

Teacher's Content

☑ The Post Modern Period ☑ Literary Term ☑ Literary Quotation

Content Discussion

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য

01. Queen Victoria এর মৃত্যুর পর থেকে দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধের প্রারম্ভ পর্যন্ত সময়কে ইংরেজি সাহিত্যে Modern Period বলে।
02. দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধের (১৯৩৯-১৯৪৫ সাল) পর থেকে বর্তমান সময়কে post-modern Period বলে।

Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961)

01. তিনি ১৯৫৪ সালে Nobel Prize লাভ করেন।
02. তাঁর প্রথম উপন্যাস হলো The Sun Also Rises (37th BCS)
03. তাঁর আরেকটি বিখ্যাত উপন্যাস হলো A Farewell to Arms
04. A Farewell to Arms উপন্যাসের চরিত্রগুলো হলো Lieutenant Frederic Henry, Catherine Barkly, Forgunson, Lieutenant Rinaldi
05. The Sun Also Rises উপন্যাসের চরিত্রগুলো হলো Robert Cohn, Lady Brett Ashley, Jake Barnes, Pedro Romero
06. তাঁর অন্যান্য বিখ্যাত উপন্যাসগুলো হলো The Sun also Rises, A Farewell to Arms, For Whom the Bell Tolls, The Old Man and the Sea.

তাঁর উল্লেখযোগ্য উপন্যাস :

- i. The Old Man and the Sea (1951) [উপন্যাস] এই গ্রন্থের জন্য তিনি ১৯৫৪ সালে নোবেল পুরস্কার লাভ করেন।
- ii. The Sun Also Rises (1926) [দ্যা সান অলসো রাইএজস] [উপন্যাস]
- iii. A Farewell to Arms (1929) [ফেয়ারওয়েল টু আরমস] [উপন্যাস]
- iv. For Whom the Bell Tolls (1951) [ফর হুম দ্যা বেল টলস] [উপন্যাস]
- v. The Torrents of Sprint (1951) [উপন্যাস]

তাঁর উল্লেখযোগ্য ছোটগল্প :

- i. "Indian Camp" (1926) [short story]
- ii. Cats in the Rain

Toni Morrison (1931)

01. Toni Morrison (born Chloe Aredelia Wofford; February 18, 1931) is an American novelist, editor, and professor.
02. Among her best known novels are The Bluest Eye, Sula, Song of Solomon and Beloved
03. She won the Pulitzer Prize and the American Book Award in 1988 for Beloved and the Nobel Prize in 1993.
04. She won the Pulitzer Prize and the American Book Award in 1988 for Beloved and the Nobel Prize in 1993.

Novels :

01. The Bluest Eye, 02. Sula
03. Song of Solomon 04. Beloved
05. Mercy

William Cuthbert Faulkner (1897-1962)

ফকনারের সাহিত্যকর্ম

ফকনার মোট ১৯টি উপন্যাস ও বহু ছোট গল্প লেখেন। তাঁর বেশ কিছু কাব্যগ্রন্থও আছে। তাঁর সবচেয়ে বিখ্যাত উপন্যাসগুলি হলো দ্য সাউন্ড অ্যান্ড দ্য ফিউরি (১৯২৯), অ্যাজ আই লে ডাইং (১৯৩০), লাইট ইন অগাস্ট (১৯৩২), আবসালোম, আবসালেম। (১৯৩৬, এবং দি আনভ্যাংকইশড (১৯৩৮)।

পুরস্কার

১৯৪৯ সালে তিনি সাহিত্যে নোবেল পুরস্কার অর্জন করেন। ১৯৫৫ সালে আ ফেবল নামে প্রথম বিশ্বযুদ্ধকালীন ফ্রান্সের উপর লেখা উপন্যাসটির জন্য জাতীয় বই পুরস্কার এবং পুলিৎজার পুরস্কার লাভ করেন।

ফকনারের স্বাস্থ্য দুর্বল হতে থাকে এবং বেশ কয়েকবার ঘোড়া থেকে পড়ে গিয়ে অনেকগুলি আঘাত পান। এমনই এক আঘাতের জন্য হাসপাতালে ভর্তি হওয়ার পর হার্ট অ্যাটাকের ১৯৬২ সালের ৬ জুলাই তিনি মারা যান।

উপন্যাস

01. The Sound and the Fury (1929)
02. Absalom, Absalom! (1936)
03. If I Forget Thee Jerusalem (The Wild Palms/Old Man) (1939)
04. The Hamlet (1940)
05. A Fable (1954)
06. The Mansion (1959)

ছোট গল্প

01. "Landing in Luck" (1919)
02. "The Hill" (1922)
03. "New Orleans"
04. "Mirrors of Chartres Street" (1925)
05. "Damon and Pythias Unlimited" (1925)
06. "Jealousy" (1925)
07. "Cheest" (1925)
08. "Out of Nazareth" (1925)
09. "The Kingdom of God" (1925)
10. "The Rosary" (1925)
11. "The Cobbler" (1925)
12. "Chance" (1925)
13. "Sunset" (1925)

কাব্যগ্রন্থ

01. Vision in Spring (1921)
02. The Marble Faun (1924)
03. A Green Bough (1933)
04. This Earth, a Poem (1932)
05. Mississippi Poems (1979)
06. Helen

Robert Frost

01. রবার্ট ফ্রস্ট ১৯৭৪ সালে যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের New England নামক জায়গায় জন্মগ্রহণ করেছিলেন। তাকে বলা হয় আমেরিকার শ্রেষ্ঠ কবি।
02. প্রেসিডেন্ট কেনেডি তাঁর সম্পর্কে বলেছিলেন, the great American poet of our time.
03. তাকে বলা হয় Nature poet, regional poet etc.
04. তিনি চারবার পুলিৎজার পুরস্কার [Pulitzer Prizes] লাভ করেন।

তাঁর কাব্যগ্রন্থগুলোর নাম ও কবিতা-

01. A Boy's Will এই বইয়ের একটি বিখ্যাত কবিতা Mowing [ময়িং]।
02. North of Boston এই গ্রন্থের উল্লেখযোগ্য কবিতাগুলো হলো-
 - a. "Mending Wall"
 - b. The Death of the Hired Man
 এই কবিতায় তিনি বাসস্থানের সংজ্ঞা দিয়েছেন এভাবে-
Home is the place where, when you have to go there, They have to take you in.
 - c. Home Hurlal
 - d. The Mountain
 - e. After Apple-Picking
03. From Mountain Interval.

