try) to deal with real problems of life in a realistic technique to their plays.
- It was Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist who popularized realism in Modern Drama.
- He dealt with the problems of real life in a realistic manner of his play. His example was followed by Robertson Arthur Jones, Galsworthy and G. B. Shaw in their plays.
- Modern drama has developed the Problem Play and there are many Modern Dramatists who have written a number of problem plays in our times.
- They dealt with the problems of marriage, justice, law, administration, and strife between capital and labor in their dramas.
- They used theatre as a means for bringing about reforms in the conditions of society prevailing in their days.
- Henrik Ibsen's play *A Doll's House* is a good example of problem play.
- The problem play was a new experiment in the form and technique and dispensed with the conventional devices and expedients of theatre.

- **Play of Ideas**

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

- **Romanticism**

- The earlier dramatists of the 20th century were Realists at the core, but the passage of time brought in, a new trend in Modern Drama.
- Romanticism, which had been very dear to Elizabethan Dramatists found its way in Modern Drama and it was mainly due to Sir J.M. Barrie's efforts that the new wave of Romanticism swept over Modern Drama for some years of the 20th century.
- Barrie kept aloof from realities of life and made excursions into the world of Romance.

- **Poetic Plays**

- T.S. Eliot was the main dramatist who gave importance to poetic plays and was the realistic prose drama of the modern drama.
- Stephen Phillips, John Drink Water, Yeats etc., were from those who wrote poetic plays.

- **History and Biographical Plays**

- Another trend, visible in the Modern English drama is in the direction of using history and biography for dramatic technique.
- There are many beautiful historical and biographical plays in modern dramatic literature. Shaw's *Caesar* and *Cleopatra* are historical plays of great importance.
- John Drink Water's *Abraham Lincoln* and *Mary Stuart* are also historical plays.

- **Irish Movement**

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

- **Comedy of Manners**

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

- **Impressionism**

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

PG TRB 2020 – 21 ENGLISH (Unit – VIII)

1) Who said thus? "Our antagonist is our helper. This amicable conflict with difficulty obliges us to an intimate acquaintance with our object, and compels us to consider it in all its relations. It will not suffer us to be superficial."

- A) Mathew Arnold
B) Burke
C) S. T. Coleridge
D) T.S. Eliot

2) In which work does Mathew Arnold make this statement? "Of the literature of France and Germany, as of the intellect of Europe in general, the main effort, for now many years, has been a critical effort; the endeavour, in all branches of knowledge, theology, philosophy, history, art, science, to see the object as in itself it really is."

- A) On Translating Homer
B) Essays in Criticism
C) Culture and Anarchy
D) "The Function of Criticism at the Present Time"

3) The essay "The Function of Criticism at the Present Time" was published in _____.

- A) 1860
B) 1865
C) 1872
D) 1875

4) The essay "The Function of Criticism at the Present Time" was part of the essay collection _____.

- A) The English Poets
B) Essays in Criticism
C) Culture and Anarchy
D) Friendship's Garland

5) Mathew Arnold states that he was criticised for having made some remarks on translating _____.

- A) Virgil
B) Homer
C) Ovid
D) Boccaccio

6) What according to Mathew Arnold was the rejoinder that came after criticism on his remarks on translating Homer?

- A) He gave least importance to criticism
B) He gave excessive importance to criticism
C) He gave excessive importance to translation
D) He was not at all interested in criticism

7) In "The Function of Criticism at the Present Time", Mathew Arnold appreciates an excellent notice of _____ published in the North British Review.

- A) Keats
B) Byron
C) S.T. Coleridge
D) Wordsworth



TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY

38/23, Vaigundaperumal Koil Street, Kanchipuram-1

Mobile : 95665 35080, 97862 69980

Help Line Numbers : 9360268118, 7639967359

ENGLISH

PG TRB
2020-2021



UNIT-9

Website : www.tcaexamguide.com

Mobile App : tcaexamguide

TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY, KANCHIPURAM

TNPSC-TRB- COMPUTER SCIENCE -TET COACHING CENTER



HEAD OFFICE: NO. 38/23, VAIGUNDA PERUMAL KOIL,
SANNATHI STREET, KANCHIPURAM – 1. CELL: 9566535080

B.Off 2: 65C, Thillai Ngr(West), 4th Cross St, Trichy – 620018
B.Off 3: Vijayaraghavachariar Memorial Hall(Opp to Sundar Lodge), Salem

