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**63(FY) SEM-4/MAJ/ENGMAJ2034**

**2025**

**ENGLISH**

(Major)

Paper : ENGMAJ2034

**(Literary Criticism-I)**

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : Three hours

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.***

1. Choose the correct answer : **(any six)** 1×6=6
  - (i) What is the primary subject matter that Wordsworth advocates for in the *Lyrical Ballads*?
    - (a) The lives of kings and nobility
    - (b) The incidents and situations from common life

- (c) Mythological tales and heroic legends
- (d) Urban industrial progress
- (ii) What does Wordsworth mean by “emotion recollected in tranquility” ?
  - (a) Emotions should be suppressed while writing
  - (b) Poetry arises from reflecting on past emotions calmly
  - (c) Tranquility eliminated the need for emotion in poetry
  - (d) Emotions should only be expressed in chaotic states
- (iii) When was *A Room of One's Own* by Virginia Woolf published ?
  - (a) 1929
  - (b) 1930
  - (c) 1935
  - (d) 1940

- (iv) How does Coleridge define the ideal poet in *Biographia Literaria* ?
  - (a) A detached scholar focused on intellectual pursuits
  - (b) An imitator of nature's external forms
  - (c) A moralist who teaches ethical lessons
  - (d) A creator who blends thought and feeling into a unified whole
- (v) What does Coleridge identify as the primary faculty of the poet in *Biographia Literaria* ?
  - (a) Reason
  - (b) Memory
  - (c) Imagination
  - (d) Observation

(vi) What is Woolf's view on the future of women in literature at the end of *A Room of One's Own*?

(a) Women will never equal men in literary achievement

(b) Women's writing will flourish if given freedom and opportunity

(c) Women should imitate male writers to succeed

(d) Literature will remain a male-dominated field indefinitely

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**  
2×5=10

(i) Why does Wordsworth prefer the language of "humble and rustic life" for his poetry?

(ii) What does Wordsworth mean by "poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings"?

(iii) What is the main purpose of *Biographia Literaria* according to Coleridge?

(iv) Why does Woolf say women need money to write fiction?

(v) Why does Eliot compare the poet's mind to a catalyst?

(vi) Why does Eliot say a poet must have a "historical sense"?

(vii) What does Arnold mean by poetry being a "criticism of life"?

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

(i) Write a short note on why Wordsworth rejects poetic diction in favour of everyday language.

(ii) Wordsworth's definition of a poet and his qualities.

- (iii) Importance of Financial Independence of Woolf's "A Room of One's Own"
- (iv) Significance of the character of Judith Shakespeare in *A Room of One's Own*.
- (v) What do the authors mean by "the international fallacy"?
- (vi) What, in Arnold's opinion, are the essential qualities of a true poet?
- (vii) Eliot's concept of "Tradition" in the context of literature.
- (viii) What according to I.A. Richard is the role of imagination in the creative process?
- (ix) What does Eliot mean by "dissociation of sensibility" in the context of metaphysical poetry?

4. Answer **any two** of the following questions :

12×2=24

- (i) Discuss the concept of "the real language of men" in Wordsworth's poetic theory. How does this democratic approach to poetry challenge neoclassical ideals?
- (ii) Discuss Woolf's critique of patriarchy and literary tradition. How does she challenge the notion of a male-dominated literary canon?
- (iii) Coleridge argues that a poet is both an inspired creator and a conscious artist. How does this reconcile Romantic spontaneity with intellectual rigor?
- (iv) Eliot argues that tradition is not static but dynamic. How does he redefine tradition in *Tradition and Individual Talent*?