Intro and course overview

Part A

1. Name the two main characters in Plato's *Ion*?
2. Identify 3 books on and about archetypal criticism.
   - *Archetypal Patterns in Poetry*, Maud Bodkin
   - *Poetics*, Aristotle
   - *Anatomy of Criticism*, Northrop Frye
   - *Principles of Literary Criticism*, I.A Richards
   - *The Golden Bough*, James George Frazer

3. Spot 2 writers of the aesthetic movement in Europe?

4. Who is the author of S/Z?

**Answer key**

1. Socrates and Ion


3. Algernon Charles Swinburne, Oscar Wilde.

4. Roland Barthes
Part B

1. From among the following recognize the definition of Dramatic irony.

"A mode of dramatic or narrative writing in which author builds up artistic illusion, only to break it down by revealing that he, as artist, is the arbitrary creator and manipulator of his characters and their actions."

"A reference to literary works in which God, or destiny, or the universal process, is represented as though deliberately manipulating events to frustrate and mock the protagonist."

"A situation in a play or narrative in which the audience shares with the author knowledge of which a character is ignorant."

2. True or false
   a. The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe by C.S. Lewis is religious allegory with Aslan as Christ and Edmund as Judas.
   b. The 2008 Disney movie Wall-E is not an allegory to save earth.

3. Who among the following are the critics associated with the Frankfurt School?
   Karl Popper, Theodore Adorno, George Lukacs, Walter Benjamin, Jurgen Habermas

4. Who is the author of Renaissance Self-Fashioning: From More to Shakespeare?

Answer key

Ans 1. A literary technique, originally used in Greek tragedy, by which the full significance of a character's words or actions is clear to the audience or reader although unknown to the character.

Ans 2. True

Ans 3. false

Ans 4. Theodore Adorno, Walter Benjamin, Jurgen Habermas
Key terms and concepts 2

Name the Allusions. (Please answer in the following format: Book Name <comma> Author

1. For whom the Bell Tolls (Hemingway) - *Meditation XVII* (John Donne)

2. Far From the Madding Crowd (Hardy) - *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*. (Thomas Gray)

3. Tender is the Night (Fitzgerald) - *Ode to a Nightingale*, (John Keats)

4. Of Human Bondage (Somerset Maugham) - *Ethics* (Spinoza)

5. A Passage to India (Forster) - *Leaves of Grass*, (Whitman)

Key terms and concepts 3

Identify the novel from the closing lines. (Please answer in the following format: Book Name <comma> Author)

1. But the effect of her being on those around her was incalculably diffusive: for the growing good of the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts; and that things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been is half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life, and rest in unvisited tombs. *(Middlemarch, George Eliot)*

2. With the Gardiners, they were always on the most intimate terms. Darcy, as well as Elizabeth, really loved them; and they were both ever sensible of the warmest gratitude towards the persons who, by bringing her into Derbyshire, had been the means of uniting them. *(Pride and Prejudice, Jane Austen)*

3. He was soon borne away by the waves and lost in darkness and distance. *(Frankenstein, Mary Shelley)*

4. I took her hand in mine, and we went out of the ruined place; and, as the morning mists had risen long ago when I first left the forge, so, the evening mists were rising
now, and in all the broad expanse of tranquil light they showed to me, I saw no shadow of another parting from her. *(Great Expectations, Charles Dickens)*

5. Yes, I said. Isn’t it pretty to think so? *(The Sun Also Rises, Ernest Hemingway)*

6. "Amen! Even so come, Lord Jesus!” *(Jane Eyre, Charlotte Bronte)*

**Key terms and concepts**

There are two examples each from pastiche and Bricolage in the given list. Which two examples belongs to pastiche and which two belong to Bricolage.

