

**2021**

(CBCS)  
(5<sup>th</sup> Semester)  
**ENGLISH**

SEVENTH PAPER  
**[Literary Theory and Criticism]**

*Full Marks: 75*  
*Time: 2 hours*

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer.  
For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*  
[Candidate should avoid writing only (b) ]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

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**SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE**

( Marks: 30 )

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. Plato banishes poets on two grounds –
  - a) Metaphysical and philosophical
  - b) Metaphysical and spiritual
  - c) Metaphysical and ethical
  - d) Metaphysical and theological
  
2. The result of *Katharsis* is emotional balance, or \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) pleasure
  - b) equilibrium
  - c) coherence
  - d) rationality
  
3. Longinus' submility consists in \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) distinction in revelation
  - b) excellence in experience
  - c) excellence in expression
  - d) excellence in knowledge
  
4. Members of the '*Classical Triumvirate of Criticism*' are
  - a) Plato, Aristotle and Longinus
  - b) Aristotle, Plato and Horace
  - c) Aristotle, Longinus and Horace
  - d) Plato, Horace and Longinus

5. Plato believes that 'reality' exists in
  - a) The external world
  - b) The world of reason
  - c) The realm of pure forms
  - d) The world of imagination
  
6. The word "Criticism" is derived from
  - a) Latin
  - b) Hebrew
  - c) Anglo Saxon
  - d) Greek
  
7. The study of versification and scansion of poetry is known as
  - a) Prosody
  - b) Rhetoric
  - c) Metre
  - d) Allegory
  
8. Grammar in Medieval Theory was based on a division in which the function of literature was to
  - a) Inspire interest in the scripture and religious doctrines
  - b) Help an individual become a better Christian
  - c) Promote religious fervour
  - d) Enable people to understand meanings
  
9. Grammar in the Medieval Age means
  - a) Science of correct spelling
  - b) Science of writing
  - c) Science of correct acting
  - d) Science of correct speaking
  
10. The earliest surviving English lyrics of the medieval period is
  - a) Obiter dicta
  - b) The Owl and the Nightingale
  - c) Divina Commedia
  - d) Canterbury Tales

11. The focus of interest in study shifted to \_\_\_\_\_ in the Renaissance period.
- a) Man
  - b) Nature
  - c) Arts
  - d) Emotions
12. "An Apology for Poetry" was a reply to
- a) Sir Philip Sidney
  - b) Stephen Gosson
  - c) Matthew Arnold
  - d) T.S. Eliot
13. Neoclassical Criticism was concerned with what poets
- a) Have done
  - b) Ought to do
  - c) Will be doing
  - d) Might do
14. Dryden confessed that his chief endeavour was to \_\_\_\_\_ the age in which he lived.
- a) To instruct
  - b) To please
  - c) To delight
  - d) To reform
15. According to Samuel Johnson the aim of criticism is to establish laws with which to
- a) Make an estimation of excellence in
  - b) Make an assessment of people's understanding
  - c) Count the credibility of the subject chosen
  - d) Make known the hidden meanings in words
16. Alexander Pope aimed largely at improving the \_\_\_\_\_, and establishing exacting standards.
- a) Literary compositions
  - b) Critical principles
  - c) Literary taste
  - d) Dramatic techniques

17. The Age of Dryden is
- a) 1500-1600
  - b) 1700-1800
  - c) 1600-1700
  - d) 1800-1900
18. In Johnson's *Lives*, the lives of the poets are arranged in the order of the
- a) Dates of their death
  - b) Dates of their birth
  - c) Dates of their publication
  - d) The arrangement is random with no particular order
19. Coleridge is the founding father of all modern criticism according to
- a) I.A. Richards
  - b) William Wordsworth
  - c) John Dryden
  - d) Johnson
20. Matthew Arnold's Approach to Literary Criticism is
- a) Religious
  - b) Vague
  - c) Moralistic
  - d) Indifferent
21. The literary criticism of Wordsworth effects a formal break with the
- a) Classical tradition
  - b) Neoclassical tradition
  - c) Medieval tradition
  - d) Elizabethan tradition
22. Coleridge's key terms are unity and \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Rhythm
  - b) Emotion
  - c) Wholeness
  - d) Objectivity

23. For Matthew Arnold, poetry that does not possess \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be ranked as great poetry.
- a) Truth and knowledge
  - b) Truth and high senses
  - c) Truth and beauty
  - d) Truth and high seriousness
24. Wordsworth in his Preface spoke as a representative man speaking to
- a) His fellow men
  - b) Kings
  - c) Noblemen
  - d) poets
25. Eliot says that a critic must have a highly developed sense of
- a) Taste
  - b) Fact
  - c) Texts
  - d) Reality
26. I.A. Richards says that the aesthetic state is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Not a happy state of mind
  - b) Nothing but a resolution of mental conflicts
  - c) Not any different from the ordinary state in our life
  - d) Very different from the ordinary
27. Both Russian Formalism and New Criticism had their roots deeply planted on the idealism of
- a) Rene Wellek
  - b) Immanuel Kant
  - c) Roman Jakobson
  - d) Martin Heidegger
28. A critic who is synonymous with archetypal criticism and who might be considered its founding father
- a) Northrop Frye
  - b) Carl Jung
  - c) Leslie Fiedler
  - d) J.G. Frazer

29. 'Syuzhet' refers to

- a) Plot
- b) Theme
- c) Symbols
- d) Meter

30. Archetypal Criticism marks the transition from New Criticism to

- a) Imperialism
- b) Culturalism
- c) Euphemism
- d) Structuralism

## SECTION : B - SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

**Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.**

3x15=45

### Unit I

1. Write a short note on Plato's doctrine of forms.
2. Give the definition of the 'Hamartia'.
3. What is the three-fold structure of Horace's 'Ars Poetica'?
4. What according to Longinus are the sources of sublimity?

### Unit II

5. What does the term Renaissance mean?
6. What are the characteristics of Medieval Criticism?
7. Write a short note on Sir Philip Sidney's *An Apology for Poetry*.
8. Give a list of the broad period division of Medieval Criticism.

### Unit III

9. What are the main aims of Neoclassical Criticism?
10. What are the major issues discussed in Dryden's *'Essay of Dramatic Poesy'*?
11. Discuss the flaws of critics as pointed out by Alexander Pope.
12. Give a comment on Johnson's Biographical Criticism.

### Unit IV

13. What are Wordsworth's views on Poetic Diction?
14. How did S.T. Coleridge classify imagination?
15. How does Arnold define poetry?
16. Which non-literary writings influenced public opinion at the dawn of the Romantic Period?

### Unit V

17. Explain the Russian Formalists use of the term 'defamiliarisation'.
18. What does T.S. Eliot mean by *'historical sense'*?
19. Write a short note on Archetypal Criticism.
20. What does I.A. Richards mean by the term *'synaesthesia'*?

\*\*\*\*\* End of Question \*\*\*\*\*