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(NEP—2020)

(5th Semester)

MIZO (MAJOR/MINOR)

(Literary Movements and Trends in English Literature)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Plato was the most celebrated disciple of

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|------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| (a) Aristophanes | () | (b) Aristotle | () |
| (c) Sophocles | () | (d) Socrates | () |

2. According to Plato, Poetry is twice removed from

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| (a) reality | () | (b) emotion | () |
| (c) inspiration | () | (d) morality | () |

3. Aristotle was born in

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| (a) 427 BC | () | (b) 322 BC | () |
| (c) 384 BC | () | (d) 326 BC | () |

4. The first edition of *Lyrical Ballads* was published in the year
 (a) 1798 () (b) 1800 ()
 (c) 1802 () (d) 1815 ()
5. Which two poets are credited with launching the Romantic movement in England?
 (a) Byron and Shelley ()
 (b) Keats and Shelley ()
 (c) Wordsworth and Blake ()
 (d) Wordsworth and Coleridge ()
6. Coleridge is best known for introducing what element into Romantic poetry?
 (a) Nature worship ()
 (b) Supernatural and mystery ()
 (c) Social realism ()
 (d) Satire ()
7. Aesthetic movement is associated with the pursuit of
 (a) economic prosperity () (b) artistic beauty ()
 (c) social justice () (d) scientific discovery ()
8. Who defined poetry as the 'criticism of life' ?
 (a) William Wordsworth () (b) Hippolyte Taine ()
 (c) Walter Pater () (d) Matthew Arnold ()
9. Postmodernism is fundamentally a reaction against
 (a) modernism () (b) classicism ()
 (c) fundamentalism () (d) skepticism ()
10. Classicism on poetry—Eliot's remarkable contribution is what he himself calls the
 (a) objective theory of poetry ()
 (b) subjective theory of poetry ()
 (c) impersonal theory of poetry ()
 (d) personal theory of poetry ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. What is Plato's view of art? Explain briefly.

2. What is Mimesis?

UNIT—II

3. What is Romanticism?

4. What does Coleridge mean by 'willing suspension of disbelief'?

UNIT—III

5. What is Matthew Arnold's touchstone method of criticism?

6. Define 'art for art's sake'.

UNIT—IV

7. What do you mean by postmodernism?

8. What is T. S. Eliot's theory of the objective correlative?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Describe the various grounds on which Plato attacked poetry.
2. Elaborate Aristotle's definition of tragedy.

UNIT—II

3. What are the main characteristics of the Romantic movement?
4. Discuss in detail the contribution made by Coleridge to literary criticism.

UNIT—III

5. Assess Matthew Arnold's contribution on literary criticism.
6. Write the general features of the Victorian Age.

UNIT—IV

7. Discuss the major characteristics of postmodernism.
8. Discuss T. S. Eliot's contribution to literary criticism.

★ ★ ★