Trichy : 76399 67359

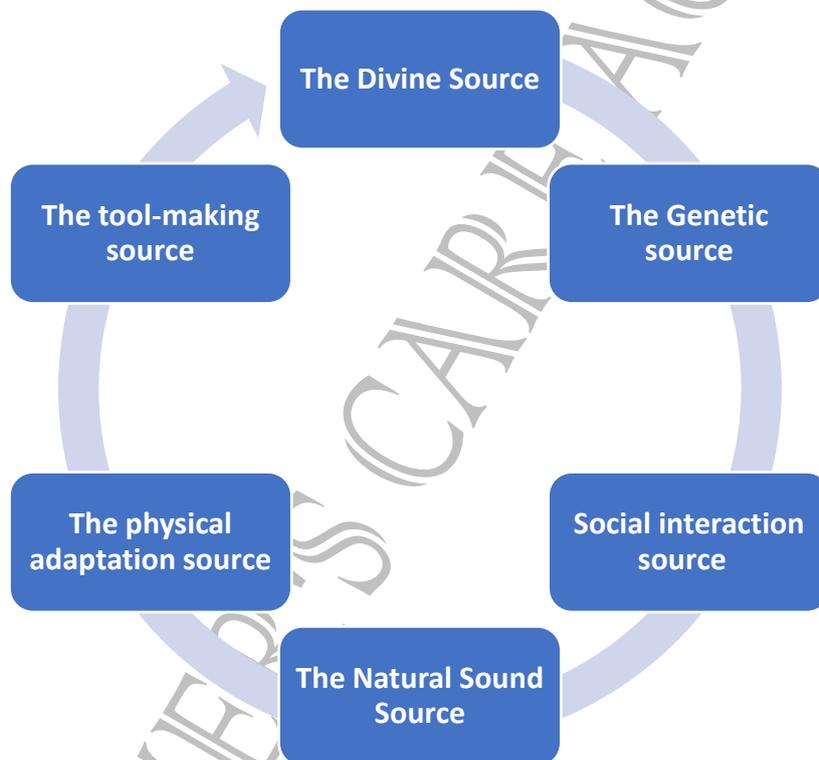
Salem : 93602 68118

PG TRB 2020 – 21 – ENGLISH

UNIT-IX

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Origin of Language



The divine source

- In the biblical tradition, as described in the book of Genesis, God created Adam and “whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof.”
- Alternatively, following a Hindu tradition, language came from Sarasvati, wife of Brahma, creator of the universe.
- In most religions, there appears to be a divine source who provides humans with language. In an attempt to rediscover this original divine language, a few experiments have been carried out, with rather conflicting results.

- The basic hypothesis seems to have been that, if human infants were allowed to grow up without hearing any language around them, then they would spontaneously begin using the original God-given language.
- The Greek writer Herodotus reported the story of an Egyptian pharaoh named Psammetichus (or Psamtik) who tried the experiment with two newborn babies more than 2,500 years ago.
- After two years of isolation except for the company of goats and a mute shepherd;
- The children were reported to have spontaneously uttered, not an Egyptian word, but something that was identified as the Phrygian word bekos, meaning “bread.”
- The pharaoh concluded that Phrygian, an older language spoken in part of what is modern Turkey, must be the original language. That seems very unlikely.
- The children may not have picked up this “word” from any human source, but as several commentators have pointed out, they must have heard what the goats were saying.
- First remove the -kos ending, which was added in the Greek version of the story, then pronounce beas you would the English word bed without -d at the end. Can you hear a goat?
- King James the Fourth of Scotland carried out a similar experiment around the year 1500 and the children were reported to have spontaneously started speaking Hebrew, confirming the King’s belief that Hebrew had indeed been the language of the Garden of Eden.
- It is unfortunate that all other cases of children who have been discovered living in isolation, without coming into contact with human speech, tend not to confirm the results of these types of divine-source experiments.
- Very young children living without access to human language in their early years grow up with no language at all.
- If human language did emanate from a divine source, we have no way of reconstructing that original language, especially given the events in a place called Babel, “because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth,” as described in the book of Genesis in the Bible (11: 9).

The natural sound source

- A quite different view of the beginnings of language is based on the concept of natural sounds.
- The basic idea is that primitive words could have been imitations of the natural sounds which early men and women heard around them.
- When an object flew by, making a CAW-CAW sound, the early human tried to imitate the sound and used it to refer to the thing associated with the sound.

