



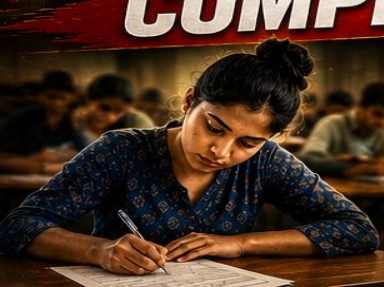
UGC NET

JUNE 2026

ENGLISH LITERATURE

MEGA
MARATHON

COMPLETE SYLLABUS



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Still Counting...

By Aishwarya Ma'am

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Q

In which work does Plato banish poets from the ideal state?

Ans

Republic.

Q

What does Plato call the poet's divine inspiration in Ion?

Ans

Theia mania.

Q

What is Plato's term for imitation?

Ans

Mimesis.

Q

In Republic, how many times removed from truth is art?

Ans

Twice.

Q

What metaphor does Plato use in Ion for poetic inspiration's transmission?

Ans

A magnetic chain.

Q

In which Platonic dialogue is writing called a pharmakon?

Ans

Phaedrus.

Q

What does pharmakon mean in Plato?

Ans

Both remedy and poison.

Q

What is Plato's term for pure narration (poet speaks in own voice)?

Ans

Diegesis.

Q

What is Plato's term for dramatic imitation?

Ans

Mimesis.

Q

Which part of the soul does Plato say poetry dangerously appeals to?

Ans

Epithumia (appetitive/emotional part).

Q

In which work does Plato partially allow hymns and praise poetry?

Ans

Laws.

Q

**What is Plato's term for
recollection of ideal Forms?**

Ans

Anamnesis.

Q

Which dialogue asks 'What is beauty?' and ends in aporia?

Ans

Hippias Major.

Q

What are Plato's two categories of images — true likeness vs. illusion?

Ans

Eikones and phantasmata.

Q

In which book of Republic does Plato's fullest attack on poetry appear?

Ans

Book X.

Q

What are Plato's four types of divine madness in Phaedrus?

Ans

Prophetic, ritual, poetic, erotic.

Q

Which dialogue debates whether language is natural (physis) or conventional (nomos)?

Ans

Cratylus.

Q

What is the name of Plato's allegory used to parallel his critique of art?

Ans

The Allegory of the Cave.

Q

In which book of Republic does Plato distinguish diegesis from mimesis?

Ans

Book III.

Q

What concept in Phaedrus does Derrida later analyse as 'trace within presence'?

Ans

Pharmakon.

Q

**Which Platonic dialogue features
Diotima's 'ladder of beauty'?**

Ans

Symposium.

Q

What does Plato call the ideal, non-material originals that art copies?

Ans

Forms (Ideas).

Q

In Republic, what political figure does Plato say the poet dangerously rivals?

Ans

The philosopher-king.

Q

Who are the three links in Plato's magnetic chain in Ion?

Ans

Muse, poet, rhapsode (and audience).

Q

In Timaeus, who imitates the eternal Forms to create the cosmos?

Ans

The Demiurge.

Q

**In which year did Aristotle write
Poetics?**

Ans

c. 335 BCE.

Q

What does Aristotle call the 'soul of tragedy'?

Ans

Plot (mythos).

Q

What are the six elements of tragedy in Poetics, in descending order?

Ans

Plot, character, thought, diction, song, spectacle.

Q

What is Aristotle's term for the tragic hero's fatal error?

Ans

Hamartia.

Q

What is peripeteia?

Ans

Reversal of fortune.

Q

What is anagnorisis?

Ans

Recognition/discovery.

Q

What is Aristotle's term for the emotional purgation effected by tragedy?

Ans

Catharsis.

Q

Which of the three unities did Aristotle actually prescribe in Poetics?

Ans

Unity of action only.

Q

Who added the unity of place to Aristotle's framework?

Ans

Renaissance neo-classicists.

Q

What does Aristotle say makes poetry more philosophical than history?

Ans

**Poetry deals with universals;
history deals with particulars.**

Q

What is a 'simple plot' in Aristotle?

Ans

A plot without reversal or recognition.

Q

What is a 'complex plot' in Aristotle?

Ans

A plot containing peripeteia, anagnorisis, or both.

Q

**How does Aristotle define comedy
in Poetics?**

Ans

**Imitation of men worse than
average in the ridiculous, causing
no pain.**

Q

What is to prepon in Aristotle?

Ans

Decorum/appropriateness.

Q

What principle governs the connection of events in an Aristotelian plot?

Ans

Probability and necessity.

Q

In which chapter of Poetics does Aristotle define the ideal tragic hero?

Ans

Chapter 13.

Q

What is the ideal tragic hero's moral standing according to Aristotle?

Ans

Intermediate — neither perfectly virtuous nor villainous.

Q

How does Aristotle distinguish tragedy from epic?

Ans

Tragedy is more concentrated and uses all media simultaneously.

Q

What does Aristotle say mimesis produces in the audience?

Ans

Pleasure through learning and recognition.

Q

What is Aristotle's response to Plato's charge that poetry corrupts?

Ans

Catharsis — emotional arousal through art is ultimately beneficial.

Q

What is the central principle of Horace's Ars Poetica?

Ans

**Aut prodesse aut delectare
(instruct or delight; ideally both).**

Q

**What does omne tulit punctum
mean in Horace?**

Ans

**'He wins every vote' — the poet
who combines instruction and
delight.**

Q

What is Horace's dictum about natural talent vs. artistic skill?

Ans

Both ingenium (talent) and ars (craft) are necessary.

Q

What does in medias res mean?

Ans

Beginning a narrative in the middle of the action.

Q

Which epic does Horace cite as the model of in medias res?

Ans

Homer's Odyssey.

Q

What does Horace say about depicting violence on stage?

Ans

It should be reported, not enacted.

Q

How many acts does Horace prescribe for a play?

Ans

Five.

Q

What is deus ex machina and what does Horace say about it?

Ans

A god to resolve plot — use only if genuinely necessary.

Q

What is ut pictura poesis and who coined it?

Ans

**'As is painting, so is poetry' —
Horace, Ars Poetica.**

Q

What does Horace mean by decorum?

Ans

Appropriateness of style, tone, and character to subject and genre.

Q

What is the full title of Longinus's treatise on sublimity?

Ans

Peri Hypsous (On the Sublime).

Q

**What is the approximate date of
On the Sublime?**

Ans

c. 1st century CE.

Q

What are the five sources of the sublime according to Longinus?

Ans

Great thoughts, strong emotions, figures of speech, noble diction, dignified word arrangement.

Q

Which two of Longinus's five sources are natural gifts?

Ans

Great thoughts and strong emotions.

Q

What effect does the sublime have on the audience, according to Longinus?

Ans

It transports (ekplexis) — strikes like a lightning bolt.

Q

Which Sappho poem does Longinus analyse for sublimity?

Ans

The 'Phainetai moi' fragment.

Q

Who translated Longinus into French in 1674, making him influential?

Ans

Boileau.

Q

What does Longinus consider worse than occasional flawed greatness?

Ans

Faultless mediocrity.

Q

Which orator does Longinus praise above all for fiery sublimity?

Ans

Demosthenes.

Q

What is the approximate date of Horace's Ars Poetica?

Ans

c. 19 BCE.

Q

What is the full title of Philip Sidney's defence of poetry?

Ans

An Apology for Poetry (1595).

Q

What does Sidney call the idealized world the poet creates?

Ans

The 'golden world.'

