



**001-018303**

**M. A. (English) (Sem. III) Examination**

**December - 2011**

**CCT-09 : Comparative Literature**

**Faculty Code : 001**

**Subject Code : 018303**

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Attempt all questions and their marks are stated on the right side.

- 1 Write an essay in about 1000 words on any one given below : 14
- (a) What is comparative literature ? Define and discuss its nature.
  - (b) What are the functions of comparative literature ? Discuss in the light of its historical context.
  - (c) What is Indian comparative literature ? Discuss its significance in comparative literature.
- 2 (a) Write in 500 words on any one of the following : 10
- (1) What is general literature ?
  - (2) What is world literature ?
- (b) Write in 500 words on any one of the following : 10
- (1) Critically evaluate the French School of comparative literature.
  - (2) Explain the term reception studies.
- 3 (a) Write definitional answers of any two of the following : 10
- (1) Age
  - (2) Era
  - (3) Period
  - (4) Generation

- (b) Write definitional answers of any two of the following : 10
- (1) Stoff criticism
  - (2) Motif
  - (3) Situation
  - (4) Image
- 4 Write answers in one or two sentences only : 6
- (1) What does the thematological study include in it ?
  - (2) What should and should not be the aim of influence study ?
  - (3) What is the role of a translator in reception study ?
  - (4) Why should not one mix up period and generation in comparative literature ?
  - (5) Which component should be in the main focus in genre studies ?
  - (6) When was Indian literature predominantly Sadhana-oriented and philosophical ?
- 5 Attempt any ten of the following MCQs : 10
- (1) Who is the true father of systematic comparative studies in France ?
    - (a) Meyer
    - (b) Abel Francois Villemain
    - (c) Kasper Daniel Morhof
    - (d) Goethe
  - (2) Who has stated that "General Literature is the study of literature without regard to linguistic frontiers".
    - (a) R. A. Sayce
    - (b) Arthur Marsh
    - (c) Charles Gayley
    - (d) Francois Jost
  - (3) World literature refers to
    - (a) Literary works produced in various literatures
    - (b) Ancient literary works of all the languages
    - (c) Literary works in classical languages
    - (d) Great works of the world in various literatures

- (4) Who believed that comparative literature can't be a discipline ?
- (a) Rene Wellek
  - (b) S. S. Pawar
  - (c) Croce Benedetto
  - (d) Charles Gayley
- (5) Who wrote the article 'Comparative literature : Its Definition and Function' ?
- (a) Henry Remak
  - (b) Rene Wellek
  - (c) S.S.Prawar
  - (d) Van Tiegham
- (6) Van Tieghem excluded folk, oral and pre-renaissance literatures out of comparative literature, because
- (a) They were not literatures at all.
  - (b) There was nothing comparable in them.
  - (c) Art plays no role in such impersonal traditions.
  - (d) Such literatures were good for nothing.
- (7) Who believed that an Indian comparatist is concerned with convergences and divergences among the national literatures ?
- (a) Amiya Dev
  - (b) Shishir Kumar Das
  - (c) Rabindranath Tagore
  - (d) Nirmala Jain
- (8) Which school takes literature as a product of human mind ?
- (a) The American School
  - (b) The British School
  - (c) The Indian School
  - (d) The French School

- (9) Who emphasized on searching the eternal and universal man in literature ?
- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
  - (b) Shishir Kumar Das
  - (c) Nirmala Jain
  - (d) Avadhesh Kumar Singh
- (10) Influence does not move through
- (a) Compilation
  - (b) Adaptation
  - (c) Imitation
  - (d) Mere reading
- (11) What is essential for the reception study ?
- (a) Availability of the text / author in question.
  - (b) Interest in the author / text in question.
  - (c) Love for the author / text in question.
  - (d) Disregard for the author / text in question.
- (12) Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (a) Genetic problems no more exist.
  - (b) Generic problems are not relevant now.
  - (c) Generic problems have been shifted rather than abolished.
  - (d) Generic problems are same as they were.
-