- And when another flying creature made a COO-COO sound, that natural sound was adopted to refer to that kind of object.
- The fact that all modern languages have some words with pronunciations that seem to echo naturally occurring sounds could be used to support this theory.
- In English, in addition to cuckoo, we have splash, bang, boom, rattle, buzz, hiss, screech, and forms such as bow-wow.
- In fact, this type of view has been called the “bow-wow theory” of language origin. Words that sound similar to the noises they describe are examples of onomatopoeia.
- While it is true that a number of words in any language are onomatopoeic, it is hard to see how most of the soundless things as well as abstract concepts in our world could have been referred to in a language that simply echoed natural sounds.
- We might also be rather skeptical about a view that seems to assume that a language is only a set of words used as “names” for things.
- It has also been suggested that the original sounds of language may have come from natural cries of emotion such as pain, anger and joy.
- By this route, presumably, Ouch! came to have its painful connotations.
- But Ouch! and other interjections such as Ah!, Ooh!, Wow! or Yuck!, are usually produced with sudden intakes of breath, which is the opposite of ordinary talk.
- We normally produce spoken language on exhaled breath.
- Basically, the expressive noises people make in emotional reactions contain sounds that are not otherwise used in speech production and consequently would seem to be rather unlikely candidates as source sounds for language.

Social interaction source

- Another proposal involving natural sounds has been called the “yo-he-ho” theory.
- The idea is that the sounds of a person involved in physical effort could be the source of our language, especially when that physical effort involved several people and the interaction had to be coordinated.
- So, a group of early humans might develop a set of hums, grunts, groans and curses that were used when they were lifting and carrying large bits of trees or lifeless hairy mammoths.
- The appeal of this proposal is that it places the development of human language in a social context.
- Early people must have lived in groups, if only because larger groups offered better protection from attack.

PG TRB 2020 – 21 ENGLISH (Unit – IX)

1) Which of these languages is mutually intelligible (comprehensible) with English?

- A) Frisian
B) Dutch
C) German
D) None of the above

2) Which of the following languages are not mutually intelligible?

- A) Norwegian and Swedish
B) Spanish and Portuguese
C) Italian and German
D) Dutch and Afrikaans

3) English is a member of the language family known as _____.

- A) Armenian languages
B) Balto-slavic languages
C) Indo-Iranian languages
D) Germanic languages

4) What is the closest linguistic relative to modern English?

- A) German
B) Dutch
C) Danish
D) Frisian

5) _____ is the language of Rom people or Gypsies.

- A) German
B) Russian
C) Punjabi
D) Romany

6) Romany is most closely related to which of these modern languages?

- A) Russian
B) Yiddish
C) Punjabi
D) Romanian

7) Punjabi is descended from _____.

- A) Gaelic
B) Parsi
C) Urdu
D) Sanskrit

8) Which of the following languages do not belong to Germanic language group?

- A) German
B) English
C) Danish
D) Uralic

9) Which of the following does NOT belong to the Slavic language group?

- A) Polish
B) Russian
C) Ukrainian
D) Kurdish

10) Kurdish is a member of the _____ group.

- A) Germanic languages
B) Iranian language
C) Armenian languages
D) Balto-slavic languages



TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY

38/23, Vaigundaperumal Koil Street, Kanchipuram-1

Mobile : 95665 35080, 97862 69980

Help Line Numbers : 9360268118,7639967359

English

PRINCIPLES OF LITERARY CRITICISM

PG TRB
2020-2021

UNIT-10

Website : www.tcaexamguide.com

Mobile App : tcaexamguide

TEACHER'S CARE ACADEMY, KANCHIPURAM

TNPSC-TRB- COMPUTER SCIENCE -TET COACHING CENTER



**HEAD OFFICE: NO. 38/23, VAIGUNDA PERUMAL KOIL,
SANNATHI STREET, KANCHIPURAM – 1. CELL: 9566535080**

B.Off 2: 65C, Thillai Ngr(West), 4th Cross St, Trichy – 620018

B.Off 3: Vijiyaraghavachariar Memorial Hall(Opp to Sundar Lodge), Salem

Trichy : 76399 67359

Salem : 93602 68118

PG TRB ENGLISH 2020 – 21

UNIT- X

PRINCIPLES OF LITERARY CRITICISM

ARISTOTLE

Mimesis:

- Mimesis is the act of creating in someone's mind, through artistic representation - an idea or ideas that the person will associate with past experience.
- Roughly translated as "imitation," mimesis in poetry is the act of telling stories that are set in the real world.
- The events in the story need not have taken place, but the telling of the story will help the listener or viewer to imagine the events taking place in the real world.

Hamartia:

- The word means almost directly as "error," though it is often rendered more elaborately as "tragic flaw."
- Tragedy, according to Aristotle, involves the downfall of a hero, and this downfall is effected by some error on the part of the hero.
- This error need not be an overarching moral failing: it could be a simple matter of not knowing something or forgetting something.

