

A PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST AS A YOUNG MAN

JAMES JOYCE

LIVING LITERATURE SERIES

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TEACHER'S GUIDE

GUIDE WRITTEN BY MARY ELLEN SNODGRASS

SYNOPSIS

Beginning with his memories of nursery stories, Stephen Dedalus, a sensitive, literary boy from the Blackrock section of late nineteenth-century Dublin, Ireland, details his development through his university years. As a small boy, he attends Clongowes Wood College, a boys' boarding school run by Jesuits, and recalls vivid incidents, such as being shoved into a ditch filled with slimy water, receiving medical attention for an upset stomach from Brother Michael at the infirmary, journeying home for Christmas dinner where his family and their guests are embroiled in a discussion of religion and politics, and being unjustly paddled on the palms by Father Dolan during Father Arnall's Latin class. At this early stage in his life, Stephen, egged on by his peers, exhibits a rebellious spirit by climbing to the "Castle" to report the undeserved paddling to the rector, Father Conmee, who promises to look into the incident.

During the summer months, Stephen returns home and enjoys taking walks with his father and Uncle Charles, running track in the park under the direction of Mike Flynn, and reading *The Count of Monte Cristo*. He forms a close friendship with Aubrey Mills, an adventurous comrade in arms, and reads the details of Napoleon's life. The summer winds down to an unsatisfactory conclusion: Simon Dedalus, who earlier advanced from magistrate to marshal and enjoyed moderate prosperity, falls on hard times. Forced to move from their home, the family is unable to send Stephen back to Clongowes. His father, desiring to continue his son's education in a Jesuit school, manages to get Stephen and his brother Maurice into Belvedere.

Stephen receives recognition for excellence, is elected secretary to the gymnasium, and takes the lead role of the "farical pedagogue" in the Whitsuntide play during his second year at Belvedere. His piety and his budding skill with words earn him the admiration of his family and peers. Simon takes Stephen on a train trip to Cork to impress upon the boy his own boyhood memories of Queens College. They stay at the Victoria Hotel. Stephen chafes under his father's inflated notion of what makes a gentleman.

Stephen receives thirty-three pounds for winning an essay contest. He enjoys being able to treat his family to a restaurant meal, ample groceries, trips to the theatre, and presents. He quickly depletes his winnings on chocolates, tram rides, and loans to friends, who neglect to repay him. Stephen returns to gritty Dublin poverty and suffers the stifling oppression of his life. In an effort to escape, he wanders the streets and is seduced by a prostitute, who calls him a "little rascal."

Stephen endures moments of lustful passion, the resultant guilt and self-loathing, and a return to the contemplation of the Virgin Mary, the feminine ideal. He participates in a church retreat at which the rector reminds the boys of the self-sacrifice of their patron, Saint Francis Xavier, who won thousands of converts in the Indies. A preacher exhorts the boys to think on death, judgment, heaven, and hell. His colorful descriptions of eternal torment terrify Stephen, who castigates himself for his interest in sex. Stephen returns to his room, falls asleep, and dreams of an everlasting torment where goatlike creatures circle about him and swish their tails. Stephen struggles free of the blankets and, overcome by the imagined reek of hell, vomits out the window.

He wanders the street, pondering his sin. An old woman directs him to the Church Street chapel, where Stephen waits his turn to make confession. A Capuchin monk hears his list of sins, which cover a span of eight months. Stephen emerges from the confessional with a renewed interest in religion. He slavishly observes all aspects of Catholic piety. To escape the poverty that threatens the Dedalus family, Stephen takes frequent walks. By the seashore Stephen hears a jovial group of boys diving from the breakwater and chanting his name. He has a vision of a birdlike man, Daedalus, the Greek inventor who escaped imprisonment by making wings. The boy's eyes turn toward a young, nubile girl. Filled with the awareness of new life in his arid soul, Stephen sleeps among the sand dunes until evening.

In the last stage of his education, Stephen enrolls at the university, despite his mother's objections. He surrounds himself with young men who are more sympathetic to his sensitivity and introspection than earlier companions. After Stephen sets out from home too late for French class, he enters the physics theatre and finds the dean of studies lighting a fire with waste ends of candles. The dean admires Stephen's spiritual and intellectual development and leads him into a discussion of the nature of beauty. Stephen quotes Aquinas as the source of his philosophical views. The dean encourages Stephen to consider entering the priesthood. Stephen imagines himself in the role of a humble priest.

