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EXAMINATION BOOKLET

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Begin here and write on both sides

- * Skipping titles
- * Exam II
- * 55 minutes

1. B. This is from Act 3 of *Candida*. *Candida* had just said that she chose to stay with *Morrell* and not go off with *Marchbanks* because the former needs her support, love, and nurture in ways the latter does not. Responding to *Candida's* choice and explanation, *Marchbank* then says this quotation and then leaves *Morrell's* household. He says this to say that before he was innocent idealistic unrealistic young poet who did not know the ways of the world and marriage. But after hearing *Candida's* decision, he realized that marriage and love is unsentimental and about two people helping each other through compromises. He realizes that he is not suited for domesticity, his realization is a sign of maturing (no longer being 18) and leaves.

20 / 20

c. Candida is upset from being told that she has to choose which man she wants to stay with: Morell or Marchbanks. She is upset because she always thought that she was an independent woman with a mind of her own, and if it was up to her if she wanted to choose or not. By telling her to choose between them, these men in effect tell her that they are fighting over which man takes Candida, as if she is up for auction. In her own words, she belongs to herself and not to the men, and she has choices way beyond just those two men.

20/20

d. Breakfast at Tiffany's is a Hallmark of modern literature because it gives us an uneasy glimpse into the life of a woman who is on an ever-ending quest to find herself. Along the way, she ~~has~~ has adventures and meet different people who present her ethical scenarios where she must choose to act. Some of the dilemmas seen in the book ^{are} whether Holly should return to her husband (whether she should let her sales forecasts after her arrest, whether she should steal). Her choices ultimately show her true character of being a second woman with big goals and dreams, who wants to reach the top even if that means doing things some people dislike, ^{Just} as long as she doesn't betray her friends.

commitment?

One of the earliest ethical dilemmas that Holly faces is whether she should have left her husband Doc Colightly, and whether she ~~still~~ should later have returned to him when he found her. Her resolution shows that she bases her ethical decision on being honest to herself. She had married Doc Colightly when she was a teenager because of how nurturing he was to her and her brother. Although she loved him, it was ultimately because she owed it to him. But she left him because she had bigger dreams than just being married in Texas, in her own words she ~~was a wild thing~~ was a wild thing. Thus, she left him because she was true to herself. And likewise when he came to NYC (New York City) to take her, she gently rejected him because she still wanted more things that he couldn't give her. The way she solved this dilemma shows us that Holly solves her ethical problems by first seeing whether her actions would be genuine and reflect her goals if they would be sacrificing or compromising her identity and goals. chooses herself over others

Her use of self-sincerity in her ethical decision making is accompanied by her sense of valuing her friendships and loyalties when faced with problems. That is, although she is somewhat self-centered as was the case with Doc, she still

cherishes her friends (no matter how few they are) and doesn't betray them when faced with problems. ~~It is~~ ~~although she is somewhat self-centered~~ This is shown is how she ~~should~~ not testify against Sally Tomato after she got arrested. Her reason was that she saw him as a good God-fearing man who had financially helped her a lot and she would not betray to the police even if that meant a lighter sentence for her. ~~Respectfully~~ Faced with this ethical dilemma of betraying her friend, Holly thus shows that she is a loyal person and will not push her friends when they need them even if it would benefit her.

Beside her ~~self~~ self-sincerity and loyalty, Holly likewise shows readers that she is open to breaking the law, ^{just one!} or ^{or} ~~stealing~~ ^{or} ~~using men~~ ^{or} as long as the act is minor and helps her survive. Throughout the book, we see Holly seducing many men to make her life easier, whether it's getting into her apartment without her key or if it's getting money from men to go to the powder room. In the latter case of ~~her~~ exchanging money for her time with men, there are hints of prostitution occurring as when the narrator was outwitting over how she worked hard to get money from men after she got him the birdcage. But Holly does not see

these actions as immoral because she needs the money to survive and help her friends ; she did after all use money to buy the narrator a Christmas present. She also admitted that she has shoplifted in the past to survive and still does on occasion just so that won't lose her skills at it. This shows that that sexual morality and theft ~~are~~ are issues which Holly reduces to the question: do I need this?

This shows that Holly's morality is partly based on her ability to take care of herself through within limits. *Utility - benefit over decency*

Besides self-sincerity, loyalty, and self-sufficiency, Holly is also somewhat self-delusional and self-destructive in the sense that she does certain *commitment/responsibility* actions thinking that it is for the best, even though it plainly isn't. This is shown in the last scenes of the book where Holly has abandoned her cat because she thinks that they are independent ; don't belong to each other, and they both want to be unconfined and free. But she regrets her decision and admits that they belong to each other and that she is scared of not finding a permanent place to settle down and feel at home. Her decision in this dilemma of whether to abandon her cat or not was this based on a false delusion of desiring complete independence

and freedom a delusion that she realizes all too late. This scene shows us that at her core, Holly is a woman that tells herself she wants ^{lack of responsibility} complete independence and she believes in that belief, and in reality she truly wants something else, a home.

Unlike a course on modern literature, there is no syllabus for life or an instruction manual on how to live your life (the most ethically way possible).

Cayote's "Breakfast at Tiffany's" draws the personality of a woman who had to make difficult choices in her life, with all ups and downs. All in all, the ways Holly resolves her problems are in accordance with her personality and ambitions, ~~and~~ even if readers think they would have done otherwise.

57
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