IV Semester B A English Core Paper Literary Criticism (ENG4B06)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who was the first literary critic who said that ”Art is twice removed from reality”?
   A- Plato
   B- Aristotle
   C- Longinus
   D- Horace

2. Who proposed that poets should be banished from the ideal Republic?
   A- Plato
   B- Aristotle
   C- Longinus
   D- Horace

3. Aristotle’s critical work is entitled
   A- Poetics
   B- Arte Poetica
   C- Art Poetique
   D- Ars Poetica

4. Who is the author of ‘Ars Poetica’?
   A- Plato
   B- Horace
   C- Aristotle
   D- Dante

5. Who is the author of the Symposium?
   A- Longinus
   B- Dante
   C- Plato
   D- Aristotle
6. Horace was a
   A- French Critic
   B- Greek Critic
   C- German Critic
   D- Roman Critic

7. Aristotle discusses the theory of Tragedy in
   A- Poetics
   B- Rhetoric
   C- Ars Poetica
   D- Art Poetique

8. How many principal sources of sublimity are there according to Longinus?
   A- Six
   B- Five
   C- Four
   D- None

9. What is the meaning of the term Hamartia as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?
   A- Working of fate against the hero
   B- Tragic end of the tragedy
   C- A weak trait in the character of the hero
   D- None

10. What is the meaning of the term Peripeteia as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?
    A- Change in the fortune of the hero from good to bad
    B- Change in the fortune of the hero from bad to good
    C- Constancy in the fortune of the hero
    D- None

11. What is the meaning of the term Anagnorisis as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?
    A- The hero’s ignorance about his tragic flaw
    B- The hero’s recognition of his tragic flaw
C- The hero’s recognition of his adversary
D- The hero’s recognition of his tragic end

12. What is denouncement?
   A- The ending of a tragedy
   B- The climax in a tragedy
   C- The climax in a comedy
   D- The ending of a comedy

13. Who is the originator of the Theory of Imitation in literature?
   A- Plato
   B- Longinus
   C- Aristotle
   D- None

14. Who was the most illustrious disciple of Socrates?
   A- Plautus
   B- Sophocles
   C- Citrus
   D- Plato

15. From where has the term Oedipus Complex Originated?
   A- Antigone
   B- Oedipus the Rex
   C- Oedipus at Cons
   D- None

16. In which of the following works Plato discusses his Theory of Poetry?
   A- Ion
   B- Apology
   C- The Republic
   D- None

17. Who is the author of a notorious book entitled The School of Abuse?
A-Stephen Gosson  
B-John Skelton  
C-Stephen Hawes  
D-Roger Ascham  

18. Philip Sidney’s Apology for Poetry is a defense of poetry against the charges brought against it by 
A- John Skelton  
B- Stephen Gosson  
C-Roger Ascham  
D-Henry Howard  

19. “It is not rhyming and versing that maketh a poet no more than a long worn maketh an advocate” whose view is this?  
A- Sidney  
B-Marlow  
C-Spenser  
D-Shakespeare  

20. What does Sidney say about the observance of the three Dramatic Unities in Drama?  
A-It is not necessary to observe them  
B-He Favours the observation  
C- They must be observed  
D-None  

21. Dryden wrote ‘An Essay of Dramatic Poesy’ is this?  
A- A poetical Work  
B- An Interlocution  
C-A drama  
D-An Essay  

22. In Dryden’s Essay of Dramatic Poesy there is four interlocutors representing four different ideologies. Which of them expresses Dryden’s own views?  
A- B-Lisideius
B-Eugenia
C-Crites
D-Neander

23. Is Dryden’s Essay of Dramatic Poesy a work of
   A- Interpretative Criticism
   B-Legislative Criticism
   C- Comparative Criticism
   D- Textual Criticism

24. Who called Dryden the Father of English Criticism?
   A- Dr. Johnson
   B- Coleridge
   C- Matthew Arnold
   D- Joseph Addison

