

Quiz #1 A (8/29/23)

(circle or mark your answer clearly... ambiguous marking will be counted as incorrect... write out the letter if necessary)

- 1) Dr. Naqvi spent a *considerable amount of time* in his lecture "What is History? and Deconstructing the *Parha Likha* View of History" discussing which of the following
 - a) the calamity of the partition and the violent events that occurred
 - b) the key elements of Mughal History
 - c) clarifying the "theory of history" in the works of Lenin and the famed historian Hayden White - the key philosophical ideas behind the concept of "deconstruction"
 - d) the historical evolution of the RSS & the BJP in India (the Hindutva movement) from 1857 - today
 - e) the ways in which colonialism has destroyed, divided and weakened the Muslims of India
 - f) none of the above
- 2) Dr. Naqvi read out a long passage in Urdu from
 - a) Mirza Ghalib
 - b) Faiz Ahmed Faiz
 - c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - d) Nasir Abbas Nayyar
 - e) Maulana Syed Abul Ala Maudoodi
 - f) ~~He did not read out any long passage in Urdu~~
- 3) Dr Naqvi talked about the word "population" and introduced its etymology. This introduction of this discussion of "population" and "peoples" in his lecture was designed/primarily to illustrate which of following ideas/points;
 - a) that the idea of populations and people's has been around for centuries in a somewhat stable and unchanging form... in other-words there is nothing new about the notion of "population" and "peoples."
 - b) that the idea of population was actually invented by Muslim Sociologist Ibn Khaldun and then stolen by the Colonial West
 - c) that we need to be concerned about the rapid growth in populations because we can no longer feed humanity
 - d) to help illustrate why "presentism" is a useful way to think about history and why we need to adopt a "presentist" style or approach towards history
 - e) none of the above
- 4) According to Dr Naqvi one of the key attributes of matter is that it is always identical to itself and remains largely stable and unchanging over time (in part "matter" was discussed as a contrast to 'form' which is always changing, subjective and unstable).
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 5) It can be said that Dr Naqvi thinks we should, ideally and critically, learn to view the history of Pakistan as effectively the history of a *collective singularity*.
 - a) ~~True~~
 - b) False
- 6) One of the claims that Dr Naqvi made quite emphatically was that the *partition is over!* In other words ~~his advice~~ was that we need not dwell on the past and should look to the future.
 - a) ~~True~~
 - b) False

Quiz #1 B (8/29/23)

1. Chatterjee is making the case that unlike other great nations of antiquity, like Greece or Rome, India cannot claim to have anything resembling a great ancient nation.

a) True

b) False

✓ 2. According to Chatterjee, a key element of a rashtra (the nation state), or the term which effectively connects the nation to the state, is:

population (one word) people ✓

3. According to Chatterjee, what is the key conceptual distinction, one that is distinctively modern, between an Empire and the Nation-State

=

X

(two words) (2 points)

4. It would be fair to say that, in his short article, Chatterjee is making an argument in favor of the following claim: that even though the Indian nation is a modern idea, it is geography, language, religion and culture that connects the people of modern India with ancient India.

X a) True
b) False

5. Chatterjee invokes (uses) the example of Mohenjo-daro, the famous ancient city of the Indus Valley to make one of his points about the question of national belonging, identity and ones relation to the past

a) True
b) False

X

6. One of the arguments Chatterjee seems to be making is that ancient history is a shared inheritance that can be claimed by many different nations.

a) True
b) False

✓

Quiz #2A (8/31/23)

1. Jalal argues in favor of classifying India into three broad historical stages or periods: The Ancient Hindu Period, the pre-Modern Muslim period and the modern colonial and British periods.
 a) True b) False
2. In the second chapter on Indian antiquity, Jalal makes the novel historical case that Buddhism did not actually emerge from the Indian sub-continent but originated in fact from China (the Uyghur region) and came to India only after the reign of Ashoka.
 a) True b) False
3. In her brief summary of ancient history, Jalal is making the general case that ancient and early medieval India (before the arrival of Islam) was far less dynamic, primarily because it had a stable regional center of power in Northern India first under the Gupta Empire and then the Chola Empire
 a) True b) False
3. Jalal, unfortunately, seems to make the case in Chapter 3 that Islam, spread in India largely through force and because of the superior strength of the invading Arab militaries.
 a) True b) False
4. To illustrate Islamic Architecture, one of the diagrams that Jalal shows in chapter 3, is of
 - a) the Kaaba in Mecca
 - b) the Taj Mahal
 - c) the Qutub Minar in Delhi
 - the Red Fort in Delhi
5. One of the claims that Jalal makes is that under the new Muslim Empires in India, sovereignty was consolidated and highly centralized under a single Caliph/ruler and so can be seen as a pre-modern version of 17th century absolute monarchies in Europe.
 a) True b) False
6. In chapter three, which of the following does Jalal claim to be the most influential Muslim group/class:
 - a) the Sovereigns/Emperors
 - b) the intellectuals
 - c) the 'ulama
 - d) the sufis
 - e) the peasants
 - f) the warriors
 - g) the traders

