

I. Identify the following literary terms. Choose only EIGHT. Each one must give a specific example. (5% each, total 40%)

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| 1. bildungsroman | 9. metaphysical conceit |
| 2. negative capability | 10. dramatic monologue |
| 3. comedy of manners | 11. epiphany |
| 4. gothic novel | 12. epistolary novel |
| 5. comedy of menace | |
| 6. objective correlative | |
| 7. colonial mimicry | |
| 8. closet drama | |

II. Essay Questions: Please answer only FOUR from the following questions. (15% each, total 60%)

1. Discuss *Beowulf* or *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* from ecological criticism. Give specific examples to demonstrate your points.
2. Discuss the representation of the racial Other from one of William Shakespeare's plays. Give specific examples to demonstrate your points.
3. Jonathan Swift's "A Modest Proposal" is usually regarded as a masterpiece of satire. However, the reader could also find the writer's critique of imperialism/nationalism and Oriental imagination in this text. Do you agree? Answer with specific examples.
4. Compare and contrast the portrayal of women or women issues in TWO MALE WRITERS' works. Choose one from the Victorian era and another from the modernist period.
5. Discuss the mad woman in Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* and also explore how Jean Rhys re-writes this marginal figure in her *Wide Sargasso Sea*.
6. Discuss the representation of London from one of the modernist, postmodernist or postcolonial writers' works. Give specific examples to demonstrate your points.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

100%--Write on *four* of the questions below. Begin each response with an introduction in which you state your general answer to the question; then support that answer with a detailed discussion of at least two literary texts. Be sure to include titles, author's names, dates, periods, styles, characters, etc. wherever appropriate.

Each response will count for 25% of the exam score.

1. What do you feel are the most important characteristics of American Puritan literature?
2. Who do you feel are the two most important American realist novelists? Why?
3. Who do you feel are the two most important American romantic poets? Why?
4. How does postmodernism differ from modernism? Choose one American postmodernist and one American modernist to use as examples.
5. What do you feel makes American literature unique among the world's literatures?

1. Please describe the core issue of the following paragraphs, give your comment on it, and also relate it to one literary work you have read thoroughly. within 300 words. (70%)

Eclecticism is the degree zero of contemporary general culture: you listen to reggae; you watch a western; you eat McDonald's at midday and local cuisine at night; you wear Paris perfume in Tokyo and dress retro in Hong Kong; knowledge is the stuff of TV game shows... Together, artist, gallery owner, critic, and public indulge one another in the Anything Goes—it is time to relax. But this realism of Anything Goes is the realism of money: in the absence of aesthetic criteria it is still possible to measure the value of works of art by the profits they realize.

The postmodern would be that which in the modern invokes the unrepresentable in presentation itself, that which refuses the consolation of correct forms, refuses the consensus of taste permitting a common experience of nostalgia for the impossible, and inquires into new presentations—not to take pleasure in them, but to better produce the feeling that there is something unrepresentable.

--from *The Postmodern Explained: Correspondence 1982-1985*,
by Jean-François Lyotard

2. Please give your comment on the following paragraph, and relate it to a current social problem you have understood fully. within 150 words. (30%)

The endeavour, begun in the eighteenth century, to rationalize the problems presented to governmental practice by the phenomena characteristic of a group of living human beings constituted as a population: health, sanitation, birth-rate, longevity, race... It seems to me that these problems cannot be dissociated from the framework of political rationality within which they appeared and developed their urgency... In a system anxious to have the respect of legal subjects and to ensure the free enterprise of individuals, how can the "population" phenomena, with its specific effects and problems, be taken into account? On behalf of what, and according to what rules, can it be managed?

--"The Birth of Biopolitics", by Michel Foucault