Walt Whitman [1819-1892]

ওয়াল্ট হুইটম্যান যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের লং আইল্যান্ডের একটি গরিব পরিবারে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। দারিদ্র্যতা শৈশবে তিনি হারে হারে টের পেয়েছিলেন। তাকে বলা হয় গণতন্ত্রের কবি। মানুষের অধিকারের ব্যাপারে তিনি

ছিলেন অত্যন্ত সচেতন। তার সম্বন্ধে বলা হয়- If he had any love, it was America-the America of his dreams.

নিম্নে তাঁর সাহিত্যকর্মগুলো উল্লেখ করা হলো-

01. Franklin Evans (1842)
02. Leaves of Grass (1855)
03. Drum-Taps (1865)
04. Memoranda during the War
05. Specimen Days
06. Democratic Vistas (1871)

তাঁর উল্লেখযোগ্য কবিতাগুলো হলো-

01. O Captain! My Captain! এই কবিতাটি তিনি আব্রাহাম লিংকনের মৃত্যুতে প্রকাশ করেছিলেন। যেহেতু তিনি গণতন্ত্রের কবি ছিলেন তাই স্বভাবতই আব্রাহাম লিংকনের একজন অন্ধ ভক্ত ছিলেন। প্রিয় প্রেসিডেন্টের মৃত্যুতে তিনি শোকাহত ছিলেন গভীরভাবে।
02. Crossing Brooklyn Ferry এই কবিতাটিতে তিনি অতীত, বর্তমান এবং ভবিষ্যৎকে চমৎকারভাবে একসূত্রে আবদ্ধ করেছিলেন।

Arthur Miller 1915-2005

Arthur Miller was an American playwright, essayist, and prominent figure in twentieth-century American theatre. Among his plays are- All My Sons (1947), Death of a Salesman (1949), The Crucible (1953) and A View from the Bridge (1955, revised 1956). He also wrote the screenplay for the film the Misfits (1961).

আর্থার মিলারের বিখ্যাত নাটকগুলো হলো-

01. All My Sons (1947)
02. Death of a Salesman (1949)

Saul Bellow (1915-2005)

Saul Bellow (১৯১৫-২০০৫) মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের একজন খ্যাতিমান ঔপন্যাসিক। তিনি ইহুদি বংশোদ্ভূত। দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধ পরবর্তীকালের সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মার্কিন লেখকদের মধ্যে তিনি অন্যতম। ১৯৭৬ সালে সাহিত্যে নোবেল পুরস্কার লাভ করেন। Widely regarded as one of the 20th century's greatest authors, Bellow has huge literary influence.

His best known works :

1. The Adventures of Augie March.
2. Henderson the Rain King.
3. Herzog, Mr. Sammler's Planet.
4. Seize the Day.
5. Humboldt's Gift.

Samuel Barclay Beckett (1906-1989)

১৯৬৯ সালের নোবেল জয়ী সাহিত্যিক স্যামুয়েল ব্যাকেট একজন আলোচিত আইরিশ নাট্যকার কবি। তিনি বেশিরভাগ সময়ই প্যারিসে কাটিয়েছেন। দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধের পর তাঁর রচিত নাটক ওয়েটিং ফর গডো (Waiting for Godot) অত্যন্ত আলোচিত এবং জনপ্রিয় একটি নাটক। নাটকটির প্রথম লাইন Nothing to be done অত্যন্ত জনপ্রিয়।

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য

- Samuel Beckett বিখ্যাত ছিলেন তাঁর নাটক Waiting for Godot এর জন্য।
- Waiting for Godot হয় একটি Absurd Play. His work offers a bleak, tragicomic outlook on human nature, often coupled with black comedy and gallows humour. He got Nobel Prize for literature in 1969.

1. Murphy (1938)
2. Molloy (1951)
3. Malone Dies (1951)
4. The Unnamable (1953)
5. Waiting for Godot (1953)
6. Watt (1953)
7. Endgame (1957)
8. Krapp's Last Tape (1958)
9. How It Is (1961)

Ted Hughes (1930-1998)

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য

- i. তিনি ছিলেন England এর একজন বিখ্যাত কবি ও শিশু সাহিত্যিক।
- ii. Nature ও Animals নিয়ে তাঁর অনেক কবিতা রয়েছে।

- iii. তিনি ১৯৮৪-১৯৯৮ সাল পর্যন্ত ছিলেন ব্রিটিশ রাজ কবি (Poet Laureate). তাকে বিংশ শতকের অন্যতম শ্রেষ্ঠ কবি মনে করা হয়।
- iv. পুরো নাম Edward James Hughes
- v. Famous poems are Pike (পাইক; মাছ), Jaguar (জাগুয়ার; বাঘ), Relic etc.

Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-1980)

1. তিনি ছিলেন ফরাসি Philosopher, Novelist, Literary Critic ও playwright.
2. তিনি বিংশ শতকের শ্রেষ্ঠ অস্তিত্ববাদী (Existentialism), মার্কসবাদী (Marxism) লেখক ছিলেন।
3. স্বেচ্ছায় নোবেল পুরস্কার ত্যাগ করা ব্যক্তিদের মধ্যে তিনি একজন। তিনি ১৯৬৪ সালে এটি ত্যাগ করেন। এ ছাড়াও তিনি কোনো আনুষ্ঠানিক পুরস্কার গ্রহণ করেননি।

Notable works:

01. Nausea
02. The Road to Freedom
03. Being of Nothingness
04. The Wall

Gunter Grass (1927-2015)

01. তিনি একজন জার্মান Novelist, Poet, Artist and Sculptor.
02. তিনি পোলান্ডে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। ১৯৪৪ সালে হিটলারের Waffen-ss (প্যারা মিলিটারি) বাহিনীতে প্রশিক্ষণ নেন। দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধ শেষ হলে যুদ্ধবন্দী হিসেবে জেল খাটেন ও ১৯৬৪ সালে ছাড়া পান।
03. তিনি ফোর্ড ফাউন্ডেশনের আমন্ত্রণে ১৯৮৬ সালে বাংলাদেশে এসেছিলেন।
04. তিনি ১৯৯১ সালে সাহিত্যে নোবেল পুরস্কার পান।

Notable Novels :

1. The Tin Drum (his first and famous novel)
2. Cat and Mouse
3. Dog Years.

William Gerald Golding (1911--)

বর্তমান সময়ের উপন্যাসের কথা মনে হলেই William Gerald Golding-এর নাম মনে পড়ার কথা। Golding was born in 1911 in England.

1. He was awarded Nobel Prize in 1983.
2. His principal works are Lord of the Flies (1954), The Inheritors, Free Fall (1959), The Spire (1964), The Pyramid (1967), Darkness Visible (1979) and The Scorpion God (1971).

Boris Pasternak (1890-1960)

Brief History: He (1890-1960) was a Russian poet, novelist, and literary translator. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1958.

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য

1. Boris Pasternak ছিলেন একজন American Writer and Teacher.
2. তিনি ১৯৫৮ সালে সাহিত্যে Nobel Prize লাভ করেন।

Poetry collections :

My Sister, Life

On Early Trains

Twin in the Clouds

When the Weather Clears Second Birth

Books of prose:

Childhood

Doctor Zhivago

Safe Conduct

Pearl S. Buck (1892-1973)

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য

1. Pearl S. Buck ছিলেন একজন American Writer and teacher.
2. তিনি ১৯৫৮ সালে সাহিত্যে Nobel Prize লাভ করেন।

His well-known works :

Autobiographies

My Several Worlds

A Bridge For Passing

The Big Wave

Novels

The Good Earth

Dragon Seed

The Rainbow

Amitav Ghosh (1956---)

1. Amitav Ghosh কলকাতার বাঙালি পরিবারে জন্ম নেওয়া একজন Indian-American লেখক।

2. তিনি English Fiction লিখে বিখ্যাত হয়েছেন।

Notable Works :

1. The Circle of reason (First Novel)
2. The Shadow Lines. (Novel)
3. Sea of poppies, River of Smoke, Flood of Fire (Those are known as Ibis Trilogy)

Arundhuty Roy (1961....)

1. Suzanna Arundhati Roy একজন ভারতীয় লেখিকা যিনি তার Novel-the God of Small Things এর জন্য বিখ্যাত; এই বইটি Semi-autobiographical এবং এর বেশিরভাগ অংশ জুড়ে তার শৈশব অভিজ্ঞতার বর্ণনা দেওয়া হয়েছে।
2. তিনি ১৯৯৭ সালে Man Booker Prize (The God of Small Things) এর জন্য পেয়েছেন।
3. তিনি Nuclear weapons ও Industrization-এর বিরোধিতা করে লিখেছেন Listening to Grasshoppers: “Field Notes on Democracy”.

Notable Works :

1. The God of Small Things (1997)
2. New York Times

Salman Rushdi 1947

01. তিনি একজন British Indian Novelist যিনি Bombay তে জন্মগ্রহণ করেছেন।
02. তিনি জাদু বাস্তববাদ Magical Realism এর সাথে ঐতিহাসিক কথাসাহিত্যের Historical Fiction এর সমন্বয় সাধন করেছেন।
03. তিনি ১৯৮১ সালে সম্মানজনক Booker Prize পেয়েছেন।

Notable Works :

01. Midnight's Children (Own Booker Prize and literary notability)
02. Shame (Political turmoil in Pakistan)
03. Satanic Verses– (Most Controversial) and (Muslims accused it of lapse my mocking their faith.)

Common Literary Terms

Allegory: an allegory is a narrative in which the characters often stand for abstract concepts. An allegory generally teaches a lesson by means of an interesting story.

Alliteration: the repetition at close intervals of consonant sounds for a purpose. For example: wailing in the winter wind.

Allusion: a reference to something in literature, history, mythology, religious texts, etc., considered common knowledge.

Ambiguity: Double or even multiple meaning.

Analogy: a point by point comparison between two dissimilar things for the purpose of clarifying the less familiar of the two things.

Antagonist: the character or force that opposes the protagonist. (It can be a character, an animal, a force, or a weakness of the character.)

Apostrophe: the device, usually in poetry, of calling out to an imaginary, dead, or absent person, or to a place, thing, or personified abstraction either to begin a poem or to make a dramatic break in thought somewhere within the poem.

Assonance: the repetition at close intervals of vowel sounds for a purpose. For example: mad as a hatter.

Ballad: a narrative poem that was originally meant to be sung. Ballads are generally about ordinary people who have unusual adventures, with a single tragic incident as the central focus. They contain dialogue and repetition, and imply more than they actually tell.

Cacophony: Harsh, clashing, or dissonant sounds, often produced by combinations of words that require a clipped, explosive delivery, or words that contain a number of plosive consonants such as b, d, g, k, p, and t; the opposite of EUPHONY.

Catalog: a long list of anything; an inventory used to emphasize quantity or inclusiveness.