Submit this and then go to canvas and do the writing exercise ... turn this in and you can use open book for the canvas portion.

Quiz #9 - 09/28/23

(circle or mark your answer clearly... ambiguous marking will be counted as incorrect)

- 1) What did Wajid Ali send to the British exhibition in Crystal Palace
 - a) Peacocks
 - b) his Throne
 - c) a crate of Mangoes
 - d) A troupe of Dancing Girls
 - e) his Crown
 - f) an Ivory Chess Set
- 2) According to the film, Lord Dalhousie favorite thing to eat in India was
 - a) Apples and Pears
 - b) Peaches
 - c) Chicken Tikka
 - d) Cherries
 - e) Mango
 - f) Samosa
- 3) The King of Avadh (Owadh), Wajid Ali Shah had approximately X concubines
 - a) 4
 - 40
 - c) 400
 - d) 4000
 - e) none he only had 4 wives
- 4) Who stole Mirza Ali's chess set
 - a) a stray dog
 - b) the cook
 - c) the maid
 - d) Outram, the English Resident
 - e) his friend Mir Ali
 - f) none of the above
- 5) Whose wife was having an affair
 - a) Outram's
 - b) Wajid Ali Shah
 - c) Mirza Ali's (the heavy set guy played by Sanjeev Kumar)
 - c) Mir Ali's (the other chess player, played by Saeed Jaffrey)
 - no one wife's was shown having an affair
- 6) The film is set in the years just before
 - a) the War of Independence (or the Mutiny)
 - b) the Battle of Buxar
 - c) the end of Aurangzeb's rule
 - the Battle of Plassey
 - e) during the reign of Shah Jahan
 - e) none of the above
- 7) The movie shows how the real addiction of the aristocrats Mirza & Mir Ali was not chess but opium.
 - a) true
 - b) false
- 8) In the final scene Mir Ali shoots Mirza Ali with a pistol, but misses
 - a) true
 - b) false
- 9) The movie shows that Waged Ali did not fight the British, he disarmed his forces, and peacefully abdicated his throne, so effectively there was no battle scene between the British forces of Awadh
 - a) true
 - b) false
- 10) In the end the character played by Shaban Azmi, divorces Mirza Ali and becomes one of Wajid Ali Shah's concubines
 - a) true
 - b) false

Quiz #3 - 09/05/23

(circle or mark your answer clearly... ambiguous marking will be counted as incorrect... write out the letter if necessary)

- 1) At the opening of class, Dr. Naqvi showed

- a) an Insta videos of cats, painted green and white, "singing" the Qaumi Tarana
- b) a Qawwali by Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan
- c) a clip from the movie "Gandhi"
- d) a clip from some old footage of the partition, showing people migrating on bull carts
- e) A Qawwali rendition of one of Amir Khusro's poems "Zehaal-E-Miskeen"
- f) a rendition of the Qaumi Tarāñāh sung by Hindu school children in a small Sindhi village
- g) a rendition of the Indian National Anthem, Jana-gana-mana, composed by Rabindranath Tagore
- g) none of the above

- 2) The purpose of showing the clip was (in a few words)

- Show the use of language back in that era.
- I remember 1980. (2 pts)

- 3) Dr. Naqvi suggested that monolingualism was one of the primary attributes of the pre-modern past

- a) True
 b) False

- 4) One of the claims Dr. Naqvi made was that *Language*, like matter, has a certain material force, and that it is not merely a subjective or ideal element within the mind.

