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Text with Technology

# English

Last Minute Suggestion  
[500 Most Important Key Points]

- 1) “*Let nature be your teacher*” line has been taken from “*The Tables Turned*” by William Wordsworth.
- 2) The inspiration to compose “*Ode to Duty*” comes to Wordsworth from Gray’s *Hymn to Adversity*.
- 3) Shelley called William Wordsworth ‘**A Moral Eunuch**’.
- 4) **The Corsair** and **Lara** are two poems in loose heroic couplets written by Lord Byron.
- 5) *Epipsychidion*, a poem on platonic love for an Italian lady was written by P.B. Shelley.
- 6) **John Woodvil** is a political drama by **Charles Lamb**.
- 7) Scott represented in “**Woodstock**” that Shakespeare died in 1590 without writing his tragedies.
- 8) Thomas Peacock started a special form of novel called discussion novel. *Nightmare Abbey*, *Headlong Hall*, *Crochet Castle*, *Malincourt* are written by him.
- 9) **Reflector** was a weekly periodical by Leigh Hunt.
- 10) *The Last Man* by **Mary Shelley** Based on Two Literary Figures **P.B. Shelley** and **Lord Byron**.
- 11) **James Hogg**’s nick name was “**the Ettrick Shepherd**”. He is known for his *The Private Memoirs*, a work of Calvinist guilt and Gothic supernaturalism.
- 12) *The Curse of Kehama* is a poem which based on Hindu Theology written by Robert Southey. The Fall of Robspieree was written with Coleridge and Robert Lowell.
- 13) *Madoc* (1805) is the story of a Welsh Prince. It is a Long Poem by Robert Southey. He was made Poet Laureate in 1813.

- 14) Thomas Campbell chiefly known for his vigorous war lyrics. **Theodric** was written in Closed couplets. **Gertrude of Wyoming** is written in Spenserian stanza. **The Battle of Baltic** is a war lyric by him.
- 15) Coleridge's "*This Lime Tree Bower My Prison*" is addressed to Charles Lamb.
- 16) Johnson wrote "*The Lives of The Poets*" but Walter Scott wrote "*Lives of The Novelists*".
- 17) *The Heart of Midlothian* by Scott derived its title from a prison in Edinburgh.
- 18) The Triumph of Life is an unfinished work by P.B. Shelley.
- 19) Tennyson received the Chancellor's Prize for the poem "*Timbuctoo*". His poem '*Maud*' begins with the words "*I hate*".
- 20) Verse dramas like Queen Mary, Becket were written by Tennyson.
- 21) Robert Browning's tragedy "Strafford" was written in 1830's in the request of great Victorian actor W.C. Macready.
- 22) In a Balcony is a play by Robert Browning. He is considered as the father of Closet dramas.
- 23) *Merope*, a tragedy was written by Matthew Arnold.
- 24) Arnold has paid tribute to Byron in *Memorial Verses*. He wrote elegy *Thyrsis* on the death of Arthur Clough and *Rugby Chapel* on his father's death.
- 25) Matthew Arnold advocated disinterestedness in literary criticism.
- 26) Elizabeth Gaskell's novels are considered as an interesting link between Jane Austen and George Eliot.
- 27) *Cranford* novel is a study of a small town based on Knutsford written by Mrs. Gaskell.

- 28) *Denis Duval* is the unfinished work of Thackeray.
- 29) *Wives and Daughters* is the unfinished novel of Elizabeth Gaskell.
- 30) **Margaret Hale** is the central woman character in **North and South** by Gaskell.
- 31) **Sylvia's Lover**, the novel is set at the time of Napoleonic War and disappearance of a lover in the Navy.
- 32) Gaskell had said it "*the saddest story I ever wrote*".
- 33) **Thackeray** joins Frazer's Magazine to earn his livelihood.
- 34) Charlotte's *Villette* is a novel, which has Lucy Snowe as its narrator.
- 35) Shirley by Charlotte Bronte is a portrait of Emily Bronte.
- 36) Heathcliff and Catherine Earnshaw are the characters in Wuthering Heights.
- 37) "*The Biography of Charlotte Bronte*" was written by Elizabeth Gaskell.
- 38) In novel, The Newcomer the protagonist is an Indian Army Officer, Written by Thackeray. He was born in India.
- 39) *Scrooge* and *Cratchits* appear as character in Dickens novel The Christmas Carol.
- 40) *Barnaby Rudge* is an historical novel written by Charles Dickens. *The Mystery of Erwin Drood* is the last, unfinished work of him.
- 41) Scenes of Clerical Life novel of George Eliot is based on her story "*Amos Barton*".
- 42) '*The Mill On The Floss*' is a novel by George Eliot. The name of the mill is **Dorlcote Mill**.
- 43) *Romola*, novel by George Eliot is based on Italian life in the 15th century.

- 44) George Eliot wrote under the pen name of a man named “G.H. Lewis”.
- 45) John Ruskin was a supporter of the Pre-Raphaelites but he did not lean towards ‘art for art’s sake’ but towards ‘art for the spiritual health of man. Modern Painter is a famous work of him.
- 46) In “The Seven Stones of Venice” John Ruskin made his discovery of the “Nature of Gothic”.
- 47) Fors Clavigera is a collection of letters by Ruskin. Praeterita is his unfinished autobiography.
- 48) The Germ is a journal of Pre-Raphaelite School.
- 49) Sing Song is a nursery rhyme book by Christina Rossetti.
- 50) Marius the Epicurean is a philosophical novel by Walter Pater.
- 51) “*The Bothie of Tober-na-Voulich*” is the verse novel by Arthur Hugh Clough.
- 52) *The Battle of Marathon* is poem by E.B. Browning published when she was only 14 years old. *Casa Guidi Windows*, *Poems Before Congress* are written by her.
- 53) Ben Jonson used the phrase 'Marlowe's mighty line' for Marlowe's Blank Verse.
- 54) Ruskin said, "Shakespeare has only heroines and no heroes".
- 55) The phrase 'The Mousetrap' used by Shakespeare in Hamlet. It is the play within the play.
- 56) Spenser dedicates the Preface to The Faerie Queene to Sir Walter Raleigh.
- 57) “Bath” is the name of the town to which she belonged in Chaucer’s “Wife of Bath”.
- 58) "He was as fresh as the month of May”. This line occurs in the Prologue. This is referred to the Squire.

- 59) Treatise on the Astrolabe is Chaucer's prose work.
- 60) *The War of Roses* was fought between The House of York and The House of Lancaster.
- 61) The followers of Wycliffe were called “the Lollards”.
- 62) John Wycliffe was the first to render the Bible into English in 1380.
- 63) The Piers the Plowman is a series of visions seen by its author Langland. ‘**The Vision of a Field Full of Folks**’ was the first vision that he saw.
- 64) Spenser described Chaucer as “The Well of English undefiled”.
- 65) Chaucer's pilgrims go on their pilgrimage in the month of April.
- 66) Forest of Arden appears in the play *As You Like It* by William Shakespeare.
- 67) **Globe Theatre** was built in 1599.
- 68) When Sidney died, Spenser wrote an elegy on his death called “Astrophel”.
- 69) Spenser’s Epithalamion is a wedding hymn.
- 70) The first tragedy **Gorboduc** was later entitled as **Ferrex and Porrex**.
- 71) Sidney's “Apologie for Poetrie” is a reply to Gosson's “School of Abuse”.
- 72) In his Apologie for Poetrie, Sidney defends the Three Dramatic Unities.
- 73) Queen Mother, Rosamond are lyrical dramas by A.C. Swinburne. Love’s Cross Current is a novel by him.