Stephen composes a complicated villanelle, a poem containing five tercets and a quatrain with interlocking rhyme scheme, and scribbles it on a torn cigarette package. The words describe his inner struggle between the lure of sexual gratification versus the spiritual urge. In late March he walks with his friends near the library. He asks Cranly, a serious fellow student, to walk alone with him. They discuss

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Stephen's refusal to take Easter communion. Cranly urges Stephen to consider his mother and to yield to her request. Stephen indicates that he has become agnostic and that he cannot perform a meaningless act. Stephen, acknowledging the future loneliness of his life, separates from Cranly.

The book ends with twenty-two entries in his diary, which detail Stephen's progress in settling the unsolved questions of his life—his relationship with his father, sex, Ireland, the church, himself. His final entry calls on Daedalus, the "Old father, old artificer," to stand by him.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Although born and educated in Ireland, James Augustine Joyce (1882-1942) spent the latter half of his life in self-imposed exile. His life was a unique mix of hardships and accomplishments: he was the eldest son of a family of fifteen, five of his siblings died in infancy, his parents suffered financial setbacks when James was nine, he lost most of his vision after contracting glaucoma and wore an eyepatch late in his life, his daughter Lucia Anna suffered from schizophrenia, his works were rejected and banned because of their explicit personal and sexual detail.

Yet, his perseverance produced a breakthrough in fiction—his short story "The Dead," which was added to the collection *Dubliners* in 1914, has been called the finest example of short story form; his novel *Ulysses* (1922) pioneered a radical form, the internal monologue; and his last work, *Finnegans Wake* (1939), describes the realm of dreams in a complex, often baffling series of allusions and puns. Ultimately, James Joyce was heralded as one of the finest literary craftsmen of the twentieth century.

He earned a meager income from his writing career and subsisted from gifts and a series of jobs, including teaching and reviewing. In 1903, upon his return to Dublin to his dying mother, he formed a liaison with Nora Barnacle and lived with her first in Pola, Italy, and later in Trieste, where his two children, George and Lucia Anna, were born. Having broken with Catholicism, Joyce refused to marry Nora. After the beginning of World War I, the family moved to Zurich, Switzerland, where Joyce composed *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916).

In 1920, the Joyce family moved to Paris, where the American owner of a small bookstore published *Ulysses*. The book soared to fame, achieving a place among the works of true literary genius. To protect the family's inheritance, the Joyces were married in 1931 and moved to Zurich at the beginning of World War II. Both James and Nora are buried on the outskirts of Zurich. A statue of Joyce in relaxed, seated pose marks the gravesite. The monument depicts him with one leg crossed over the opposite knee; he sports a jaunty pipe.

CRITIC'S CORNER

Joyce's first novel, drawn from his notebook entries in *Giacomo Joyce*, describes the sensitivity and perception of a child who develops into an author. The settings are

consistent with Joyce's own experiences—early education at Clongowes Wood College, a Jesuit boy's school; brief periods of time at home in Dublin with his family; Belvedere College, another Jesuit institution; and eventually University College. Using these five chapters as a springboard, Joyce pursues the development of Stephen Dedalus, the main character, in the first portion of *Ulysses*.

The discontent that permeates Stephen's existence begins early in his formative years, follows him through the years of his family's domestic adjustment to a series of progressively meaner living quarters, smolders during his prep school days, when Stephen's talents are receiving recognition for the first time, and erupts into fullscale rebellion against the petty, meaningless rules and traditions of society when he enters the university. An overlay of references to the Greek myth of Daedalus and Icarus adds richness to the already saturated texture of his writing.

Joyce sets out to probe the inner feelings and unexpressed emotions that characterize the early life of a creative spirit. Although the book contains obvious biographical parallels, it cannot be taken strictly as autobiography. Rather, it reflects a major attempt by an author to delineate the growth cycle of genius.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. To explore the internal monologue as a means of expression
2. To discuss the theme of developing genius
3. To enumerate the conflicts and pressures that cause human stress
4. To translate Latin passages and explain their purpose
5. To trace important allusions to historical, literary, and religious figures and movements
6. To contrast the philosophies of Aristotle and Aquinas
7. To explain how Catholic doctrine conflicts with individuality
8. To isolate an example of epiphany and explain its meaning
9. To explicate passages which describe multiple psychological functions