- a) True
b) False

- 5) Which concept in yesterday's lecture is similar to (or adds depth to) the notion of a collective singularity. (answer using one word only)

mononogamy modernity.

- 6) Dr. Naqvi suggested that the Mughal administration, especially under Aurangzeb, tried to impose Persian on the population but failed

- a) True
 b) False'

- 7) Dr. Naqvi supported the historical claim that Urdu originally referred to the language spoken by "lashkars" (warriors and soldiers serving in the Mughal military camps)

- a) True
b) False

- 8) The following claim "A Language is just a dialect with an Army"

- a) would not be supported by Dr. Naqvi as it goes against the essence of his claim about dialects
- b) would be supported by Dr. Naqvi

- 9) Dr. Naqvi claimed that while Arabic is a specifically Muslim language, Urdu most definitely was not.

- a) True
b) False

Quiz #10 - 10/03/23

- 1) In all honesty I was
a) at the lecture b) not at the lecture c) not at the lecture & relying on a friend's notes
- 2) Dr. Naqvi lectured first then Dr. Jan lectured
a) true b) false
- 3) Both Dr. Naqvi and Dr. Jan referenced the same book... it was
a) W. Dalrymple's *White Mughals* b) B. Anderson's *Imaginary Communities*
c) E. Said's *Orientalism* d) Marx's *Capital*
e) Hegel's *Philosophy of History* f) none of the above
- ✓ 4) In his lecture Dr. Jan quoted from Foucault to talk about the essential relationship between biopolitics, racism and
power (one word)
- ✓ 5) The Dutch VOC and the British East India Company were formed around
a) 1400 b) 1500 c) 1600 d) 1700 e) 1750 f) 1800
- ✓ 6) What, according to Dr. Jan, were the conditions of possibility (i.e. what made possible) the Industrial Revolution
in England (short sentence a few words only)

- ✓ 7) Which date and event did Dr. Naqvi really insist and emphasize that we remember

- 8a) On which date did the British formally take over revenue collection (*dewani*) from the Mughal Empire
1770
- 8b) What major event happened a few years after the above (the event that was talked about in the lectures)

- ✓ 9) Dr. Jan insisted that the British fundamentally transformed our relationship to nature, because nature came to be
viewed merely and simply as a
_____ (one word, beginning with r)
- ✓ 10) The major distinction between the Mughal Empire and the British Empire is that the latter are
nations Empires (fill in the first one word)
- ✓ 11) Describe briefly the way in which one major domain of power, sovereign power, was transformed:
(~20 words, 3 pts)

- 12) What was the significance of Dr. Jan's brief excursion/discussion on the figure of Britannia
(~20 words, 3 pts)

(use reverse side for Question 11 and/or 12 if you need to)

(circle or mark your answer clearly... ambiguous marking will be counted as incorrect)

- 1) During the lecture Dr. Jan
a) played the British National Anthem and compared its poetic form with Pakistan's *Qaumi Tarana*
b) talked about how the 1977 movie Star Wars, coincided with General Zia's declaration of Martial Law
c) showed a clip from the movie "Gandhi"
 d) showed a video clip of Tahir Shah's genius track "Eye to Eye"
e) showed a rendition of the Indian National Anthem, Jana-Gana-mana, composed by Tagore
f) played a clip of a Qawwali by Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan
g) none of the above
- 2) Dr. Jan suggested that historicity was a way of thinking about history that is conceptually similar to monolingualism and the idea of the collective singular
 a) True
 b) False
- 3) Dr. Jan talked about intellectual complexity and maturity, and the development of one's conceptual and cognitive space. To illustrate this process, he drew on an analogy with
a) neuro-plasticity found in Rhesus Monkeys
 b) neuro-plasticity being developed by Quantum Computing Neural networks
 c) a fisherman's net
d) the neuronal structure of the human brain
e) the complex arterial networks of the human body
f) Tik Tok's social media algorithms
g) none of the above
- 4) Dr. Jan spent a fair amount of time outlining the forms of historicism in the Marxist tradition and how this was tied to the notion of progress.
 a) True
 b) False
- 5) Dr. Jan mentioned that the US Army used music to torture detainees in Iraq during the "War on Terror". Which of the following tracks did he say were actually used by the US Army to sleep deprive/torture? (more than one may be correct)
 a) Abba's "Dancing Queen"
 b) "Eye to Eye", Tahir Shah
 c) "I love you, you love me" from the American Children's show *Barney, the Purple Dinosaur*
d) "Black in Black", AC/DC
e) Metallica, "Enter the Sandman"
 f) "Thriller", Michael Jackson
- 6) Dr. Jan made up a "true story" about an enthusiastic Hindu nationalist Brigadier in the Indian Army, called Raj Kumar, who discovers that his real parents were Muslims.
 a) True
 b) False
- 7) Towards the end of the lecture Dr. Jan narrated a "love story" to illustrate which of the following points about identity (choose the one that is most obviously correct)
a) that identity is constructed, arbitrary, and contingent
b) that identity is trans-historical, necessary and universal
c) that it is important to have a strong sense of one's own unique national and religious identity if one is to succeed in life
d) that identity is important because it produces patriotic citizens who will honor their civic and national duty
e) the 'love story' had nothing to do with the question of identity
 f) Dr. Jan did not narrate any story towards the end of the lecture
- 8) Dr. Jan referred to an important book in the social science/history field by Ben Anderson called
a) Stairway to Heaven: The Nation and Salvation
b) 12 Rules for Avoiding Martial Law
c) Can Pakistan Survive?
d) Hindutva and Islamic Fundamentalism in the 21st century
 e) Imagined Communities
f) Fascism in South Asia
g) Hegel, Historiography and South Asian Modernity
- 9) Using a pun, Dr. Jan characterized Pakistan as a project of an impoverished, but over active X