Q

What does Sidney call the real, imperfect world that nature provides?

Ans

The 'brazen world.'

Q

How does Sidney defend poets against the charge of lying?

Ans

'The poet nothing affirmeth, and therefore never lieth.'

Q

What are Sidney's three kinds of poets?

Ans

Divine, philosophical, and right (true) poets.

Q

What is the full title of Dryden's major critical dialogue?

Ans

Essay of Dramatic Poesy (1668).

Q

What four speakers debate in Dryden's Essay of Dramatic Poesy?

Ans

Eugenius, Crites, Lisideius, and Neander.

Q

What does Dryden mean by 'wit'?

Ans

'A propriety of thoughts and words' — apt matching of idea and expression.

Q

In which year was Pope's An Essay on Criticism published?

Ans

1711.

Q

**What is Pope's famous equation in
Essay on Criticism?**

Ans

**'Nature and Homer were the
same.'**

Q

What is Johnson's major critical work on Shakespeare?

Ans

Preface to Shakespeare (1765).

Q

What does Johnson mean by 'general nature' in Shakespeare?

Ans

Universal human types and experiences that transcend time and place.

Q

What is Johnson's main criticism of Shakespeare?

Ans

He sacrifices virtue to convenience — plots often end without moral justice.

Q

What is Boileau's major critical work and its date?

Ans

L'Art Poétique (1674).

Q

What is the neoclassical 'unity of time' rule?

Ans

A play's action should occur within a single day.

Q

**Which critic coined the term
'metaphysical poets'?**

Ans

**Samuel Johnson, in Lives of the
Poets.**

Q

What does Sidney say poetry does that neither philosophy nor history can?

Ans

Combines precept and example to move readers to virtuous action.

Q

**Which Renaissance critic wrote
Discourses on the Heroic Poem
(1594)?**

Ans

Torquato Tasso.

Q

What is the term for matching style to social rank of characters?

Ans

Decorum (social decorum).

Q

In which work does Sidney attack English drama for violating the unities?

Ans

An Apology for Poetry.

Q

What is Wordsworth's definition of poetry in Preface to Lyrical Ballads?

Ans

'The spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings recollected in tranquility.'

Q

In which year was the first edition of Lyrical Ballads published?

Ans

1798.

Q

In which year did Wordsworth add his famous Preface?

Ans

1800 (expanded 1802).

Q

What does Wordsworth mean by 'the real language of men'?

Ans

Ordinary speech of common rural people, free from artificial poetic diction.

Q

In which work does Coleridge distinguish imagination from fancy?

Ans

Biographia Literaria (1817).

Q

What is Coleridge's term for the unconscious creative act of perception?

Ans

Primary Imagination.

Q

What is Coleridge's term for the conscious artistic faculty?

Ans

Secondary Imagination.

Q

What does Coleridge call the imposition of pre-set rules on artistic form?

Ans

Mechanic form.

Q

What does Coleridge call form that grows from within the work's own necessity?

Ans

Organic form.

Q

What is Coleridge's phrase for the reader's acceptance of fictional improbability?

Ans

'Willing suspension of disbelief.'

Q

What is Keats's term for the capacity to remain in uncertainty without irritably reaching after fact?

Ans

Negative Capability.

Q

**In which letter does Keats define
Negative Capability?**

Ans

**Letter to George and Thomas
Keats, December 1817.**

Q

What does Keats call Wordsworth's self-centred poetic identity?

Ans

'The egotistical sublime.'

Q

What is Shelley's famous phrase for poets in A Defence of Poetry?

Ans

'The unacknowledged legislators of the world.'

Q

**In which year was Shelley's A
Defence of Poetry written?**

Ans

1821 (published 1840).

Q

What does Shelley say poetry does to the familiar world?

Ans

Strips away the veil of familiarity, making the true and beautiful newly perceptible.

Q

What is Hazlitt's term for the passionate, wholehearted quality of great art?

Ans

Gusto.

Q

What is De Quincey's distinction between two types of literature?

Ans

**Literature of Knowledge vs.
Literature of Power.**

Q

What does Charles Lamb argue about Shakespeare's tragedies in 1811?

Ans

They are essentially unperformable — reading surpasses stage production.

Q

What is the title of Coleridge's major critical lectures on Shakespeare?

Ans

Lectures on Shakespeare (1811–12).

Q

What does Arnold call great literature in *The Study of Poetry* (1880)?

Ans

'The best that has been thought and said.'

Q

What are Arnold's 'touchstones'?

Ans

Memorized lines from great poets used as aesthetic benchmarks to test other poetry.

Q

What is Arnold's definition of criticism in 'The Function of Criticism' (1864)?

Ans

'To see the object as in itself it really is.'

Q

What is Arnold's term for unbiased, objective critical approach?

Ans

Disinterestedness.

Q

What does Arnold mean by 'high seriousness'?

Ans

Moral gravity and weight of matter — a criterion of truly great poetry.

Q

What is Pater's famous phrase for the ideal aesthetic life in *The Renaissance* (1873)?

Ans

'To burn always with a hard, gem-like flame.'

Q

What does Pater mean by 'all art constantly aspires towards the condition of music'?

Ans

In music, form and content are perfectly fused — all arts aspire to this unity.

Q

What is Wilde's inversion of mimesis in The Decay of Lying (1889)?

Ans

'Life imitates Art far more than Art imitates Life.'

Q

In which essay does Eliot propose the 'Impersonal Theory of Poetry'?

Ans

'Tradition and the Individual Talent' (1919).

Q

What is Eliot's term for the set of objects that evoke a specific emotion in art?

Ans

Objective correlative.

Q

In which essay does Eliot introduce the 'objective correlative'?

Ans

'Hamlet and His Problems'
(1919).

Q

What is Eliot's term for the 17th-century split between thought and feeling?

Ans

Dissociation of sensibility.

Q

In which essay does Eliot introduce 'dissociation of sensibility'?

Ans

'The Metaphysical Poets' (1921).

Q

What does Eliot mean by 'tradition' in 'Tradition and the Individual Talent'?

Ans

A simultaneous order of existing works altered by each new work.

Q

What is Viktor Shklovsky's term for the technique of making the familiar strange?

Ans

Ostranenie (defamiliarization).

Q

In which essay does Shklovsky introduce ostranenie?

Ans

'Art as Technique' (1917).

Q

What is the Russian Formalist distinction between story material and its artistic arrangement?

Ans

Fabula (story) vs. syuzhet (plot/discourse).

Q

What is Roman Jakobson's term for the function of language that focuses on the message itself?

Ans

The poetic function.

Q

In which essay does Jakobson define the six functions of language?

Ans

'Linguistics and Poetics' (1960).

Q

What are Jakobson's two axes of language?

Ans

**Selection (metaphor/similarity)
and combination
(metonymy/contiguity).**

Q

What is Boris Eikhenbaum's term for a narrative mode imitating oral storytelling?

Ans

Skaz.

Q

What is Tynyanov's contribution to understanding literary change?

Ans

The concept of the literary system and evolution through automatization of devices.

Q

What is Vladimir Propp's major work on folktale structure?

Ans

Morphology of the Folktale (1928).

Q

How many narrative functions does Propp identify?

Ans

31.

Q

**How many character roles (actants)
does Propp identify?**

Ans

7.

Q

What are Propp's seven character roles?

Ans

Villain, donor, helper, princess, dispatcher, hero, false hero.

Q

What is Cleanth Brooks's title for his major New Critical work (1947)?

Ans

The Well Wrought Urn.