- 74) Benjamin Disraeli's Young England Trilogy (includes Coningsby, Sybil, and Tancred) promulgate doctrines of Tory democracy.
- 75) **Endymion** (novel) written by Disraeli. **Endymion** Poem written by Longfellow, Oscar Wilde, John Keats. **Endimion** play was written by John Lyly.
- 76) Tennyson derived the story of Plutarch in "The Cup".
- 77) **The Professor** was the first novel of Charlotte Bronte.
- 78) **Herr Tuefelsdröckh** is the central figure in the **Sartor Resartus** written by **Thomas Carlyle**.
- 79) **Cardinal Newman, John Kable** and **John Henry Newman** associated with the **Oxford Movement**.
- 80) **Munera Pulveris** the unfinished series of articles on political economy written by John Ruskin.
- 81) Ben Jonson said 'Spenser writ no language.'
- 82) Spenser divided his 'Shepherd's Calendar' into twelve Eclogues. They represent twelve months of a year.
- 83) Bacon's Essays are modelled on the **Essais** of Montaigne.
- 84) Bacon is the author of *Novum Organum*.
- 85) Spenser dedicated his Shepherd's Calendar to Sir Philip Sidney.
- 86) Ten Essays were published in Bacon's First Edition of Essays in 1597.
- 87) 58 essays of Bacon were published in his third and last edition of Essays in 1625.

- 88) "..... a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coin of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better , but it embaseth it". These lines occur in Bacon's "Of Truth".
- 89) Hamlet said "Frailty thy name is woman" in Hamlet by Shakespeare.
- 90) "Life is a tale, told by an idiot, Full of sound and fury signifying nothing." These lines occur in Macbeth by Shakespeare.
- 91) "The lunatic, the lover, and the poet, Are of imagination all compact." These lines occur in A Mid - Summer Night's Dream.
- 92) "Neither a borrower nor a lender be". This line was told by Polonius in Hamlet.
- 93) "Life is but a walking shadow, a poor player, That struts and frets his hour upon the stage And then is heard no more." These lines are in Macbeth.
- 94) Ben Jonson's comedies are called 'Comedies of Humour' because each of them deals with a particular 'Humour' in human nature.
- 95) The Age of James I is called the Jacobean Age.
- 96) Samson Agonistes is an epic written by John Milton.
- 97) Milton wrote **Areopagitica** to defend people's Freedom of Speech.
- 98) **Twelve books** are there in *Paradise Lost*. In **Book IV** of Paradise Lost, Adam and Eve meet for the first time. Paradise was first published in 1667 in ten books. The Second Edition was followed in 1674 in twelve books. The longest book is **BOOK IX** with 1,189 lines and the shortest book is **BOOK VII** with 640 lines. It was written in blank verse. Satan is considered as the "Hero" in Paradise Lost. The story opens in Hell. Eve was created by God taken from one of Adam's ribs.



- 99) Milton became blind in 1652 (at the age of 44) and he wrote *Paradise Lost* through dictation with the help of Amanuenses and friends.
- 100) Pope observed, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring."
- 101) Lady M.W. Montagu said Pope's *Essay on Criticism* is 'all stolen'.
- 102) Matthew Prior's *The Town and Country Mouse* is a parody of Dryden's *The Hind and the Panther*.
- 103) Dr. Johnson wrote the "Lives" of 52 poets in his "*Lives of the Poets*".
- 104) Dr. Johnson left out Goldsmith in his *Lives of the Poets*.
- 105) Tennyson called Milton "the mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies".
- 106) James Thomson's *Seasons* is a Nature poem divided into four parts.
- 107) John Dyer is the author of the poem *Grongar hill*.
- 108) Thomas Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" begins with the line "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day".
- 109) 1798 was taken to be the year of the beginning of the Romantic Movement because Wordsworth's *Lyrical Ballads* was published in the year.
- 110) Wordsworth's **Prelude** is an Autobiographical poem.
- 111) Cowper wrote, "God made the country and man made the town."

- 112) "We are laid asleep in body and become a living soul." This line occurs in Wordsworth's Tintern Abbey.
- 113) Collins's poem "In Yonder Grave a Druid lies" is an elegy on the death of James Thomson.
- 114) Matthew Arnold called Shelley "an ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain".
- 115) Walter Scott's novels are called Waverly Novels.
- 116) 'Elia' is a pen-name assumed by De Quincey.
- 117) Shelley's Defense of Poetry is a rejoinder (reply) to Love Peacock's The Four Ages of Poetry.
- 118) Adonais is a Pastoral Elegy written by Shelley on the death of Keats.
- 119) Madeline is the heroine in **Eve of St. Agnes** by John Keats.
- 120) *"Life, like a dome of many coloured glass,  
Stains the white radiance of Eternity  
Until death tramples it to fragments, die."*  
**These lines occur in Shelley's Adonais**
- 121) Keats' *Ode on a Grecian Urn* ends with the line: *"For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair."*
- 122) The phrase 'Stormy Sisterhood' is applied to Bronte Sisters-Charlotte, Emily, and Anne.
- 123) "Happiness is but an occasional episode in the general drama of pain." This line appears in Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge*.

- 124) Charles Dickens's David Copperfield is most autobiographical.
- 125) Willkie Collins is the author of the novel **No Name**.
- 126) In Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities', the two cities referred to are: London and Paris.
- 127) Tennyson's *Queen Mary* is a drama.
- 128) Browning's Rabbi Ben Ezra begins with the lines: "Grow old along with me! The best is yet to be."
- 129) "Truth sits upon the lips of dying men." This line occurs in Matthew Arnold's Sohrab and Rustum.
- 130) The term 'Stream of consciousness' was first used by William James.
- 131) The terms 'Inscape' and 'Instress' are associated with Hopkins.
- 132) 'Sprung Rhythm' was originated by Hopkins.
- 133) T .S. Eliot called '*Hamlet*' an artistic failure.
- 134) *The World Within World* is an autobiography of Stephen Spender.
- 135) G. B. Shaw said, "For art's sake alone I would not face the toil of writing a single sentence".
- 136) Aldous Huxley borrowed the title 'Brave New World' from Shakespeare's *The Tempest*.
- 137) T S Eliot was believed to be "a classicist in literature, royalist in politics and anglo catholic in religion".

- 138) Virginia Woolf was the founder of the Bloomsbury Group, a literary club of England.
- 139) George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty – Four* and Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* are prophetic novels.
- 140) Plato said, 'Art is twice removed from reality'.
- 141) Plato proposed in his *Republic* that poets should be banished from the ideal Republic.
- 142) Five principal sources of Sublimity are there according to Longinus.
- 143) In Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* there are four speakers representing four different ideologies. Neander expresses Dryden's own views.
- 144) Dr. Johnson called Dryden 'the father of English criticism'
- 145) Shelley said, "poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world".
- 146) Dr. Johnson preferred Shakespeare's comedies to his Tragedies.
- 147) Coleridge said, "I write in metre because I am about to use a language different from that of prose."
- 148) Heroic Couplet is a two-line stanza having two rhyming lines in Iambic Pentameter.
- 149) Alexandrine is a line of six iambic feet occasionally used in a Heroic couplet.
- 150) Terza Rima is a run-on three-line stanza with a fixed rhyme-scheme.
- 151) Rhyme Royal stanza is a seven-line stanza in iambic pentameter.
- 152) Ottawa Rima is an eight-line stanza in iambic pentameter with a fixed rhyme scheme.