X = _____ (one, albeit convoluted and made up, term)

(circle or mark your answer clearly... ambiguous marking will be counted as incorrect)

1. Circle the dates/centuries that best correspond to the period of Mughal Rule:

1700's - 1900's 1400's - 1600's 700's - 1300's
1300's - 1600's 1500's - 1600's 1400's - 1600's
1600's - 1800's 1500's - 1800's 1200's - 1500's

2. Metcalf refers to what historian David Arnold calls the Orientalist triptych. It would be fair to say that Metcalf views the triptych as an accurate and innovative way of framing and understanding history

True

False

3. In order to become the dominant power the Mughal Emperor Babar had to first displace a number of Hindu Kingdoms and dynasties that ruled Delhi and North India (like Vijayanagar and the Marathas)

True

False

4. According to Metcalf, rigid caste hierarchies were the major reason why Hindus converted to Islam

True

False

5. While Metcalf clearly has admiration for the Mughal Empire, she quite clearly states that it was by no means as great as the Safavid or Ottoman Empire.

True

False

6. Metcalf's opening chapter included a small section on the European explorer Marco Polo who she claims left a major account of the Mughal ruler Akbar and was almost persuaded to join Akbar's new composite religion Din-e-Ilahi

True

False

7. According to Metcalf, the advent of Muslim rule in India, particularly with the formation of the Delhi Sultanate resulted in a sudden and drastic reshaping of Indian society.

True

False

8. According to Metcalf one of the key objectives of Muslim Rule, both during the Delhi Sultanate and during Mughal rule was the need to peacefully convert the population as a means of expanding their power.

True

False

9. According to Metcalf Dara Shikoh had translated the Sanskrit *Upanishads* and wrote a treatise linking Sufi and Upanishadic philosophical thought.

True

False

10. In contrast to Jalal, Metcalf thinks it is ok to refer to the medieval period in India as the period of Muslim rule, as it was in fact Islamic civilization that had the greatest impact on the trajectory of Indian history during this time.

True

False

11. In the opening pages of Chapter 1 Metcalf argues that most Muslim rulers/sultans were in fact both rulers and religious leaders.