Character: the vehicle (person, animal, creation) that moves the story forward. A character may be main or minor, depending on his or her role in the work of literature. While some characters are two-dimensional, with one or two dominant traits, a fully developed character has a unique complex of traits. A) dynamic characters often change as the plot unfolds. B) static characters remain the same.

Characterization: refers to the techniques employed by writers to develop characters. 1) The writer may use physical description. 2) Dialogue spoken by the character and by other characters reveals character traits. 3) A character's action may be a means of characterization. 4) The reactions of another character may also be revealing. 5) A character's thoughts and feelings are also a means of characterization.

Climax: the point at which the conflict of the story begins to reach a turning point and begins to be resolved.

Conceit: an elaborate figure of speech comparing two very dissimilar things.

Conflict: the struggle between two opposing forces that is the basis of the plot. 1) internal conflict character struggling with him/her self, 2) external conflicts – character struggling with forces outside of him/her self. For example. Nature, god, society, another person, technology, etc.

Connotation: the associations, images, or impressions carried by a word, as opposed to the word's literal meaning.

Consonance: the close repetition of identical consonant sounds before and after differing vowel sounds.

Convention: In general, an accepted way of doing things.

Denotation: the precise, literal meaning of a word, without emotional associations or overtones.

Denouement: the final unraveling or outcome of the plot in drama or fiction during which the complications and conflicts of the plot are resolved.

Diction: word choice

Enjambment: the carrying of sense and grammatical structure in a poem beyond the end of one line, COUPLET, or STANZA and into the next.

Epigram: any witty, pointed saying. Originally an epigram meant an inscription, or epitaph usually in verse, on a tomb. Later it came to mean a short poem that compressed meaning and expression in the manner of an inscription.

Epigraph: a motto or quotation that appears at the beginning of a book, play, chapter, or poem. Occasionally, an epigraph shows the source for the title of a work. Because the epigraph usually relates to the theme of a piece of literature, it can give the reader insight into the work.

Epitaph: the inscription on a tombstone or monument in memory of the person or people buried there. Epitaph also refers to a brief literary piece that sums up the life of a dead person.

Euphony: A succession of sweetly melodious sounds; the opposite of CACOPHONY. The term is applied to smoothly flowing POETRY or PROSE.

Exposition: background information at the beginning of the story, such as setting, characters and conflicts. In a short story the exposition appears in the opening paragraphs; in a novel the exposition is usually part of the first chapter.

Fable: a brief tale told to illustrate a moral.

Falling Action: events that lead to a resolution after the climax.

Figurative Language: language employing figures of speech; language that cannot be taken literally or only literally.

Flashback: a scene, or an incident that happened before the beginning of a story, or at an earlier point in the narrative.

Foil: a character who provides a striking contrast to another character.

Foreshadowing: a writer's use of hints or clues to indicate events that will occur later in the narrative.

Hyperbole: an exaggeration for emphasis or humorous effect.

Imagery: words and phrases that create vivid experiences or a picture for the reader.

Irony: a contrast between appearance and actuality:

Verbal irony: a writer says one thing, but means something entirely different.

Situational irony: occurs when something happens that is entirely different from what is expected.

Dramatic irony: occurs when the reader knows information that the characters do not.

Literal: A word for word interpretation for what is written or said.

Metaphor: a figure of speech in which a comparison or analogy is made between two seemingly unlike things, as in the phrase "evening of life."

Metonymy: a figure of speech that substitutes the name of a related object, person, or idea for the subject at hand.

Mood: the feeling, or atmosphere, that a writer creates for the reader. Connotative words, sensory images, and figurative language contribute to the mood of a selection, as do the sound and rhythm of the language.

Motif: A unifying element in an artistic work, especially any recurrent image, symbol, theme, character type, subject or narrative detail.

Narrator: the person from whose point of view events are conveyed.

First person: the narrator is a character in the story, uses the pronoun "I."

The first person narrator does not have to be the main character in the story.

Third person: is indicated by the pronouns he, she and they. The third person narrator is not a participant in the action and thus maintains a certain distance from the characters.

A) In **third person omniscient** point of view, the narrator is all-knowing about the thoughts and feelings of the characters.

B) The **third person limited** point of view deals with a writer presenting events as experienced by only one character. This type of narrator does not have full knowledge of situations, past or future events.

C) In **third person objective** the story conveys only the external details of the characters—never their thoughts or inner motivations.

Onomatopoeia. The formation or use of words. Such as: buzz, or cuckoo, whose meaning is suggested by the sound of the word itself. (boom, click, plop)

Oxymoron: a figure of speech in which two contradictory words or phrases are combined in a single expression, giving the effect of a condensed paradox: “wise fool,” “cruel kindness.”

Paradox: a statement or situation containing obvious contradictions, but is nevertheless true.

Parallelism: the use of similar grammatical form gives items equal weight, as in Lincoln’s line “of the people, by the people, for the people.” Attention to parallelism generally makes both spoken and written expression more concise, clear and powerful.

Parody: an imitation of a serious work of literature for the purpose of criticism or humorous effect or for flattering tribute.

Personification: a figure of speech in which human qualities or characteristics are given to an animal, object, or concept.

Plot: the plan of action or sequence of events of the story.

Point of view: the vantage point, or stance from which a story is told, the eye and mind through which the action is perceived. (See also narrator.)

Protagonist: the central character in a story; the one upon whom the actions center. The protagonist faces a problem and must undergo some conflict to solve it.

Pun: A form of wit, not necessarily funny, involving a play on a word with two or more meanings.

Resolution: the final unwinding, or resolving of the conflicts and complications in the plot.

Rhyme scheme: the pattern of end rhyme in a poem.

Rising Action: That part of the plot that leads through a series of events of increasing interest and power to the climax or turning point. The rising action begins

with an inciting moment, an action or event that sets a conflict of opposing forces into motion.

Satire: a literary technique in which foolish ideas or customs are ridiculed for the purpose of improving society.

