

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following in 200 words each.

21. How did the structuralist movement originate?
22. How is post modernism different from modernism?
23. How does Freudian interpretation work?
24. Write a note on feminist criticism and language.
25. Describe the aim of Marxism.
26. Describe New Historicism with an example.
27. How did Ecocriticism develop in the US?

PART C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE of the following in about 300 words each.

28. Elucidate the scope of Structuralism.
29. Discuss the landmarks in Postmodernism.
30. Analyse the work of the Freudian psychoanalytic critics.
31. The feminist literary criticism of today is the product of the 1960's women's movement. Discuss.
32. Write an essay on Ecocriticism.

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71217/BRA5D

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (20 × 1 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer:

1. The earliest work of theory was _____
(a) Aristotle's Poetics (b) Polemics
(c) Shakespeare's Poetics (d) Wordsworth's preface
2. Catharsis is the combination of pity and _____
(a) anger (b) fear (c) wonder (d) sorrow
3. _____ was the first prestigious name in english writing about literature
(a) Sidney (b) Spenser (c) Chaucer
(d) Stephen Gosson
4. _____ gave the ancient definition of literature
(a) Ovid (b) Chaucer (c) Milton (d) Philip Sidney
5. _____ gave important definitions of tragedy
(a) Shakespeare (b) Aristotle (c) Spenser
(d) Marlowe
6. _____ is the pioneer of the decontextualised approach to literature
(a) I.A. Richards (b) Empson (c) Freud
(d) T.S. Eliot

7. The earliest work of theory was written in _____ B.C.
(a) fourth century (b) second century (c) fifth century (d) Seventh century
8. _____ first developed a reader-centred approach to literature
(a) Aristotle (b) Empson (c) Freud (d) Shakespeare
9. A poem is a _____ picture
(a) smiling (b) speaking (c) poor (d) plain
10. The primary aim of literature is to give _____ to the reader
(a) pain (b) pleasure (c) idea (d) clarity
11. Structuralism began in _____ in the 1950s.
(a) France (b) England (c) Italy (d) Spain
12. The semic code is also called the _____ code
(a) denotative (b) connotative (c) serial (d) static
13. Modernism dominated the first half of the _____ century
(a) fifteenth (b) eighteenth (c) twentieth (d) twelfth

14. _____ rejects the distinction between high and popular art
(a) Postmodernism (b) Modernism (c) Structuralism (d) Post structuralism
15. Freudian interpretation attributes _____ connotation to objects
(a) class (b) sexual (c) sensuous (d) criminal
16. Lesbian and gay literary theory emerged in the _____
(a) 1990s (b) 1950s (c) 1960s (d) 1980s
17. The aim of marxism is to bring about a _____ society
(a) classic (b) classy (c) class filled (d) class less
18. Classic ferminism _____ lesbianism
(a) ignored (b) adopted (c) underscored (d) included
19. Stylistics is a modern version of the ancient _____
(a) narrative (b) rhetoric (c) classic (d) style
20. _____ is the study of narrative structure
(a) Narratology (b) Narrative Theory (c) Semantics (d) Stylistics