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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

ENGLISH

ELEVENTH PAPER

(Literary Criticism)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Samuel Johnson defended Shakespeare's use of the

- (a) comedy ()
- (b) tragedy ()
- (c) tragicomedy ()
- (d) three unities ()

2. Johnson is of the opinion that Shakespeare's characters are representations of

- (a) ordinary life ()
- (b) rustic life ()
- (c) general life ()
- (d) aristocratic life ()

3. In Wordsworth's poems, _____ is/are more important than action and situation.

(a) feelings ()

(b) fancy ()

(c) imagination ()

(d) recollection ()

4. Wordsworth quotes _____ who said, "Poetry is the most philosophic of all writings".

(a) Plato ()

(b) Aristotle ()

(c) Homer ()

(d) Longinus ()

5. "The best poetry will be found to have the power of forming, sustaining and delighting us." It was said by

(a) T. S. Eliot ()

(b) Matthew Arnold ()

(c) William Wordsworth ()

(d) Samuel Johnson ()

6. Whom did Arnold regard as the high priest of prose and reason?

(a) Dryden ()

(b) Gray ()

(c) Milton ()

(d) Pope ()

7. Comparison and analysis are the chief tools of a critic according to Eliot in contrast to

(a) interpretation ()

(b) criticism ()

(c) summarization ()

(d) evaluation ()

8. The lemon squeezer critic is opposed by

(a) Samuel Johnson ()

(b) Matthew Arnold ()

(c) T. S. Eliot ()

(d) F. R. Leavis ()

9. For Leavis, the ideal critic is the ideal

(a) judge ()

(b) poet ()

(c) artist ()

(d) reader ()

10. Dr. Wellek's criticism of Leavis is that, he has been unfair to the poets of

(a) the Victorian period ()

(b) the Romantic period ()

(c) the Augustan period ()

(d) the Elizabethan period ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 15)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Comment on Johnson's argument that "Shakespeare's plays are neither tragedies nor comedies".

OR

2. What according to Johnson is the major fault in Shakespeare's plays?

UNIT—II

3. Explain the significance of the 'humble and rustic life' as subject matter of poetry.

OR

4. Comment on Wordsworth's theory of poetic diction.

UNIT—III

5. What does Arnold mean by 'high seriousness'?

OR

6. Why did Arnold say that the future of poetry is immense?

UNIT—IV

7. Briefly comment on Eliot's view on the relation between tradition and criticism.

OR

8. "A critic must have a highly developed sense of fact." Explain.

UNIT—V

9. Mention a few points by which Leavis differentiates a poet from a philosopher.

OR

10. Write a note on Leavis' views regarding the function of literary criticism.

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

UNIT—I

1. "Shakespeare has united the powers of exciting laughter and sorrow not only in one mind, but in one composition." Discuss.

OR

2. How did Johnson evaluate Shakespeare as an artist in his *Preface to Shakespeare*?

UNIT—II

3. Would you consider Wordsworth's *Preface to Lyrical Ballads* the manifesto of the Romantic Movement? Give reasons for your answer.

OR

4. Discuss Wordsworth's views on the nature and function of a poet.

UNIT—III

5. What are the three estimates of poetry according to Matthew Arnold? Explain.

OR

6. Discuss, in detail, Arnold's statement, "Poetry is a criticism of life".

UNIT—IV

7. Write a note on T. S. Eliot's response to Mr. Murry in his essay, *The Function of Criticism*.

OR

8. Explain Eliot's critical theory with reference to his essay, *The Function of Criticism*.

UNIT—V

9. Examine the various points laid down by F. R. Leavis in his stand between literature and philosophy.

OR

10. What are the qualities and characteristics of the ideal critic according to F. R. Leavis?