- 153) Spenserian stanza is a nine-line stanza consisting of two quatrains in iambic pentameter, rounded off with an Alexandrine.
- 154) Blank verse has a metre but no rhyme.
- 155) Simile is a comparison between two things which have at least one point common.
- 156) *Impression de Theatre* is a poetical work by Oscar Wilde.
- 157) William Watson has wrote elegy “Wordsworth’s Grave” in the death of Wordsworth and “Lachrymae Musarum” in the death of Tennyson.
- 158) “Veramilda” and “Warbarton” are novels written by George Gissing.
- 159) In **The Tower**, written by W.B. Yeats the name of Tower is Norman Tower.
- 160) Hopkins poems were published by Robert Bridges.
- 161) *Deidre of The Sorrow* play left unfinished by Synge, which later completed by W.B. Yeats.
- 162) *Laughter in The Next Room* is an autobiography by Osbert Sitwell.
- 163) *The Symbolist Movement in Literature* was written by *Arthur Symons*. He had impressed T.S. Eliot.
- 164) T.S. Eliot got the title of The Wasteland from Miss Weston’s book “From Ritual to Romance”.
- 165) Eliot has taken the title of **The Hollow Men** from Julius Caesar.

- 166) Christopher Isherwood translated the Bhagwat Gita in collaboration with Swami Prabhavanandan.
- 167) Sir John Falstaff is one of Shakespeare's greatest comic figures. (The character appears both in *Henry IV Part 1* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor*).
- 168) The three gallants were going to a wedding in the poem 'The rime of the Ancient Mariner' by Coleridge.
- 169) Harold Nicholson described **T. S. Elliot** as 'Very yellow and glum. Perfect manners'.
- 170) Somerset Maugham called his own plays a 'Sardonic comedy'.
- 171) In ***Brave New World*** the calendar is dated AF, which stands for- Anno Ford. Aldous Huxley nominated for Nobel Prize 7 times.
- 172) Huxley describes his experiences in India in his travel book "Jesting Pilate".
- 173) Arnold Bennett known to some "as a man of potteries".
- 174) **Maya Angelou** wrote 'A brave and startling truth' in 1996.
- 175) Using words or letters to imitate sounds is called **onomatopoeia**.
- 176) The study of poetry's meter and form is called **Prosody**.
- 177) Shakespeare composed much of his plays in **Iambic pentameter**.
- 178) **Arthur Conan Doyle** wrote "The Hound of the Baskervilles".
- 179) **Agatha Christie** wrote "Ten Little Niggers".

- 180) Haiku is a Japanese poetic form.
- 181) Dylan Thomas's 'Under Milk Wood' is known as **A radio play**.
- 182) A funny poem of five lines is called **Limerick**.
- 183) W. H. Auden described poetry “**A game of knowledge**”.
- 184) *Bildungsroman* and *Erziehungsroman* German terms signifying “novels of formation” or “novels of education”.
- 185) Robert Lynd wrote under the pen name “Y.Y.”
- 186) *The English Comic Characters* is a collection of Essays by J.B. Priestley.
- 187) *The Way of All Flesh* deals with Samuel Butler’s childhood and his relation with his father.
- 188) *Mr. Noon* is an unfinished novel by D.H. Lawrence.
- 189) *The Magnetic Mountain* is considered the best political verse of C. Day Lewis.
- 190) *Blithe Spirit* is a play written by Noel Coward.
- 191) *Decline and Fall* by Evelyn Waugh has Paul Pennyfeather, a naïve as its central character.
- 192) *Ways of Escape* is an autobiographic work of Graham Greene.
- 193) 1984 novel by George Orwell, a girl wearing a scarlet sash means that she is a member of the “Junior Anti-Sex League”.

- 194) The catholic boy, Pinkie is fascinated by the idea of Hell, Flames and Damnation in Graham Greene's 8th novel *Brighton Rock*.
- 195) Anthony Powell's sequence of 12 novels collectively known as "*A Dance to the Music of Time*". **Stringham** is an important character in it. '*Messengers of Day*' is a Memoir by him.
- 196) Anthony Burgess wrote a fictional account of Shakespeare's love affair in "Nothing Like The Sun".
- 197) *Hippopotamus* by T.S. Eliot is a satire on the Church.
- 198) *An Artist of the Floating World* (1986) by Kazuo Ishiguro set in post world war II Japan and narrated by Masuji Ono, an aging painter.
- 199) Julia kristeva is known for her adoption of Plato's idea of the Chora.
- 200) Speech Tempo affected by pauses and hesitations. The former is called Speaking rate and the latter Articulation Rate.
- 201) The Great Vowel Shift was first studied by Otto Jespersen, a Danish linguist, who coined that term.
- 202) The term "World English" is coined by B.B. Kachru.
- 203) Banter is short witty sentences that bounce back and forth between individuals.
- 204) Community Language Learning is a method proposed by Charles A. Curran.
- 205) Pimsleur Method of teaching developed by American language teacher Paul Pimsleur.
- 206) *Sexual Textual Politics* is written by Toril Moi, Published in 1986



- 207) Kristeva regarded as a key of French Feminism with Simon de Beauvoir, Helene Cixous and Luce Irigaray.
- 208) Dogme Language Teaching focuses on conversational communication among the learners and the teachers. It developed by Scott Thornbury.
- 209) Michel Thomas Method is an audio-based teaching system.
- 210) Learning by Teaching is a widespread method in Germany. It was developed by Jean-Pol-Martin
- 211) **Henry Sweet** was a key figure in establishing the applied linguistics tradition in language teaching.
- 212) Code Switching is changing between languages at some point in a sentence or utterance.
- 213) **Natural Approach** is a language teaching method developed by Stephen Krashen.
- 214) TPR Storytelling or TPRS was developed by Blain Ray.
- 215) Manfred is a Faustian verse novel, living in the Bernese Alps. His beloved was Astarte. Seven spirits appears in it. Manfred directs his final words to Abbot.
- 216) Fyoder Dostoyevsky mentions Manfred in his novel *Notes from Underground* and Frank O' Hara in *Memory of My Feelings*.
- 217) Beppo: A Venetian Story, written in Venice 1817. Byron first attempt to write in Italian Ottava Rima metre. In *Beppo*, Robert Southey appears as "Botherby".
- 218) **Rahel and Estha** are the twins in Arundhati Roy's *The God of small Things*.
- 219) **Tinu and Dinu** are the characters in Mrinal Pande's *Daughter's Daughter*.

- 220) In *The Branded*, Laxman Gaikwad retrospects the subhuman condition of Uchalya community.
- 221) The sunshine Cat is an outstanding poem by Kamala Das.
- 222) *Bianca or The Young Spanish Maiden* is a novel by Toru Dutt.
- 223) Rukmini is the protagonist in *Nectar in the Sieve* by Kamala Marakandaya.
- 224) *The Good Earth* is a novel by Pearl C Buck.
- 225) Mahesh Dattani is the founder of a theatre group known as 'Playpen'.
- 226) In Part II of *An Essay on Criticism* by Pope includes a famous couplet:  
*A little learning is a dangerous thing;  
 Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.*
- 227) *An Essay on Criticism* was famously and fiercely attacked by John Dennis, who is mentioned mockingly in the work. Consequently, Dennis also appears in Pope's later satire, *The Dunciad*.
- 228) "To err is human, to forgive divine" is a famous line appears in Pope's *An Essay on Criticism*
- 229) *An Essay on Man* is a poem published by Alexander Pope in 1734.
- 230) Pope's *Essay on Man and Moral Epistles* were designed to be the parts of a system of ethics which he wanted to express in poetry.
- 231) Voltaire called Pope's *An Essay on Man* "the most beautiful, the most useful, the most sublime didactic poem ever written in any language"
- 232) The term "ultra violence" reflecting to excessive or unjustified violence, was coined by Anthony Burgess.

