

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (20 × 1 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

- The earliest work of critical theory was _____
Poetics
(a) Plato's (b) Aristotle's (c) Sidney's (d) Johnson's
- Aristotle was the first to develop a _____
centred approach to literature.
(a) author (b) listener (c) speaker (d) reader
- _____ is the first to offer detailed
commentary on the work of a single author
(a) Wordsworth (b) Coleridge (c) Dr. Johnson
(d) T.S. Eliot
- T.S. Eliot introduced the notion of _____ in
his essay Tradition and Individual Talent
(a) impersonality (b) personality (c) sensibility
(d) insensibility

III BA (Eg)

- Introduction to Literary Theories

71217/BRA5D

- The criticism of Sidney, Wordsworth and Coleridge is idea-led whereas practical criticism is _____
(a) text-led (b) author-led (c) reader-led
(d) mening-led
- Matthew Arnold suggests _____ to make a real estimate of poetry
(a) cornerstone method (b) goldstone method
(c) touchstone method (d) new method
- _____ unravels verbal difficulty by meticulous textual surgery in his book Seven Types of Ambiguity
(a) I.A. Richards (b) William Empson
(c) F.R. Leavis (d) Rene Welleck
- The effect of Structuralism and _____ is referred to as a 'crisis' in the discipline of English
(a) Post structuralism (b) Deconstruction (c) Post-Colonialism (d) Neo-Classicism
- In the early 1980s, a new form of political/historical criticism - New Historicism emerged from the _____
(a) United States (b) United Kingdom (c) East (d) Colonies

- 'Human Nature' generalised by Euro centric approach based on white European norms is a _____
(a) lie (b) myth (c) danger (d) misnomer
- Structuralism is _____ Movement which began in France in the 1950s
(a) an intellectual (b) an analytical
(c) an interpretative (d) an aesthetic
- Claude Levi Strauss applied the structuralist outlook to the interpretation of _____
(a) myth (b) tale (c) culture (d) tradition
- In the Post-structuralist view point, all the concepts which defined the centre have been _____
(a) restructured (b) analysed (c) deconstructed
(d) reproduced
- There are _____ stages of deconstructive process
(a) five (b) three (c) two (d) four

- The modernist laments fragmentation while the post modernist _____ it
(a) celebrates (b) accepts (c) analyses (d) neglects
- Psychoanalytic criticism uses some techniques of psychoanalysis in the interpretation of _____
(a) mind (b) creative process (c) literature
(d) behaviour
- 'Gynotexts' are texts written by _____
(a) women (b) men (c) doctors (d) critics
- Marxist literary criticism maintains that a writer's _____ has a major bearing on what is written by a member of that class
(a) social class (b) religious class (c) political class (d) national class
- New Historicism is based on the _____ reading of the literary and non-literary texts of the same period
(a) exact (b) parallel (c) particular (d) peculiar
- Eco Criticism is the study of the relationship between literature and _____ environment
(a) physical (b) green (c) natural (d) violent

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE questions in 200 words each.

21. How do the structuralists analyse or interpret literature?
22. What are the theoretical differences between Structuralism and Post-structuralism?
23. What is the 'textual stage' of deconstruction?
24. What do post modern critics do while exploring literary works?
25. Explain Elaine Showalter's
 - (a) Feminine phase
 - (b) Feminist phase and
 - (c) Female phase.
26. What are the general principles of Marxist Literary Criticism?
27. How is a postcolonial reading of literature done?

PART C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions in 300 words each.

28. Bring out an essay on the tenets of Post-structuralism.
29. How do the deconstructionist treat all the poems?

30. Make a distinction between Modernism and Post-modernism.

31. Explain the meaning and the role of Feminist Criticism.

32. What are the effect of post-colonial criticism?