Anagnorisis:

- This word translates as "recognition" or "discovery."
- In tragedy, it describes the moment where the hero, or some other character, passes from ignorance to knowledge.
- This could be recognition of a long lost friend or family member, or it could be a sudden recognition of some fact about oneself, as is the case with Oedipus.
- Anagnorisis often occurs at the climax of a tragedy in tandem with peripeteia.

Mythos:

- Dealing with tragedy, this word is usually translated as "plot," but unlike "plot," mythos can be applied to all works of art.
- Not so much a matter of what happens and in what order, mythos deals with how the elements of a tragedy come together to form a coherent and unified whole.
- The overall message or impression that we come away with is what is conveyed to us by the mythos of a piece.

Katharsis:

- This word was normally used in ancient Greece by doctors to mean "purgation" or by priests to mean "purification."
- In the context of tragedy, Aristotle uses it to talk about a purgation or purification of emotions.
- Presumably, this means that katharsis is a release of built up emotional energy, much like a good cry.
- After katharsis, we reach a more stable and neutral emotional state.

Peripeteia:

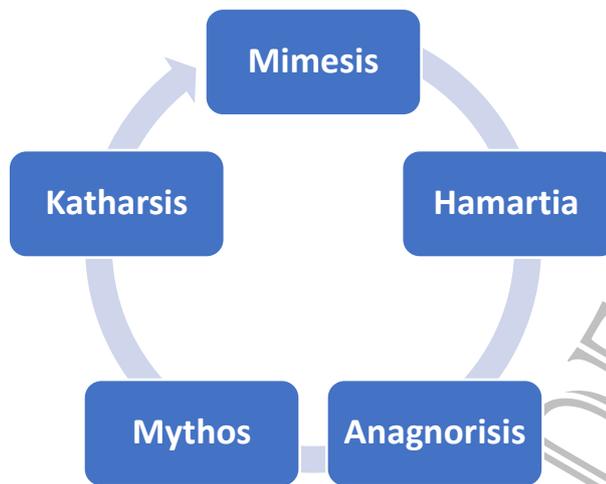
- A reversal, either from good to bad or bad to good.
- Peripeteia often occurs at the climax of a story, often prompted by anagnorisis.
- Indeed, we might say that the peripeteia is the climax of a story.
- It is the turning point in the action, where things begin to move toward a conclusion.

Lusis:

- Literally "untying," the lusis is all the action in a tragedy from the climax onward.
- All the plot threads that have been woven together in the desis are slowly unraveled until we reach the conclusion of the play.

Desis:

- Literally "tying," the desis is all the action in a tragedy leading up to the climax.
- Plot threads are craftily woven together to form a more and more complex mess.
- At the peripeteia, or turning point, these plot threads begin to unravel in what is called the lusis, or denouement.