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To describe Stephen's relationship with important male figures
2. To contrast Stephen's sexual maturation with his spiritual growth
3. To enumerate the friends and companions who enrich the narrative and to explain the influence they have on Stephen

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4. To establish the importance of Dublin city life in the narrative
5. To question the values the retreat preacher emphasizes in his sermon
6. To characterize Stephen Dedalus as an individual
7. To explain the importance of the Daedalus myth in Stephen's life
8. To contrast the atmosphere of the three schools Stephen attends
9. To analyze passages in which sensual images contrast with religious and spiritual images

MEANING STUDY

Below are words, phrases, sentences, or thought units that have particular meaning in the story. Explain the meaning each has in this book. Page numbers are given so that you can note the context from which the item is taken.

1. the spectral words of Aristotle or Aquinas, (p. 180)
(two philosophers who influence Stephen's developing mind. The former, a pupil of Plato, lived in ancient Greece from 384-322 B. C. and is remembered for his pragmatic system of logic. The latter, a Benedictine monk of the Middle Ages who lived in Italy from 1225-1274 and was later canonized, developed a system of argumentation based on real experience rather than idealism or intuitive thinking.)
2. Credo ut vos sanguinarius mendax estis, said Cranly, quia facies vostra monstrat ut vos in damno humore estis. (p.198)
(Cranly's reply is obviously a twentieth-century Latin translation of an English sentence. In reply to Stephen's denial that he is in bad humor, Cranly says, "I believe that you are a bloody liar because your face shows that you are in a damned bad humor." Stephen later asks, in Latin, "Who is in a bad humor, you or I?")
3. had told him that Parnell was a bad man, (p. 28)
(Christmas dinner at the Dedalus house, one of Stephen's few vacations with his family, is interrupted by a heated discussion of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-1891), an Irish political leader who became first president of the National Land League of Ireland in 1879 and was imprisoned for resisting English laws which reduced Ireland's autonomy. Although he was exonerated of the charge of extremism in 1890, his reputation was destroyed that same year in a messy divorce scandal over Kitty O'Shea, the wife of Captain Henry O'Shea.)
4. Dante Alighieri, (p. 253)
(Stephen compares his mystical romanticism to that of the Italian poet (1265-1321) who immortalized his love for Laura in a series of sonnets. Dante is best known for his epic The Divine Comedy, a fantasy journey into a Hell.)
5. Your name is like Latin, (p. 36)
*(Athy, Stephen's infirmary companion, is intrigued by the name Dedalus, which calls to mind the story of Daedalus, the inventor of Greek myth who contrived the labyrinth as a holding pen for the minotaur on the island of Crete. Daedalus is punished for his knowledge of the great beast by imprisonment on an uninhabited island.
In order to escape his captors, Daedalus makes wings for himself and his son Icarus. Despite the father's warnings, the boy is thrilled with his new-found freedom, flies too near the sun, and drowns when the wax on his wings melts and he falls into the sea.)*
6. Go ahead, York! Go ahead, Lancaster! (p. 24)
(Father Arnall, Latin teacher at Clongowes Wood College, divides the boys into two groups, which are named for the two parties that fought during the English civil war from 1455-1485. The emblems of the houses of York and Lancaster were the white and red rose, respectively. The upshot of the war was the establishment of the Tudor line in England.)
7. jesuits, (p. 58)
(a Catholic religious order founded in the sixteenth century by a Spanish monk, St. Ignatius Loyola. The order is known for its missionary outreach, the largest in the world, and for its devotion to learning.)
8. Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam, (p. 116)
(The Latin motto of the Jesuit order means "to the greater glory of God" and is often abbreviated A.M.D.G.)
9. He began to confess his sins: masses missed, prayers not said, lies. . . Sins of anger, envy of others, gluttony, vanity, disobedience . . . Sloth . . . committed sins of impurity, father . . . (p. 150)
(Stephen's confession after the soul-searing retreat suggests the seven deadly sins which form the most serious misdemeanors in the Catholic canon—anger, covetousness, envy, gluttony, lust, pride, and sloth. These seven are paralleled by seven cardinal virtues—prudence, justice, temperance, fortitude, faith, hope, and charity, all of which are evident in Stephen's behavior at school, with friends, and at home.)
10. prefect of Our Blessed Lady's sodality, (p. 163)
(Based on Stephen's execution of the job of student chairman of the college lay society of brotherhood and good works, the dean of studies thinks that he would make a good candidate for the priesthood.)

