



Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

**NH-117**  
**November-2025**  
**B.A., Sem.-V**  
**DSC-C-ENG-353 : English**  
**(Literary Criticism-II)**

**Time : 2:00 Hours]**

**[Max. Marks : 50**

1. (A) Write a detailed note on the chief arguments of Sidney in favour of poetry with reference to his essay *An Apology for Poetry*. 10
- OR**
1. (B) Discuss in detail the chief arguments of William Wordsworth in favour of simplicity in theme and Poetic diction. 10
2. (A) "Poetry is the criticism of life – to the extent that it can stand apart and speak or comment truthfully about life". Evaluate Mathew Arnold's criticism in the light of the above statement. 10
- OR**
2. (B) Discuss I. A. Richards as the originator of psychological criticism with reference to his theory on poetry. 10
3. (A) How does Bharata Muni explain the purpose and function of drama in the opening chapters of the *Natyashastra* ? 10
- OR**
3. (B) Rasa Theory contributes to our understanding of drama and performance in Indian poetics. – Justify 10
4. Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following : 10
  - (1) Art for Art's Sake
  - (2) Cultural studies
  - (3) Post Modernism
  - (4) New Criticism
5. Choose the correct option : (Any **Ten**) 10
  - (1) 'Criticism', says \_\_\_\_\_ 'is about something other than itself'.
    - (a) John Dryden
    - (b) William Wordsworth
    - (c) T.S. Eliot
    - (d) I.A. Richards

- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ criticism is partly a restatement of the precepts of Aristotle, partly a plea for French neo-classicism, and partly a deviation from both under the influence of Longinus and Saint – Evremond.
- (a) Philip Sidney’s (b) John Dryden’s  
(c) William Wordsworth’s (d) Matthew Arnold’s
- (3) While examining the workings of the human mind, I. A. Richards considers it to be a system of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) impressions (b) well organized thoughts  
(c) impulses (d) arbitrary feelings
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_, a notable proponent of humanism in the Victorian Period strongly defended the central role of humane studies in general education.
- (a) Matthew Arnold (b) S.T. Coleridge  
(c) Philip Sidney (d) William Wordsworth
- (5) According to \_\_\_\_\_ ‘every great poet is a teacher; I wish either to be considered as a teacher or as nothing’.
- (a) T.S. Eliot (b) John Dryden  
(c) Philip Sidney (d) William Wordsworth
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_ makes poetry what Plato wished it to be- a vision of the Idea itself rather than its copy and a force for the perfection of the soul.
- (a) Philip Sidney (b) John Dryden  
(c) William Wordsworth (d) I.A. Richards
- (7) Dryden’s remarks on \_\_\_\_\_ are mainly contained in the *Preface to Troilus and Cressida*.
- (a) Poetry (b) Tragedy  
(c) Tragicomic (d) Comedy
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_ made his debut as a critic in the *Preface to the Poems of 1853*.
- (a) T.S. Eliot (b) John Dryden  
(c) Matthew Arnold (d) I.A. Richards
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_ is the first known and extant work on dramaturgy in Indian tradition.
- (a) Natyashashtra (b) Kavyashashtra  
(c) Alankarshashtra (d) None
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_ is the cardinal concept of Indian aesthetics, was first expounded in the sixth chapter of Bharata’s *Natyashastra*.
- (a) Rasa (b) Dhvani  
(c) Bhava (d) None of these
- (11) \_\_\_\_\_ is the objective condition producing an emotion.
- (a) Bhava (b) Vibhava  
(c) Anubhava (d) Rasa
- (12) \_\_\_\_\_ is the sthayibhava associated with raudrarasa.
- (a) Krodha (b) Hasa  
(c) Soka (d) Utsaha