

(6 pages)

APRIL 2021

71217/BRA5D

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (20 × 1 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

1. In _____ Aristotle offers famous definitions of tragedy.

(a) 'Poetics' (b) 'Aesthetic' (c) 'Kinesthetics'

2. _____ was the first critic who developed the 'reader-centred' approach to literature.

(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Sidney

3. The Primary aim of literature is giving _____ to the reader according to Sidney.

(a) Instruction (b) information (c) pleasure

4. _____ in his 'Preface to Shakespeare' offered a detailed commentary of a single author.

(a) Samuel Johnson (b) Ben Jonson (c) Matthew Arnold

5. Wordsworth in collaboration with _____ wrote 'preface to Lyrical Ballad's' which set a major critical theory.
- (a) Coleridge (b) Byron (c) Keats
6. T.S. Eliot's notion of _____ makes the distinction between the author and the writer
- (a) impersonality (b) Personality (c) Objectivity
7. _____ tends to centre upon the close analysis of the work of particular writers and gives the tradition of close reading.
- (a) Judicial Criticism (b) textual Criticism
(c) Practical criticism
8. Matthew Arnold suggests the _____ provides the basis for a real estimate of poetry.
- (a) Touchstone method (b) Historical method
(c) Personal method
9. The notation of 'Dissociation of Sensibility' is contributed by _____
- (a) F.R. Leavis (b) T.S. Eliot (c) I.A. Richards

10. The book 'Seven Types of Ambiguity' is written by _____
(a) William Empson (b) Levi Strauss
(c) Rene Wellek
11. The structuralist process places the individual work within a _____ structural context.
(a) limited (b) wider (c) special
12. Deconstruction involves the _____ of the text to demonstrate that any given text has contradictory meaning
(a) Close reading (b) logical reading (c) illogical reading
13. Modernist laments fragmentation while the _____ celebrates it.
(a) Deconstructionist (b) Postmodernist
(c) Structuralist
14. In Postmodernism, all is surface without depth, that is _____
(a) Surreal (b) hyperreal (c) unreal
15. Psychoanalytic criticism uses some of the techniques of psychoanalysis in the interpretation of _____
(a) literature (b) mind (c) society

16. The Feminist criticism in the 1970s exposed the Mechanism of _____
- (a) Matriarchy (b) anarchy (c) Patriarchy
17. 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) status (c) hierarchy
18. New Historicism is a method of _____ reading of literary and non-literary texts, usually of the same historical period
- (a) linear (b) parallel (c) close
19. The promoted Eurocentric norms and practices in literature are _____ by post-colonial criticism.
- (a) Followed (b) applied (c) rejected
20. Ecocriticism is defined as a study of relationship between literature and _____ environment.
- (a) the cultural (b) the physical (c) the social

SECTION B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE questions each in 200 words.

21. How does structuralist approach interpret individual literary work?
22. List some differences and distinctions between post-structuralism and structuralism.
23. What caused Postmodernism?
24. How do the Freudian psychoanalytic critics interpret works?
25. How does Elaine Showalter detect the history of women's writing into many phases?
26. Bring out the main tenets of Marxist criticism.
27. Make a distinction between cultural materialism and New Historicism.

SECTION C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions each in 300 words.

28. How do the structuralist apply the concept of patterning and structuring to interpret literature?
29. Make a comprehensive account of Postmodernism.
30. Trace the history of feminist Literary criticism.

31. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of New Historicism.
 32. Analyse the Characteristics of Ecocriticism.
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