Q

What is Brooks's 'heresy of paraphrase'?

Ans

The mistaken belief that a poem's meaning can be stated in prose.

Q

What is the 'Intentional Fallacy' and who coined it?

Ans

Judging a poem by the author's intention — Wimsatt and Beardsley (1946).

Q

What is the 'Affective Fallacy' and who coined it?

Ans

Judging a poem by its emotional effects — Wimsatt and Beardsley (1949).

Q

What does John Crowe Ransom call the irreducible local poetic detail?

Ans

Texture.

Q

What does Ransom call the logical, paraphrasable content of a poem?

Ans

Structure.

Q

What is I.A. Richards's major work on close reading (1929)?

Ans

Practical Criticism.

Q

What are Richards's 'Four Kinds of Meaning'?

Ans

Sense, feeling, tone, intention.

Q

What is William Empson's major critical work (1930)?

Ans

Seven Types of Ambiguity.

Q

What is F.R. Leavis's canon of the great English novel called?

Ans

The Great Tradition (1948).

Q

Which five novelists does Leavis include in 'The Great Tradition'?

Ans

Austen, George Eliot, Henry James, Conrad, D.H. Lawrence.

Q

**Which journal did Leavis edit,
central to British New Criticism?**

Ans

Scrutiny (1932–53).

Q

What is Allen Tate's critical term combining extension and intension?

Ans

Tension.

Q

What is I.A. Richards's term for poetic utterances that are emotionally valuable but not literally true?

Ans

Pseudo-statements.

Q

In which work does Richards introduce pseudo-statements?

Ans

Science and Poetry (1926).

Q

In which work does Richards outline Principles of Literary Criticism?

Ans

Principles of Literary Criticism (1924).

Q

What is the Chicago School also known as?

Ans

New Aristotelianism.

Q

**Who founded the Chicago School
of criticism?**

Ans

R.S. Crane.

Q

What is Wayne Booth's major work in narrative theory?

Ans

The Rhetoric of Fiction (1961).

Q

What is Booth's term for the version of the author inferred from the text?

Ans

The implied author.

Q

What is Booth's term for a narrator who deviates from the implied author's norms?

Ans

Unreliable narrator.

Q

What is Booth's central argument about fiction?

Ans

All fiction is rhetorical — every narrative choice seeks to persuade the reader.

Q

What is R.S. Crane's critique of New Criticism?

Ans

It reduces all literature to a single method (irony/paradox), ignoring Aristotle's pluralism.

Q

What is Crane's major critical work (1953)?

Ans

The Languages of Criticism and the Structure of Poetry.

Q

What method did Richards use in Practical Criticism (1929)?

Ans

Giving students unattributed poems to analyse — testing unaided close reading.

Q

What does the Chicago School mean by 'formal cause' of a literary work?

Ans

The specific principle of unity that organizes each individual work.

Q

What is Elder Olson's major work?

Ans

**Tragedy and the Theory of
Drama.**

Q

What is Robert Penn Warren's critical essay on poetry (1943)?

Ans

'Pure and Impure Poetry' — arguing great poetry is 'impure,' incorporating discordant elements.

Q

What is Ezra Pound's term for the casting of a visual image into the mind?

Ans

Phanopoeia.

Q

Who are five major Reader Response theorists?

Ans

Iser, Jauss, Fish, Holland, Bleich.

Q

What is Wolfgang Iser's term for the reader constructed by the text?

Ans

The implied reader.

Q

What is Iser's major work on the reading process?

Ans

The Act of Reading (1978).

Q

What is Iser's term for indeterminate gaps in the text the reader must fill?

Ans

Leerstellen (blanks/gaps).

Q

What is Hans Robert Jauss's term for the reader's pre-existing set of assumptions?

Ans

Horizon of expectations (Erwartungshorizont).

Q

What is Jauss's term for the gap between reader expectations and the new text?

Ans

Aesthetic distance (ästhetische Distanz).

Q

In which work does Jauss develop his reception theory?

Ans

Toward an Aesthetic of Reception (1982).

Q

What is Stanley Fish's concept of groups sharing interpretive strategies?

Ans

Interpretive communities.

Q

In which work does Fish introduce 'interpretive communities'?

Ans

**Is There a Text in This Class?
(1980).**

Q

What is Fish's early method of analysing sequential reading experience?

Ans

Affective stylistics.

Q

What is Fish's early major work on Milton (1967)?

Ans

Surprised by Sin.

Q

What is Norman Holland's term for the reader's core psychological pattern?

Ans

Identity theme.

Q

What is Holland's major work on reader response (1975)?

Ans

5 Readers Reading.

Q

What is David Bleich's approach to criticism called?

Ans

Subjective criticism.

Q

**What is Bleich's major work
(1978)?**

Ans

Subjective Criticism.

Q

What is Louise Rosenblatt's distinction between two modes of reading?

Ans

Efferent (extracting information) vs. aesthetic (lived-through experience).

Q

What is Rosenblatt's major theoretical work (1978)?

Ans

The Reader, the Text, the Poem.

Q

What is Rosenblatt's term for the literary work realized only in aesthetic reading?

Ans

The poem (as distinct from the text).

Q

**Which school of reception theory is
Jauss associated with?**

Ans

Constance School (Germany).

Q

What is Jonathan Culler's term for the reader's internalized knowledge of literary conventions?

Ans

Literary competence.

Q

What is Culler's major structuralist work (1975)?

Ans

Structuralist Poetics.

Q

What is Wolfgang Iser's earlier work introducing the implied reader (1974)?

Ans

The Implied Reader.

Q

What is the key difference between Iser and Fish on meaning?

Ans

Iser: meaning is co-produced by text + reader; Fish: meaning is produced entirely by interpretive communities.

Q

What is Umberto Eco's term for a text inviting multiple interpretations?

Ans

Open work (opera aperta, 1962).

Q

What is Eco's distinction between model reader and empirical reader?

Ans

Model reader = ideal reader constructed by text; empirical reader = actual reader.

Q

What is Saussure's distinction between the language system and individual speech acts?

Ans

Langue vs. parole.

Q

What are the two parts of Saussure's linguistic sign?

Ans

Signifier (sound-image) and signified (concept).

Q

What does Saussure mean by the 'arbitrariness of the sign'?

Ans

No natural connection between signifier and signified — purely conventional.

Q

What is Saussure's term for studying language at a single point in time?

Ans

Synchronic analysis.

Q

What is Saussure's term for studying language change over time?

Ans

Diachronic analysis.

Q

Where were Saussure's lectures posthumously published?

Ans

Course in General Linguistics (1916).

Q

What is Lévi-Strauss's term for the minimal unit of myth?

Ans

Mytheme.

Q

What structural principle underlies all myths according to Lévi-Strauss?

Ans

Binary oppositions (e.g. nature/culture, raw/cooked).

Q

What is Barthes's term for the second-order sign system that naturalizes ideology?

Ans

Myth.

Q

What is Barthes's major work on myth in everyday culture (1957)?

Ans

Mythologies.

Q

What is Todorov's basic grammar of narrative?

Ans

Equilibrium → disruption → recognition → repair → new equilibrium.

Q

What is Gérard Genette's major work in narratology (1972)?

Ans

Narrative Discourse (Discours du récit).

Q

What is Genette's term for 'who sees' in a narrative?

Ans

Focalizer (focalization).

Q

What are Genette's five categories of narrative analysis?

Ans

Order, duration, frequency, mood, voice.

Q

What is Genette's term for a flashback?