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COMPREHENSION STUDY

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important and you should be ready to defend your answers by referring to passages in the book.

Questions 1-5 Literal Level

1. What does Stephen envision when he imagines himself as a priest?

(According to Stephen, "His soul had loved to muse in secret on this desire." He sees himself as a "young and silentmannered priest" who walks swiftly and accomplishes each ceremonial task competently. He imagines himself in the secondary role of subdeacon, in which he would "stand aloof from the altar, forgotten by the people, his shoulders covered with humeral veil, holding the paten within its folds, or, when the sacrifice had been accomplished, to stand as deacon in a dalmatic of cloth of gold on the step below the celebrant, his hands joined and his face towards the people and sing the chant. . . ")

2. What scene greets Stephen as he departs from the director into the street?

(After contemplating a life of Holy Orders, Stephen passes through the heavy hall door into the "caress of mild evening air." Immediately he is immersed in the sensual street life of Dublin, where young men link arms and move to the "agile melody of their leader's concertina." The music has its accustomed effect on Stephen's thoughts, "dissolving them painlessly and noiselessly as a sudden wave dissolves the sandbuilt turrets of children." He smiles at the scene and looks back at the priest. Instead of finding an agreeable expression, he sees a "mirthless reflection of the sunken day."

In a flash of self-knowledge, Stephen realizes that the religious life of the college is a "grave and ordered and passionless life . . . a life without material cares." He fantasizes scenes of his future as a priest as he wanders past the "jesuit house in Gardiner Street" and knows he will never enter the priesthood. "He was destined to learn his own wisdom apart from others or to learn the wisdom of others himself wandering among the snares of the world.")

3. How does Stephen react to the Whitsuntide play?

(After a long anticipation of going on stage, Stephen "found himself on the stage amid the garish gas and the dim scenery, acting before the innumerable faces of the void." The play begins to take life from its performance before a live audience. When the curtain falls, Stephen sees the audience breaking up and forming "busy groups." He sheds his costume and walks out through the chapel and the college garden.

His mind is quickened by the experience of acting in the play; he hurries through the crowd, aware that people are staring at his powdered hair. After a quick word to his family, he hurries down the hill toward George's Street. Only in the clear, cold air does he escape the "sudden risen vapours of wounded pride and fallen hope and baffled desire." Breathing in the fetid air of horse urine and rotten straw outside the morgue, he calms himself and is able to return to his waiting family.)

4. How does Stephen describe Simon Dedalus to Cranly? (During a reflective moment in his argument with Cranly, Stephen responds honestly to Cranly's question about Simon. "Stephen began to enumerate glibly his father's attributes.—A medical student, an oarsman, a tenor, an amateur actor, a shouting politician, a small landlord, a small investor, a drinker, a good fellow, a storyteller, somebody's secretary, something in a distillery, a taxgatherer, a bankrupt and at present a praiser of his own past." His cynical summary elicits laughter from Cranly.)

5. How does Stephen's diary describe his meeting with his girl friend on April 15?

(Unexpectedly, he runs into her in a crowd in Grafton Street. They stop to talk. The girl asks why Stephen never visits her and comments that she hears about him often. She asks if he still writes poems. He replies, "About whom?"

Realizing that he is being mean, Stephen changes his tack and pours out information about himself and his plans. He inadvertently makes a revolutionary gesture, "like a fellow throwing a handful of peas into the air," which draws the stares of passers-by. The girl shakes his hand and departs, wishing that "I would do what I said." Stephen decides that he likes the new feeling that has developed between them, but he hesitates to draw a weightier conclusion, advising himself to "Sleep it off!")

Questions 6-8 Interpretive Level

6. What does the inscription in his geography book reveal about Stephen?

(In the flyleaf of his geography book, young Stephen develops at length his part in the universe, starting with his name and advancing to "Class of Elements, Clongowes Wood College, Sallins, County Kildare, Ireland, Europe, The World, The Universe." He decides that "It was very big to think about everything and everywhere. Only god could do that." Obviously, the child has great thoughts early in his life, although he is overwhelmed by the cosmic implications of his inscription.)