- 233) *The Driver's Seat* is a novella by Murial Spark. It was advertised as "*A Metaphysical Shocker*".
- 234) *Nights at the Circus* by Angela Carter is a Magic realist and Feminist novel. Main characters are Sophie and Jack Walser.
- 235) *The Dance of Death* is a verse drama by Auden. Which Auden later called "a nihilistic leg-pull".
- 236) Along with Luce Irigaray and Julia Kristeva, Helene Cixous is considered one of the mothers of post structuralist feminism theory.
- 237) Irigaray and Cixous create the term Phallogocentrism with Derrida.
- 238) Second Language Pedagogy is written by N.S. Prabhu.
- 239) Task-based language learning propound by **N.S. Prabhu**.
- 240) *Faustus* (2004) is a two act play by David Mamet.
- 241) Caryl Phillips is described as a Black Atlantic writer. *The Final Passage* (1985) is his debut novel. It is about the Caribbean diaspora.
- 242) T.S. Eliot's play *The Cocktail Party* is a modern adaptation of Euripides's *Alceste*.
- 243) T.H. Griffith has translated Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda and
- 244) Wordsworth refers Spenser in "Brother Englishman and Friend".
- 245) Poulter's Measure term coined by Gascoigne. His "The Steel Glass" is written in Rhyme Royal.

- 246) Sir Thomas Browne was a physician poet who studied medicine at Montpelier, Padua and Leiden. *Vulgar Errors* (Epidemica) was written by him.
- 247) The *Castle of Indolence* by James Thomson written in Spenserian stanza in two cantos.
- 248) *Holes in the Sky* is the unfinished autobiography of Louis MacNeice.
- 249) Irving Wardle calls the work of Harold Pinter as *Comedy of Menace*.
- 250) Colin Wilson wrote the famous novel *The Outsider* in 1956 that confirmed the era of *Angry Young Man*.
- 251) *Déjà vu* is written by John Osborne.
- 252) The term Neo- Romanticism associated with Thomas Dylan.
- 253) Graham Greene's novel *Our Man in Havana* is a satire on spy novels.
- 254) *Some Imagist Poets* was published by Amy Lowell in 1915.
- 255) *The Jacoranda Tree* novel is about India and Burma, written by Herbert Ernest Bates. His other works are *The Darling Buds of May*, *When The Green Woods Laugh*, *The Greatest People in The World*.
- 256) *The Lyric Impulse* is a critical essay by C. Day Lewis.
- 257) *India: A Million Mutinies Now* (1981) was written by V.S. Naipaul.
- 258) Irving Babbitt has written "*Rousseau and Romanticism and Spanish Character*".
- 259) Pearl S. Buck's novel *Command the Morning* describes about the scientists working on the Atom Bomb.

- 260) Norman Mailer describes the fate of 13 men in an infantry platoon who could survive the onslaught of a Japanese held island in the novel- “The Naked and The Dead”.
- 261) Herman Melville’s *Israel potter* is autobiographical in nature.
- 262) *The Breast* is a novel written by Philip Roth. David Kepesh is an important character in it.
- 263) Paul Theroux wrote a book upon V.S. Naipaul in 1972. *The Family Arsenal, Saint Jack, Fong and The Indians, The Mosquito Coast* are the popular novels by him.
- 264) A true Relation of Virginia (1608) is considered the First American work, which was written by John Smith.
- 265) The Power of Sympathy or The Triumph of Nature is a novel in epistolary form by William Hill Brown, considered the First American Novel.
- 266) Wieland by Brockden Brown is seen as imitation of Gothic novels.
- 267) Daisy Miller deals with enchanting American girl in Europe.
- 268) Johnston Smith is the nickname of Stephen Crane.
- 269) Irving Babbit was was the leader of New Humanism.
- 270) Benjamin Franklin issued Pennsylvania Gazette from his own printing press.
- 271) James Franklin, a Boston printer, was the founder of “The Hell Fire Club”.
- 272) Julian Hawthorne’s Archibald Malmasion narrates the story of a split personality.
- 273) *Martin Eden* is an autobiographical novel by Jack London.

- 274) *A Transit to Narcissus* is the story collection by Norman Mailer.
- 275) *The Great Railway Bazaar* is a travel book by Paul Theroux.
- 276) Khwaja Ahmed Abbas wrote under a pen name **Azad Kalam**.
- 277) *Coolie* by Mulk Raj Anand known as “a total novel of human experience”.
- 278) *Steel Hawk* is collection of short stories by Bhabani Bhattacharya.
- 279) By inverting E.M. Forster’s title *Nirad C. Chaudhry* depicted in travelogue titled “A Passage to England”. He got Duff Cooper Memorial Prize for “Continent of Circe”.
- 280) *Dance of Shiva* is an essay by A.K. Coomarswamy. It consists of 14 essays.
- 281) *Keki N. Daruwalla* wrote the famous poems *The Birth of Maya*, and *The Ghagra in Spate*.
- 282) *The Fakir of Jhungheera* written by Henry Vivian Derozio. The Harp of India is written by him.
- 283) *A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields* is written by Toru Dutt.
- 284) The first literary work of Nissim Ezekiel was *A Time to Change*.
- 285) *Shakespeare Came to India*, *The Swan* and *The Eagle* are written by C.D. Narasimmaiah.
- 286) R. Parthasarthy is the editor of *Ten 20th Century Indian Poets*.
- 287) **S.P. Jain** was the founder of *Bhartiya Janapith*.
- 288) Shashi Tharoor won Commonwealth Writers Prize in 1994 for his *Show Business*.

- 289) Manohar Malgonkar's story Cactus Country is from the point of view of a Pakistani Captain posted in Bangladesh.
- 290) Dominique Lapierre wrote about the Indian city Bhopal.
- 291) Baumgartner's Bombay is a novel by Anita Desai.
- 292) Sarojini Naidu's The Queen's Rival is based on Persian legend.
- 293) The Twice Born Fiction is a critical work by Meenakshi Mukherjee.
- 294) The Bending Vine by S. Deshpande focuses on the question of rape.
- 295) Cyclone in Pakistan is a poetical work by Sunit Nam Joshi.
- 296) Savitri is in 3 parts and divided into 49 Cantos.
- 297) The earlier title of The English Teacher was *Grateful to Life and Death*. It was written by R.K. Narayan.
- 298) The subtitle of V.S. Naipaul's Among the Believers is *Islamic Journey*.
- 299) Anita Desai's "where shall We Go This Summer" has been compared to Virginia Woolf's To The Lighthouse.
- 300) Salman Rushdie's Shame revolves around the lives of Omar Khayyam, Shakil and Sufiya Zenobia.
- 301) The revised edition of G.V. Desani's All About A Hatter was published in 1972 with an introduction by Anthony Burgess.
- 302) Bianca or The Young Spanish Maiden by Toru Dutt is a Romantic novel.