Ans

Analepsis.

Q

What is Genette's term for a flash-forward?

Ans

Prolepsis.

Q

What is A.J. Greimas's model of the six narrative roles?

Ans

**The actantial model
(Subject/Object,
Sender/Receiver,
Helper/Opponent).**

Q

What is Northrop Frye's major critical work (1957)?

Ans

Anatomy of Criticism.

Q

**What are Frye's four mythoi
(narrative archetypes)?**

Ans

**Comedy (spring), romance
(summer), tragedy (autumn),
irony/satire (winter).**

Q

What is Jakobson's term for the leading governing component of a literary work?

Ans

The dominant.

Q

What is C.S. Peirce's triadic sign model?

Ans

Sign, object, interpretant.

Q

What are Peirce's three types of signs?

Ans

Icon (resemblance), index (causal), symbol (conventional).

Q

What are Barthes's five codes in S/Z (1970)?

Ans

Proairetic, hermeneutic, semic, symbolic, cultural.

Q

What is Barthes's distinction between readerly and writerly texts in S/Z?

Ans

Readerly (lisible) = passively consumed; writerly (scriptible) = actively produced by reader.

Q

What is Yury Lotman's term for the total semiotic space of a culture?

Ans

Semiosphere.

Q

What is Derrida's neologism combining 'to differ' and 'to defer'?

Ans

Différance.

Q

What is Derrida's term for Western philosophy's privileging of presence and speech?

Ans

Logocentrism (metaphysics of presence).

Q

What is Derrida's term for the privileging of speech over writing?

Ans

Phonocentrism.

Q

What is Derrida's major work deconstructing the speech/writing hierarchy?

Ans

Of Grammatology (1967).

Q

What is Derrida's term for the mark of absence within presence?

Ans

Trace.

Q

What is Derrida's term for writing a concept while crossing it out?

Ans

Under erasure (sous rature).

Q

What is Foucault's term for the underlying structure of knowledge in a historical period?

Ans

Episteme.

Q

In which work does Foucault introduce the episteme?

Ans

The Order of Things (1966).

Q

What is Foucault's term for systems of power/knowledge governing what can be said?

Ans

Discourse.

Q

What is Foucault's concept of the 'author function' (1969)?

Ans

The author as a discursive construct regulating interpretation and circulation of texts.

Q

What is Julia Kristeva's term for the pre-linguistic, bodily, rhythmic dimension of language?

Ans

The semiotic (chora).

Q

What is Kristeva's term for the rule-governed, paternal order of language?

Ans

The symbolic.

Q

What is Kristeva's major work on poetic language (1974)?

Ans

Revolution in Poetic Language.

Q

What is Kristeva's term (drawing on Bakhtin) for texts being woven from prior texts?

Ans

Intertextuality.

Q

What is Barthes's famous 1968 essay declaring the irrelevance of authorial intention?

Ans

'The Death of the Author.'

Q

Who does Barthes say is born when the author dies?

Ans

The reader.

Q

What is Barthes's distinction between plaisir and jouissance?

Ans

**Plaisir = comfortable pleasure;
jouissance = disruptive,
unsettling bliss.**

Q

In which work does Barthes introduce plaisir vs. jouissance?

Ans

The Pleasure of the Text (1973).

Q

What is Kristeva's concept of abjection in Powers of Horror (1980)?

Ans

The expelled, undifferentiated matter that threatens the borders of the self.

Q

What is Foucault's major work on the history of sexuality?

Ans

The History of Sexuality, Vol. 1 (1976).

Q

What is Derrida's concept of iterability?

Ans

Every sign can be repeated in new contexts, making meaning unstable and context-dependent.

Q

In which work does Derrida develop iterability against Austin?

Ans

Limited Inc (1977).

Q

What is Derrida's term for a text's unresolvable meanings?

Ans

Undecidability (aporia).

Q

What is Foucault's Discipline and Punish (1975) about?

Ans

The emergence of modern disciplinary power through surveillance (the Panopticon).

Q

What is Baudrillard's term for a copy without an original?

Ans

Simulacrum.

Q

What is the name of Derrida's reading strategy that locates a text's internal contradictions?

Ans

Deconstruction.

Q

What is Paul de Man's major essay collection (1971)?

Ans

Blindness and Insight.

Q

What is de Man's central argument in Blindness and Insight?

Ans

Critics' insights are enabled by their blindness — errors are structurally necessary to critical vision.

Q

What does de Man deconstruct in favour of allegory over symbol?

Ans

The Romantic privileging of symbol as unified, present meaning.

Q

What is the 'Yale School' of deconstruction?

Ans

Paul de Man, J. Hillis Miller, Geoffrey Hartman, Harold Bloom.

Q

What is Harold Bloom's major work on poetic influence (1973)?

Ans

The Anxiety of Influence.

Q

What is Bloom's term for a poet's creative misreading of a precursor?

Ans

Revisionary ratio (or clinamen for the first).

Q

How many revisionary ratios does Bloom identify?

Ans

Six.

Q

What are Bloom's six revisionary ratios?

Ans

**Clinamen, tessera, kenosis,
daemonization, askesis,
apophrades.**

Q

What is apophrades in Bloom?

Ans

The strong poet so dominates the precursor that it seems the precursor wrote like the latecomer.

Q

What is J. Hillis Miller's major deconstructive work on narrative (1982)?

Ans

Fiction and Repetition.

Q

What is Geoffrey Hartman's major deconstructive work (1980)?

Ans

Criticism in the Wilderness.

Q

What is Paul de Man's concept of 'rhetorical reading'?

Ans

Reading that exposes how figurative language (tropes) undermines the literal meaning of texts.

Q

What is de Man's major posthumous work (1979)?

Ans

Allegories of Reading.

Q

What is Derrida's reading of Plato's pharmakon in which essay?

Ans

'Plato's Pharmacy' in Dissemination (1972).

Q

What is Derrida's concept of the 'supplement' in Of Grammatology?

Ans

What is added to something supposedly complete — writing supplements speech, undoing the hierarchy.

Q

What is Harold Bloom's term for the last revisionary ratio (return of the dead)?

Ans

Apophrades.

Q

What is deconstruction's relationship to binary oppositions?

Ans

It exposes, inverts, and then displaces the hierarchy of binary oppositions in texts.

Q

What is Derrida's term for non-originary origin?

Ans

Arche-writing (archi-écriture).

Q

Which Derrida text deconstructs the opposition presence/absence in speech acts?

Ans

Speech and Phenomena (1967).

Q

What is de Man's argument about romantic symbol in 'The Rhetoric of Temporality' (1969)?

Ans

Allegory (temporal, self-aware) is more truthful than symbol (falsely claiming organic unity).

Q

What is Gayatri Spivak's significance in Derrida's reception in English?

Ans

Her 1976 translation of *Of Grammatology* introduced deconstruction to English-speaking world.

Q

What is Derrida's late work on hospitality and ethics?

Ans

**Of Hospitality (1997) —
hospitality must be
unconditional, yet law
necessarily conditions it.**

Q

What is the concept of 'logocentrism' in deconstruction?

Ans

The privileging of logos (reason/speech/presence) as the source and centre of meaning.

Q

What is Derrida's essay on Rousseau's Confessions about?

Ans

'...That Dangerous Supplement...' in Of Grammatology — masturbation as supplement to 'natural' sexuality.

Q

What is the Marxist term for the economic foundation of society?

Ans

Base (infrastructure).

Q

What is the Marxist term for law, politics, culture, and art built on the base?

Ans

Superstructure.

