**Question Bank 2010- ’11 – Grade 12**

1. **Compare uses/and or abuses of power as a theme in novels you have studied. Say what this theme and presentation contributes to each work you discuss.**

 **2. Say what the titles of two individual works you have studied indicated to you at the**

 **outset. In what way were your first impressions reinforced or altered as you read**

 **and explored each work?**

1. **Compare and contrast the subject matter and style of two or three works you have**

**Studied, which highlight regional locality, saying in each case what is gained by this local focus.**

1. **“Man is a strange animal and makes strange use**

**of his own nature…”**

**Discuss some of the attitudes towards human nature, its tensions and satisfactions, which you have identified in two texts you have studied. Compare the ways in which they have been presented.**

1. **Literature admits conflicts between good and bad as well as between good and**

 **evil. Choose two texts to illustrate this generalization and why both types of**

 **conflict might be important.**

1. **Often enough the novelist favors certain characters, even waxing sentimental**

 **about them, and becomes annoyed with others, even feeling contemptuous of**

 **them: one way or another, the reader detects bias in the portrayal of the society.**

 **How far have you found your chosen novelists to be biased or unbiased in their**

 **presentation of their characters and what has been the resulting effect in each**

 **novel?**

1. **In novels and short stories, characters tend to have both an .inner life and a public**

 **life. Both of these may be part of the fiction, if not equally so in every work.**

 **Choose examples from your reading to discuss how and how effectively these two**

 **aspects of human existence are presented.**

1. **“In the end is my beginning.”**

**This is a statement made by an author to describe how he organizes his works. What so you understand by the sentence and how does it cast light on the literary strategies employed in two works you have studied?**

1. **Some writers present a world view that is pessimistic and disorderly, while others**

**present a world of hope and possibility. How and to what extent, do your writers reflect these views in two works you have studied?**

1. **“It is impossible for Literature to be completely objective.” How and to what**

**extent, does this statement apply to two works you have studied?**

1. **Literature is often about crossing boundaries, both physically and mentally.**

**In what ways and to what extent, does the crossing of boundaries contribute**

**to two works you have studied.**

1. **Conversations are one of the tools most commonly used by writers of fiction to**

**Develop their characters. Compare how writers in your study of novels have employed particular conversations a s a means of characterization.**

1. **Health and sickness may appear in the works of writers either in plots,**

 **characters, imagery or themes. In what ways and to what effect have writers used**

 **health and sickness in two works you have studied?**

1. **“Some reader succeed in hypnotizing the reader; others compel the reader to**

**think.” Compare and contrast two texts that you have studied in the light of this**

**statement.**

1. **To what extent have writers used sensory details to enhance their writing?**
2. **“A writer cannot put literature and politics without failing as a writer.” How far**

**does writing you have studied confirm or question this view?**

1. **“Tension is a necessity in all works of art.” Saying what you mean by “tension”**

**in literature, discuss how far you agree with this view.**

1. **“It is impossible to escape history…you never throw off the shackles of the past.”**

**In what ways and to what extent is the reference to the past a significant element in two of the novels you have studied?**

1. **Some writers establish precisely the time and /or place in which their works**

**unfold; others are less precise. Discuss the effects and effectiveness of the techniques used to establish time and place in two of the novels you have studied.**

1. **“Not rounding off, but opening out.” Comment upon the way the writers of the**

**novel and short story deal with the ending in relation to the whole. In your answer you should refer to two or three novels or short stories you have studied.**

1. **In what ways and to what effect have writers in your study made use of illustrative**

 **elements such as anecdotes, analogies, allusions and the like in their works?**

1. **“A literary work is not a mere play of the imagination, but a reflection of**

 **contemporary manners and customs.” Discuss the validity of this statement in**

 **relation to two or three works you have studied.**