

(6 pages)

NOVEMBER 2018

71217/BRA5D

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (20 × 1 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Aristotle's Poetics in spite of its title is about the nature of _____ itself.
(a) life (b) literature (c) poetry (d) drama
2. Philips Sydney's said that the primary aim of literature is giving _____ to the readers.
(a) information (b) education (c) pleasure
(d) instruction
3. The aim of _____ is to provide a rationale for the relationship between 'poetic language' and ordinary language.
(a) Preface to Lyrical Ballads (b) Biographia Literaria (c) Lyrical Ballads (d) A Defence Of Poetry.
4. _____ tends to centre upon the close analysis of the work of particular writers.
(a) Psychological Criticism (b) Practical Criticism
(c) Sociological Criticism (d) Formalistic Criticism

5. The notion of _____ was developed by T.S. Eliot in his essay on Hamlet.
(a) disassociation of sensibility (b) objective correlative (c) impersonality (d) association of ideas
6. _____ is used by F.R. Leavis, as a critical term as is the notion of 'felt experience'
(a) Life (b) Literature (c) Society (d) Idea
7. _____ is the pioneer of the decontextualised approach to literature.
(a) T.S. Eliot (b) Matthew Arnold (c) I.A. Richards
(d) William Empson
8. A liberal humanist focuses on the evident conflict of values between _____
(a) art and life (b) art and literature (c) art and culture (d) art and society
9. The new critical approaches, in the 1970s, Structuralism and Post-structuralism originated in _____
(a) America (b) France (c) Germany (d) England
10. Feminist Criticism may be called _____ criticism
(a) womanist (b) post-modern (c) psychoanalytic
(d) cultural materialistic

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11. The structuralist places the individual _____ within a wider structural context.
(a) author (b) writer (c) work (d) place
12. It was _____ who applied the structural method to the general field of modern culture.
(a) Roland Barthes (b) Claude Levi Strauss
(c) Jonathan Culler (d) Ferdinand de Saussure
13. _____ is associated with post-structuralism.
(a) I.A. Richards (b) William Empson (c) Jacques Derrida (d) Roland Barthes
14. Post-modernism rejects traditional _____ in literature.
(a) realism (b) expressionism (c) virtualism
(d) modernism.
15. Psycho analytic criticism uses some of the techniques of psychoanalysis in the _____ of literature
(a) interpretation (b) evaluation (c) estimation
(d) interaction
16. _____ is a psychic procedure for avoiding painful admissions or recognitions.
(a) transference (b) oedipus complex (c) defence mechanism (d) electra complex
17. A diagnosis of the problem of women's _____ in society saw the start of Feminism
(a) inequality (b) subjectivity (c) antiquity
(d) productivity
18. While other philosophies or issues merely seek to understand the world of Marxism seeks to _____ it
(a) change (b) show (c) divide (d) punish
19. Cultural Materialism means the story of _____ material within a politicised framework.
(a) cultural (b) historical (c) religious (d) forgotten
20. _____ Orientalism properly inaugurated the post-colonial criticism.
(a) Edward Sapir's book (b) Edward Said's book
(c) Jonathan Culler's book (d) Edward Gibbon's book

Answer any FIVE of the following in 200 words each.

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

30. Explain the meaning and the role of Feminist criticism.
31. Bring out the significant aspects of Post - Colonial criticism.
32. Analyse the scope and characteristics of Ecocriticism.
22. What are the three stages of deconstructive process?
23. How does Post modernity deconstruct the basic aim of Enlightenment?
24. How does psychoanalytic criticism view works of literature?
25. Write briefly on Marxist Criticism.
26. What are the advantages of New Historicism?
27. Define Ecocriticism.

Answer any FIVE of the following in 300 words each.

PART C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

28. Write an essay on the scope of Structuralism.
29. What are the principles governing Postmodern criticism?