

MA ENGLISH
Fourth Semester (Repeat)
CONTEMPORARY CRITICAL THEORY
(MEN – 403)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 7
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. Ferdinand de Saussure investigated language as a structured system of signs. Discuss the ideas in Structuralism in this light, with special reference to Saussure's *Object of Study*. (10)
2. "Defamiliarization refers to a writer's taking an everyday object and, with a wave of the authorial magic wand, rendering that same object strange to us". What is the significance of this method in Russian Formalism? Elaborate Shklovsky's opinion in *Art as Technique*. (4+6=10)
3. Write short notes on: (5+5=10)
 - a. Richards' concept of the two uses of language.
 - b. Close Reading.
4. Define the terms base and superstructure. Give examples and elaborate. (6+4=10)
5. What do understand the terms dominant, residual and emergent? Illustrate. (6+4=10)
6. Define New Historicism. (10)
7. Write short notes on: (5+5=10)
 - a. Freud and Psychoanalysis
 - b. Derrida and Deconstruction

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×10=10

1. New criticism dominated during:
A) End of the 18th century
B) Beginning of the 19th century
C) Middle of the 20th century
D) Middle of the 19th century
2. Which of the following is not associated with Russian Formalism?
A) Viktor Shklovsky
B) Cleanth Brooks
C) Boris Eichenbaum
D) Roman Jakobson
3. According to I.A. Richards, a blend of contributory meanings of a text is:
A) Complete meaning
B) Whole meaning
C) Comprehensive meaning
D) Total meaning
4. The seminal essay, "The Language of Paradox" was written by:
A) Viktor Shklovsky
B) I.A. Richards
C) Cleanth Brooks
D) T.S. Eliot
5. Study of signs is a part of a subject called:
A) Semiotics
B) Linguistics
C) Phonetics
D) Signology
6. The statement that "Structuralist theorists analyze the structures that underlie all cultural phenomena" is:
A) True
B) Partially true
C) False
D) None of the above

7. Ferdinand de Saussure was a:

- A) Psychologist
- B) Chemist
- C) Linguist
- D) Anthropologist

8. In the Post-Structuralist approach the author is replaced by:

- A) The critic
- B) The linguist
- C) The reviewer
- D) The reader

9. Which of the following is not true about Psychological Criticism?

- A) Psychological criticism deals with a work of literature.
- B) It says that a text is an expression of state of mind and feelings.
- C) It adopts the methods of "reading" employed by Sigmund Freud.
- D) It is not a specific literary theory.

10. The interdisciplinary study of literature and the environment is known as:

- A) Natural Criticism
- B) Ecocriticism
- C) Naturalism
- D) Environmental Criticism

II. Fill in the blanks:

1×10=10

1. Logocentrism is a term introduced by.....
2. The Communist Manifesto was written by.....
3. An annal is a.....
4. In Marxist theory, human society comprises of the superstructure and.....
5. The concept of hegemony was introduced by.....
6. "The Insistence of the Letter in the Unconscious" was written by.....
7. A residual culture refers to a practice that has.....
8. The term "Ecocriticism" was coined by.....