- 303) Chaman Nihal's first novel *My True Faces* deals with Kamal Kant and his wife Malti.
- 304) Prem and Indu are the main character in *The Householder*, written by Ruth Jhabwala.
- 305) *Freudianism: A Marxist Critique* (1927) was published under the name of V. N. Volosinov.
- 306) Henri Bergson known for his key theory Vitalism. His theory of an essential 'life force' was taken up by G.B. Shaw. He won Nobel Prize in 1928.
- 307) *Cricket Country* (1944) was written by E. Blunden.
- 308) Andre Breton believed to be the real originator of Surrealism.
- 309) *A Portrait of Woman as a Young Girl* is written by Andre Brink. A Land Apart he edited along with J.M. Coetzee.
- 310) Martin Esslin's *The Theatre of the Absurd* was written in 1961. He first used "Theatre of Absurd" in this work.
- 311) The ELIZABETHAN five-act structure derives from the Roman playwright Seneca.
- 312) Kenneth Burke analyzes the tragic rhythm of action in his *A Grammar of Motives* (1945).
- 313) **Action painting** is a term coined by the critic Harold Rosenberg to describe a central principle of the Abstract Expressionist art movement that developed in the 1940s and '50s.
- 314) In novels such as Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* (1856–57), Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina* (1875–77) and Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* (1850), the heroines of all three of these novels commit adultery and are punished as social outcasts.



- 315) *The Scarlet Letter* by Hawthorne forms the basis of three novels by Updike (*A Month of Sundays*, 1975; *Roger's Version*, 1986; and *S*, 1988) in which the perspectives of the three main characters of the Hawthorne novel (Arthur Dimmesdale, Roger Chillingworth, and Hester Prynne) are recreated in contemporary terms.
- 316) Donald Greiner's *Adultery in the American Novel* (1985) looks at the uses of the theme in the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry James, and John Updike.
- 317) Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* was written in 1883.
- 318) Walter Pater's *Studies in the History of the Renaissance* (1873), which concludes with the famous invitation to "burn with a hard gemlike flame" in the "desire for beauty, the love of art for its own sake."
- 319) Oscar Wilde, who at the end of his life lamented in *De Profundis* (1905), "I treated art as the supreme reality and life as a mere mode of fiction."
- 320) **Affective fallacy** is a term in NEW CRITICISM used to describe the error, from a New Critical perspective, of analyzing a work of literature in terms of its impact upon a reader. William Wimsatt and Monroe Beardsley coined the term to call attention to the distinction between the text of a work and "its results in the mind of its audience." "The Affective Fallacy" is included in Wimsatt's *The Verbal Icon* (1954).
- 321) Harriet Wilson's *Our Nig; or, Sketches from the Life of a Free Black* was the first novel by an African American writer to be published in the United States.
- 322) Apollonian/Dionysian are the Contrasting terms coined by the 19th-century German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche. Nietzsche employs these terms in his *The Birth of Tragedy* (1872), in which he argues that Greek tragedy is essentially Dionysian, rooted in powerful and primitive emotions, and that the Apollonian element is a later accretion.

- 323) Aporia: The Greek word for complexity, used in classical philosophy to describe a debate in which the arguments on each side are equally valid. The “answer” to the question “Which comes first, the seed or the tree?” is an example of an aporia.
- 324) Closer contact than is the case with a PROSCENIUM stage. The apron stage was a common feature of Elizabethan theatres, such as Shakespeare’s GLOBE THEATRE.
- 325) Arab-American literature: An early and important force in Ameen Rihani, a Lebanese-born scholar and diplomat, whose *The Book of Khalid* (1911), a novel written in free verse records the struggles and triumphs in the immigrant experience. The most important early work of Arab-American literature is Kahil Gibran’s world-famous *The Prophet* (1923), a meditative prose poem, extolling love as the central fact of the human condition.
- 326) Philip Sidney’s *Arcadia* (1587, 1590) is an elaborate, pastoral prose-romance that exerted a strong influence on English Renaissance literature.
- 327) Aristotle defined literature as imitation (MIMESIS); gave an account of the origins, development, and structure of drama; distinguished between comedy and tragedy; and introduced the concept of CATHARSIS and the UNITIES.
- 328) Arnold introduced a number of terms that have enjoyed wide currency:
- 329) HEBRAISM/ HELLENISM, PHILISTINE, SWEETNESS AND LIGHT, and the TOUCHSTONE principle.
- 330) **Art for art’s sake:** The argument that art should be autonomous and not compelled to serve a specific social or moral purpose. The phrase was used in 19th century France and England as a slogan of AESTHETICISM.

- 331) **Bloomsbury group:** A circle of English writers, artists, and philosophers with a shared set of values who frequently socialized at the homes of the novelist Virginia Woolf and her sister Vanessa Bell, located in the Bloomsbury section of London. Among its members were the economist John Maynard Keynes, the novelist E. M. Forster, the biographer Lytton Strachey, and the philosopher Bertrand Russell.
- 332) **Bricoleur** is a term coined by the French Structuralist Claude Lévi-Strauss to describe someone who assembles disparate objects to produce a tool that serves a particular purpose.
- 333) Ezra Pound's major work is a poem consisting of over 100 cantos entitled simply *The Cantos* (collected and published in one volume in 1971).
- 334) Thomas Dekker wrote *The Shoemaker's Holiday* (1599).
- 335) Joseph Heller's *Something Happened* (1974) deals with a corporate ambience.
- 336) William Gaddis's *JR* (1975), a satire focusing on a child capitalist.
- 337) **Carnival** is a term used by the Russian theorist Mikhail Bakhtin to explore the subversion of authority and official culture in popular entertainment and festivals.
- 338) **"Cavalier Poetry,"** specialized in witty, elegant love lyrics. A group of poets connected to the court of Charles I of England, who supported the King during the English Civil Wars (1641–49). The king's followers were called *Cavaliers* while his Parliamentary opponents were known as *Roundheads*. Among the better known cavalier poets are Sir John Suckling, Richard Lovelace, Edmund Waller, Thomas Carew, and the finest poet of the group, Robert Herrick.
- 339) **'Carpe Diem'** means "seize the day": A Latin term expressing the idea of taking advantage of the present moment. In literature, the term refers to a type of poetry in which the poet implores the beloved to seize pleasure rather than to be "coy." Two outstanding examples of the type date from the 17th century, Robert Herrick's "To the Virgins, To Make Most of Time" and Andrew Marvell's "To His Coy Mistress."

- 340) *Seize the Day* (1956) is a novel written by Saul Bellow.
- 341) **Connecticut wits:** Name of a group of late 18th century American writers who attended Yale University around the time of the American Revolution. The members represented conservative political and cultural values, endorsing the study of literature as a source of moral improvement. Stylistically, they were influenced by the English tradition of the Augustan age, the examples of Pope and Swift. Among their better-known practitioners were the poets John Trumbull, Timothy Dwight, who became president of Yale in 1795, and Joel Barlow, who later served as ambassador to France.
- 342) The term “Courtly love” was coined in 1883 by the French medieval scholar Gaston Paris and developed by C. S. Lewis in his *The Allegory of Love* (1938).
- 343) **The Criterion** was an influential literary quarterly published in England from 1922 to 1939. Edited by T. S. Eliot, whose most famous poem *The Waste Land* appeared in its first issue, the journal helped to propagate the principles of New Criticism.
- 344) **Cultural Studies:** An interdisciplinary movement that focuses on Popular Culture, placing it in a socio-historical context. The movement originated in Great Britain in the 1960s and spread to the United States in the 1980s.
- 345) **Curtal sonnet:** It is a term coined by the Victorian poet Gerard Manley Hopkins to describe a sonnet of 10 and a half lines rather than the 14 lines of the usual sonnet. Ex: Hopkins’s celebrated poem “Pied Beauty”.
- 346) **Cyberpunk** is a form of SCIENCE FICTION in which the world of high-tech computer networks (cyberspace) dominates life in the near-future.
- 347) **Dactyl** is a metrical foot consisting of one stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllables, as in the word “courtesy”.