Q

What is the Marxist term for the ruling class's naturalized ideas?

Ans

Ideology.

Q

What is Georg Lukács's preferred literary mode?

Ans

Realism.

Q

What is Lukács's term for characters embodying the essential forces of a historical epoch?

Ans

Typical characters (typicality).

Q

What is Lukács's critique of literary modernism?

Ans

It fragments reality and produces decadent subjectivism.

Q

What is Althusser's term for institutions reproducing ideology through consent?

Ans

Ideological State Apparatuses (ISAs).

Q

What is Althusser's term for ideology calling individuals into subject-positions?

Ans

Interpellation (hailing).

Q

What is Terry Eagleton's major work on Marxist literary theory (1976)?

Ans

Marxism and Literary Theory (also Criticism and Ideology, 1976).

Q

What is Fredric Jameson's major work applying Marxist hermeneutics to literature (1981)?

Ans

The Political Unconscious.

Q

What is Jameson's first axiom of Marxist criticism?

Ans

'Always historicize!'

Q

What does Jameson call all literary texts as responses to historical contradiction?

Ans

Socially symbolic acts.

Q

What is Walter Benjamin's term for the unique authenticity of an original artwork?

Ans

Aura.

Q

In which essay does Benjamin introduce the concept of aura?

Ans

'The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction' (1936).

Q

What is Gramsci's term for ruling-class dominance maintained through consent?

Ans

Hegemony.

Q

What is Gramsci's term for an intellectual organically connected to a social class?

Ans

Organic intellectual.

Q

What is Pierre Macherey's major work (1966)?

Ans

A Theory of Literary Production.

Q

What does Macherey say is as significant as what a text says?

Ans

What a text cannot say — its gaps, silences, and contradictions.

Q

What is Brecht's term for the theatrical technique preventing emotional identification?

Ans

**Verfremdungseffekt
(alienation/estrangement
effect).**

Q

What is the Frankfurt School's term for mass-produced, standardized cultural products?

Ans

Culture industry.

Q

What is Benjamin's essay on translation and its date?

Ans

**'The Task of the Translator'
(1923).**

Q

What is Lukács's major work on realism and the European novel?

Ans

The Historical Novel (1937).

Q

What is Raymond Williams's major Marxist literary work (1977)?

Ans

Marxism and Literature.

Q

What is Jameson's major work on postmodernism (1991)?

Ans

Postmodernism, or The Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism.

Q

What is Jameson's term for postmodern 'blank parody' without critical distance?

Ans

Pastiche.

Q

Who founded New Historicism?

Ans

Stephen Greenblatt.

Q

In which decade did New Historicism emerge?

Ans

Early 1980s.

Q

What is Greenblatt's founding New Historicist work (1980)?

Ans

Renaissance Self-Fashioning.

Q

What is Greenblatt's term for the construction of identity through cultural practices?

Ans

Self-fashioning.

Q

What is Greenblatt's term for his approach to literature and culture?

Ans

Cultural poetics.

Q

What is Greenblatt's major work on Shakespeare (1988)?

Ans

Shakespearean Negotiations.

Q

What is Greenblatt's term for the power embedded and exchanged in cultural practices?

Ans

Social energy.

Q

What is the key methodological borrowing of New Historicism from anthropology?

Ans

Thick description (from Clifford Geertz).

Q

What is Cultural Materialism and which country is it primarily associated with?

Ans

British historicist criticism (Dollimore, Sinfield, Williams) with an explicitly political agenda.

Q

**What is Jonathan Dollimore's
major work (1984)?**

Ans

Radical Tragedy.

Q

What is Alan Sinfield's concept of faultlines within dominant texts?

Ans

Sites of contradiction activatable through dissident reading.

Q

What is Sinfield's major work (1992)?

Ans

Faultlines.

Q

What is Raymond Williams's term for dynamic, pre-articulate social experiences?

Ans

Structures of feeling.

Q

What is Williams's triad of cultural formations?

Ans

Dominant, residual, emergent.

Q

What is Williams's major work tracing the word 'culture' (1958)?

Ans

Culture and Society.

Q

What is Clifford Geertz's method adopted by New Historicism?

Ans

Thick description — dense contextual interpretation of cultural practices as symbolic texts.

Q

**What is Geertz's major work
(1973)?**

Ans

The Interpretation of Cultures.

Q

What is Greenblatt's concept of 'anecdotes' in New Historicist methodology?

Ans

Privileged textual moments (often marginal, archival) used to open up larger cultural formations.

Q

What does New Historicism mean by the 'textuality of history'?

Ans

History is accessible only through texts — there is no unmediated access to historical reality.

Q

What is Louis Montrose's formula for New Historicism?

Ans

'The historicity of texts and the textuality of history.'

Q

What is Catherine Gallagher's contribution to New Historicism?

Ans

Reading the body, economics, and social exchange in Victorian literature — co-founder with Greenblatt of the movement.

Q

**What is the journal associated with
New Historicism?**

Ans

**Representations (founded 1983,
UC Berkeley).**

Q

What is Alan Sinfield's term for readings that activate contradictions against the dominant?

Ans

Dissident reading.

Q

What is Dollimore's concept of 'transgression' in Radical Tragedy?

Ans

Renaissance tragedy exposes and challenges the ideological foundations of power.

Q

What is Williams's major work on drama and society (1952)?

Ans

Drama from Ibsen to Brecht.

Q

**Where was the Frankfurt School
(Institute for Social Research)
founded?**

Ans

Frankfurt, Germany (1923).

Q

What is Adorno and Horkheimer's major work (1944)?

Ans

Dialectic of Enlightenment.

Q

What is the Frankfurt School's term for mass-produced, standardized cultural products?

Ans

Culture industry.

Q

What is Adorno's famous statement about poetry after the Holocaust?

Ans

'To write poetry after Auschwitz is barbaric.'

Q

What is Adorno's philosophical method that refuses to resolve contradictions?

Ans

Negative dialectics.

Q

What is Benjamin's concept of a montage-like collision of past and present?

Ans

Dialectical image.

Q

What is Benjamin's term for a redemptive interruption of historical time?

Ans

Messianic time (Jetztzeit — now-time).

Q

What is Benjamin's unfinished major work on Parisian modernity?

Ans

The Arcades Project (Passagenwerk).

Q

What is Marcuse's term for bourgeois culture's projection of ideals into an aesthetic realm?

Ans

Affirmative character of culture.

Q

What is Habermas's term for the space of rational-critical public debate?

Ans

The public sphere.

Q

In which work does Habermas theorize the public sphere (1962)?

Ans

The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere.

Q

What is Habermas's critique of postmodernism (1980)?

Ans

Modernity is an incomplete project — postmodernism prematurely abandons Enlightenment reason.

Q

What is Horkheimer's distinction between positivist science and emancipatory inquiry?

Ans

Traditional theory vs. Critical Theory.

Q

What is Benjamin's concept of 'pure language' in his translation essay?

Ans

The underlying language common to all languages, revealed by translation.

Q

What is Adorno's major work on aesthetic theory (1970)?

Ans

Aesthetic Theory.

Q

What is Adorno's term for authentic art that keeps contradictions open?

Ans

Negative dialectics in art — refusing false reconciliation.

Q

What is Benjamin's concept of 'the angel of history' in Theses on Philosophy of History?

Ans

The angel is blown backward by the storm of progress while the pile of ruins grows — history as catastrophe.

Q

**What is Marcuse's major work
(1964)?**

Ans

One-Dimensional Man.

