

TIME: 40 minutes

MAXIMUM MARKS: 30

SEM	SET	PAPER CODE	TITLE OF THE PAPER
II	2014	14PEN2202A	COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

SECTION - A**Answer all the questions:****30 × 1 = 30****Choose the correct answer:**

- Aristotle made a comparative study of the structural or rhetorical devices used by the _____.
 a) Neo-classical poets b) Classical poets
 c) English poets d) French poets
- “Welti literature” was evolved by _____.
 a) Aristotle b) Virgil
 c) Goethe d) Schlegel
- “A study of the relationship between literature on the one hand and the other areas of knowledge and belief”, is called the comparative study by _____.
 a) Remak b) Revignas
 c) Matthew Arnold d) Eckermann
- _____ was interested in analyzing the external sources and influence of works.
 a) The American School b) The French School
 c) The Russian School d) The German School
- _____ was interested in comparative literature as an aesthetic discipline concerned with the study of analogies or parallels in literature.
 a) The Russian School b) The German School
 c) The French School d) The American School

6. According to _____ influence is unconscious imitation and imitation is direct influence.
 - a) J.T. Shaw
 - b) Anna Balakian
 - c) Claudio Guillen
 - d) Ulrich Weisstein
7. Sometimes adaptation results in _____ according to Ulrich Weisstein.
 - a) Creative reason
 - b) Creative treason
 - c) Plagiarism
 - d) Stylization
8. _____ aims at the style of a single writer, a whole movement or even an entire period.
 - a) Stylistics
 - b) Reception
 - c) Stylization
 - d) Parody
9. Poking fun at specific literary models in comparative literature is called
 - a) Adaptation
 - b) Parody
 - c) Plagiarism
 - d) Originality
10. Analog is defined as “resemblances in style, structure, mood or idea between works which have no other connection” by _____.
 - a) A.O. Alridge
 - b) H.R. Jauss
 - c) Etiemble
 - d) Zhirmunsky
11. _____ presupposes a direct causal relationship between the Emitter and the Receiver.
 - a) The analytical study
 - b) Parallel study
 - c) The influence study
 - d) Typological study
12. The three factors that govern the typological analogies are social, literary and psychological according to _____.
 - a) S.S. Praver
 - b) Rene Etiemble
 - c) James Liu
 - d) A.O. Alridge
13. The arrangement of a division of literary works into segments based on authorship, genre and style is called _____.
 - a) Reception
 - b) Philology
 - c) Periodisation
 - d) Generation

14. _____ is the largest segment in periodisation.
a) Epoch b) Period
c) Movement d) Age
15. _____ is a changing dynamic concept in the sense it is constantly subjected to scrutiny by the generation of readers.
a) Period b) Epoch
c) Movement d) Generation
16. The body which normally consists of a nucleus of writers equal in status is called _____.
a) Generation b) Movement
c) School d) Generation
17. _____ is always founded by a leader who is the authoritative voice.
a) A movement b) A generation
c) A school d) A period
18. _____ according to Weisstein is the shortest segment in the periodisation of literary history.
a) Period b) Movement
c) School d) Generation
19. Thematics or thematology was coined by _____.
a) Harry Levin b) A.O. Aldridge
c) James Liu d) Rene Etiemble
20. C.T. Lemon defines _____ as a body of literary works identified by the presence of certain well-known conventions.
a) Movement b) Genre c) Period d) School
21. Lyric does not find a place in the classification of _____.
a) Spenser b) Sophocles
c) Plato d) Roman Jakobson
22. Abstraction deals with a search for elements that bring together works divided by _____.
a) Space or time b) Genre or movement
c) Period d) Generation

23. The method which examines the history of a genre in two different literatures in the same period in order to find out how the concept varies in both countries is called _____.
- a) Abstraction b) Classification
c) Differentiation d) Thematics
24. _____ states that the genres are not static and their characteristics change with the addition of new works.
- a) Differentiation b) Thematology
c) Abstraction d) Classification
25. _____ is more localised than motif.
- a) Theme b) Character
c) Mood d) Symbol
26. Themes in World Literature was written by _____.
- a) Elizabeth Frenzel b) Raymond Trousson
c) Harry Levin d) Ulrich Weisstein
27. A Dictionary of Literary Themes was written by _____.
- a) Baldensperger b) Elizabeth Frenzel
c) Harry Levin d) Raymond Trousson
28. _____ points to those aspects of a work of art which relate to problems or ideas, that is, the ethical or moral aspects.
- a) Comparison b) Meaning
c) Motif d) Theme
29. _____ is a special kind of motif, an image associated with some ethical quality, historical character and supernatural being.
- a) Leit motif b) An icon
c) A topos d) Theme
30. _____ is a literary common place.
- a) An icon b) Leit motif
c) A topos d) Theme