- 348) **Dada** is a movement of writers and artists that rejected conventional modes of art and thought in favour of consciously cultivated, deliberate nonsense. According to its founder, Tristan Tzara, “DADA MEANS NOTHING.”
- 349) Charles Darwin wrote *On the Origin of Species* (1859).
- 350) **Dasein**: A term used by the German philosopher Martin Heidegger to describe the distinctively human way of being in the world. Dasein literally means “being there,” and Heidegger employs it to avoid the notion—implicit in terms like “self ” or “man”—of an isolated private entity set off from the objective world.
- 351) Shakespeare’s FIRST FOLIO appeared in 1623.
- 352) Shelley’s poems represented what the critic Mario Praz has called the “Romantic agony,” the aesthetic that pairs death with beauty. 571. Tolstoy wrote *The Death of Ivan Ilych* (1886)
- 353) Thomas Mann’s novella is *Death in Venice* (1912).
- 354) **“Yale critics”**: Paul De Man, J. Hillis Miller, Geoffrey Hartman.
- 355) **Defamiliarization** is a principle associated with RUSSIAN FORMALISM which asserts that one function of art and literature is to disturb its audience’s routine perception of reality. The term (in Russian *ostranenie*) was coined by the critic Viktor Shklovsky, who argued that in disrupting our everyday sense of what is real and important, art puts us in touch with our deepest experiences. The techniques of defamiliarization include placing characters and events in unfamiliar contexts, FOREGROUNDING dialects and slang in formal poetry, and employing unusual imagery.



- 356) **Deism** held that belief in God was consistent with human reason, but not with the beliefs of specific religions that claim truth on the basis of divine revelation. Thus most Deists rejected Christianity's claim that the BIBLE contained the revealed word of God. In literature, Deistic elements appear in the poetry of Alexander Pope. Pope himself remained a practicing Christian all his life, but his *Essay on Man* ("Know then thyself, presume not God to scan/The proper study of Mankind is Man.") is considered a deistic poem, as is James Thompson's *The Seasons* (1730).
- 357) Edgar Allan Poe's *Murders in the Rue Morgue* (1841) is a detective story.
- 358) **Diachronic/Synchronic** are the two terms designed to reflect two approaches to the study of language. To look at language diachronically is to study its historical development, while the synchronic approach analyzes a language system at a given moment in its history. The terms are associated with the French linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, who advocated the synchronic approach to the study of language, a position that had a significant impact on the development of Structuralism.
- 359) **The Dial** was a quarterly American journal advocating the principles of Transcendentalism published from 1840 to 1844. Its first editor was the early feminist Margaret Fuller. She was succeeded as editor by Ralph Waldo Emerson. A second *Dial*, published from 1890–1929, first as a monthly, later bi-weekly, and after 1918 as a monthly, became a distinguished literary and artistic journal. Among its contributors were the poets E. E. Cummings and T. S. Eliot, the novelists D. H. Lawrence and Thomas Mann, and the critic Kenneth Burke.
- 360) **Dialectic** is an art of arriving at the truth through debate or discussion. The term was used by the German philosopher G. W. F. Hegel.
- 361) **Dialogism** is a term associated with the work of the Russian theorist Mikhail Bakhtin, who maintained that any specific utterance is a contribution to a continuing human dialogue—that is, it is both a response to past uses of the language and an occasion for future uses.

- 362) David Hume wrote “Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion” (1779).
- 363) Anne Frank’s *Diary of a Young Girl*, published in 1952, written while she was hiding from the Nazis during World War II.
- 364) Matthew Arnold’s phrase, “the best that has been thought and said”.
- 365) The novelist Alice Walker coined the term **womanism** to describe a feminist “of color.”
- 366) **Works on Existentialism :** Dostoyevsky’s *Notes from Underground* (1864), Melville’s *Bartleby the Scrivener* (1853), Tolstoy’s *The Death of Ivan Ilych* (1884), Franz Kafka (“*Metamorphosis*,” 1915; *The Trial*, 1925), Robert Musil (*The Man Without Qualities*, 1930–43), Albert Camus in his novels (*The Stranger*, 1942; *The Fall*, 1956) and plays (*Caligula*, 1944), Simone de Beauvoir’s *The Second Sex* (1949), Ralph Ellison’s *Invisible Man* (1952), Saul Bellow’s *Herzog* (1964), and Norman Mailer’s *American Dream* (1965), Flannery O’Connor’s novel *The Violent Bear It Away* (1960), and Walker Percy’s *The Moviegoer* (1961).
- 368) Sartre’s *What Is Literature?* (1949) provides an interesting application of existentialism to literary criticism.
- 369) **Exordium:** In RHETORIC, the introductory part of a formal speech. The aim of the exordium is to catch the attention of the audience.
- 370) **Expressionism:** A movement in literature and art in the early 20th century that sought to go beyond **Realism** on the one hand and Impressionism on the other. For the expressionists, realists and impressionists were too concerned with the surface of reality and reproducing the appearance of things. Ex: Eugene O’Neill. *The Emperor Jones* (1920) and *The Hairy Ape* (1921), Sean O’Casey’s *The Silver Tassie* (1929) and Elmer Rice’s *The Adding Machine* (1925)
- 371) Strindberg’s *To Damascus* (1898–1901) is regarded by some as the first expressionist play.



- 372) Georg Kaiser, who produced 24 plays between 1917 and 1923, all in the expressionist mode. His notable plays are *From Morn to Midnight*, 1912, and *Gas*, 1917).
- 373) Thomas Mann wrote *Doktor Faustus* (1947), in which the story is recast as a commentary on the German people's "pact" with Nazism. (Note: Christopher Marlowe wrote *Tragical History of Dr. Faustus* (1588–92), in which Faustus makes a pact for 24 years and he is dragged screaming into Hell.)
- 374) **Feminist Works:** Feminist criticism emerged in the late '60s. Ex: Simone de
- 375) Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* (1949), Mary Ellmann's *Thinking about Women* (1968),
- 376) Kate Millett's *Sexual Politics* (1970), Norman Mailer's *The Prisoner of Sex* (1971), Virginia Woolf's *A Room of One's Own* (1929).
- 377) **Frankfurt school:** The name given to a group of German intellectuals associated with the Institute for Social Research at the University of Frankfurt in the 1920s and '30s, and later in London and New York. After World War II, the Institute was reconstituted in Frankfurt. The prominent figures associated with the School are the philosophers and social theorists Max Horkheimer, Theodore Adorno, and Herbert Marcuse, the psychologist Erich Fromm, and, on the fringe of the group, the theorist Walter Benjamin.
- 378) **Fugitive/Agrarians:** The name for a group of Southern writers, many of them faculty members of Vanderbilt University, who in the 1920s argued for a return to an agricultural society in the South. They viewed industrialization as a destructive force, destined to undermine and distort traditional Southern values. The group published their views, along with poetry and criticism, in *The Fugitive* (1922–25) and later in *The Southern Review* (1935–42). Among the early group were Allen Tate, John Crowe Ransom, and Robert Penn Warren, three of the leading exponents of what was to become the New Criticism.