1. Pulp Fiction, Quentin Tarantino

2. Moulin Rouge, Baz Luhrmann

3. Memento, Christopher Nolan

4. The British Museum is falling down, David Lodge

**ANSWER KEY:**

**Pastiche** - 1. Pulp Fiction, Quentin Tarantino, 4. The British Museum is falling down, David Lodge


**Question 2:** Pick up 3 terms from the given list that occur in Raymond Williams’ ‘Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture & Society.’

1. Welfare

2. Bricolage

3. Culture

4. Pastiche

5. Orientalism
Answer Key:

1. Welfare
3. Culture
5. Orientalism

Semiotics Part A

1. Identify the classic text by Jean Baudrillard.
2. Mythologies is written by ___
3. A Theory of Semiotics was written by Umberto Eco in 1979. True or False
4. Who is the author of The Name of the Rose?

Answer Key

1. Simulacra and Simulation
2. Roland Barthes
3. True
4. Umberto Eco

Semiotics Part B

1. What are the three terms introduced by Barthes?
2. Who stated that pronoun "I" signifies ego?
3. Synchronicity of a language has nothing to do with the historical development of the language. True or False
4. What are three binaries used by Saussure?
Module: Late 19th Century

7. Who among the following 20th century writers was influenced by the different elements of aestheticism? T.S. Eliot

8. Which among the following concepts are parts of late 19th century criticism? Realism and Aestheticism

9. Which novel widely regarded as a pinnacle in realist fiction was authored by Leo Tolstoy and was published in 1877? Anna Karenina

10. What is the French name for Emile Zola’s theory which means the novel organized in the mode of scientific experiment? le roman experimental

Module: Marxism

Part A:

1. Traditional Marxian theory tells us that the superstructure is determined by the nature of the base itself. True

2. Which among the following is a book of Marxist literary criticism by Christopher Caudwell published in 1937? Illusion and Reality. Illusion and Reality

3. Marxism as a school of thought was founded by which two German thinkers? Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx.

4. Which text of Marx’s and Engles’ is described in their own words "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles"? Communist Manifesto

Part B:

1. The idea of hegemony was propounded by which prominent Italian thinker? Antonio Gramsci

2. Which prominent Marxist critic attempted to reconcile psychoanalysis with analytic methods of Marxism? Fredric Jameson

3. A Marxian critic attempts to relate the context of any work to the social class of the respective author of the text. True

4. The Grapes of Wrath by John Steinbeck, which was cited prominently when Steinbeck was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1962, has Marxism has one of its important themes. True
Module: Twentieth Century Criticism

Part A:

1. Which was the first major formalist movement? **The Russian Formalism**
2. Which among the following are the key concepts of Formalism? **Defamiliarization and Estrangement**
3. Russian formalism did not exert a major influence on thinkers like Mikhail Bakhtin and Yuri Lotman, and on structuralism as a whole. **False**
4. Formalism rose to prominence in the early twentieth century as a reaction against which theories of literature. **Romanticism**

Part B:

1. Who wrote The New Criticism, giving the movement its name? **Monroe Beardsley**
2. What method is closely associated with New Criticism? **Close reading**
3. What major work of New Criticism became a standard textbook? **Understanding Poetry, by Cleanth Brooks and Robert Penn Warren**
4. New critics reacted against Historical and biographical readings of texts. **True**

Module: Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytic Criticism

1. Which Psychoanalytic critic, also known as the father of psychoanalysis is responsible for inventing ‘Oedipus complex’? **Sigmund Freud**
2. Which Swiss Psychoanalytic critic founded analytic psychology? **Carl Jung**
3. Whose first contribution to psychoanalysis is 'mirror stage'? **Jacques Lacan**
4. Which Psychoanalytic critic posed a threat to Freud and had to be banished from the inner circle of the Father of Psychoanalysis? **Carl Jung**
5. Which of the following psychoanalysts initiated a "return to Freud"? **Jacques Lacan**
6. Freud developed his theories of condensation and displacement in The Interpretation of dreams? **True**
7. Who among the following psychoanalysts made ethics a matter of not "giving ground relative to one's desire"? **Jacques Lacan**
8. What is the name of the Freudian concept of an instance where something can be both familiar yet alien at the same time, resulting in a feeling of its being uncomfortably strange? **Uncanny**
Module: Structuralism

