



Seat No. : _____

OD-106

October-2025

B.A., Sem.-VI

CC-313 : English

(Title : Literary Criticism-III)

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. (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. 14
- OR**
1. (b) T.S. Eliot's 'Impersonal Theory' guides and enlightens the poets and artists in the complex process of creating something factually real and genuine. Justify. 14
2. (a) Discuss I.A. Richards as the originator of psychological criticism with reference to his theory on poetry. 14
- OR**
2. (b) Explain in detail the Deconstruction theory as given by Jacques Derrida. 14
3. (a) Anandavardhana in *Dhvanyaloka* establishes his theory that 'Dhvani' is the soul of poetry. Illustrate with examples. 14
- OR**
3. (b) Discuss in detail the theory of 'Alamkara' and 'Vakrokti'. 14
4. Write short notes on the following : (Any **TWO**) 14
 - (1) Logocentricism
 - (2) Neo-Colonialism
 - (3) Structuralism
 - (4) New Historicism
5. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : (Any **Seven**) 14
 - (1) According to _____ the task of a critic is "to hand on his ideas to others, convert the world to make the best ideas prevail".
 - (a) Mathew Arnold
 - (b) Wordsworth
 - (c) I.A. Richards
 - (d) William Epon
 - (2) "The business of criticism is elucidation of work of Art and the correction of taste." T.S. Eliot declared this in 1923 in his essay entitled -
 - (a) *Metaphysical Poets*
 - (b) *Tradition and Individual Talent*
 - (c) *The Function of Criticism*
 - (d) *The Sacred Wood*

- (3) The most outstanding contribution of _____ is the relation he establishes between criticism and an interest in man, society and civilization.
- (a) W.H. Auden (b) F.R. Leavis
(c) I.A. Richards (d) T.S. Eliot
- (4) Who is generally called 'the first modern critic' of the Western World ?
- (a) Mathew Arnold (b) Wordsworth
(c) I.A. Richards (d) William Epton
- (5) 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
- (6) F.R. Leavis wanted literary criticism to be _____.
- (a) humanistic (b) philosophic
(c) didactic (d) objective
- (7) _____, is the theory in which the centrality of a 'presence' is challenged and instead stress is laid on 'absence' and 'difference' and the constant 'deference' of meaning.
- (a) Deconstruction (b) New Criticism
(c) Historicism (d) Feminism
- (8) According to _____ "the past should be altered by the present as much as the present is directed by the past".
- (a) Allen Tate (b) Derrida
(c) I.A. Richards (d) T.S. Eliot
- (9) _____ became popular in the forties and fifties of the 20th century after the virtual collapse of the Marxian or Sociological Criticism in the thirties.
- (a) Modernism (b) Structuralism
(c) New Criticism (d) Historicism
- (10) Who wrote the commentary to "Dhvanyaloka" in the name, 'Dhanyalokalocana'?
- (a) Bharata (b) Anandavardhana
(c) Mamatta (d) Abhinavagupta
- (11) What is the significance of the term "Alamkara" in Indian Aesthetics ?
- (a) Moral values
(b) Metaphysical concepts
(c) Literary style or ornamentation
(d) Rituals and ceremonies
- (12) The theory of vakrokti lays emphasis on _____.
- (a) the imagination and genius of the poet
(b) the knowledge of the poet
(c) the diction and style of the poet
(d) the use of figures of speech in a poem
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