- 379) Futurism:** A literary/artistic movement in early 20th-century Italy, calling for a rejection of the past and a celebration of modern technology. The movement was founded in 1909 by Tommaso Marinetti. The Futurists proclaimed “the beauty of speed” and a poetics wedded to the glorification of the machine. They called for a reform of literature, art, and society, demanding new forms and themes.
- 380)** Christopher Marlowe’s *Edward II* (1592–93), a play depicting the monarch’s love for a courtier, Piers Gaveston, and its tragic consequence.
- 381)** Walt Whitman, particularly in the “Calamus” section of *Leaves of Grass* (1855–92), and Herman Melville, in *Typee* (1846) and other novels, have portrayed homosexual relations.
- 382)** E.M.Forster’s *Maurice*, a novel written in 1914 but, because of its explicit homosexuality, not published until 1971, years after the author’s death.
- 383) Geneva School:** A group of critics associated with the University of Geneva in the 1940s and ’50s. The leading figures of the Geneva School were Georges Poulet, Jean Starobinski, J. Hillis Miller.
- 384)** Henry James’s *The Turn of the Screw* (1899) is a classic ghost story in which the reader never learns whether the “ghosts” in the story are real or the product of the narrator’s imagination.
- 385)** Philip Roth’s novel *The Ghost Writer* (1979) uses the term to reflect on the Holocaust in depicting Anne Frank (literally, a “ghost writer”) as an embittered survivor of a concentration camp, now living in America.
- 386) Globe Theatre:** An Elizabethan playhouse, the home of Shakespeare’s company, the Lord Chamberlain’s Men (later The King’s Men). The playhouse was constructed in 1599 on the Bank side of the Thames River, just outside the London city limits. It burned down in 1614 during a production of Shakespeare’s *Henry VIII*; an event that Shakespeare might have prophesied when in *The Tempest* (1612) Prospero spoke of the disappearance of “the great globe itself.”

- 387) Friedrich Nietzsche argued in his *Birth of Tragedy* (1871) that tragedy arose out of the conflicting positions symbolized by the gods Apollo and Dionysus, where Apollo represents reason, restraint, and morality, and Dionysus, represents passion, frenzy, and amorality.
- 388) **Graveyard school** is a term for a group of 18th-century poets who focused on the theme of DEATH, the pain of bereavement, and the longing for immortality. The best known of the group were Robert Blair (“The Grave,” 1743), Edward Young (*Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality*, 1742–45), and Thomas Gray, whose “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” (1751) is an acknowledged masterpiece of the form.
- 389) **Group Theatre:** The name of a New York–based, experimental theatrical company that flourished in the 1930s. The group was well known for its productions of plays dealing with socially significant issues such as labor unrest and racism. Two of the group’s best known productions were Clifford Odets’s *Waiting for Lefty* and *Awake and Sing* (both 1935).
- 390) Sophocles’ *Oedipus Rex*, in which the detective, Oedipus, discovers that he himself is guilty of the death of his father and of incest with his mother.
- 391) Albert Camus’s *The Stranger* (1942), in which the protagonist Meursault kills a man but is executed not for the killing but for his indifference to society’s apparent values.
- 392) **Gynocriticism** In feminist criticism, the emphasis on literature written by women, as opposed to an earlier phase of feminist criticism that concentrated on the representation of women in literature written by men. Coined by the feminist scholar Elaine Showalter in 1978, gynocriticism is designed, in her words, to “stop trying to fit women between the lines of the male tradition and focus instead on the newly visible world of a female culture.” Examples of formerly neglected novels that gynocritics have helped to publicize include Kate Chopin’s *The Awakening* (1899) and Zora Neale Hurston’s *Their Eyes Were Watching God* (1937).

- 393) **Harlem Renaissance:** Term for the flowering of African-American literature, music, and dance that took place in the 1920s in New York's Harlem district. The progenitors of the movement were James Weldon Johnson, a diplomat, poet, and author of *The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man* (1912), and W. E. B. Du Bois, whose *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903) powerfully argued the case for social justice. Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* (1937) is generally regarded as the greatest single product of the Renaissance.
- 394) **Hebraism/Hellenism:** These terms were elaborated in Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy* (1869). Matthew Arnold's characterization of the two major formative influences in Western culture. "Hebraism" stands for the moral tradition of JudeoChristianity; "Hellenism" for the intellectual and aesthetic inheritance of Greek civilization.
- 395) **Hegemony** is a word meaning predominance, used by the Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci to explain how a dominant CLASS gains and maintains its power.
- 396) **Heteroglossia** is a term coined by the Russian theorist Mikhail Bakhtin, who saw language as made up of an endless variety of "languages," each one of which imposes its own perspective on reality.
- 397) **Holocaust Writings:** W. G. Sebald's *The Emigrants* (1997) and *Austerlitz* (2001), André Schwarz-Bart's *The Last of the Just* (1961), Jerzy Kozinski's *The Painted Bird* (1965).
- 398) Romantic poet and critic Samuel Taylor Coleridge introduced a crucial distinction between **fancy and imagination** in his *Biographia Literaria* (1817). He argued that the terms described two separate poetic faculties. Fancy was a process of association, "a mode of memory," that reconceived the data of the senses in new and unusual arrangements. The operation of fancy was, for Coleridge, the signature of the "poetry of talent." But the "poetry of genius" involved the imagination, the faculty that transformed rather than rearranged, that "dissolves, diffuses, dissipates, in order to recreate."

- 399) **Imagism** is a school of English and American poetry that flourished in the years prior to and during World War I. The school originated at a meeting in a London restaurant of the poets Ezra Pound, T. E. Hulme, and F. S. Flint that resulted in the formation of principles published in 1913.
- 400) **“Implied author”** was coined by the critic Wayne Booth in his *The Rhetoric of Fiction* (1961) to describe the “second self” of the author, the one that exists only as the creative presence governing a Narrative.
- 401) Wolfgang Iser’s *The Implied Reader* (1974) provides a detailed description of the reader’s role in fiction.
- 402) The term used by Salman Rushdie for the method of nativising English, making it indigenous, is – **Chutnification**
- 403) The discipline of criticism resists colonial culture through the promotion of native culture including language. – **Nativism**
- 404) In which poem does Derek Walcott subscribe to the idea of bilingualism? **“A Far Cry from Africa”**
- 405) ‘What is history’ is written by **E.H. Carr**
- 406) Aristotle stressed on the **Aesthetic** value of literary texts **1627**. ‘The Rhetoric of fiction’ was written by **Wayne C. Booth 1628**. *As I lay dying* is an example of multiple narrative.
- 407) Fabula and Sjuzet are introduced in literary narratives by **Russian formalist**
- 408) Who studied and analysed the plot structures of folktales? **Vladimir Propp**
- 409) Who is the French critic who argued that literary narratives consist of signs? **Roland Barthes**

- 410) According to Gerard Genette narration in all literary narrative include : **Historic, Recit and Narrating**
- 411) The image of new country dreamt by Francis Bacon - **New Atlantic**
- 412) The human rights philosopher who argued that the victims of atrocity and opposition tell their stories in the form of testimonies and autobiographies. - **Julia Kristeva**
- 413) Who is the founder of deconstruction? **Jacques Derrida**
- 414) Epigraphs, prefaces, forwards, etc. that have some connection to the main narrative is known as - **Para text**
- 415) **Reader** is a construction and it is implied is the work known as implied reader.
- 416) **Foe** is a novel by **J.M. Coetzee**
- 417) **Waste land** is a best example for intertextuality.
- 418) W.H. Auden has an architextual connection with satires of Alexander Pope.
- 419) Who among the following outlined the four periods of the development of Indian Philosophy - **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.**
- 420) Linguistics competence is a notion proposed by **Chomsky.**
- 421) According to J. Derrida **Text is a gas.**
- 422) Who proposed seven standards of Textuality **de Beaugrande and Dressler**
- 423) Language of literature is **Delphic.**

