

SHRIMATHI DEVKUNVAR NANALAL BHATT VAISHNAV COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to the University of Madras and Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC)

Chromepet, Chennai - 600 044.

M.A. English - END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - NOV'2024

SEMESTER - II

23PELCT2006 - Literary Criticism

Total Duration : 2 Hrs. 30 Mins.

Total Marks : 60

Section B

Answer any **SIX** questions ($6 \times 5 = 30$ Marks)

1. Describe Aristotle's concept of tragedy with reference to its key elements.
2. Summarize Crites' defense of the Ancients in Dryden's *An Essay of Dramatick Poesie*.
3. Explain Wordsworth's views on the language of poetry as expressed in the *Preface to Lyrical Ballads*.
4. What does Matthew Arnold mean by saying that poetry is a 'criticism of life' in *The Study of Poetry*?
5. How does Brooks use the concept of Paradox to explain the complexity of meaning in poetry?
6. What does Longinus mean by 'Sublimity' in literature? How is it different from ordinary rhetoric?
7. What are Eugenius' arguments for the superiority of the Moderns over the Ancients?
8. How does Wordsworth redefine the role of a poet in the *Preface to Lyrical Ballads*, and why does he consider a poet to be "a man speaking to men"?

Section C

I - Answer any **TWO** questions ($2 \times 10 = 20$ Marks)

9. Discuss Philip Sidney's defense of poetry in *Apologie for Poetrie*. How does Sidney justify the importance of poetry against its critics?
10. Examine Neander's views on Ancient versus Modern drama in *An Essay of Dramatick Poesie*, with a special focus on his argument for rhyme versus blank verse.

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11. Discuss Wordsworth's definition of poetry and his emphasis on emotion and spontaneity in the *Preface to Lyrical Ballads*. How does he differentiate poetry from other forms of writing?
12. Discuss Cleanth Brooks' argument in *The Language of Paradox* that Paradox is essential to understanding the true meaning of poetry. How does he illustrate this with examples from literature?

II - Compulsory question (1 × 10 = 10 Marks)

13. Compare and contrast Arnold's view of poetry as a moral and cultural force in *The Study of Poetry* with Eliot's concept of impersonality in poetry as expressed in *Tradition and the Individual Talent*.
