



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023

Programme – M.A.(ENG)-2021

Course Name – Romanticism and Its Reception

Course Code - MELS201

(Semester II)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. *Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

- (i) Recall what is described by Coleridge as merely aggregative and associative; it is a 'mode of memory' receiving all its materials ready made from the law of association.
- a) Primary Imagination
b) Secondary Imagination
c) Fancy
d) None of the above
- (ii) Victor's initial interest in science is sparked at age 13 when he reads the works of _____. Identify the author.
- a) Galileo
b) Da Vinci
c) Cornelius Agrippa
d) Plato
- (iii) In Baudelaire's 'Parisian Dream', what is the first piece of evidence that leads us to believe that the landscape being described is a city?
- a) The presence of car horns
b) The presence of sidewalks
c) The absence of trees
d) The absence of manure
- (iv) What among the following, according to André Breton distinguishes the human experience of waking life, from the human experience of dreams?
- a) Dreams are assigned continuity while reality is seen as discrete
b) Reality is assigned continuity while dreams are seen as discrete
c) The traumatic core of the dream is absent in reality
d) The traumatic core of reality is absent in a dream
- (v) Choose who is convicted for the death of William in Frankenstein.
- a) Alphonse
b) Victor
c) Monster
d) Justin
- (vi) Identify the correct statement: Statement I: The Orient embodied the collection subconscious of the Occident. Statement II: Some of the Romantic poets sought refuge in

Oriental imaginations as an escapist fantasy in the face of overbearance of western pragmatism.

- a) Statement I is True
 b) Statement II is True
 c) Both statements are true
 d) No statement is true
- (vii) Byron's Child Harold's Pilgrimage is dedicated to _____.
- a) Styx
 b) Lethe
 c) Fury
 d) Lanthe
- (viii) Choose the poet/s that Shelley alludes to in Frankenstein.
- a) Milton
 b) Coleridge
 c) Goethe
 d) All of the above
- (ix) Identify the correct statement: Statement I: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage is a poem about the general disillusionment of 19th century European life. Statement II: Though not strictly a bildungsroman it does have certain features that explicate the coming of age of the titular character.
- a) Statement I is True
 b) Statement II is True
 c) Both statements are true
 d) No statement is true
- (x) Assess which of the following is true with reference to Coleridge's definition of poetry in his Biographia Literaria.
- a) Poetry is written in a mood of excitement
 b) Pleasure derive from poetry is intellectual
 c) Pleasure is obtained through the medium of beauty
 d) All of the above
- (xi) Examine which of the following best describes Romanticism.
- a) An opposition to the Russian Revolution
 b) A critique of medievalism
 c) A reaction to the rationalism of the preceding era
 d) A response to the the modern art movements
- (xii) Recall how many parts of 'Christabel' Coleridge originally planned to write.
- a) 4
 b) 2
 c) 3
 d) 5
- (xiii) French Revolution's promise of freedom died in a frenzy of oppression, destruction, violence, and imperialism and these created a frustration and disappointment among the intelligentsia. This psychological state is known as
- a) Escapism
 b) Joy
 c) Ennui
 d) Passion
- (xiv) "Wearing her India cotton frock, sipping her tea from Canton, coffee from Yemen, or chocolate from Mexico, the English consumer of the Romantic period felt the influence of imperial expansion not only in the commodities she purchased but in the pages she turned." Here 'the pages' refers to
- a) Paper industry
 b) Papyrus
 c) Orientalist images in Romantic literature
 d) Plays written by William Shakespeare
- (xv) By saying "spontaneous overflow of powerful emotion" Wordsworth hints at a new poetic diction. Why was there a change in the language of poetry in Romantic period?
- a) The literary works were patronized by the Kings during Romanticism.
 b) Romantic poets used to love simplicity.
 c) The literary world expanded to the general public due to the emergence of a new economic system during Industrial Revolution.
 d) Romantics were tired of the previous poetic diction.

Group-B

2. Assess Coleridge's concept of Imagination. (3)
3. Define symbolism in literature. (3)
4. Discuss the trope of American Romanticism. (3)
5. Elaborate upon the following phrase from Edgar Allan Poe's poem The Raven: "Get thee back into the tempest and the Night's Plutonian shore!" (3)
6. Write a short note on Coleridge's concept of 'Fancy' in *Biographia Literaria*. (3)

OR

Infer Wordsworthian notion of poetry from his 'Preface' to the *Lyrical Ballads*. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Examine the features of romantic poetry. How is it different from the poems of the Neoclassical age? (5)
8. Discuss the central arguments of Wordsworth in his 'Preface' to the *Lyrical Ballads*. (5)
9. Evaluate how Keats creates a world of romantic imagination in his 'Eve of St. Agnes'. (5)
10. Would you consider Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* as a gothic romance? Justify. (5)
11. Poe's romanticism stands at an opposition to the more canonical Coleridgean romanticism.- (5)
Analyse with reference to the texts in your syllabus.
12. Analyze the intertextual echoes in Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*. (5)

OR

Explain the gothic elements in Coleridge's 'Christabel'. (5)
