

MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL URDU UNIVERSITY  
Master of Arts English  
III SEMESTER EXAMINATION, January 2021  
Paper : (MAEN301CCT) Literary Theory and Criticism-1

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks 70 marks

Note : This question paper consists of three parts : Part – A, Part-B and Part-C. Number of words to answer each question is only indicative. Attempt all parts.

Part–A contains 10 compulsory questions of multiple choice/fill in the blank/very short answer type question. Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark. (10x1=10-marks)

Part-B contains 08 questions of which students are required to answer 05 questions. Answer each question in approximately 200 words. Each question carries 06 marks. (5x6=30 marks)

Part-C contains 05 questions of which students are required to answer 03 questions. Answer each question in approximately 500 words. Each question carries 10 marks. (3x10=30 marks)

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Part-A

Question : 1:

- i. English Revolution, according to Arnold, was lasting and permanent unlike French Revolution because it had the power of:
  - a. moment
  - b. man
  - c. emotion
  - d. language
  
- ii. Kick the odd one out:
  - a. Mimesis
  - b. Idealism
  - c. Appealing to the emotion
  - d. Primary Imagination
  
- iii. "Aristotle's early writings, now known only by the reports of ancient writers, were written in the form of dialogues, obviously showing the influence of Plato. His more mature works, however, depart from his teacher's model in a number of significant ways"; This passage means:
  - a. Aristotle plagiarized Plato in most of his early immature writings.
  - b. Only later works of Aristotle can be labeled as his own.
  - c. Aristotle forced himself to depart from his master to prove the originality of his writings.
  - d. All of the above are true.
  - e. All of the above are false.
  
- iv. Aquinas subdivided "spiritual" meaning of a text into "allegorical", "moral" and "analogical".
  - a. All of them are true
  - b. None of them are true

- v. Wollstonecraft's "Vindication of the rights of women" calls for:
- a. Women education and financial independence
  - b. War against menfolk
  - c. Rejection of all religions
  - d. None of the above
- vi. Romantic Theory of poetry was considered innovative because:
- i. It sought to democratise poetry
  - ii. It reiterated common man, common subject, and common language in the poetry
  - iii. It viewed poetry as a overflow of powerful feelings in tranquility
  - iv. It proposed to change the way poetry was appreciated
  - a. All of the above are true
  - b. None of the above are true
  - c. i, ii, and iv are true
  - d. Some of the above are true.
- vii. According to Addison, mixed wit is \_\_\_\_\_:
- a. resemblance and congruity of ideas.
  - b. resemblance and congruity of both ideas and structures of language.
  - c. the resemblance and congruity letters, syllable, words, and sentences.
- viii. According to Coleridge, two cardinal points of poetry are powers of:
- a. man and moment
  - b. primary and secondary imagination
  - c. exciting sympathy and giving the interest of novelty
  - d. imagination and fancy
- ix. The power of imagination to dissolve, diffuse, dissipate, in order to re-create, to idealize and to unify is:
- a. Correlative Power
  - b. Power sensibility
  - c. Essemblastic Power
  - d. Associative Power
- x. The ruction of critic is "to see the object as in itself it really is not." This quote is from:
- a. Arnold
  - b. Aristotle
  - c. Oscar Wilde
  - d. Words Worth

### Part B

2. Write a brief note on Plato's Idealism?
3. Illustrate Aristotle's definition of Tragedy.
4. Comment on Samuel Johnson's appreciation of Shakespeare's works.
5. Was Dryden's spokesperson, Neander, successful in his arguments in support of Elizabethan poetry?

6. Explain true, false and mixed wits with examples.
7. What is your judgment about Wolstencraft's essay Vindication of rights of Women?
8. Write a note on definition of poetry as defined by Wordsworth and Coleridge.
9. Discuss Arnold's concepts: "power of man" and "power of moment".

### Part C

10. Explore the ideas of "Imitation", "Inspiration" and "Creation" in the evolution of literary criticism from Classical times to modern times.
11. Evaluate the contributions of Renaissance and Neoclassical Critics the literary critical tradition.
12. Explain Coleridge's Theory of Imagination, detailing his differences with his friend Wordsworth.
13. Write an essay on True and False Criticism as discussed by Mathew Arnold.
14. How does Marx shifted literary perspective from idealism to historical materialism?

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