Setting: the time and place in which the action of a story occurs.

Simile: a figure of speech in which two seemingly unlike things are compared. The comparison is made explicit by the use of a word or phrase such as: like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems—as in: He was strong as a bull.

Soliloquy: A dramatic convention in which a character in a play, alone on stage, speaks his or her thoughts aloud. The audience is provided with information about the characters’ motives, plans, and state of mind.

Stream of Consciousness: the technique of presenting the flow of thoughts, responses, and sensations of one or more characters is called stream of consciousness.

Style: the way in which a piece of literature is written. Style refers not to what is said, but how it is said.

Suspense: the tension or excitement felt by the reader as he or she becomes involved in the story.

Syllogism: a logical argument based on deductive reasoning.

Symbol: a person, object, idea or action that stands for something else. It is usually something literal that stands for something figurative. For example: Roads can stand for choices.

Synecdoche: a figure of speech in which a part of something stands for the whole thing.

Syntax: sentence structure (see handout).

Theme: the central idea in a literary work. The theme is usually an idea about life or about people. Writers sometimes state the story’s theme outright,

but more often they simply tell the story and let the reader discover the theme. Therefore, theme is an idea revealed by the events of the story; plot is simply what happens in the story; it is not the theme.

Tone: the writer's or speaker's attitude toward a subject.

Understatement: a type of verbal IRONY in which something is purposely represented as being far less important than it actually is; also called **meiosis**.

Teacher-Students Work

01. A pattern of accented and unaccented syllables in lines of poetry

- a. rhyme scheme b. meter
c. alliteration d. none

02. The repetition of similar ending sounds

- a. alliteration b. onomatopoeia
c. rhyme d. none

03. Applying human qualities to non-human things

- a. personification b. onomatopoeia
c. alliteration d. none

04. The repetition of beginning consonant sounds

- a. rhyme b. onomatopoeia
c. alliteration d. none

05. A comparison of unlike things without using a word of comparison such as like or as

- a. metaphor b. simile
c. personification d. none

06. The comparison of unlike things using the words like or as

- a. metaphor b. simile
c. personification d. none

07. Using words or letters to imitate sounds

- a. alliteration b. simile
c. onomatopoeia d. none

08. a description that appeals to one of the five senses

- a. imagery b. personification

- c. metaphor d. none

09. A poem that tells a story with plot, setting, and characters

- a. lyric b. free verse
c. narrative d. none

10. A poem with no meter or rhyme
a. lyric b. free verse
c. narrative d. none
11. A poem that generally has meter and rhyme
a. lyric b. free verse
c. narrative d. none
12. Which is not a poetry form?
a. epic b. tale c. ballad d. sonnet
13. Which of the following is not an English poet?
a. Victor Hugo
b. Alexander Pope
c. John Milton
d. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
14. Which of the following play was written in 1601?
a. Othello b. Hamlet
c. King Lear d. Macbeth
15. Who wrote the novel 'Mrs. Dalloway'?
a. Kipling's b. Maughan's
c. Virginia Woolf d. James Joyce's
16. Who is the writer of the novel "To the Light house"?
a. Virginia Woolf b. Maughan's
c. James Joyce's d. Kipling's
17. The literary technique 'Interior Monologue' is seen in — writing.
a. James Joyce's b. Virginia Woolfs
c. Maughan's d. Kipling's
18. Who wrote "The Voyage Out"?
a. Jame Joyce's b. Kipling's
c. Virginia Woolf d. Maughan's
19. "A Pasage to India" is written by-
a. E. M. Forster b. Rubyard Kipling
c. Galls Worthy d. A. H. Auden
20. What was the unfinished novel by E. M. Forster?
a. A Room with a view b. Arctic Summer
c. Arctic Summer fear d. Where Angels to Tread
21. With what did Forster Forster achieve his greatest success?
a. Arctic Summer fear b. Where Angels to Tread
c. A Passage to India d. A Room with a view
22. "Howards End" is a novel by—
a. E. M. Forster b. James Joyce
c. Rudyard Kipling d. Thomas Hardy
23. What is the unpublished complete novel by E. M. Forster—
a. Howards end b. A passage to India
c. Arctic Sumner d. Maurice
24. Who wrote 'Where Angels Fear to Tread'?
a. James Joyce b. Rudyard Kipling
c. E. M. Forster d. Oseph Conrad
25. Who wrote the famous novel, "A Passage to India"?
a. Rudyard Kipling b. James Joyce
c. E. M. Forster d. Thomas Hardy
26. Who wrote the famous short story, "The Ant and the Grasshopper"?
a. E. M. Forister b. M. K. Rawlings
c. Joseph Conrad d. W.Somerset Maugham
27. 'Luncheon' is a famous short story written by-
a. James Joyce b. W.B. Yeats c. Joseph Courad
d. William Somerset Maugham
28. 'Of Human Bondage' is written by--
a. Virginia Woolf b. Somerset Maugham
c. L. A. G Strong d. T. S. Eliot
29. Maugham explains his philosophy of life in—
a. The Summing Up b. Liza of Lambeth
c. Cakes and Afe d. Razor's Edge
30. What is the last major novel of William Somerset Maugham?
a. The Summing Up b. Razor's Edge
c. Liza of Lambeth d. Cakes and Afe
31. Who was born in France but wrote his works in English?
a. William Somerset Maugham
b. James Joyce

- c. W.B. Yeats
- d. Joseph Courad

32. Who wrote the famous novel 'Liza of Lambeth'?

- a. Joseph Courad
- b. William Somerset Maugham
- c. James Joyce
- d. W. B. Yeats

