

First Term Exam (Key Answers)

Part One: (4.5pts) (0.5 pt for each correct answer)

British New Criticism	Russian Formalism	American New Criticism
Statement number	Statement number	Statement number
1-4-5-6-10	2-8-9-10	1-3-4-10

Part Two (6pts) (0.5 pt for each correct answer)

- (F) Russian Formalists emphasize the connection between **literariness** and the defamiliarizing elements.
- (F). According to New Critics, a literary texts should be treated as **an autonomous product free from any reference to its context.**
- (F). According to Boris Tomashevsky, what the process of defamiliarization allows us to see in a fresh manner is not the language **but the story.**
- (T). According to the American New Critics, the text is an organic whole in which content and form are interwoven.
- (F). According to Cleanth Brooks, **the language of poetry is paradoxical.**
- (F). The Affective Fallacy is primarily concerned with **the error of confusing the reader's response to the text with what the text really says.**
- (T) Literariness is what distinguishes literary texts from non-literary texts.
- (F). Defamiliarization primarily operates **at the level of form**
- (F) It is useful for analysing **Fiction not poetry**
- (T). They are criticised **for their tendency to ignore the historical context of the text.**
- (F). For Cleanth Brooks, **poetry cannot be paraphrased or summarized without destroying the whole poem and this is called Heresy of Paraphrase.**
- (F) The intentional Fallacy argues that Authorial intention is **completely rejected in interpretation**

Part Three (5.5) :

- The statement refers to T.S Eliot's concepts of **Impersonality and Objective Correlative (0.5pt)**
 •In his essay *Tradition and Individual Talent* (0.25pt) , Eliot defines Impersonality as the poem's detachment from the poet's personal feelings and experiences (0.5pt)
 - In his essay *Hamlet* (0.25pt) , Eliot argues that personal emotions should expressed indirectly through an objective correlative (0.5pt)
 - Illustration: Ezra Pound's *In a Station of the Metro* , Ezra pound used two images to express his ideas (0.5 pt)
 - **Correct spelling, Grammar and Language (0.5pt)**
- The Quote refers to Shklovsky's concept of Defamiliarization (0.5pt)
 • According to Shklovsky, Art has the ability to make the reader see things in a fresh and renewed way. (1 pt)
 •Illustration: Any poem discussed in the classroom (0.5pt)
 •**Correct Spelling, Grammar and Language (0.5 pt)**

Part Four: (4pts)

- Paradox is a literary device in which apparently contradictory statements are brought together to reveal a deeper truth.(0.5pt)**
- **As a concept, it is associated with the American New Critic Cleanth Brooks (0.5pt). He defines the language of poetry as the language of Paradox. For New Critics, Paradox, is not decorative but essential to poetic meaning.(0.5pt)**
- **In this Poem, death which appears all-powerful becomes powerless (0.5pt) :**
- **The first paradox appears when the poet addresses death as mighty and dreadful only to deny this description when he says " for though art not so" (0.5pt)**
- **The second Paradox appears in the line " Die not, poor Death, nor yet canst thou kill me" : Here death is said to be incapable of killing , an idea that contradicts death's definition. (0.5pt)**
- **Another important paradox is when the poet compares death to sleep to suggest that death must be pleasurable. (0.5 pt)**
- **Correct spelling, Grammar and language (0.5 pt)**