Q

What is Marcuse's concept in One-Dimensional Man?

Ans

Advanced industrial society absorbs all opposition — creating a 'one-dimensional' conformist society.

Q

What is Ernst Bloch's concept relevant to Frankfurt School aesthetics?

Ans

The utopian impulse — all cultural forms contain traces of a not-yet-realized utopian longing.

Q

What is Habermas's concept of communicative rationality?

Ans

Reason oriented toward mutual understanding in dialogue — as opposed to instrumental reason.

Q

What is Benjamin's concept of 'aura' as it relates to authenticity?

Ans

The aura is the unique here-and-now presence of an original work rooted in ritual tradition.

Q

What is Adorno's view of the jazz industry?

Ans

Jazz is part of the culture industry — its apparent spontaneity is standardized and commodified.

Q

What is the significance of Benjamin's 'Theses on the Philosophy of History' (1940)?

Ans

Written just before his death — argues against historicism and for a revolutionary, discontinuous view of time.

Q

What is Horkheimer and Adorno's argument about the Enlightenment?

Ans

The Enlightenment, meant to liberate humanity, turned into a new form of domination through instrumental reason.

Q

Where was the Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies (CCCS) founded?

Ans

University of Birmingham, UK (1964).

Q

Who founded the CCCS?

Ans

Richard Hoggart.

Q

Who succeeded Hoggart as director of CCCS and became its most influential figure?

Ans

Stuart Hall.

Q

What is Stuart Hall's model of media communication (1973/1980)?

Ans

Encoding/decoding.

Q

What are Hall's three audience decoding positions?

Ans

Dominant, negotiated, oppositional.

Q

What is Richard Hoggart's major work (1957)?

Ans

The Uses of Literacy.

Q

What is Raymond Williams's major work on culture and class (1958)?

Ans

Culture and Society.

Q

What is Williams's definition of culture in Culture and Society?

Ans

'A whole way of life.'

Q

What is Gramsci's concept central to Cultural Studies' analysis of power?

Ans

Hegemony.

Q

What is the title of the CCCS's influential edited collection on subcultures (1976)?

Ans

Resistance Through Rituals.

Q

What is Dick Hebdige's major work on subculture (1979)?

Ans

Subculture: The Meaning of Style.

Q

What is Hebdige's term for subcultural style appropriating mainstream objects?

Ans

Bricolage.

Q

What is John Fiske's argument about popular culture (1989)?

Ans

Audiences actively produce culture through resistant readings, not passive consumption.

Q

What is Janice Radway's major work on romance readers (1984)?

Ans

Reading the Romance.

Q

What is Stuart Hall's concept in 'Race, the Floating Signifier'?

Ans

Race is not a biological fact but a discursive, floating signifier whose meaning shifts with context.

Q

What is the concept of 'articulation' in Cultural Studies (Hall)?

Ans

The non-necessary linking of elements into a temporary unity — cultural formations are articulations, not fixed structures.

Q

What is Angela McRobbie's contribution to Cultural Studies?

Ans

Feminist analysis of girl subcultures and popular culture — redressing the masculine bias of early CCCS subculture studies.

Q

What is Paul Gilroy's major work (1987)?

Ans

'There Ain't No Black in the Union Jack.'

Q

What is Lawrence Grossberg's contribution to Cultural Studies?

Ans

Theorizing affect in popular culture — how rock music creates structures of mattering.

Q

What is the concept of 'moral panic' in Cultural Studies (Stanley Cohen)?

Ans

Media-amplified public anxiety about a social group or behaviour that threatens social values — from Folk Devils and Moral Panics (1972).

Q

What is Toby Miller's concept of 'cultural citizenship'?

Ans

The right to participate in cultural life as a dimension of citizenship — culture is political, not merely aesthetic.

Q

What is the significance of the journal New Left Review for Cultural Studies?

Ans

Key venue for British Marxist and Cultural Studies debates from 1960 — connected figures like Williams, Hall, Anderson.

Q

What is Benedict Anderson's major concept relevant to Cultural Studies?

Ans

Imagined communities — nations are culturally constructed through shared media and narrative.

Q

What is Tony Bennett's concept of 'the exhibitionary complex'?

Ans

Museums and exhibitions, like Foucault's penal system, produce and regulate public knowledge and subjectivity.

Q

What is Meaghan Morris's contribution to Cultural Studies?

Ans

Feminist critique of Cultural Studies' male bias and theorization of everyday life and shopping malls.

Q

What is Virginia Woolf's major feminist critical work (1929)?

Ans

A Room of One's Own.

Q

What two things does Woolf say a woman needs to write fiction?

Ans

£500 a year and a room of her own.

Q

What is Woolf's term for the ideal poetic mind that is neither gendered?

Ans

Androgynous mind.

Q

What is the name of Woolf's imaginary figure illustrating women's oppression?

Ans

Judith Shakespeare.

Q

What is Simone de Beauvoir's central thesis in *The Second Sex* (1949)?

Ans

'One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman.'

Q

**What does de Beauvoir call
woman's position relative to man?**

Ans

The Other.

Q

What is Elaine Showalter's term for the study of women writers on their own terms?

Ans

Gynocriticism.

Q

In which essay does Showalter introduce gynocriticism (1979)?

Ans

'Towards a Feminist Poetics.'

Q

What are Showalter's three phases of women's literary history?

Ans

Feminine, Feminist, Female.

Q

What is the title of Showalter's major work on women's literary tradition (1977)?

Ans

A Literature of Their Own.

Q

What is Gilbert and Gubar's term for women writers' fear of entering a male-defined tradition?

Ans

Anxiety of authorship.

Q

What is Gilbert and Gubar's major work (1979)?

Ans

The Madwoman in the Attic.

Q

What does the 'madwoman in the attic' (Bertha Mason) represent in Gilbert and Gubar's reading?

Ans

The repressed, monstrous double of the 'proper' heroine.

Q

What is Kate Millett's major feminist work (1970)?

Ans

Sexual Politics.

Q

What is Hélène Cixous's term for writing rooted in the female body?

Ans

Écriture féminine.

Q

In which essay does Cixous introduce écriture féminine (1975)?

Ans

'The Laugh of the Medusa.'

Q

What is Luce Irigaray's term for feminine speech resisting phallogocentric language?

Ans

Parler femme (speaking woman).

Q

**What is Irigaray's major work
(1977)?**

Ans

This Sex Which Is Not One.

Q

What is Judith Butler's major work introducing gender as performance (1990)?

Ans

Gender Trouble.

Q

What is Butler's term for gender as constituted through repeated stylized acts?

Ans

Performativity.

Q

What is Butler's follow-up work developing 'materialization' (1993)?

Ans

Bodies That Matter.

Q

What is bell hooks's term for Black spectators' critical resistant looking?

Ans

The oppositional gaze (Black Looks, 1992).

Q

What is Judith Fetterley's term for training female readers to read as men?

Ans

Immascultation.

Q

What is Fetterley's major work (1978)?

Ans

The Resisting Reader.

Q

What is the concept of 'intersectionality' and who coined it?

Ans

The overlapping of race, gender, class, sexuality — coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw (1989).

Q

What is Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick's major work on male homosocial desire (1985)?

Ans

Between Men.

Q

What is Sedgwick's term for non-sexual same-sex bonding?

Ans

Homosocial.

Q

What is Sedgwick's major work on the closet (1990)?

Ans

Epistemology of the Closet.

Q

What is the central argument of Epistemology of the Closet?

Ans

The closet is not marginal but central to modern Western culture.

