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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

ENGLISH

ELEVENTH PAPER

(Literary Criticism)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 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 answer, 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. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Choose the correct answer from the options provided :

1×10=10

1. Shakespeare has no heroes; his scenes are occupied only by
 - (a) characters
 - (b) people
 - (c) men
 - (d) women

2. Dr. Johnson is of the opinion that Shakespeare did not follow the unities of
 - (a) time and place
 - (b) time and action
 - (c) place and action
 - (d) action

3. The human mind is capable of being excited without the application of
 - (a) love scenes
 - (b) gross and violent stimulants
 - (c) bloodshed
 - (d) comic relief

4. Origin of poetry, according to Wordsworth, takes its origin from emotions recollected in
- (a) tranquility
 - (b) imagination
 - (c) feelings
 - (d) solitary
5. The historic estimate of poetry is likely to affect our judgement on
- (a) contemporary poets
 - (b) Elizabethan poets
 - (c) Greek poets
 - (d) ancient poets
6. Matthew Arnold is of the opinion that the strongest part of our religion today is its
- (a) unconscious poetry
 - (b) conscious poetry
 - (c) subconscious poetry
 - (d) imagined poetry
7. A critic may have a highly developed sense of
- (a) judgement
 - (b) analysis
 - (c) fact
 - (d) fiction

8. *The Function of Criticism* is T. S. Eliot's reply to Middleton Murray's

(a) *Catholicism and the Tradition*

(b) *Romanticism and the Tradition*

(c) *Protestantism and the Tradition*

(d) *Paganism and the Tradition*

9. The ideal critic is the ideal

(a) artist

(b) poet

(c) reader

(d) editor

10. F. R. Leavis wrote his *Literary Criticism and Philosophy* as a reply to

(a) Arnold

(b) Wellek

(c) Murdoch

(d) Eliot

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions in not more than 5 sentences each : 3×5=15

1. (a) Write a short note on the 'comparative method' that Dr. Johnson mentioned in his *Preface to the Plays of Shakespeare*.

OR

- (b) Explain at least two shortcomings of Shakespeare according to Johnson.

2. (a) Discuss Wordsworth's stance on metrical composition.

OR

- (b) Explain briefly what Wordsworth means by 'essential passions of the heart'.

3. (a) Explain the term 'charlatanism' as used by Arnold.

OR

- (b) What, according to Arnold, can be ranked as 'great poetry'?

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

OR

- (b) Who, according to Eliot, are the 'Lemon Squeezers'?

5. (a) Explain the nature of the ideal reader.

OR

- (b) What was the first charge made by Wellek to Leavis in *Literary Criticism and Philosophy*?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

1. According to Johnson, Shakespeare's plays stand 'the test of time'. Explain.

OR

Explain Samuel Johnson's statement, "Shakespeare's plays are neither tragedies nor comedies".

2. Examine Wordsworth's theory of poetry.

OR

Critically assess the historical significance of the *Preface to the Lyrical Ballads*.

3. Justify Matthew Arnold's statement, "Poetry is a criticism of life".

OR

What is 'the touchstone method' as described in Arnold's *The Study of Poetry*?

4. Discuss Eliot's views on Romanticism and Classicism.

OR

Elucidate the qualifications of a good critic in Eliot's *The Function of Criticism*.

5. Write a note on the contribution made by F. R. Leavis on literary criticism with reference to his essay, *Literary Criticism and Philosophy*.

OR

Do you agree with the views of Leavis when he says that the critic is concerned with the evaluation of a work of art? Give reasons for your answer.

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