25. Poetic Diction was taken to be the standard language for poetry in
   A- The Neo-classical Age
   B- The Victorian Age
   C- The Elizabethan Age
   D- The Romantic Age

26. “The tragic-comedy which is the product of the English theatre is one of the most monstrous inventions that ever entered into a poet’s thought” Whose view is this?
   A- Dr. Johnson’s
   B- Joseph Addison’s
   C- John Dryden’s
   D- Alexander Pope’s

27. Which of the following critics preferred Shakespeare’s Comedies to his Tragedies?
   A- B-Pope
   B- Dryden
28. Wordsworth’s Preface to the Lyrical Ballads is believed to be the Preamble to Romantic Criticism. In which year was it published?
   A-1800
   B-1789
   C-1879
   D-1875

29. Who is the author of “Biographia Literaria”?
   A- William Hazlitt
   B-P.B Shelley
   C-Dr. Johnson
   D- S T Coleridge

30. In the Life of which poet did Dr. Johnson apply the term Metaphysical School of Poetry?
   A- Donne
   B-Milton
   C-Cowley
   D-None

31. “I write in meter because I am about to use a language different from that of prose” Who says this?
   A -Coleridge
   B-Byron
   C-Keats
   D-None

32. Which of the following critics has most elaborately discussed the concept of Imagination?
   A-Freud
   B- Walter Pater
   C-Ruskin
33. Who says that “Poets are the unacknowledged legislator of the world?”
   A- Shelley
   B- Walter Peter
   C- Matthew Arnold
   D- T. S Eliot

34. Who has divided literature into two broad divisions- the literature of power and literature of knowledge.
   A- De Quincey
   B- Matthew Arnold
   C- F.R Leavis
   D- T. S Eliot

35. Who gave the concept of ‘Art for Art’s Sake’?
   A- F.R Leavis
   B- T. S Eliot
   C- Walter Pater
   D- John Keats

36. Who gave the concept of Art of Life Sake?
   A- Tennyson
   B- Matthew Arnold
   C- T.S Eliot
   D- None

37. In whose opinion” Poetry is the most highly organized form of intellectual activity?
   A- T. S Eliot
   B- D.H Lawrence
   C- G.B Shaw
   D- W. B Yeats
38. Shelley’s ‘Defence of Poetry’ was a rejoinder to
   A-Sidney’s An Apology for Poetry
   B-Dryden’s Essay f Dramatic Poetry
   C-Thomas Love Peacock’s The Four Ages of Poetry
   D-Stephen Gosson’s The Schol fo Abuse

39. Who is the author of ‘Seven Types of Ambiguity’?
   A- William Empson
   B- Stephen Spender
   C- Walter Pater
   D-Coleridge

40. Who is the author of The Sacred Wood?
   A- T.S Eliot
   B- I. A Richards
   A- Walter Pater
   D-Matthew Arnold

41. Who called Shakespeare’s Hamlet an artistic failure?
   A-I.A Richard
   B-F.R Leavis
   C-Aldous Huxley
   D- T.S Eliot

42. Matthew Arnold is the author of one of the following works. Which of the following?
   A-What is a classic
   B-Appreciations
   C-Essays in Criticism
   D-The English Comic Writers

43. Who is the author of the Principle of Literary Criticism?
   A-I.A Richard
B-William Empson
C-F.R Leavis
D- Daivd Daiches

44. Who is the author of New Criticism?
   A- I.A Richards
   B- David Daiches
   C- F.R Leavis
   D-None

45. Who is the author of The Foundation of Esthetics?
   A- Walter Pater
   B- I.A Richards
   C- Stephen Spender
   D-None

46. The term “Defamiliarization” was coined by .................
   A- Shklovsky
   B – Mathew Arnold
   A- T S Eliot
   B- William Epson

47. .......... is a concept envisaged by formalist Boris Tomashevsky
   A- Defamiliarization
   B- Motivation
   C- The Touchstone Method
   D- Close Reading

48. Who put forwarded the concept of Close reading?
   A- William Epson
   B- I A Richards
   C- F R Leavis
   D- T S Eliot