Q

What is Foucault's argument about 'the homosexual' in History of Sexuality Vol. 1 (1976)?

Ans

'The homosexual' as a type was invented in the 19th century — previously there were acts, not identities.

Q

What is heteronormativity?

Ans

The assumption that heterosexuality is the default, natural, and normal form of sexuality.

Q

What does 'queer' resist according to Halperin?

Ans

Whatever is 'at odds with the normal, the legitimate, the dominant.'

Q

What is Leo Bersani's key queer theory essay (1987)?

Ans

'Is the Rectum a Grave?'

Q

What is David Halperin's major work (1990)?

Ans

One Hundred Years of Homosexuality.

Q

What is Adrienne Rich's concept of imposed heterosexuality (1980)?

Ans

Compulsory heterosexuality.

Q

What is Monique Wittig's argument in 'The Straight Mind' (1980)?

Ans

'Woman' is a political, not natural, category — lesbians escape this binary system.

Q

What is Butler's concept of the 'heterosexual matrix'?

Ans

The grid of cultural intelligibility through which bodies, genders, and desires are naturalized — in Gender Trouble.

Q

What is Sedgwick's term for the structuring anxiety around the homo/heterosexual boundary?

Ans

Homosexual panic.

Q

What is the significance of queer theory's use of the word 'queer'?

Ans

It reclaims a pejorative term and refuses stable identity — keeping political critique open.

Q

What is the concept of 'queer temporality' (Halberstam)?

Ans

Queer lives operate outside normative time (reproduction, inheritance, progress) — in In a Queer Time and Place (2005).

Q

**What is Lee Edelman's concept in
No Future (2004)?**

Ans

**Queer theory should embrace
the 'death drive' and resist
reproductive futurism — the
'Child' as symbol of
heteronormative futurity.**

Q

What is the 'antisocial thesis' in queer theory?

Ans

Bersani and Edelman's argument that queerness is fundamentally anti-social — resistant to all social norms, not just homophobia.

Q

What is José Muñoz's concept in Cruising Utopia (2009)?

Ans

Queer utopia — queerness is not yet here but a horizon of belonging and potentiality.

Q

What is the relationship between queer theory and feminism?

Ans

Queer theory critiques feminism's heterosexual assumptions while drawing on feminist theory — a productive tension since Butler.

Q

What is Ann Pellegrini's contribution to queer theory?

Ans

Queer readings of religious and racial identity, and the intersection of queer theory with Christian culture.

Q

What is Michael Warner's concept of 'publics' in queer theory?

Ans

Queer counterpublics — sexual and cultural formations that circulate texts and practices outside dominant public spheres (The Trouble with Normal, 1999).

Q

What is the concept of 'disidentification' (José Muñoz, 1999)?

Ans

Queer subjects of colour neither identify with nor reject dominant ideology but disidentify — working on and against it simultaneously.

Q

What is Gayle Rubin's contribution to queer theory?

Ans

'Thinking Sex' (1984) — a foundational essay arguing for a separate theory of sexuality independent of feminist theory of gender.

Q

What is the 'sex/gender distinction' in feminist and queer theory?

Ans

Sex = biological, gender = social/cultural construction — queer theory then destabilizes sex itself as also constructed.

Q

What is Jack Halberstam's concept of 'female masculinity' (1998)?

Ans

Masculinity is not inherently male — female masculinity is a distinct gender formation, not merely imitation of male masculinity.

Q

What does ASLE stand for and when was it founded?

Ans

Association for the Study of Literature and Environment — 1992.

Q

**Who edited The Ecocriticism
Reader (1996)?**

Ans

**Cheryll Glotfelty and Harold
Fromm.**

Q

What is ecocriticism's basic definition (Glotfelty)?

Ans

'The study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment.'

Q

What is Lawrence Buell's major ecocritical work (1995)?

Ans

The Environmental Imagination.

Q

What is the distinction between first-wave and second-wave ecocriticism?

Ans

First wave: nature writing/wilderness; second wave: urban, environmental justice, race, gender.

Q

What is Carolyn Merchant's major ecofeminist work (1980)?

Ans

The Death of Nature.

Q

What is Merchant's argument about the Scientific Revolution?

Ans

It replaced an organic/feminine model of nature with a mechanistic one, licensing exploitation of both women and nature.

Q

What is Val Plumwood's major work (1993)?

Ans

Feminism and the Mastery of Nature.

Q

What is Plumwood's term for the interlocking hierarchical dualisms of Western thought?

Ans

Dualism (culture/nature, male/female, reason/emotion etc.).

Q

What is the 'Blue Humanities'?

Ans

The study of the cultural, literary, and historical significance of water — seas, oceans, rivers.

Q

What is Steve Mentz's major work in Blue Humanities (2009)?

Ans

At the Bottom of Shakespeare's Ocean.

Q

What is Rob Nixon's term for gradual, invisible environmental damage (2011)?

Ans

Slow violence.

Q

**What is Nixon's major work
(2011)?**

Ans

**Slow Violence and the
Environmentalism of the Poor.**

Q

What is Timothy Morton's term for massive entities distributed across time and space?

Ans

Hyperobjects.

Q

What is Morton's major work introducing hyperobjects (2013)?

Ans

Hyperobjects: Philosophy and Ecology after the End of the World.

Q

What is Morton's concept of 'dark ecology'?

Ans

Abandoning the fantasy of pristine Nature — dwelling with ecological tragedy and uncanny interconnection.

Q

What is the 'Anthropocene' and its significance for literary studies?

Ans

The human-dominated geological epoch — ecocriticism examines how literature represents planetary crisis.

Q

What is 'climate fiction' (cli-fi)?

Ans

Fiction engaging with anthropogenic climate change — a significant ecocritical genre.

Q

What is Amitav Ghosh's term for the absence of oil from canonical literary fiction?

Ans

Petrofiction (coined in a 1992 essay).

Q

What is 'petro-culture' (Imre Szeman)?

Ans

Analysis of how petroleum shapes modern culture, politics, and subjectivity.

Q

**What is Karen Warren's
ecofeminist argument?**

Ans

**The domination of women and
nature share the same
patriarchal logic of mastery —
both must be dismantled
together.**

Q

**What is Vandana Shiva's
ecofeminist contribution?**

Ans

**Critiquing Western development
paradigms that destroy both
nature and women's traditional
knowledge in the Global South.**

Q

What is Glen Love's argument in 'Revaluing Nature' (1990)?

Ans

Ecocriticism should revalue pastoral and nature writing — placing ecology, not just humanism, at the centre of literary study.

Q

What is Scott Slovic's contribution to ecocriticism?

Ans

Theorizing environmental awareness as a cognitive and emotional process — ecocriticism studies how literature produces environmental consciousness.

Q

What is the concept of 'place' in ecocriticism (Yi-Fu Tuan)?

Ans

Place is space transformed by human meaning and attachment — Tuan's topophilia (love of place) underpins ecocritical attention to setting.

Q

What is Edward Said's major work (1978)?

Ans

Orientalism.

Q

What is Said's term for Western discourse constructing the 'Orient' as inferior?

Ans

Orientalism.

Q

What are Said's three senses of Orientalism?

Ans

Academic discipline, general style of thought, corporate institution of colonial management.

Q

What is Said's term for the cultural mapping dividing the world into 'ours' and 'theirs'?

Ans

Imaginative geography.

Q

What is Gayatri Spivak's most famous essay (1988)?

Ans

'Can the Subaltern Speak?'