7. How do Stephen's parents differ in opinion in regard to his university education?

(While Stephen paces from Byron's pub to the gate

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of Clontarf Chapel and back during the hour that his father and Dan Crosby, the tutor, seek to enroll Stephen at the university, the boy can hardly wait for news. He walks toward the Bull, alert to the sound of Simon's whistle, and contemplates his mother's hostility toward his matriculation at the university. In contrast to Simon, who supports any furtherance of Stephen's becoming a gentleman, Mrs. Dedalus disapproves of the idea because Stephen has chosen intellectual pursuits over the priesthood, which is her goal for her son.)

8. How do birds in flight provide a positive omen to Stephen?

(Late in March Stephen stands on the library steps and watches the birds flying "round and round the jutting shoulder of a house in Molesworth Street." The vision is mystical, uplifting, all-encompassing to Stephen, whose lone odyssey through boyhood doubts seems near an end. He counts thirteen birds and observes their spiraled flight from left to right. Their cries are "shrill and clear and fine and falling like threads of silken light unwound from whirring spools.")

Stephen, relieved of the image of his mother's face, derives pleasure and satisfaction from the experience. He contemplates his choice of career and, like a swallow, chooses to go his way, "building an unlasting home under the eaves of men's houses and ever leaving the home . . . to wander.")

Questions 9 and 10 Critical Level

9. Why does Stephen choose the lonely existence of a poet over the protective confines of the priesthood?

(James Joyce makes it clear that Stephen prefers the ordinary life, for all its vicissitudes and dangers, to the joyless, circumscribed path of the clergy. His friends warn him that he is selecting a solitary path, but Stephen accepts the challenge, buoyed by his experience on the beach when the vision of a young woman fills him with an ethereal, but earthbound epiphany.)

He summarizes the experience: "To live, to err, to fall, to triumph, to recreate life out of life! A wild angel had appeared to him, the angel of mortal youth and beauty, an envoy from the fair courts of life, to throw open before him in an instant of ecstasy the gates of all the ways of error and glory. On and on and on and on!" Enraptured with the joy of it all, Stephen embraces the life that, at last, brings him peace with himself.)

10. What does Stephen perceive his life's task to be?
- (In his final diary entries, Stephen readies himself to leave home. He feels at one with "the white arms of roads, their promise of close embraces and the black arms of tall ships stand against the moon, their*

tale of distant nations." No longer alone among men, Stephen has found company in the voices that call to him, their kinsman.

While his mother packs his "new secondhand clothes" and prays that Stephen may come to an understanding with his heart, he appends an Amen, agreeing with his mother's request on a higher, more esthetic level. His final image binds him to the myth of Daedalus, the "old artificer," who will guide him in forging the "uncreated conscience of my race.")

Question 11 Creative Level

11. Describe the scenes in which Stephen is linked to water imagery, such as his mishap in the ditch, standing in the rain outside the library, and his walk by the sea. Explain how Joyce uses images of baptism to move the hero ever closer to his destination—a new, unfettered being.

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Read several accounts of the Daedalus and Icarus myth, including the mythologies of Edith Hamilton, Bullfinch, and Robert Graves; Ovid's account in the *Metamorphoses*; and the poem "Musée des Beaux Arts," by W. H. Auden. Explain how James Joyce incorporates elements of the myth in his novel.
2. Briefly outline the history of Ireland's struggle for independence. Stress the role played by Charles Parnell. Explain why the English have oppressed the Irish since the time of Elizabeth I.
3. Sketch a sightseer's guide map of Dublin with emphasis on the most important landmarks, including the River Liffey, Trinity College, University of Dublin, O'Connell Bridge, Christ Church Cathedral, College Green, Bank of Ireland, Custom House, Dublin Castle, and the Four Courts.
4. Analyze Stephen's poem found on p. 225. Explain the religious allusions and the inner tension between spiritual and physical urges.
5. Make a chronological list of advice that Stephen receives from varying sources. Add your own advice at the end.
6. Write a descriptive paragraph in which you characterize the ideal woman for a sensitive, repressed young artist like Stephen.
7. Read biographical information about James Joyce. Note where the lives of Joyce and his fictional persona, Stephen Dedalus, differ.
8. Contrast Stephen Dedalus's coming of age to that of Moses in the book of Exodus, Henry David Thoreau in *The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail*, the young riverboat pilot in *Life on the Mississippi*, the evangelist in *The*

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Autobiography of Malcolm X, or the heroine of *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*.

