

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

**NF-138**

**November -2018**

**M.A., Sem.-III**

**503 : English  
(Literary Criticism)**

**Time : 2.30 Hours]**

**[Max. Marks : 70**

1. (A) For Aristotle, what constitutes an “irrational” error in a text ? Is such an error always going to compromise the integrity of the entire work ? **20**

**OR**

- (B) What is Rasa ? How does it deal with the emotions of audience during a play ? Discuss in detail with the reference of nine Rasas.

2. (A) What are the implications of Longinus’ definition of the ‘Sublime’ on the class and gender of the writer and reader ? **20**

**OR**

- (B) Discuss in detail how according to Matthew Arnold ‘Poetry is the criticism of life’.

3. (A) Write short notes on any **one** of the following : **7**

- (1) Psychoanalysis
- (2) Geneva School
- (3) Locana by Abhinavgupt

- (B) Answer briefly any **four** of the following : **8**

- (1) What is *Sanchari Bhavas* ?
- (2) What is Longinus’ complaint against the original treatise on sublimity that he responds to ?
- (3) What is the role of the chorus according to Aristotle ?
- (4) What is the permanent emotion of ‘*Raudra Rasa*’ ?
- (5) Who is known as the father of modern literary criticism ?
- (6) What are the six elements of tragedy given by Aristotle ?

4. Choose the correct alternative any **fifteen** from those given below :

15

- (1) Aristotle belongs with which phase of criticism ?
  - (a) Hellenic
  - (b) Renaissance
  - (c) Hellenistic
  - (d) Graeco-Roman
- (2) How many principal sources of sublimity are there according to Longinus ?
  - (a) Three
  - (b) Five
  - (c) Four
  - (d) Six
- (3) What is the meaning of term *Hamartia* as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy ?
  - (a) Tragic end of the tragedy
  - (b) Working of fate against the hero
  - (c) A weak trait in the character of the hero
  - (d) A strong quality in the character of the hero
- (4) Which one is the effect of Sublime according to Longinus ?
  - (a) Loss of doubts
  - (b) Steadiness in a person
  - (c) Loss of rationality
  - (d) None of the above
- (5) According to Longinus the masterpieces of classical literature was great because of
  - (a) Instruction
  - (b) Sublimity
  - (c) Nobility of diction
  - (d) Dignity of Composition
- (6) What is the meaning of the term *Anagnorisis* as used by Aristotle ?
  - (a) The hero's recognition of his tragic flaw
  - (b) The hero's ignorance about his tragic flaw
  - (c) The hero's recognition of his adversary
  - (d) The hero's recognition of his tragic end
- (7) The permanent emotions are called
  - (a) *Vibhava*
  - (b) *Anubhava*
  - (c) *Sthayibhava*
  - (d) *Sancharibhava*
- (8) How many chapters are there in *Natyashastra* ?
  - (a) 45
  - (b) 36
  - (c) 39
  - (d) 41
- (9) Longinus promotes \_\_\_\_\_ in his 'On the Sublime'.
  - (a) Elevation of style
  - (b) Simplicity
  - (c) Only (b)
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (10) Arnold suffered loss of
  - (a) Religious faith
  - (b) Emotional faith
  - (c) Memory
  - (d) Intellect

- (11) According to Matthew Arnold “poetry will have to replace \_\_\_\_\_.”
- (a) thought (b) religion  
(c) philosophy (d) sorrows
- (12) How many Sanchari bhavas are there ?
- (a) 34 (b) 36  
(c) 33 (d) 35
- (13) According to Longinus, what is the function of literature ?
- (a) Instruct (b) Persuade  
(c) Delight (d) All of the above
- (14) Which one is not one of the principal sources of the sublime ?
- (a) Divinity of thoughts (b) Dignity of composition  
(c) Capacity of strong emotion (d) Grandeur of thought
- (15) According to Arnold great poetry could provide “Superior character of truth and \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- (a) passion (b) imagery  
(c) seriousness (d) goodness
- (16) The Sthayibhava soka corresponds to which one of the following rasas ?
- (a) *Sringara* (b) *Karuna*  
(c) *Vira* (d) *Vibhatsa*
- (17) What is a touchstone in Arnold’s criticism ?
- (a) An important historical event that provides context.  
(b) An emotionally compelling point that lets the readers connect to an artistic work.  
(c) An excerpt from a great work that can be used as a basis of comparison.  
(d) Any aspect of popular culture that people like talking about.
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