Q

What is Spivak's term for tactical, provisional use of essentialist identity positions?

Ans

Strategic essentialism.

Q

What is Homi Bhabha's major work (1994)?

Ans

The Location of Culture.

Q

What is Bhabha's term for the ambivalent cultural production in colonial encounter?

Ans

Hybridity.

Q

What is Bhabha's term for the colonized mimicking the colonizer — 'almost the same but not quite'?

Ans

Mimicry.

Q

What is Bhabha's 'Third Space'?

Ans

The space of cultural negotiation where colonial signs are hybridized and transformed.

Q

What is Frantz Fanon's major work on decolonization (1961)?

Ans

The Wretched of the Earth.

Q

What is Fanon's term for the rigidly binary structure of colonial society?

Ans

Manichean.

Q

What is Fanon's psychoanalytic work on the colonized subject (1952)?

Ans

Black Skin, White Masks.

Q

What is Chinua Achebe's famous critique of Conrad published in 1975?

Ans

'An Image of Africa: Racism in Conrad's Heart of Darkness.'

Q

What is the literary movement founded by Césaire, Senghor, and Damas?

Ans

Négritude.

Q

What is the title of Ashcroft, Griffiths, and Tiffin's foundational postcolonial text (1989)?

Ans

The Empire Writes Back.

Q

What is Paul Gilroy's concept of the Black diasporic cultural formation (1993)?

Ans

The Black Atlantic.

Q

What is Subaltern Studies and who founded it?

Ans

Interdisciplinary recovery of colonized subaltern voices — founded by Ranajit Guha (1982).

Q

What is Mary Louise Pratt's term for the space where disparate cultures meet (1992)?

Ans

Contact zone.

Q

What is Pratt's term for the colonized self-representing in the colonizer's discourse?

Ans

Autoethnography.

Q

What is Bhabha's concept of 'sly civility'?

Ans

Ambivalent, apparently compliant response of the colonized that undermines colonial authority from within.

Q

What is Said's major later work on culture and imperialism (1993)?

Ans

Culture and Imperialism.

Q

What is Spivak's concept of 'worlding' (drawing on Heidegger)?

Ans

The colonial process by which the colonizer's world is imposed on the colonized.

Q

What is Gloria Anzaldúa's major work (1987)?

Ans

Borderlands/La Frontera.

Q

What is Anzaldúa's term for the hybrid consciousness of borderland subjects?

Ans

Mestiza consciousness.

Q

What is Franco Moretti's term for computational, large-scale literary analysis?

Ans

Distant reading.

Q

What is Moretti's major work introducing distant reading (2005)?

Ans

Graphs, Maps, Trees.

Q

What is the opposite of distant reading in traditional literary criticism?

Ans

Close reading.

Q

What is N. Katherine Hayles's term for rapid, multi-stream digital attention?

Ans

Hyper attention.

Q

What is Hayles's term for sustained, single-focus traditional reading?

Ans

Deep attention.

Q

What is Hayles's major work on digital literature (2008)?

Ans

Electronic Literature.

Q

What is 'topic modelling' in Digital Humanities?

Ans

A machine learning method (LDA) identifying recurring word clusters (topics) across large corpora.

Q

What is the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI)?

Ans

A standardized XML scheme for encoding literary and historical texts digitally.

Q

What is Matt Jockers's term for large-scale computational literary analysis?

Ans

Macroanalysis.

Q

**What is Jockers's major work
(2013)?**

Ans

Macroanalysis.

Q

What is Seymour Chatman's story/discourse distinction from (1978)?

Ans

Story and Discourse — story = content; discourse = expression/narration.

Q

What is Linda Hutcheon's term for postmodern novels engaging self-reflexively with history?

Ans

Historiographic metafiction.

Q

What is Hutcheon's major work (1988)?

Ans

A Poetics of Postmodernism.

Q

What is Lyotard's definition of the postmodern condition (1979)?

Ans

'Incredulity toward metanarratives.'

Q

**What is Lyotard's major work
(1979)?**

Ans

The Postmodern Condition.

Q

What is Brian McHale's distinction between modernism and postmodernism?

Ans

Modernism = epistemological dominant; postmodernism = ontological dominant.

Q

**What is McHale's major work
(1987)?**

Ans

Postmodernist Fiction.

Q

What is Donna Haraway's famous feminist manifesto on the human-machine hybrid (1985)?

Ans

'A Cyborg Manifesto.'

Q

What is Jane Bennett's term for the agency of non-human matter (2010)?

Ans

Vibrant matter / thing-power.

Q

What is Bruno Latour's theory treating humans and non-humans as equal actants?

Ans

Actor-Network Theory (ANT).

Q

What is Graham Harman's ontological theory of withdrawn objects?

Ans

Object-Oriented Ontology (OOO).

Q

What is Rita Felski's critique of suspicious academic reading (2015)?

Ans

The Limits of Critique — arguing criticism is dominated by demystification.

Q

What is 'surface reading' as proposed by Best and Marcus (2009)?

Ans

Reading what is 'evident, available, and explicit' rather than seeking hidden meanings.

Q

What is Caroline Levine's argument about 'forms' (2015)?

Ans

Literary forms and social forms overlap — formalist and political analysis are mutually illuminating (Forms, 2015).

Q

What is the 'nonhuman turn' in literary studies?

Ans

A broad movement (posthumanism, OOO, animal studies) decentering the human subject in literary analysis.

Q

What is Quentin Meillassoux's term for the view that reality exists only relative to human thought?

Ans

Correlationism (After Finitude, 2006).

Q

What is the 'material turn' in literary theory?

Ans

From c.2000 — emphasis on the agency and significance of non-human materials, objects, and bodies.

Q

What are Henri Lefebvre's three types of space?

Ans

Perceived (spatial practice), conceived (representations of space), lived (spaces of representation).

Q

What is Benedict Anderson's concept central to theorizing national identity (1983)?

Ans

Imagined communities — nations are culturally constructed through shared media and narrative.

Q

What is Lawrence Venuti's term for making the foreign text read fluently in the target language?

Ans

Domestication.

Q

What is Venuti's term for preserving the foreignness of the source text?

Ans

Foreignization.

Q

What is Darko Suvin's defining concept for science fiction?

Ans

Cognitive estrangement.

Q

What is Martha Nussbaum's argument about literature and ethics in *Love's Knowledge* (1990)?

Ans

Certain moral truths can only be expressed through literary narrative, not abstract philosophy.

Q

What is 'biomythography' as used by Audre Lorde for *Zami* (1982)?

Ans

A hybrid of biography, autobiography, and myth — narrating a real life through mythological dimensions.

Q

What is Alejo Carpentier's term for the marvellous intrinsic to Latin American reality?

Ans

Lo real maravilloso (the marvelous real).

Q

What is Patricia Waugh's definition of metafiction in *Metafiction* (1984)?

Ans

Fiction that foregrounds its own fictive status by parodying or exposing narrative conventions.

Q

What is John Barth's term for the exhaustion of narrative conventions (1967)?

Ans

Literature of exhaustion.

Q

What is George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's foundational work on conceptual metaphor (1980)?

Ans

Metaphors We Live By.

Q

What is M.H. Abrams's fourfold critical schema in *The Mirror and the Lamp* (1953)?

Ans

Mimetic, pragmatic, expressive, and objective orientations to literature.

Q

What is Mieke Bal's major contribution to narratology in *Narratology* (1985)?

Ans

Distinguishing fabula (events), story (presentation), text (verbal surface) — and refining focalization theory.