

Key Answers

Part I: Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate terms/expressions (0.25pt for each correct answer)

1. Spiritual 2. Ordinary, extraordinary 3 Destruction/meaninglessness 4 . Allusion 5. Sigmund Freud
6. Nineteenth 7. Emile Zola , United States 8. Charles Darwin 9. Make it New 10. Symbolic/psychological.

Part II (12.5pts): What are the features in the extracts below, which would lead you classify them as being realist, naturalist or modernist? Read the texts carefully then complete the table bellow

1.

Literary movement (0,25pts)	Readerly/ Writerly (0,25)	Stylistic and /or Thematic features
Text 01 Realism	Readerly	1.Third person Omniscient narrator : the narrator is an omniscient that tells about the conditions of factory workers . 2. The language is non –foregrounded : It tells of a familiar situation which is the exploitation of the working class. 3. The use of the dialogue Between the works manager and the son of Mr Dupret. (1,5pt)
Text 02 Modernism	Writerly	1. The use of the first person narrator (I) -2 The stream of consciousness technique: the character expresses a sense of alienation through a chain of thoughts , impressions, and feelings that flow in a continuous, uninterrupted manner. The technique involves free association(dissociative thought) and repetition (1pt)
Text 03 Realism	Readerly	1. Third person Omniscient narrator: the narrator is an omniscient that depicts a number of characters attending a party for the higher class. 2. The language is non-foregrounded and tells about a gathering of the higher-class society in St Petersburg 3. Characterization: the text contains a detailed description a large number of characters: Prince Vasili's daughter, Helene, Princess Bolkonskaya, Prince Vasili's son, Hippolyte, Mortemart, The Abbe Morio.(1,5pt)
Text 04 Naturalism	Readerly	1. Third person Omniscient narrator : it refers to the character using the pronouns He and she 2.The use of informal speech that indicates the background of the characters "My home reg'lar livin' hell! Damndes' place! Reg'lar hell! Why do I come an' drin' whisk' here thish way? (Jimmie is a lower class) 3. The non-foregrounded language depicts Jimmie's world indicating the factors (drunkard, violent parents) that forced Jimmie into drinking. (1,5pt)
Text 05 Modernism	Writerly	The language does not tell but shows a child's perception of the world (the experience of childhood) through the baby vocabulary(baby tuckoo,once upon a time, moccow,) (0,5 pt)
Text 06 Realism	Readerly	1. Third person omniscient narrator 2. The language describes the unbearable life in the Oblonsky's household due to the father's infidelity, which shows the impact of unhappy marriage on the life of the family members. 1. Characterization: the text involves a mention of a number of characters; the wife, the husband, the children, the English governess, the housekeeper, the coachman, the kichen-maid, the man-cook. (1,5pt)

Text 07 Modernism	Writerly	1. Third person limited perspective: the narrator is outside the realm of the story but knows about a limited number of characters(one character in the text) 2. Stream of Consciousness: the character expresses a series of thoughts which are not logically related to each other(winter, Academy...a picture ...a...people moving about , someone just behind saying, ‘that is the plein-air, these are the plein-airistes) . The technique in this text involves the use of repetition and punctuation in an unconventional way (The win-ter may—pass.... The win-ter...may pass. The winter may...pass)
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Part III: Explain the following statements (**1.5pts for each correct answer**)

1. The transcendentalists, in keeping with the individualistic nature of their philosophy, believed that all knowledge depends on Self –reliance. The concept refers to the individual rejecting institutionalized knowledge also known as knowledge of the past and exercising human thinking. They believe that the individual can find clues to keeping in touch with his soul (self –knowledge) and nature(as a living mystery) through personal experience.
2. The difference between Stephen Crane’s Maggie and Charles Dickens’ David Copperfield lies in the Naturalist principle of determinism. It is the idea the individual’s life is shaped by forces outside the individual’s control. In Crane’s work, Maggie’s moral downfall(dating pete and prostitution) is caused by her social circumstances(poverty, drunkard abusive mother and brother, bad neighborhood, Pete’s infidelity and exploitation). Maggie is a victim of environment that shaped her life without control despite all her attempts to improve herself.
3. Charles’ Dicken’s work shows the importance of the family bonds in the individual’s life. In the novel, each one of the of three characters David,Ham, Emily and Dora had to suffer exploitation or undergo psychological problems throughout their upbringing because they were deprived of their biological parents (David, Ham and Emily have been abused, forced into working while Dora has grown into a spoiled and irresponsible woman). The novel also shows that marriage must be based on Equality and mutual respect or it will be doomed into failure. David’s mother’s marital life was miserable because she had a weak personality which allowed Mr Murdstone to prove his superiority over her.