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(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

ENGLISH

SEVENTH PAPER

(Literary Theory and Criticism)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks : 25*)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks : 10*)

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

1×10=10

1. Plato's ideal commonwealth banishes

- (a) politicians ()
- (b) poets ()
- (c) philosophers ()
- (d) carpenters ()

2. The term 'wit' is frequently mentioned in *An Essay on Criticism* by

- (a) Sidney ()
- (b) Alexander Pope ()
- (c) Horace ()
- (d) Longinus ()

- 3.** I. A. Richards is often referred to as
- (a) father of new criticism ()
 - (b) architect of neoclassical criticism ()
 - (c) commander of aesthetic experiences ()
 - (d) master of comparative literature ()
- 4.** *The Republic* is written by
- (a) Aristotle ()
 - (b) Plato ()
 - (c) Dante ()
 - (d) Longinus ()
- 5.** Who said, “poetry is an escape from emotion”?
- (a) T. S. Eliot ()
 - (b) Wordsworth ()
 - (c) I. A. Richards ()
 - (d) Matthew Arnold ()
- 6.** Language of prose is the same as metrical language according to
- (a) Coleridge ()
 - (b) Wordsworth ()
 - (c) F. R. Leavis ()
 - (d) John Keats ()
- 7.** To Arnold, literature is a
- (a) criticism of life ()
 - (b) study of culture ()
 - (c) passion for pure knowledge ()
 - (d) study of society ()
- 8.** The new criticism focuses on
- (a) the response of the readers ()
 - (b) the life of the author ()
 - (c) the historical circumstances ()
 - (d) the close reading of the text ()

9. The theory of deconstruction is credited to

- (a) Jacques Derrida ()
- (b) Samuel Johnson ()
- (c) Homi Bhabha ()
- (d) Horace ()

10. *An Apology for Poetry* is written by

- (a) Alexander Pope ()
- (b) Philip Sidney ()
- (c) John Dryden ()
- (d) Coleridge ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Give short answers of the following questions :

3×5=15

1. (a) Explain the term 'katharsis'.

OR

(b) Explain Plato's view on imitation.

2. (a) How does Philip Sidney define poetry?

OR

(b) What are Dryden's views on Shakespeare's plays?

3. (a) Briefly explain Coleridge's view on imagination.

OR

(b) How does William Wordsworth define poetry?

4. (a) What is the main end of criticism according to Eliot?

OR

(b) What are I. A. Richards' four kinds of meaning? Explain briefly.

5. (a) What do you understand by Arnold's 'Touchstone method'?

OR

(b) Explain briefly the meaning of myth in literature.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. (a) Write a note on Aristotle's concept of Mimesis.

OR

(b) Illustrate on Longinus' view of sublimity in poetry.

2. (a) Do you agree that Renaissance in the sixteenth century triggered the beginning of literary criticism in England? Give a reasoned answer.

OR

(b) Briefly trace the development of English Renaissance criticism under Sir Philip Sidney.

3. (a) What makes Dryden the most significant contributor of literary criticism of his age?

OR

(b) Give an account of the contribution of Samuel Johnson in neoclassical criticism.

4. (a) Elucidate Wordsworth's statement, "He (a poet) is a man speaking to men".

OR

(b) Attempt an estimate of Arnold as a critic.

5. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :

(a) New criticism

(b) Archetypal criticism

(c) Russian formalism

(d) Eliot's theory of impersonality

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