33. Who wrote famous novel 'A Portrait of An Artist as a Young Man'?

- a. Joseph Conrad b. Rudyard Kipling
- c. James Joyce d. E. M. Froster

34. James Joyce's famous novel is—

- a. Utopia b. Ulyssess
- c. The Wasteland d. Sons and Lovers

35. Who wrote the collection of short stories 'The Dubliners'?

- a. James Joyce b. Rudyard Kipling
- c. James Joyce d. E. M. Froster

36. The play 'Candida' is by—

- a. James Joyce b. Shakespeare
- c. G.B. Shaw d. Arthur Miller

37. The play Arms and the Man is by ----.

- a. Jame Joyce b. Samuel Beckett
- c. Arthur Miller d. George Bernard Shaw

38. Who wrote problem plays?

- a. Samuel Becketle b. J. M. Singh
- c. G.B. Shaw d. Thomas Kyd

39. Who is famous for his 'drama of ideas'?

- a. Thomas Kyd b. G.B. Shaw
- c. Samuel Becketle d. J. M. Singh

40. "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Macbeth" was in:

- a. 1606 b. 1607
- c. 1608 d. 1609

BCS Previous Year Questions

01. Which of the following is not an American poet? (44th BCS)
 a. Robert Frost b. W. B. Yeats
 c. Emily Dickinson d. Langston Hughes
02. Who translated the 'Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam' into English? (41th BCS)
 a. Thomas Carlyle b. Edward Fitzgerald
 c. D. G. Rossetti d. William Thackeray
03. 'Ulysses' is a novel written by- (43th BCS)
 a. Joseph Conrad b. Thomas Hardy
 c. Charles Dickens d. James Joyce
04. "Man is a Political animal"-- who said this? [36th BCS]
 a. Dante b. Plato
 c. Aristotle d. Socrates
05. "A Passage to India" is written by-[36th BCS]
 a. E. M. Forster b. Rudyard Kipling
 c. Galls Worth d. A. H. Auden
06. What is a funny poem of five lines called? [37th BCS]
 a. Quartet b. Limerick
 c. Sixtet d. haiku
07. 'The Sun Also Rises' is a novel written by- [37th BCS]
 a. Charles Dickens b. Hermanne Melville
 c. Earnest Hemingway d. Thomas Hardy
08. The Asian Drama গ্রন্থের রচয়িতা কে? - [23th BCS]
 a. অমর্ত্য সেন b. গুন্যার মিরডাল
 c. মাইকেল লিফটন d. উইলিয়াম রস্টো
09. If a part of speech or writing breaks the theme, it is called-- [33th BCS]
 a. pomposity b. digression
 c. exaggeration d. anti-climax
10. "Gerontion" is a poem by__ ? [37th BCS]
 a. T.S. Eliot b. W.B. Yeats
 c. Matthew Arnold d. Robert Browning

Answer Key to Previous Questions

01	b	02	b	03	d	04	c	05	a
06	b	07	c	08	b	09	b	10	a

Practice Questions

01. Vanity Fair is a novel by-
 (a) Dickens (b) Thackeray
 (d) Scott (d) Fielding
02. The writer of David Copperfield is-
 (a) Shakespeare (b) David Copperfield
 (c) Charles Dickens (d) Rudyard Kipling
03. 'Sherlock Holmes' was written by---
 (a) G. K. Cheslerton (b) Macbeth
 (c) John Galsworthy (d) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
04. Who created the detective 'Sherlock Holmes'?
 (a) John Gay
 (b) W. B Somerset Maugham
 (c) Sir A Conan Doyle
 (d) Dylan Thomas
05. Who is not Poet Laureate?
 (a) Alfred Tennyson (b) William Wordsworth
 (c) Robert Browning (d) Edmund Spenser

06. Who was a poet Laureate after William Wordsworth?

- (a) Alfred Tennyson (b) Ben Jonson
(c) John Dryden (d) Edmund Spenser

07. Who is the author of "The Origin of Species,"

- (a) C. Darwin (b) A. Pope
(c) T. Hardy (d) O. Goldsmith

08. Who is the author of "Arabian Nights"?

- (a) Sir Richard Burton (b) Alexander Pope
(c) Smith (d) None of them

09. The appropriate meaning of the word 'monologue' is--

- (a) a long speech in a play spoken by one actor especially when alone
(b) conversation in a play
(c) a speech in a play in which a character, who is alone on the stage, speaks his thoughts aloud
(d) a dialogue between the two actors or actresses in a drama

10. A novel is not written in ____.

- (a) prose (b) letter form
(c) rhyme (d) third person narrative

11. কাকে Short story এর জনক বলা হয়?