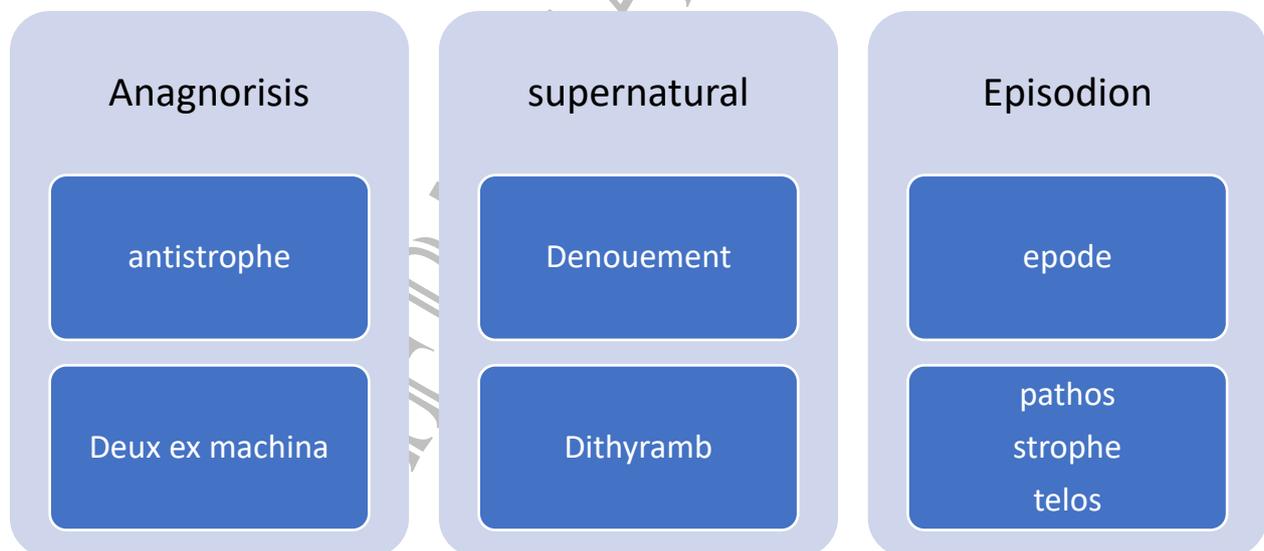


Aristotle uses a number of Greek terms in “The Poetics” that have become a part of our literary lexicon. Review the terms below and think of examples of texts that use each one.

Anagnorisis: recognition by the tragic hero of some truth about his or her identity or actions that accompanies the reversal of the situation in the plot (peripeteia).

antistrophe: the second section of the chorus

Deus ex machina: the intervention of an unexpected or invented character, device or event to resolve a plot.



Aristotle is disdainful of deus ex machina as a device to resolve plot situations in tragedy, as a tragedy must unravel because of the inner logic of the piece - not from a sudden intervention of the Gods (or the author).

Denouement: the unraveling of the plot following the climax; often begins immediately once the peripeteia passes

Dithyramb: choral poetry (that eventually evolved into the choral song)

PG TRB ENGLISH 2020 -21 (Unit – X)

1. _____ is the pseudonym of Charles Lamb.
A) Charles
B) Anne
C) Elia
D) Dyer
2. In “Ode to the West Wind,” why does the speaker identify so closely with the west wind?
A) He believes both are “tameless, and swift, and proud”.
B) He recognizes that both cause others to “tremble and despoil themselves”.
C) He laments that they have both fallen “upon the thorns of life”.
D) He knows that both can lift “a wave, a leaf, a cloud”.
3. Complete this line from "The Tyger": "Did he smile his work to see? Did he who made the _____ make thee?"
A) World
B) Lamb
C) Heart
D) Brain
4. _____ is a pastoral snapshot of a young woman working alone in a field in the Highlands of Scotland, singing a plaintive song in Gaelic.
A) The Solitary Reaper
B) Intimations of Immortality
C) Descriptive Sketches
D) Daffodils
5. What was the title of Blake's first "prophetic book"?
A) The Book of Thel
B) The Marriage of Heaven and Hell
C) Songs of Experience
D) Uziel
6. Mr Knightley is Emma's?
A) brother-in-law
B) cousin
C) brother
D) father
7. Lockwood is a character in:
A) Shirley
B) Wuthering Heights
C) Jane Eyre
D) Villette
8. They stretched in never-ending line, along the margin of a bay: Ten thousand saw I at a glance, Tossing their heads in sprightly dance. What is the figure of speech used in the above lines?
A) Metaphor
B) Personification
C) Hyperbole
D) Assonance
9. In Blake’s “The Tyger,” the images of the hammer and anvil portray the Creator as
A) blacksmith
B) sculptor
C) painter
D) carpenter
10. How old is Emma at the start of the novel?
A) 19
B) 20
C) 25
D) 27



Teacher's Care Academy

**HEAD OFFICE : 38/23, Vaigundaperumal Koil Street,
Kancheepuram-1.**

CONTACT : 95665 35080; 97862 69980

**TNPSC/PG-TRB/TET/SPL. TEACHER (DRAWING)/BEO
TRB POLYTECHNIC/COMPUTER SCIENCE - COACHING CENTRE
(Classes : Saturday, Sunday & Govt. Holidays)**

BRANCH OFFICE :

BranchOffice 1 : 65C, Thillai Nagar (West), 4th Cross Street, Trichy - 620018.

BranchOffice 2 : Vijayaraghavachariar Memorial Hall (Opp to Sundar Lodge), Salem- 636007.

CONTACT : TRICHY: 76399 67359; SALEM: 93602 68118

ENGLISH

MORE INFORMATION

 **Website : www.tcaexamguide.com**

 **Play Store : [tcaexamguide](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=tcaexamguide)**

 **YouTube : [Teacher's Care Academy](https://www.youtube.com/Teacher's+Care+Academy)**

 **Mail : tcaexamguide@gmail.com**

 **facebook : [tcaexamguide](https://www.facebook.com/tcaexamguide)**

 **Whatsapp : [95665 35080;](https://wa.me/9566535080)**

Mobile / Office: 97862 69980; 93602 68118; 76399 67359