9. Contrast Stephen's reaction to evangelism to that of the hero in *Black Boy*.
10. Read sermons by Cotton or Increase Mather or Jonathan Edwards, or the first book of Milton's *Paradise Lost*. Compare the description of Hell with that of the retreat preacher.
11. Read some of Dante's love poems to Laura. Describe the method by which he organized his sonnets. Note the ethereal qualities which lift Laura above the ordinary woman.

TEACHING NOTES

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VOCABULARY TEST

Circle the word in each line which is a synonym for the first word.

1. BIER: hob, rhetoric, catafalque, flyleaf, scullion, hornpipe
2. REPETITION: refectory, rector, soutane, prefect, canon, litany
3. TEASING: feigning, mollifying, taunting, desisting, chiding, distracting
4. PIERS: quays, greaves, jambs, forays, singlets, laggards
5. TOLD: girt, bade, squandered, transfigured, chronicled, japanned
6. APOSTATE: tremoe, roguery, grimace, bestiality, renegade, pierhead
7. URBANELY: profusely, suavely, submissively, indulgently, scrupulously
8. FERVOR: harridan, contempt, zeal, prudence, palsy, arbour
9. CAP: sacristy, surplice, beretta, piety, purgatory, vestry
10. APART: livid, lustreless, nimble, asunder, astir, overt
11. SPEECH: counsel, premonition, tryst, monologue, intuition, tumult
12. LITHE: incoherent, jovial, farcical, copious, supple, dandyish
13. TASTE: palate, array, revery, moiety, dais, deference
14. DRAWN: disheartened, allured, undivined, flanked, loitered, mauled
15. BEGINNING: languor, reproof, heresy, detection, submission, onset
16. EBBED: salaamed, waned, appeased, pinioned, wrenched, bidden
17. WRETCHED: pedantic, timorous, inquisitive, squalid, subversive, dun
18. SNEAKY: furtive, awry, garish, phantasmal, malignant, distracted
19. ABYSS: whit, irresolution, turbulence, mirth, void, rift
20. PROFANE: pedagogical, hulking, elusive, blasphemous, impalpable, wry

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COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Quotation Identification (30 points)

Match the following quotations with the list of characters that follows. Place the letter of your response in the blank provided at left. Some answers may be used more than once and some not at all.

- _____ 1. Old father, old artificer, stand me now and ever in good stead.
- _____ 2. Gentlemen, the happiest day of my life was the day on which I made my first holy communion.
- _____ 3. For pity's sake and for pity sake let us have no political discussion on this day of all days in the year.
- _____ 4. Every sense of the flesh is tortured and every faculty of the soul therewith: the eyes with impenetrable utter darkness, the nose with noisome odours, the ears with yells and howls and execrations, the taste with foul matter, leprous corruption, nameless suffocating filth, the touch with redhot goads and spikes, with cruel tongues of flames.
- _____ 5. I fear many things: dogs, horses, firearms, the sea, thunderstorms, machinery, the country roads at night.
- _____ 6. Do you believe in the eucharist?
- _____ 7. I told you that one day I wrote my name in pencil on the backside of the Venus of Praxiteles in the Museum.
- _____ 8. That's the kind of fellows I want you to associate with, fellows of the right kidney.
- _____ 9. I will defend my church and my religion when it is insulted and spit on by renegade catholics.
- _____ 10. Becauseboro theboro landborob lordborob willborob putborob usborob outborob.
- _____ 11. Promise God now that you will give up that sin, that wretched wretched sin.
- _____ 12. . . . Dedalus is a model youth. He doesn't smoke and he doesn't go to bazaars and he doesn't flirt and he doesn't damn anything or damn all.
- _____ 13. The outhouse will do me nicely: it will be more salubrious.
- _____ 14. An old schoolboy trick! Out with your hand this moment!
- _____ 15. Well, it's a poor case . . . when a university student is so dirty that his mother has to wash him.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. Athy | F. Father Dolan | K. Simon Dedalus |
| B. Capuchin monk | G. Lynch | L. Stephen Dedalus |
| C. Cranly | H. McCann | M. Stephen's sister |
| D. Dante Riordan | I. Mrs. Dedalus | N. Uncle Charles |
| E. retreat preacher | J. Napoleon | O. Vincent Heron |

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Part II: True/False (30 points)

Mark the following statements **T** for true or **F** if any part is false.

