

## CHAPTER-6 | The Story

## QUIZ-01

1. What does E.M. Forster consider the fundamental aspect of a novel?
- A. Its moral message                      B. Its artistic language  
 C. Its story-telling aspect  
 D. Its philosophical depth (C)

**Explanation:** Forster asserts that the fundamental aspect of a novel is its ability to tell a story, without which the novel cannot exist.

2. What is the one merit a story can have?
- A. Teaching a lesson  
 B. Encouraging imagination  
 C. Creating suspense about what happens next  
 D. Developing characters deeply (C)

**Explanation:** The only merit Forster assigns to a story is its power to make the audience want to know what happens next.

3. Which literary figure did Forster mention as an example of survival through suspenseful storytelling?
- A. Antigone                                      B. Joan of Arc  
 C. Scheherazade                                D. Cleopatra (C)

**Explanation:** Scheherazade, the narrator of the 1001 Arabian Nights, survived by ending each story with suspense, compelling the king to keep her alive.

4. What image does Forster use to describe the story in a novel?
- A. A staircase                                    B. A river  
 C. A tape-worm                                 D. A painting (C)

**Explanation:** Forster compares the story to a tape-worm—long, wriggling, and the underlying backbone of the novel.

5. Why does Forster claim that a novelist must acknowledge time?
- A. To meet publisher deadlines  
 B. Because characters must grow older  
 C. To avoid confusing the reader  
 D. Because storytelling is based on sequence of events (D)

**Explanation:** A novel is bound to the structure of time because its essence lies in narrating events in sequence.

6. What duality does Forster claim exists in daily life?
- A. Hope and fear                                B. Silence and sound  
 C. Life in time and life by values  
 D. Nature and culture (C)

**Explanation:** Forster argues that daily life consists of both a chronological experience (life in time) and an emotional/intensity-based experience (life by values).

7. What literary technique did Scheherazade use to save herself?
- A. Irony    B. Allegory  
 C. Cliffhanger                                    D. Dialogue (C)

**Explanation:** Scheherazade ended each night's tale at a suspenseful moment, a technique similar to the modern 'cliffhanger'.

8. Which author tried to 'hide the clock' in their novel, according to Forster?
- A. Sterne    B. Marcel Proust  
 C. Emily Brontë                                 D. Charles Dickens (C)

**Explanation:** Emily Brontë attempted to obscure the structure of time in Wuthering Heights, as noted by Forster.

9. What does Forster suggest about memory and anticipation in relation to time?
- A. They are always linear  
 B. They deny chronological time  
 C. They align perfectly with story structure  
 D. They are stronger in real life than in fiction (B)

**Explanation:** Forster suggests that memory and anticipation are not concerned with chronological sequence, unlike the structure of stories.

10. What kind of audience does Forster describe listening to primitive stories?
- A. Silent readers  
 B. Royal court members  
 C. Shock-headed cavemen by the fire  
 D. Educated scholars (C)

**Explanation:** Forster imagines Neanderthal listeners as shock-headed, weary from hunting, staying awake through the suspense of the story.