49. Who was the author of *The Well-Wrought Urn*?
A- William Epson
B-I A Richards
C-Cleanth Brooks
D-Boris Tomashevsky

50. A ……………is a self – contradictory statement
   A- paradox
   B-Irony
   C-Tension
   D –Motivation

51. ……………….is a way of writing in which what is meant is contrary to what the word appears to say.
   A- Paradox
   B-Motivation
   C-Intentional Fallacy
   D-Irony

52. Who was the author of “Lives of the Poets”?
   A- T S Eliot
   B – William Epson
   C-Philip Sidney
   D-Dr Samuel Johnson

53. “ Poetry is the art of uniting pleasure with truth, by calling imagination to the help of reason” Who says this?
   A- Dr Johnson
   B-Ben Jonson
   C-John Milton
   D-William Wordsworth

54………………defines poetry as “spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings”
   A- Wordsworth
55. Who says poetry can be defined as the “expression of the imagination”?
A –Wordsworth
B-Shelly
C-Coleridge
D-Mathew Arnold

56. Who is generally called “the first modern critic’ of the western world?
A- Mathew Arnold
B-Wordsworth
C-I A Richards
D-William Epson

57. “The true and right meaning of the words classic and classical is the class of very best poetry” Who says?
A- Shelly
B-Keats
C-Mathew Arnold
D-Wordsworth

58. Who is the author of “Anatomy of Criticism”?
A- Wimsath
B-Northrop Fry
C-Mathew Arnold
D-Frederic James

59. …………………. in Sanskrit means embellishment whereas the root alam denotes perfection
A- Alamkara
B-Rasa
C-Vynjana
D-Vakrokti

60 .............. is generally regarded as the corner stone of Indian Aesthetics
A- Alamkara
B-Rasa
C-Vibhava
D-Anubhava

61. According to ............ Rasa is evoked when the Vibhavas, Anubhavas and Vyabhicaribhavas are combined
A-Abhinavagupta
B-Mamatta
C-Bharata
D-Anandavardhana

62. Suggested language of poetry is called......................
A- Rasa
B-Anubhava
C-Dhvani
D-Vakrokti

63. Which movement is a reaction against machines, routinized killing and the belief in science?
A-Post-Modernism
B-Post-Modernism
C- Modernism
D-Magical Realism

64. A literary and intellectual movement that led writers not to imagine life as it could be, but to examine life as it was actually lived and to record what they saw around them as honestly as they could.
A- Rationalism
65. All of the following are tenets of Romanticism EXCEPT:
A- Authors valued the individual in their writing.
B- Authors looked to nature for inspiration.
C- Authors feature just themes of love.
D- Authors valued emotion and the imagination in their writing.

66. Neo-classical movements emphasized:
A- The observance of literary rules
B- The non-observance of literary rules
C- The purity of Literature
D- The function of Literature

67. .......... emphasizes reason and science over scripture (religious texts) and tradition, and believes that human beings are flawed but capable of improvement. -.
A- Humanism
B- Naturalism
C- Realism
D- Romanticism

68. The realist novel first developed in the ............... century.
A- 18th
B- 19th
C- 20th
D- 17th

69. Which movement was influenced by Darwinism, materialism, and the determinist philosophy of French critic Hyppolyte Taine?
A- Feminism
B- Realism
C- Modernism
70. The term Naturalism was coined by………….
A- T S Eliot
B-Emily Zola
C-Hyppolyte Taine
D-Steinbeck

71. The term ‘Symbolist’ was coined by…………… in the review La Vogue in 1886.
A- Jean Moréas
B-Emily Zola
C-Hyppolyte Taine
D-John Steinbeck

72. ………..reacted to broader cultural tendencies related to scientific and literary Positivism such as Realism and Naturalism, and the language of the popular press, particularly as it appeared in the form of best-sellers.
A- Modernism
B-Post-Modernism
C-Symbolism
D-Expressionism

