

M.A. (English) (NEP Pattern) Semester-IV
MANEPEngC4 - Practical Criticism

P. Pages : 2

Time : Two Hours



GUG/S/25/16208

Max. Marks : 40

1. Answer **Any One** of the following questions in about 150 words. **10**

- i) Write in detail the scope and method of Practical Criticism.
- ii) Explain the different types of figures of speech and their purpose in both everyday language and literature.

2. Answer the following questions on the poem. **10**

One Day I Wrote her Name by Edmund Spenser

One day I wrote her name upon the strand,
But came the waves and washed it away:
Again I wrote it with a second hand,
But came the tide, and made my pains his prey.
"Vain man," said she, "that dost in vain assay,
A mortal thing so to immortalize;
For I myself shall like to this decay,
And eke my name be wiped out likewise."
"Not so," (quod I) "let baser things devise
To die in dust, but you shall live by fame:
My verse your vertues rare shall eternize,
And in the heavens write your glorious name:
Where whenas death shall all the world subdue,
Our love shall live, and later life renew."

- i) What is the central theme of One Day I Wrote her Name
- ii) How does the speaker in the poem describe the act of writing the women's name?
- iii) What is the significance of the phrase "one day" in the poem?
- iv) How does the speaker compare the written name to eternal life?
- v) What is the symbolic meaning of the "wreath" mentioned in the poem?

OR

Answer the following questions on prose.

"Of Studies" by Francis Bacon

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning, by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions

too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books, else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit: and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. Abeunt studia in mores [Studies pass into and influence manners]. Nay, there is no stone or impediment in the wit but may be wrought out by fit studies; like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises. Bowling is good for the stone and reins; shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle walking for the stomach; riding for the head; and the like. So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. If his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the Schoolmen; for they are cymini sectores [splitters of hairs]. If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases. So every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

- i) What is Bacon's main argument in "Of Studies"?
- ii) How does Bacon categorize the different uses of study?
- iii) According to Bacon, how do studies benefit a person's judgment?
- iv) What does Bacon say about the effect of studies on a person's character?
- v) How does Bacon suggest studies should be applied in daily life?

3. Answer **any two** of the following in 75 words. 10

- i) Explain Metre and Metrical Analysis.
- ii) Explain the use of Simile and Alliteration in literature.
- iii) Explain the use of Metaphor and Paradox in literature.

4. Answer **any two** of the following in 75 words. 10

- i) Write a note on Heroic couplet.
- ii) Explain Chaucerian Stanza.
- iii) What is a Ballad Stanza?