Part A:

1. Identify the definition of Parole. **Individual realisation of language system in actual instances**
2. Identify the "Gang of Four" of Structuralism. **Levi-Strauss, Lacan, Barthes and Foucault**
3. How many Functions does Vladimir Propp talk about, where Function is the basic unit of the narrative language? **31**
4. Who gave literary theory the terms 'langue' and 'parole'? **Ferdinand de Saussure**

Part B:

1. Which theory emphasised the importance of reader and their experience of literary work rather than focusing on text or the author? **Reader Response Theory**
2. Structuralism is in opposition to mimetic criticism. True or False. **True**
3. Structuralism viewed an author as grammatical functional rather than a psychological subject. True or False. **True**
4. Who wrote ‘Death of the author”? **Roland Barthes**

Module: Archetypal Criticism

1. It is possible to identity themes, symbols etc within all literary texts that provoke the same response from people regardless of their particular identities and experiences. What characteristic of these archetypes is highlighted here? **Universal**
2. What archetypal principle is representative of the spiritual life force, the feminine, and feelings and emotion? **Anima**
3. What term is used to represent unifying myths that relate to seasons and their symbolic articulation? **Mythos**
4. Who conceptualized archetypes as ancestral psychic patterns shared across cultures as countless forms that are buried deep in our collective unconscious? **Christopher de Quincy**
5. Collective unconscious is the term pertaining to Archetypal Criticism that is attributed to Carl Jung? **True**

Module: Post-Structuralism
Part A:

1. What is the science of signs called? **Semiotics**
2. Where did Post-structuralism emerge? **France**
3. Post-structuralism is a literary movement. True or false. **True**
4. Who wrote 'Structure, Sign and Play'? **Derrida**

Part B:

1. Who made the statement "Nothing is outside the text"? **Derrida**
2. Post-structuralism gives emphasis on the objectivity rather than plurality of meaning. True or False **False**
3. Who authored "The Open Text"? **Umberto Eco**
4. What are the three stages in deconstruction? **Verbal, Textual and Linguistic stage**

Module: Post-Colonialism

1. Who wrote "The Wretched of the Earth"? **Frantz Fanon**
2. Post-Colonialism aimed at washing away the colonial ideologies about the third-world countries and to reconstruct the native perspective by writing a counter history. True or False. **True**
3. Who coined the following term: Hybridity, mimicry, difference? **Homi. K. Bhabha**
4. Whose work concentrated on the artificial boundaries drawn between east and the west? **Edward Said**

New Historicism:

1. Who first analyzed the relationship between power and discourse? **Ans: Michel Foucault**

2. Which anthropology-minded individual originated the concept of “culture as text”? **Ans: Clifford Geertz**
3. Who used the word “chiastically” when talking about “the poststructuralist orientation to history now emerging in literary studies,” which they saw as meaning “as a reciprocal concern with the historicity of texts and the textuality of history”?
Ans: Louis Adrian Montrose

4. Stephen Greenblatt prefers to define his practice as “cultural poetics”?
Ans: True

5. In which book does Stephen Greenblatt’s essay “Fiction and Friction,” about Shakespeare’s Twelfth Night, or, What You Will, appear?
Ans: Shakespearean Negotiations: The Circulation of Social Energy in Renaissance England

Reader response theory:

1. Who published Surprised by Sin, a work on Reader-Response criticism?
Ans: Stanley Fish

2. Identify the definition of Affective Fallacy.
Ans: a term from literary criticism used to refer to the supposed error of judging or evaluating a text on the basis of its emotional effects on a reader.

