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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

ENGLISH

ELEVENTH PAPER

(Literary Criticism)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

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

1×10=10

1. According to Samuel Johnson, the poet who has outlived his century is

- (a) Chaucer ()
- (b) Shakespeare ()
- (c) Milton ()
- (d) Marlowe ()

2. Samuel Johnson's *Preface to the Plays of Shakespeare* was published in

- (a) 1675 ()
- (b) 1765 ()
- (c) 1756 ()
- (d) 1757 ()

3. The principle object of *Lyrical Ballads* was to choose incidents from
- (a) love scenes ()
 - (b) common life ()
 - (c) bloodshed ()
 - (d) comic relief ()
4. According to Wordsworth, poetry is an acknowledgement of the beauty of the
- (a) universe ()
 - (b) human body ()
 - (c) mankind ()
 - (d) civilization ()
5. In *The Study of Poetry*, Arnold puts stress on _____ in poetry.
- (a) high sensuousness ()
 - (b) high seriousness ()
 - (c) high censorship ()
 - (d) high selection ()
6. The first great principle emancipated by Matthew Arnold is
- (a) disinterestedness ()
 - (b) disaffectation ()
 - (c) dissemination ()
 - (d) discernment ()

7. T. S. Eliot's sense of tradition is described as

- (a) organic whole ()
- (b) romantic ()
- (c) lemon squeezer ()
- (d) whiggery ()

8. *The Function of Criticism* by T. S. Eliot was a response to

- (a) F. R. Leavis ()
- (b) Dr. Wellek ()
- (c) Matthew Arnold ()
- (d) Middleton Murry ()

9. Philosophy is abstract while poetry is

- (a) vague ()
- (b) rhythmical ()
- (c) concrete ()
- (d) lyrical ()

10. The difference between Dr. Wellek and F. R. Leavis is that one is a philosopher while the other is

- (a) an artist ()
- (b) a poet ()
- (c) a critic ()
- (d) an editor ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. How does Johnson defend Shakespeare's violation of the three unities?

OR

2. "His (Shakespeare's) tragedy seems to be skill, his comedy to be instinct." Briefly explain.

UNIT—II

3. What is Wordsworth's definition of poetry?

OR

4. What, according to Wordsworth, is the most suitable subject for poetry?

UNIT—III

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

OR

6. What does Arnold mean by 'charlatanism'?

UNIT—IV

7. What, according to Eliot, are the important tools of a critic?

OR

8. Briefly discuss Eliot's view of romanticism.

UNIT—V

9. Who is a critic according to F. R. Leavis?

OR

10. Mention at least two charges leveled at Leavis by Wellek.

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. “Shakespeare’s drama is the mirror of life.” Explain.

OR

2. Discuss the greatness of Shakespeare according to Samuel Johnson.

UNIT—II

3. Examine Wordsworth’s theory of poetry.

OR

4. “There neither is, nor can be, any difference between the language of prose and metrical composition.” Elucidate.

UNIT—III

5. What quality is necessary to attain greatness in poetry? Discuss with reference to Matthew Arnold’s *Study of Poetry*.

OR

6. What is Arnold’s ‘touchstone method’ of criticism as described in the *Study of Poetry*?

UNIT—IV

7. What, according to Eliot, are the qualifications of an ideal critic?

OR

8. Elaborate Eliot’s view on criticism.

UNIT—V

9. “Literary criticism and philosophy seem to me to be quite distinct and different kinds of discipline.” Explain this statement of F. R. Leavis.

OR

10. Discuss F. R. Leavis’ analysis of the Romantic poets.