- _____ 1. Davin asks personal questions, including how many children Mrs. Dedalus bore and whether Simon Dedalus was well-to-do.
- _____ 2. McCann insists that his fellow students stop heckling and talking during the physics lecture.
- _____ 3. Uncle Charles supports Parnell because Parnell is the only leader who has the courage to stand up for the Catholic faith.
- _____ 4. Mr. Tate, the English master, accuses Stephen of heresy.
- _____ 5. At Queen's College Simon regrets that Stephen drops his glasses on the cinderpath and breaks them.
- _____ 6. On a torn cigarette packet Stephen writes the verses of a villanelle.
- _____ 7. Stephen imagines his name written as "The Reverend Stephen Dedalus, S.J."
- _____ 8. Stephen approaches the nameless girl on the beach and asks her to have dinner with him.
- _____ 9. Stephen spends most of the thirty-three pounds he won on groceries, chocolates, loans, presents, and tram rides.
- _____ 10. When Stephen returns home at Christmas, he learns that his father has been made a marshal.
- _____ 11. Mike Flynn makes no effort to apologize for pushing Stephen into the slimy ditch water.
- _____ 12. The dean encourages Stephen to express his opinion on the esthetic question.
- _____ 13. Maurice distinguishes himself at Clongowes by complaining to the rector about unfair punishment.
- _____ 14. After the play, Stephen happily receives the praise of Emma and her family.
- _____ 15. Stephen refuses to service his Easter duty, even though his mother asks him.

Part III: Identification (10 points)

Explain the importance of the following people and items in the story.

- 1. Simon's initials
- 2. a little silk badge with a white rose on it
- 3. Mercedes
- 4. Belvedere
- 5. Church Street chapel

Part IV: Essay Questions (30 points)

- 1. Describe Stephen's attitude toward Dublin.
- 2. Explain Stephen's reaction to the retreat.

A PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST AS A YOUNG MAN

COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)

Select an answer to complete each of the following statements. Place the letter of your response in the blank provided at left.

- _____ 1. When Stephen suffers a feeling of alienation from his family, he fantasizes about (a) becoming a priest and assuming an important church role (b) Mercedes (c) making a great impression in the play at Belvedere (d) Aquinas's definition of beauty.
- _____ 2. When the boys call him Stephanos, Stephen's thoughts turn to (a) the myth of Daedalus (b) The Reverend Stephen Dedalus, S.J. (c) the national poet of Ireland (d) Dante Alighieri.
- _____ 3. Stephen becomes disillusioned with his father's wish that (a) the family have a peaceful Christmas dinner (b) Stephen be a gentleman (c) Mike Flynn develop Stephen's athletic skill (d) no son of his take up smoking.
- _____ 4. The rector reminds the boys that Saint Francis Xavier (a) founded a new school of philosophy in Paris (b) debated the definition of beauty with Aquinas (c) was once found guilty of stealing communion wine (d) baptized ten thousand idolaters in one month.
- _____ 5. Mrs. Dedalus is not pleased that her son (a) dates Eileen Vance, a Jewish girl (b) was defeated by the House of Lancaster (c) wears a dress, sunbonnet, and curly blond wig for the play (d) is enrolling in the university.
- _____ 6. A Capuchin monk advises Stephen to (a) give up the sin of lust (b) pray to Saint Ignatius Loyola for guidance (c) ask Brother Michael for medicine (d) try to please Mrs. Dedalus, who has lived a life of poverty.
- _____ 7. In the photograph of the Csar Stephen sees (a) Elizabethan English (b) Ireland's destiny (c) a besotted Christ (d) universal peace.
- _____ 8. Davin believes that Stephen is Irish in his heart, but that (a) Simon has turned him into a snob (b) Stephen's pride is too strong (c) Stephen's behavior is too saintly (d) Satan has caused him to think only of lust.
- _____ 9. Stephen climbs to Father Conmee's room to (a) complain of Father Dolan's unfairness (b) receive thirty-three pounds for writing the winning essay (c) engage in an afternoon's conversation about esthetics (d) confess his fear of eternal damnation.
- _____ 10. After listening to an intense sermon describing the torments of hell, Stephen (a) regrets that he cannot make his bike trip to Malahide (b) helps Mr. Tate light a fire in the physics lecture hall (c) has a nightmare and throws up (d) decides to seek a missionary post in the Indies.

Part II: Matching (30 points)

Match the following events with the place where they occur. Place the letter of your response in the blank provided at left.