- (a) এড. এলান পো (b) টি. এলিয়ট
(c) সমারসেট মম (d) দেয়া নেই

12. Who among the following is a dramatist?

- (a) George Bernard Shaw
(b) E. M. Forster
(c) T. S. Eliot
(d) Stephen Spender

13. George Bernard Shaw is---

- (a) a playwright (b) a film-maker
(c) a historian (d) a modern painter

14. Who is the author of the drama 'Joan of Arc'?

- (a) G. B. Shaw (b) Lord Byron
(c) Charles Dickens (d) P. B. Shelly

15. 'Man and Superman' বইটি কার লেখা

- (a) William Shakespeare (b) G. B. Shaw
(c) Leo Tolstoy (d) Charles Dickens

16. Bertrand Russell was a British---

- (a) Journalist (b) Scientist
(c) Philosopher (d) Astronaut

17. The author of 'Road to Freedom' is-

- (a) James Baker (b) Dr. Kissinger
(c) Bertrand Russell (d) Lenin

18. History of the II world war is written by--

- (a) Keats (b) Winston Churchill
(c) Clinton (d) None of them

19. Who wrote the short story 'The Gift of the Magi'?

- (a) William Wordsworth (b) Nixon
(c) Jane Austen (d) O' Henry

20. O' Henry is famous for-

- (a) Drama (b) Short Story
(c) Novel (d) France

21. Who was the greatest modern American short story writer?

- (a) E. Hemingway (b) S. Bellow
(c) W. A. Longfellow (d) O' Henry

22. Who wrote the Introduction to Rabindranath Tagore's Songs Offerings?

- (a) T. S. Eliot (b) Auden
(c) Ezra Pound (d) W. B. Yeats

23. Famous Irish poet and dramatist is----

- (a) H. G. Wells (b) Alexander
(c) Tolstoy (d) W. B. Yeats

- 24. Who translated 'Gitanjali' of Rabindranath Tagore in English?**
 (a) W. B. Yeats (b) John Keats
 (c) Robert Frost (d) Ralph Hodgson
- 25. 'The Sacred Flame' is written by---**
 (a) William Somerset Maugham
 (b) G B Shaw
 (c) Ernest Hemingway
 (d) Oscar Wilde
- 26. Who is the author of the book 'Of Human Bondage'?**
 (a) Charles Dickens (b) Somerset Maugham
 (c) Jane Austen (d) D. H. Lawrence
- 27. What kind of literary work is "The Luncheon" by Somerset Maugham?**
 (a) A novel (b) A short story
 (c) A poem (d) A scientific article
- 28. What is the work of Winston Churchill?**
 (a) History of the Second World War
 (b) History of the English Speaking People
 (c) Life in Marlborough
 (d) Far from the Madding Crowd
- 29. In which year Winston Churchill got the Nobel prize in literature?**
 (a) 1943 (b) 1945
 (c) 1948 (d) 1953
- 30. Who was a statesman but awarded Nobel Prize in English Literature?**
 (a) Stalin (b) Nixon
 (c) Churchill (d) Roosevelt
- 31. One of the four mentioned below is not a novelist of Victorian Age-**
 (a) Charles Dickens (b) George Eliot
 (c) James Joyce (d) Thomas Hardy
- 32. What was the first novel of Virginia Woolf?**
 (a) The Waves (b) To the light house
 (c) The voyage out (d) Jacob's Room
- 33. 'To the light house' বইটির রচয়িতা কে?**
 (a) Jane Austen (b) Shakespeare
 (c) S. T. Coleridge (d) Virginia Woolf
- 34. 'Lady Chatterley's Lover' is a novel written by-**
 (a) William Somerset Maugham
 (b) Thomas Hardy
 (c) Charles Dickens
 (d) D. H. Lawrence
- 35. The most striking feature of D.H. Lawrence's character is that-**
 (a) they almost portray himself
 (b) they live a very simple life
 (c) they live a very simple life
 (d) they are sly of themselves
- 36. D. H. Lawrence a famous novelist of Modern Age is not the author of one of the four novels mentioned below:**
 (a) The Rainbow
 (b) Lady Chatterley's Lover
 (c) Sons and Lovers
 (d) Ulysses
- 37. T. S. Eliot was born in----**
 (a) Ireland (b) England
 (c) Wales (d) USA
- 38. The literary work 'The Waste Land' is a-**
 (a) poem by T.S Eliot
 (b) historical work by Charles Dickens
 (c) play by P.B. Shelley
 (d) None

39. In which poem do you find Hindu allusion of philosophy?
 (a) Kubla Khan (b) The Patriot
 (c) The Waste Land (d) The Cloud
40. Who wrote 'The waste Land'?
 (a) W. B. Yeats (b) Robert Forst
 (c) W. H. Auden (d) T. S. Eliot
41. According to most of the critics who is not a romantic poet?
 (a) John Keats
 (b) T. S. Eliot
 (c) Rabindranath Tagore
 (d) William Wordsworth
42. 'Murder in the Cathedral' is written by---
 (a) Harold Pinter (b) T. S. Eliot
 (c) G. B. Shaw (d) Samuel Beckett
43. Who is famous for the theory of 'Objective Co-relative'?
 (a) Virginia Woolf
 (b) William Somerset Maugham
 (c) Edward Morgan Forster
 (d) T. S. Eliot
44. Who of the following was a poet?
 (a) T. S. Eliot (b) Charles Dickens
 (c) Jane Austen (d) G. B. Shaw
45. T. S. Eliot is an English poet who is famous for the sensuousness. What do T. S. stand for?
 (a) Thomas Stearns (b) Thompson Simson
 (c) Thomas Stewart (d) Thomas Stephen
46. T. S. Eliot is a---- poet.
 (a) Romantic (b) Victorian
 (c) Modern (d) Post-modern
47. 'The Waste Land' is-
 (a) a drama (b) a poem
 (c) a novel (d) an essay
48. A Russian author who refused Nobel Prize
 (a) Maxim Gorky
 (b) Ruskin
 (c) Alexander Solzhenitsyn
 (d) Boris Pasternak
49. Dr. Zivago-বইয়ের লেখকের নাম কোনটি?
 (a) Boris Pasternak (b) Leo Tolstoy
 (c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Dante
50. 'The Good Earth' has been written by-
 (a) Virginia Wolff (b) George Eliot
 (c) Charles (d) Pearl S. Buck
51. American female novelist Pearl S. Buck got Nobel Prize in 1938 for the book---
 (a) The Good Earth (b) House Divided
 (c) The Patriot (d) De Cameron
52. Earnest Hemingway is a famous--
 (a) British novelist
 (b) Irish novelist
 (c) American Novelist
 (d) Latin American Novelist
53. Earnest Hemingway is the author of--
 (a) The old man and the sea
 (b) the Invisible Man
 (c) Arms and the Man
 (d) A doll's House
54. Who writes 'Waiting for Godot'?
 (a) Bertolt Brecht (b) Samuel Beckett
 (c) Henric Ibsen (d) Samuel Bulter
55. Who Wrote 'The Birthday Party'?
 (a) James Joyce (b) G. B. Shaw
 (c) Harold Pinter (d) Jane Austen