3. Reader Response criticism believes that:
Ans: A text has no meaning before a reader reads it.

4. Literature as Exploration is by ____
Ans: Louise Rosenblatt

Classical theory:
Assignment A:
1. Identify 2 plays by Euripides.
**Ans:** Orestes and Andromache

2. Pick the correct statement from below.
**Ans:** 'Seven against Thebes' is a play by Aeschylus.

3. Spot the 3 works of Plato.
**Ans:** Apology, Meno and Gorgias

4. Who is the author of 'Oedipus the king'?
**Ans:** Sophocles

**Assignment B:**

1. What does Aristotle mean by catharsis?
**Ans:** Catharsis is the purification and purgation of emotions—especially pity and fear—through art.

2. What is Dionysian?
**Ans:** Dionysian is a philosophical concept based on chaos and appeals to the emotions and instincts.

3. What do you understand by the term mimesis?
**Ans:** The imitative representation of nature and human behavior in art and literature.

**Assignment C:**

1. Who among the following are the prominent figures of the Hellenistic Age?
**Ans:** All the above

2. Who composed Ars Poetica?
**Ans:** Horace

3. What do you call when several conjunctions are used to connect a series of clauses?
**Ans:** Polysyndeton
4. After the early Roman Empire, two major intellectual strands appeared. What are they?
Ans: philosophy of neoplatonism and Second sophistic or Second sophistic and philosophy of neoplatonism

Assignment - Lecture 6 A

1. Dark ages is referred to as
Ans: Intellectually stunned period, Lack of enlightenment and Fall of holy Roman Empire

2. Who established that poetry was the first form in which knowledge was expressed and called it "light giver to ignorance"?
Ans: Philip Sidney

3. Name the most famous French love allegory poem of 13th century.
Ans: Roman de la Rose

4. Which Italian poet can the term Renaissance Humanism be traced to?
Ans 4: Petrarch

Film Theory:

1. Which among the following movies is usually considered the central text of New Hollywood era?
Ans: The Godfather (1972)

2. Jean-Luc Godard’s Breathless was the first movie to use jump cuts extensively.
Ans: True

3. Parallel cinema is a film movement associated with which country?
Ans: India

4. Which among the following German Expressionist horror film is an unofficial adaptation of Bram Stoker’s Dracula?
Ans: Nosferatu (1922)

5. Which is the first Indian sound movie (talkie)?
Ans: Alam Ara or alamara or alam-ara or Alam ara.
Post-modernism:

1. Which French Philosopher argued that there were no meta or grand narratives, only micro narratives?
   Ans: Jean-François Lyotard

2. Which among the following movies can be considered an example of Post modernist cinema?
   Ans: Pulp Fiction

3. What term is given to a book that's lengthy and stuffed with ideas and references?
   Ans: Maximalist

4. What word describes texts that draw attention to themselves as texts?
   Ans: Metafiction

5. In which novel does a character come to realize that "you're trapped in your lovely nest, and the things you used to own, now they own you"?
   Ans: Fight Club

Ecocriticism:

1. "Consider all this; and then turn to the green, gentle, and most docile earth; consider them both, the sea and the land; and do you not find a strange analogy to something in yourself?" Which novel contains this quote and can be analyzed with the idea that Nature and man are antagonists?
   Ans: Moby Dick

2. 'The attribution of human capacities and feelings to natural objects', is
   Ans: Pathetic Fallacy

3. The Country and the City is a seminal critique of pastoral literature, an example of
ecocriticism, written by _____.

Ans: Raymond Williams

4. What does the abbreviation ASLE stand for?
Ans: Association for the Study of Literature and Environment

Post-theory:

1. Theory is a product of ____
Ans: ideologies

2. Who co-authored “Against Theory” with Walter Benn Michaels?
Ans: Steven Knapp

3. “We are living now in the aftermath of what one might call ____.” Complete Terry Eagleton’s statement.
Ans: High Theory

4. Terry Eagleton places theories such as post-colonialism, feminism and post-modernism in what James Sosnoski has called “the theory junkyard”. True or False?
Ans: True