

V/ENG (vii)

2015

(5th Semester)

ENGLISH

SEVENTH PAPER

(English Literary Theory and Criticism)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. Give an overview of literary criticism during the Renaissance.

Or

Discuss the importance of Philip Sidney's *An Apologie for Poetry*.

2. "It is with Plato that literary criticism truly begins and as a pathfinder, he inspired people and gave direction to criticism and stimulated it." Justify the statement.

Or

Evaluate Aristotle or Longinus as a classical critic.

G16/72a

(Turn Over)

3. "John Dryden confessed that his chief endeavour was to delight the age in which he lived." Elaborate the idea and mention significant contributions of Dryden as a critic.

Or

Describe the significant contributions of neo-classical criticism and mention the major concerns of Alexander Pope and Dr. Samuel Johnson.

4. "Matthew Arnold's concept of culture lays stress on the harmonious development of human nature." Explain.

Or

Explain Coleridge's theory of poetry.

5. In many ways, Eliot has proved himself to be the most important critic of our century. Elucidate.

Or

What are the main features of new criticism?

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SEVENTH PAPER

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

- I. Put a tick (✓) mark against the correct alternative in the brackets provided (any ten) :** **1×10=10**

(a) Who said this regarding Plato?

"Of all philosophers, I have esteemed him most worthy of reverence."

(i) P. B. Shelley ()

(ii) Sir Philip Sidney ()

(iii) Arthur Miller ()

(b) The term which is usually rendered into English as 'tragic flaw' is

(i) Hamartia ()

(ii) Mimesis ()

(iii) Katharsis ()

(c) The study of versification and scansion of poetry is known as

(i) Rhetoric ()

(ii) Prosody ()

(iii) Metre ()

(d) *Culture and Anarchy* was written by

(i) Matthew Arnold ()

(ii) F. R. Leavis ()

(iii) T. S. Eliot ()

(e) Who is often referred to as the 'critical consciousness of our age'?

(i) J. C. Ransom ()

(ii) I. A. Richards ()

(iii) T. S. Eliot ()

(f) New critics are opposed to

(i) science ()

(ii) art ()

(iii) drama ()

(g) The chapter in which Plato banished poets from his 'Republic' is

(i) V ()

(ii) IX ()

(iii) X ()

(h) Dryden was considered 'The Father of English Literature' by

(i) William Wordsworth ()

(ii) A. Pope ()

(iii) Dr. Samuel Johnson ()

(i) *Ars Poetica* was written by

(i) Horace ()

(ii) Longinus ()

(iii) Aristotle ()

(j) The term 'Renaissance' is originated from

(i) Germany ()

(ii) Italy ()

(iii) France ()

(k) "Poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful emotions recollected in tranquility" is proclaimed by

(i) Coleridge ()

(ii) William Wordsworth ()

(iii) John Keats ()

(5)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 15)

2. Give short answers to the following questions
(any five) : 3×5=15

(a) What are the major concerns of Wordsworth in his *Preface to the Lyrical Ballads*?

(b) Define the term Hamartia.

(Mark: 12)

3. Give short answers to the following questions
(any four) (12)

(a) What are the major concerns of Wordsworth in his Preface to the *Lyrical Ballads*?

(b) *Stanzas* (12)

4. Write short notes on 'Hamartia' and 'Anagnorisis'.

(c) *Germany* (12)

(d) *Italy* (12)

(e) *France* (12)

5. 'Tragedy is a species of drama, which is distinguished by its serious and elevated character, and by its aim to excite pity and fear in the audience.' Explain.

(f) *Coleridge* (12)

(g) *William Wordsworth* (12)

(h) *John Keats* (12)

(7)

(c) Describe briefly Aristotle's concept of 'Tragedy'.

- (d) Why is Aristotle's *Poetics* important for modern criticism?

(9)

(e) Define Arnold's concept of culture.

- (f) What prompted the birth of Russian Formalism?

(g) Write short note on any *one* of the following :

- (i) Katharsis
- (ii) Objective correlative