56. Who authored that statement "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere"?
 (a) Harold Laski (b) Martin Luther King
 (c) Tocqueville (d) Abraham Lincoln
57. Who is the Composer of the famous poem "The Balled of Reading Goal"?
 a. Oscar Wilde
 b. W. B. Yeats
 c. T. S. Eliot
 d. John Keats
58. 'All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players' – a quotation from Shakespeare's-
 a. Macbeth b. As you like it
 c. Romeo and Juliet d. Tempest
59. Who said, 'An unexamined life is not worth living'?
 a. Socrates b. Plato
 c. Aristotle d. Zeno
60. 'Good face is the best letter of recommendation' was stated by-
 a. Queen Victoria b. Queen Elizabeth
 c. Queen Anne d. Queen Marry
61. Who authored that statement "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere"?
 a. Harold Laski b. Martin Luther King
 c. Tocqueville d. Abraham Lincoln
62. Who said 'Man is political animal'?
 a. Dante b. Aristotle
 c. Plato d. Voltaire
63. 'Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains' – quotation of
 a. Voltaire b. Victor Hugo
 c. Rousseau d. Shakespeare
64. 'Oh, lift me as a wave, a leaf, a cloud; I fall upon the thrones of life! I bleed.' This quotation is from P B Shelley's-
 a. The Cloud
 b. To a Skylark
 c. Ode to the West Wind
 d. Adonis
65. 'Poets are the unacknowledged legislature of the word' who told it?
 a. Browning b. Tennyson
 c. Shelly d. Byron
66. Who believed that 'poetry is the spontaneous overflow of emotions'?
 a. Blake b. Byron
 c. Wordsworth d. Keats

Answer Key to Practice Questions

01	b	02	c	03	d	04	c	05	c	06	a	07	a	08	a	09	a	10	c	11	a
12	a	13	a	14	a	15	b	16	c	17	?	18	b	19	d	20	b	21	d	22	d
23	d	24	a	25	a	26	b	27	b	28	a	29	d	30	c	31	c	32	a	33	
34	d	35	d	36	d	37	d	38	a	39	c	40	b	41	b	42	b	43	d	44	a
45	a	46	d	47	b	48	d	49	a	50	d	51	a	52	c	53	a	54	b	55	c
56	b	57	a	58	b	59	a	60	b	61	b	62	b	63	c	64	b	65	c	66	c

Try Yourself

01. The atmosphere or feeling in a literary work is called the:
 - a. conflict
 - b. protagonist
 - c. mood
 - d. text features
02. Pictures, side bars, bold print, graphs, charts, and captions are examples of:
 - a. foreshadowing
 - b. text features
 - c. personification
 - d. alliteration
03. A struggle or problem in the story for the main character is the:
 - a. protagonist
 - b. metaphor
 - c. flashback
 - d. conflict
04. A piece of writing that can be found in newspapers and magazines and its purpose is to persuade is:
 - a. editorial
 - b. feature article
 - c. myth
 - d. short story
05. A piece of writing that can be found in newspapers and magazines and its purpose is strictly to inform is:
 - a. editorial
 - b. feature article
 - c. myth
 - d. short story
06. An ancient Greek story that explains natural occurrences/happenings in the world is:
 - a. editorial
 - b. feature article
 - c. myth
 - d. short story
07. The main character is the:
 - a. dialect
 - b. meter
 - c. plot
 - d. protagonist
08. A prediction or hints of what will happen is called:
 - a. foreshadowing
 - b. personification
 - c. alliteration
 - d. genre
09. “Life is like a box of chocolates” is an example of:
 - a. metaphor
 - b. simile
 - c. meter
 - d. onomatopoeia
10. “My cat is a log” is an example of:
 - a. metaphor
 - b. simile
 - c. meter
 - d. onomatopoeia
11. Giving non-human objects human characteristics is called:
 - a. foreshadowing
 - b. personification
 - c. dialect
 - d. alliteration
12. When the author takes the reader back in time to a memory, he/she is using the technique called:
 - a. foreshadowing
 - b. alliteration
 - c. flashback
 - d. figurative language
13. “Bob built a brilliant boat” is an example of:
 - a. foreshadowing
 - b. simile
 - c. metaphor
 - d. alliteration
14. A form of language spoken by people in a particular region is called:
 - a. dialect
 - b. dialogue
 - c. fable
 - d. meter
15. A brief story/poem, usually with animal characters, that teaches a lesson/moral is called:
 - a. folk tale
 - b. fable
 - c. haiku
 - d. resolution
16. A story composed orally and passed down by word of mouth is called a(n):
 - a. folk tale
 - b. fable
 - c. haiku
 - d. resolution

17. A type of literature is called:

- a. meter b. setting
c. genre d. plot

18. The rhythmical pattern of a poem is called:

- a. figurative language b. dialogue
c. meter d. onomatopoeia

19. A 3-line Japanese poem with 17 syllables is called:

- a. folk tale b. fable
c. haiku d. myth

20. BAM is an example of:

- a. onomatopoeia b. figurative language
c. genre d. plot

21. When characters speak, it is called:

- a. figurative language b. dialogue
c. dialect d. mood

22. "That was so good, I could smack my Mammie!" is an example of:

- a. personification b. alliteration
c. figurative language d. simile

23. When, where, and the time a story takes place is called the:

- a. plot b. setting
c. resolution d. conflict

24. When the climax or conflict is solved it is called the:

- a. plot b. setting
c. resolution d. conflict

25. The sequence of events in a story is the:

- a. setting b. conflict
c. resolution d. plot

সফলতার Rule : জীবনে সফল হওয়ার প্রথম শর্ত

জীবনে সফল হতে হলে সর্বপ্রথম যা দরকার তা হলো,
নিজের ব্যাপারে আশাবাদী হওয়া এবং শুভধারণা পোষণ করা।

‘আমি পারব’ যে ব্যক্তি এই বিশ্বাস পোষণ করে সে পারে।

‘আমি পারব’ এই বিশ্বাস প্রত্যেক সফল ব্যক্তির সফলতার সর্বপ্রথম