



**Question Bank For PG Course**

**English Language Teaching**

**5th Paper**

**TRENDS IN CRITICAL THEORY I, LITERATURE TEACHING & TESTING : PGELT-V**

**Question 1**

A literary artefact is meaningful as long as the reader can transcreate or recreate it.' This stake of criticism relates to

**Question 2**

The concept of 'defamiliarization' relates to

**Question 3**

The term 'dialogica' signifies the relation between

**Question 4**

Jauss notes a thread of similarities between

**Question 5**

According to Jauss, reception of a literary work is tripartite, involving the reader to

**Question 6**

Jauss's literary hermeneutics was criticized by

**Question 7**

A literary text lends itself to multiple meanings, and does not impose a central authority of meaning. This idea relates to

**Question 8**

The two critics, who distinguishes between Reception theory and Reader Response Criticism, are

**Question 9**

The leading exponent of Affective Stylistics is

**Question 10**

The critic who characterizes Affective Stylistics in terms of 'Bi-active Theory' is

**Question 11**

The key figure in the development of Structuralism is

**Question 12**

To say that a word has no inherent, intrinsic meaning is to define the word as

**Question 13**

In Structuralist view, an individual literary work like Middlemarch is an example of

**Question 14**

Levi-Strauss applied structuralist view to interpreting

**Question 15**

Roland Barthes applied structuralist view to interpreting

**Question 16**

The book, Structural Poetics was written by

**Question 17**

The concept of 'mytheme' is related to

**Question 18**

A minimal unit of narrative sense is called by Levi-Strauss as

**Question 19**

Hermeneutic code refers to

**Question 20**

Semic code refers to

**Question 21**

The two key figures of Post-Structuralism are

**Question 22**

Derrida used his deconstructive methods more pertinently in discussing the works related to

**Question 23**

'How we see is what we see.' This notion belongs to

**Question 24**

'Reality is constructed and understood through language.' This relates to

**Question 25**

Which of the listed schools of thought questions the possibility of ultimate knowledge through language

**Question 26**

Which school interprets the verbal sign as a free floater that fails to achieve the concept it aims at achieving ?

#### Question 27

A terminal anxiety about the uncertainty of any language-construct is reflected by

#### Question 28

Base' and 'Superstructure' are the two terms which are preponderant in

#### Question 29

Which Marxist critic discusses elaborately the relationship between Illusion and Reality

#### Question 30

The concepts of Oedipal and Electra complexes in Psychoanalytic studies of Literature were introduced by

#### Question 31

Name one anthropologist and one literary critic related to Structuralism

#### Question 32

Name any two literary theorists associated with what is called Reception Theory.

#### Question 33

Who used preponderantly the concept of 'horizon of expectations'?

#### Question 34

"Literary interpretation is not a worthwhile activity because there is nothing 'other' to interpret,"-Identify the nature of this argument.

#### Question 35

Mention any two terms used by modern theorists like Derrida.

#### Question 36

Who was the key figure in the development of the Structuralist theory?

#### Question 37

"There is no unalterable intrinsic meaning in a word." Which theory do you associate this statement with?

#### Question 38

"Language constitutes our world; it does not just record it or label it." Whose view do you think it is ?

#### Question 39

"Individual tale is a part of the whole cycle of myths," Replace the underlined words with structuralist terms.

#### Question 40

As encouraged by Roland Barthes, we may ask of a literary text the question: *qui parle?* What do the italicized words mean?

#### Question 41

Which of the theoretical approaches does the task of 'deconstructing the text' come within the purview of?

#### Question 42

Deconstruction is a theory. Which kind of theory is it?

#### Question 43

Which of the theorists emphasized the privileging of speech over writing?

#### Question 44

Whose name do you associate with the proposition: 'There is nothing outside the text'?

#### Question 45

Who called themselves 'barely deconstructionists'?

#### Question 46

Which critical approach sees a literary work as an expression of ideology?

#### Question 47

Name the author of *The Pleasures of the Text*.

#### Question 48

Name the theorist who spoke against logocentrism?

#### Question 49

'Language is a power.' Which theorist particularly posits this idea?

#### Question 50

Which school of literary criticism posits the idea that literature is intimately related to the systems of power?

#### Question 51

Name a leading British Marxist critic.

#### Question 52

Which school of criticism sees the text as a self-contained autonomous whole?

**Question 53**

Which of Shakespeare's tragic characters came under the purview of Freudian concept of Oedipal crisis?

**Question 54**

Ella F Sharpe wrote her famous essay beginning with the title words, "The Impatience of... Complete the title of her essay.

**Question 55**

Who wrote A Room of One's Own?

**Question 56**

Which school of criticism does A Room of One's Own belong to?

**Question 57**

Who wrote 'He is the Subject, he is the Absolute – she is the Other'?

**Question 58**

Which school of criticism does this remark 'she is the Other' belong to?

**Question 59**

ELT theory stresses primarily two skills development. What are they?

**Question 60**

What does genre transformation mean?