- _____ 1. Stephen handles a box of pawn tickets.
- _____ 2. Johnny Cashman recalls John Stephen Dedalus.
- _____ 3. Stephen admires his father's singing.
- _____ 4. Fleming colors a picture of the earth green and maroon.
- _____ 5. Athy comments on Dedalus's unusual name.
- _____ 6. Shuley, Ennis, and Connolly tease Stephen.
- _____ 7. Uncle Charles smokes strong tobacco.

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- _____ 8. The place toward which an old woman gives Stephen directions.
- _____ 9. Vincent Heron declares Lord Tennyson the greatest poet.
- _____ 10. Simon drinks from a flask and tells stories of his youth.
- _____ 11. A scroll acknowledging the prefecture of the sodality hangs on the wall.
- _____ 12. The dean asks if fire is an example of beauty.
- _____ 13. Davin observes a game of handball.
- _____ 14. Stephen tells Davin intimate details of his private life.
- _____ 15. Stephen stands in the rain and watches a girl.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. alley | F. Dedalus tea table | K. outhouse |
| B. bar in Cork | G. Harcourt Street | L. physics theatre |
| C. breakwater | H. infirmary | M. Stephen's bedroom |
| D. Church Street chapel | I. library arcade | N. studyhall |
| E. Clonliffe Road | J. night mail to Cork | O. Victoria Hotel |

Part III: Short Answer (20 points)

Supply a word or phrase to answer the following questions.

- _____ 1. Who calls Stephen a "lazy bitch"?
- _____ 2. What writer does Dedalus claim as the greatest?
- _____ 3. Who calls Stephen a "little rascal"?
- _____ 4. Who claimed that his first communion was the happiest day of his life?
- _____ 5. Whom does Stephen refer to as "Old father, old artificer"?
- _____ 6. With what does Father Dolan punish Stephen?
- _____ 7. Who drinks a cup of milk and is lured by a peasant girl standing in a doorway?
- _____ 8. Who tells Stephen not to talk to the rough boys at the college?
- _____ 9. Who walks with downcast eyes in order to "mortify the sense of sight"?
- _____ 10. What part does Stephen take in the Whitsuntide play?

Part IV: Essay Questions (30 points)

1. Explain how Cranly tries to change Stephen's attitude toward religion.
2. Explain why Stephen becomes a rebel.

A PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST AS A YOUNG MAN

VOCABULARY TEST ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. catafalque | 11. monologue |
| 2. litany | 12. supple |
| 3. taunting | 13. palate |
| 4. quays | 14. allured |
| 5. chronicled | 15. onset |
| 6. renegade | 16. waned |
| 7. suavely | 17. squalid |
| 8. zeal | 18. furtive |
| 9. beretta | 19. void |
| 10. asunder | 20. blasphemous |

COMPREHENSION TEST A ANSWER KEY

Part I: Matching Quotations (30 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. L | 6. C | 11. B |
| 2. J | 7. G | 12. O |
| 3. I | 8. K | 13. N |
| 4. E | 9. D | 14. F |
| 5. L | 10. M | 15. I |

Part II: True/False (30 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. F | 6. T | 11. F |
| 2. F | 7. T | 12. T |
| 3. F | 8. F | 13. F |
| 4. T | 9. T | 14. F |
| 5. F | 10. T | 15. T |

Part III: Identification (10 points)

1. During their visit to Cork, Simon Dedalus insists on finding his initials carved in his old desk at Queen's College.
2. Stephen wears the emblem of the House of York during a game in Father Arnall's Latin class at Clongowes.

3. Stephen fantasizes about romantic encounters with Mercedes.
4. The Jesuit school that Stephen attends after leaving Clongowes.
5. An old woman points the way to a local chapel where Stephen makes confession of the sins he has committed over an eight-month period.

COMPREHENSION TEST B ANSWER KEY

Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. A |
| 2. A | 7. C |
| 3. B | 8. B |
| 4. D | 9. A |
| 5. D | 10. C |

Part II: Matching (30 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. F | 6. C | 11. M |
| 2. B | 7. K | 12. L |
| 3. O | 8. D | 13. A |
| 4. N | 9. E | 14. G |
| 5. H | 10. J | 15. I |

Part III: Short Answer (20 points)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Simon Dedalus | 6. pandybat |
| 2. Cardinal Newman | 7. Davin |
| 3. prostitute | 8. Mrs. Dedalus |
| 4. Napoleon | 9. Stephen |
| 5. Daedalus | 10. farcical pedagogue |



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