True

False

12. Metcalf spend a fair amount of time talking about how Sultans and rulers encouraged mass conversions in both the center and periphery of the Muslim Empires, especially during the period of the Delhi Sultanate, where mass conversions became a central driving force of historical and demographic change.
- True False
13. According to Metcalf, it was because Aurangzeb actually spent most of his time waging war exclusively against other regional Kingdoms ruled by Hindu Kings, that he is despised by modern Hindu Nationalists who view him as an embodiment of Islamic fundamentalism/extremism.
- True False
14. Metcalf suggests that India under the Delhi Sultanate can be properly characterized as a period of stagnation with little innovation, that is until the arrival of the Mughals under Akbar.
- True False X
15. Unlike Jalal, Metcalf is comfortable characterizing the Mughal period as Muslim rule, because the core military and economic institutions were specifically Islamic
- True False
16. According to Metcalf, one of the distinctive features of Muslim rule in India is that it ended social hierarchies
- True False X
17. Metcalf seeks to counter many historical misconceptions and caricatures, one of them being that Sufism played a significant role in the discourses and institutions of early modern India. She claims that it was the 'ulama who were far more influential
- True False X
18. According to Metcalf the unifying ideology of the Mughal Empire was
- a) blood ties b) loyalty
c) tribal affiliation d) sectarian and religious identity
e) wealth and class f) Genghis Khan
- True False ✓
19. Metcalf's chapter includes a picture of the Taj Mahal
- True False X
20. Metcalf writes: "The fact that Hindus and Muslims came to see themselves as distinct religious communities, even two nations, is a central fact in the modern history of India." It would be fair to say that unlike Jalal, Metcalf's historical narrative thus far would seem to lend credence to the idea that Muslims and Hindu's represented two distinct civilizations.
- True False X

Quiz #6 - 09/21/23
NAQVI LECTURE

(circle or mark your answer clearly... ambiguous marking will be counted as incorrect)

1. The century that Dr. Naqvi was talking about in his lecture was mainly the 18th century
2. Dr. Naqvi spent some time discussing (and demolishing) the poetry of Hafeez Jalandhari, the poet who wrote Pakistan's *Qaumi Tarana* (national anthem)
 a) True b) False
3. Dr. Naqvi opened the lecture by showing a music video of Bulla Shah (*Bulla Ki Jaana Main Katen*)
 a) True b) False
4. Dr. Naqvi spent some time discussing the word *Qaum*. He did so in order to emphasize
 - a) how the idea of the nation and nationalism actually goes back to the early modern period
 - b) to emphasize the historicity of the term
 - c) to show that the Mughals used the term to mean ummah, unlike the Marathas for whom it meant *zaat* (or *jati*)
 - d) to show how it has a unified meaning across the various dictionaries
 - e) oh come on! he did not discuss the word *Qaum*
 - f) none of the above
5. Dr. Naqvi suggested that the term Mughal is not quite accurate, it was a name given to this dynasty by the British, whereas as the "Mughals" referred to themselves as
 - a) Arabi
 - b) Muslim
 - c) Persians (Farsi)
 - d) Timurid
 - e) Mongols
 - f) Turkic
 - g) Aryan
 - h) Ionians
 - i) Umayyah (people of the Ummah) a) Arabi b) Muslim c) Persians (Farsi) d) Timurid e) Mongols f) Turkic g) Aryan h) Ionians i) Umayyah (people of the Ummah)
6. Dr. Naqvi made the point that we should understand the history of India through a mainly Delhi-centric perspective
 a) True b) False
7. It would be fair to say that in his lecture Dr. Naqvi was arguing against the historical narrative that depicts the breakup of the Mughal Empire in terms of cultural and economic decline
 a) True b) False
8. It would be fair to say that Dr. Naqvi was suggesting that both Dara Shikoh (and to some degree Akbar also) should be seen as a secular, rather than religious figures.
 a) True b) False

Quiz #7 - 09/21/23

(circle or mark your answer clearly... ambiguous marking will be counted as incorrect)

- 1) Metcalf in her second chapter, going against conventional views, makes it clear that the East India Co and Robert Clive in particular had from the very beginning planned to take over India for the glory of the British Empire
a) True b) False
- 2) One of the explanations that Metcalf gives of Mughal decline and loss of power was because of the decadence of Mughal Rulers and Aurangzeb's lust for power and religious zealotry in particular.
a) True b) False
- 3) Metcalf suggests that Shah Jahan made his concession to Sir Thomas Roe for trading rights under the promise, which was broken, that the English would help the Mughals improve and build new Naval ships to stave off the threat from the Portuguese
a) True b) False
- 4) Metcalf asserts that the Mughal Kings had a complete monopoly on military, political and economic authority/power.
a) True b) False
- 5) The famous Maratha warrior/king, Shivaji, can be seen as a good example of early 18th century emerging forms of Hindu resistance to what people considered as alien, Turkik or Muslim rule.
a) True b) False
- 6) The [attacks on Delhi in 1739] which unleashed butchery and brutality that left some 30,000 dead in Delhi alone were carried out by
a) Sikh leader Banda b) Maratha leader Shivaji c) Tipu Sultan, d) Nizam al Mulk e) Persian ruler, Nadir Shah f) none of the above
- 7) Metcalf claims that some of the regional states that broke away from the Mughals did so with the help of European (particularly French) mercenaries who helped train their infantries.
 a) True b) False
- 8) Metcalf talks about the phrase 'military fiscalism': a new relationship between revenue extraction, the military & financial agents that developed in the 18th century in pre-colonial India. Metcalf claims that "military fiscalism" helped India's regional empires to resist the onslaught of colonial powers, and that without these instruments, the British, French and Dutch would have taken over India as early as 1680.
a) True b) False

