M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION —
JUNE, 2018.
Second Year
LITERARY THEORIES
Time : 3 hours Maximum marks : 75

PART A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)
Answer any THREE of the following in about 50 words.
1. What is the scope of Structuralism?
2. Write on Feminist Literary criticism.
3. Describe the beginning of Marxism.
5. Describe the Deconstructive theory.

PART B — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)
Answer any THREE of the following in about 150 words each.
6. What impact does literature have on culture?
   Describe the paradoxical nature of literature.
7. Eagleton states that one definition of literature is too subjective. By offering up various definitions – Explain.

8. What is the phenomenological model?

9. Why reader response theory is important in literary criticism?

10. Write notes on New Historicism.

**PART C — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)**

Answer any TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

11. According to Jonathan Culler “the thought process that literary theory stimulates is boundless and infinite as well”. — Explain.

12. Write an essay on phenomenological theory in sociology.

13. Write an essay on the end of colonialism and the emergence of Colonial theory in Literature.
M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION —
JUNE 2018.
Second Year
LITERARY CRITICISM

Time : 3 hours Maximum marks : 75

PART A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)
Answer any THREE of the following in about 50 words.

1. According to Aristotle poetry is “natural to human beings”? From on what two instincts does it sprung?

2. Write an overview on An Essay of Dramatic Poesy.

3. What is Wordsworth’s theory of poetry?

4. What is the relationship between Freud and literature according to Trilling?

5. What is T.S. Eliot’s concept of “tradition” and “individual talent” as put forth in his essay “Tradition and the Individual Talent”?
PART B — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE of the following in about 150 words each.

6. “Poetry then,” asserts Sidney, “is superior both to history and philosophy.” Elaborate, based on An Apology for Poetry.

7. According to Samuel Johnson, why is comedy valued over tragedy in “Preface to Shakespeare”?

8. Summarize the main ideas of Chapter 17 of Samuel Taylor Coleridge’s ‘Biographia Literaria’.

9. Give a summary on the essay of F. R. Leavis (Literary Criticism and Philosophy).

10. Why Brooks supports the presence of irony in modern poetry.

PART C — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer any TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

11. What are the types of poetry according to Sidney in ‘An Apologie for Poetry’?

12. How Arnold intends to evaluate poetry?

13. “A novel is a living thing, all one and continuous, like any other organism, and in proportion as it lives will it be found, that in each of the parts there is something of each of the other parts” – Explain in reference with ‘Art of Fiction’.

Second Year

TRANSLATION STUDIES

Time : 3 hours
Maximum marks : 75

PART A — (3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Answer any THREE of the following in about 50 words.

1. What are the types of translation?

2. Write short notes on the 19th century translation.

3. Write about the early translation in India.

4. What should be the translator’s attitude towards formal and informal language?

5. What does Susan Bassnet say about translation of poetry?
PART B — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE of the following in about 150 words each.

6. What are the translators responsibilities?


8. Write briefly on transcreation.

9. Why is poetry considered untranslatable?

10. Do you prefer verse-to-prose translation or to verse-to-verse translation? Why?

PART C — (2 × 15 = 30 marks)

Answer any TWO of the following in about 300 words each.

11. Discuss the salient features of Kavimani Desika Vinayakam Pillai’s translation of Edwin Arnold’s Light of Asia.

12. Wright an essay on the various obstacles to translating verses.

13. “Translation is neither a creative art nor an imitative art but stands somewhere between the two”. Substantiate.
M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION —
JUNE, 2018.
Second Year
English
CREATIVE WRITING IN ENGLISH

Time : 3 hours Maximum marks : 75

I. Answer any THREE of the following in about 50 words each. (3 × 5 = 15)

1. How would you identify the tone and themes of a poem?

2. Bring out the use of personifications in a poem. Give examples.

3. Define fiction and list out the main types.

4. Bring out the salient features of classical drama.

5. List out the figures of speech often used in poetry. Explain any two with examples.
II. Answer any THREE of the following in about 150 words each. (3 \times 10 = 30)

6. Write short notes on the different types of poetry.

7. Comment on the main types of drama.

8. List out the main themes of short story. Explain in detail any two of its types with examples.

9. Explain in detail the main features of Tragedy.

10. Bring out the importance of a plot in a novel.

III. Answer any TWO of the following in about 300 words each. (2 \times 15 = 30)

11. Trace the origin and development of novel.

12. Write an essay on the structure of a Drama.

13. Bring out the main features of a short story. Explain with an example.
M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION –
JUNE, 2018.

Second Year

English

SPOKEN ENGLISH

Time : 3 hours Maximum marks : 75

I. Answer any THREE of the following in about 50 words each : (3 x 5 =15)

1. Explain Front Vowels with examples.

2. Define Syllable and its types.

3. Explain nasals sounds with examples.

4. Explain Central Vowels with examples.

5. How can you define glottal sounds? Give examples.
II. Answer any THREE of the following in about 150 words each. (3 \times 10 = 30)


8. Explain Affricates with examples.


10. Mark the stress in the following words:
   (a) Explain
   (b) Accept
   (c) Examination
   (d) Photography
   (e) Opportunity.

III. Answer any TWO of the following in about 300 words each. (2 \times 15 = 30)


12. Write an essay on Speech mechanism and explain the various organs of speech with diagrams.
13. Make a broad phonetic transcription of the following passage and mark the stress wherever necessary:

My most valuable possession is an old, slightly warped blond guitar—the first instrument I taught myself how to play. It’s nothing fancy, just a Madeira folk guitar, all scuffed and scratched and fingerprinted. At the top is a bramble of copper-wound strings, each one hooked through the eye of a silver tuning key. The strings are stretched down a long, slim neck, its frets tarnished, the wood worn by years of fingers pressing chords and picking notes. The body of the Madeira is shaped like an enormous yellow pear, one that was slightly damaged in shipping. The blond wood has been chipped and gouged to gray, particularly where the pick guard fell off years ago. No, it’s not beautiful instrument, but it still lets me make music, and for that I will always treasure it.