- 424) **Theory of functional style** is perhaps one of the greatest contribution of prague school.
- 425) Course in General Linguistics was written by **Saussure**.
- 426) Exponent of reader response theory **Stanley Fish**.
- 427) Of 'Grammatology' is written by **Derrida** (Translated by : Gayatri Spivak )  
**1650.Todorov** proposed the name '**Narratology**' to the study of narratives.
- 428) **Hermaneutic** codes inform our interpretation of narrative.
- 429) New critics argued that **Meaning is inside the text**.
- 430) A text that can be read in form of several different texts is called **Multimodal**.
- 431) The word difference was coined by **Derrida**.
- 432) Who coined the word netspeak to denote the language used in internet communication?  
**David Crystal**.
- 433) Who is the author of *A House for Mr. Biswas*? **V S Naipaul**
- 434) Who wrote *Things fall Apart*? **Chinua Achebe**.
- 435) *Train to Pakistan* is a famous novel by Kushwant Singh based on **Partition**
- 436) Who wrote *Summer in Calcutta* ? **Kamla Das**.
- 437) Achebe belongs to **Nigeria**.

- 438) The poem which lends the title of *Things fall Apart* by Achebe is **Second Coming**. *An Area of Darkness* by V S Naipaul is a **Travelogue**. *Voss* is a novel by Patrick White, the Australian novelist.
- 439) *The Stone Angel* is a novel written by Margaret Lawrence, a native Neepawa in **Africa**.
- 440) *Mukta Dhara* is a play by **Tagore**.
- 441) The term “Gitanjali” of the poem of the same name by Tagore means **Song offerings**.
- 442) Who wrote the introduction to *Gitanjali* ? **WB Yeats**
- 443) Rabindra Nath Tagore the first Indian to get Nobel Prize was awarded Nobel Prize **1913** in for literature.
- 444) Douglas Stewart who wrote many verse plays like *Kelly, Shipwreck, The Golden*
- 445) *Lover* and *Fischer’s Ghost* originally belonged to **New Zealand**
- 446) Who wrote the book *The Western Canon*? **Harold Bloom**
- 447) *Literary Theory: An Introduction* is a book written by **Terry Eagleton**
- 448) Who wrote the book *The Common Pursuit*? **F.R Leavis**
- 449) “Of the standard of Taste” is an essay by **David Hume**
- 450) The term canon originally means a measuring rod, is of **Greek origin**.
- 451) The famous book on culture wars in USA, *Illiberal Education : The politics of Sex and*
- 452) *Race on Campus* is written by **Dinesh D’souza**.

- 453) Who made a distinction between implied reader and actual reader? **Wolf Gang Iser.**
- 454) Who translated *Rubaiyat* of the Persian poet Omar Khayyam into English? **Edward Fitzgerald**
- 455) Who wrote the book *Loose Canons: Notes on the Culture Wars* (1992)? **Henry Louis Gates**
- 456) Who spoke about the concept of value in literature? **Frank Kermode**
- 457) The word for copying another person's ideas, words, or work and using as if they are yours is called **Plagiarism**
- 458) "Piers Plowman" is a poem by **William Langland**
- 459) *My story* is a fictional autobiography of **Kamala Das.**
- 460) *Autobiography of an Unknown Indian* is of **Nirad Chaudhri.**
- 461) Who wrote the famous essay "What is an Author?" 1969? **Michel Foucault.**
- 462) What does the idea of "catharsis" by Aristotle mean? **Purgation of pity and fear.**
- 463) Who wrote the essay "From work to Text"? **Roland Barthes.**
- 464) Whose book is *Imaginary Home lands*? **Salman Rushdie**
- 465) Who is the only writer who has won the Booker of Booker prize? **Rushdie**
- 466) What is the subtitle of *The Fragile Absolute* by Slavoj Zizek?. **Why is the Christian Legacy worth fighting for?**



- 467) Zizek's favourite philosopher who influences his works most is **Jacques lacan**. Who is called "the French Freud"? **Jacques Lacan**.
- 468) Jacques lacan's formulation of the concept of psychosexual development has the following three stages of symbolic, imagination and the **Mirror stage**
- 469) "The Insistence of the Letter in the Unconscious" is a celebrated essay by **Jacques Lacan**
- 470) Ferdinand de Saussure who played an important part in the development of structuralism is a **Swiss** linguist.
- 471) *Course in General linguistics* published in 1975 is written by **Saussure**.
- 472) The figure of speech in which a part of something is used to signify the whole as in "ten hands" for "ten workers" is called **Synecdoche**
- 473) "Structure, Sign and Play in the Discourse of the Human sciences" is an essay by **Jacques Derrida**
- 474) Who coined the new word "difference" to mean "to differ" and "to defer" at the same time? **Derrida**
- 475) Who is the proponent of affective stylistics? **Stanley Fish**
- 476) Who says that all "reading is .....misreading"? **Harold Bloom**
- 477) Which critical school has its ideal the establishment of an authentic text? **Textual criticism**
- 478) **James Thorpe** wrote the text *Principles of Textual Criticism* .
- 479) Who wrote the famous essay "The Death of the Author"? **Roland Barthes**

- 480) Whose book is *The Four Fundamental Concepts of Psychoanalysis*? **Jacques Lacan**
- 481) “The Philosophy of Composition” is by **Edgar Allan Poe**.
- 482) Which critic made a revaluation of Metaphysical poets and praised them for blending states of mind and feeling **T S Eliot**.
- 483) **Frank Lentricchia** wrote *After the New Criticism*(1980)
- 484) **Shelley** wrote *Defence of poetry*.
- 485) The title of the book *The Well Wrought Urn* (1947) by Cleanth Brooks is taken from the poem by John Donne. **The Canonization**
- 486) According to Freud all human behavior is motivated by or Sexual energy **Libido**.
- 487) *Oedipus Complex* is a hypothesis developed by **Freud**.
- 488) Edward Herbert is known as father of Deism and a forerunner of the Enlightenment.
- 489) Jacques Lacan coined the critical terms ‘imaginary’ and ‘Symbolic order’.
- 490) *Aphasia* denotes language disorder.
- 491) Auguste Comte is the founder of Positivism.
- 492) Carlyly used the term “dry as dust” for the antiquarian or historical researcher.
- 493) Maud Bodkin was the first to employ theory of archetype in literary criticism.
- 494) The Narrow Road to the Deep North (novel) by Richard Flanagan won 2014 Man Booker Prize. It tells the story of Australian doctor Dorrigo Evans.

- 495) Lotte in Weimar (1939) novel by Thomas Mann in which he returned to the world of Goethe's novel *The Sorrow of Young Werther*. (1774).
- 496) *Foe* (1986) by Coetzee woven around the existing plot of Robinson Crusoe. *Foe* is written from the perspective of Susan Barton.
- 497) *Darkness Visible* (1979) novel by William Golding. The novel narrates a struggle between good and evil. Its title comes from *Paradise Lost* Book I, from the line, "No light, but rather darkness visible".
- 498) Rene Wellek, American critic and Austin Warren coauthored the book **Theory of Literature** in 1949.
- 499) Allan Tate's "Tension in poetry" appears in the book "**On the limits of poetry**"
- 500) Who wrote *The Postmodern Condition: A Report on Knowledge* (1984) which is an analysis of various aspects of post modernism? **Jean-Francois Lyotard**