- 9) Central to the enduring strength of the East India Company was
- a) its global mercenary recruitment
 - b) its armada of powerful battle ships.
 - c) its organization as a joint-stock enterprise
 - d) its brilliant leaders recruited from the best universities like Oxford & Cambridge
 - e) none of the above
- 10) According to Metcalf, the most lucrative item for trade that drew the EIC (the British) specifically to India in the first place, was the thriving Indian spice trade
- a) True
 - b) False
- 11) According to Metcalf the British were eager to proselytize and preach Christianity which is why they were increasingly resented by the locals
- a) True
 - b) False
- 12) Metcalf talks about how the Presidency capitals of the EIC, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, were specifically initiated and set up by the British to initiate the conquest of India and the overthrow of the Mughal Empire
- a) True
 - b) False
- 13) In her second chapter, Metcalf also talks about the influence and presence of the new German Empire in India, which unlike its Dutch, French and Portuguese European rivals, was less interested in trade and more interested in the ancient knowledge of Sanskrit, which they used as a pretext to revive and give historical depth to their Aryan ideology which later manifested in the birth of the National Socialist movement (Nazis).
- a) True
 - b) False
- 14) The "Black Hole" of Calcutta is a reference to
- a) early Indian scientific innovations, using the Upanishads to discuss Quantum Physics
 - b) A place where the British buried the victims of a massacre of over 300 of Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah's captured soldiers
 - c) an area in Calcutta, run by Hindu crime lords, that was a no go area even for the EIC troops
 - d) the severe deficit in educated Indians during the 18th century, especially in the areas of science and medicine.
- 15) The famous battle of Plassey took place in _____
- 1739

Quiz #8 - 09/26/23

(circle or mark your answer clearly... ambiguous marking will be counted as incorrect)

- 1) Dr. Naqvi opened the lecture with a discussion on how the East India Company was formed as a joint stock multi-national

a) True b) False

- 2) Dr. Naqvi also discussed the way in which the word "nation" was first tied to *qaum* in the work of

a) Mir Dard b) Ghalib c) Jinnah d) Muhammad Iqbal e) Syed Ahmed Khan

- 3) Dr. Naqvi showed excerpts from the 18th century historian Vidyalankar in order to show how some early Hindu historians were thinking along strict communal lines ... foreshadowing the eventual partition of India

a) True b) False

- 4) Dr. Jan played a clip of music that featured in a famous film. Which film was it?

a) The Matrix b) Dil Se c) Star Wars d) Passage to India e) none of these

- 5) Dr. Jan showed an ghastly image of a character from a film and jokingly suggested that it was a rare selfie of:

a) Fatima Jinnah b) Maryam Nawaz c) Veena Malik
d) Pinky Pimi e) Benazir Bhutto f) none of the above

- 6) Dr. Jan tried to make one of his points through a discussion of "birthday celebrations"

a) True b) False

- 7) List the three Daemons of Modernity (3 points)

a) Nationalism ✓

b) New Liberalism ✓ 3

c) Sovereign Power ✓

- 8) One of the key points of the lecture was that there is an intimate link between

history, identity, knowledge and Language (one word) ✓

Which of the following is true in your case with respect to the movie *Shatranj ke Khilari*

- a) I watched the entire film carefully
b) I watched most of it but not very attentively
b) I watched some of it and will finish it by Thursday, promise!
c) I watched a little bit but got sooooooo bored, so, like, ummm, no!
d) I didn't get a chance but will definitely watch it for this Thursday
e) I didn't get a chance and probably won't

Only If you answered a) how would you rate the film rating 1 - 10 _____