73. Negative Capability is a term first used by English Romantic poet
A- John Keats
B-P B Shelly
C-Byron
D-Wordsworth

74. In criticism,………….is a metaphor used by Aristotle in the Poetics to describe the effects of true tragedy on the spectator.
A- Anagnorisis
B-Catharsis
C-Imitation
D-Ethos

75. ……………can be estimated as a revolt in attitude and intellectual orientation against the Neoclassicism of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

A- Realism’
B-Romanticism
C-Naturalism
D-Symbolism

76. ………………… refers to a comprehensive set of poetical mode including plot, characters, settings, season, time and place of ancient Tamilakam.

A-Akam
B-Puram
C-Thinai
D-Kappium

77. ………………is the mountainous region associated with union of lovers

A- Mullai
B-Marutham
C-Kurinji
D-Neithal

78. In which of the Thinais, season is late summer and cloudy days?

A-Mullai
B-Kurinji
C-Marutham
D-Neithal

79. Who was the deity of Neithal Thinai?

A-Seyyon
B-Mayyon
C-Sennon
D-Kadalon
80. ……………….is the forests and pasture lands with lakes and rivers
A- Mullai
B-Kurinji
C-Marutham
D-Neithal

81. ………………..is the essence of literature according to the Dhvani school.
A-Alamkara
B-Vakrokti
C-Vyanjana
D-Rasa

82. Who was the chief exponent of the school of Vakrokti?
A- Anandavardhana
B-Kuntaka
C-Bharata
D-Abhinavagupta

83. Who wrote the commentary to “Dhvanyaloka” in the name, ‘Dhanyalokalocana’?
A - Bharata
B-Anandavardhana
C-Mamatta
D-Abhinavagupta

84. Who was the author of “Dhvanyaloka”?
A-Bharata
B-Anandavardhana
C-Abhinavagupta
D-Kuntaka

85. The theory of Dhvani was promulgated by……………..
A- Bharata
86. Who is the author of the essay “The Archetypes of Literature”?  
A- Northrop Frye  
B-Jung  
C-G. Wilson Knight  
D-Richard Chase  

87. Who coined the term “Collective Unconscious”?  
A-Northrop Frye  
B-Carl Yung  
C-Freud  
D-Carl Marx  

88. ………………is the literal meaning of the word we use in general communication like sharing factual information.  
A-Sense  
B-Feelings  
C-Tone  
D-Intention  

89. In which essay T S Eliot put forward the idea of ‘dissociation of sensibility’?  
A- Tradition and Individual Talent  
B-Hamlet and his Problems  
C-The Metaphysical Poets  
D-Poetry and Drama  

90. The term ‘Objective Correlative’ was first used by ……………  
A- T S Eliot  
B-T H Hulme
C-Ezra Pound
D-Washington Allston

91. In which essay Eliot used the term ‘Objective Correlative’?
A- Tradition and Individual Talent
B-Hamlet and his Problems
C-The Metaphysical Poets
D-Poetry and Drama

92. …………………is a situation or event designed by the poet which symbolizes or objectifies a particular emotion to evoke the same emotion in the reader.
A- Dissociation of Sensibility
B-Impersonality
C-Objective Correlative
D-Unification of Sensibility

93. New Criticism was a………………literary movement
A- English
B-American
C-German
D-Russian

94. The movement New Criticism received its name from the title of ……………… book, ‘The New Criticism’
A-William Empson
B-W K Wimsatt
C-J C Ransom
D-Kenneth Burke

95. “Literary criticism is a description and evaluation of its object” Who says?
A- W K Wimsatt
B-J C Ransom
C-Cleanth Brook
96. Grand Style is a term coined by ...........
A- Mathew Arnold’
B-T S Eliot
C-W K Wimsatt
D-William Empson

97. Who wrote “Culture and Anarchy”? 
A-William Wordsworth
B-Mathew Arnold
C-P B Shelly
D –S T Coleridge

98. Who is the author of “Practical Criticism”? 
A-I A Richard
B-Mathew Arnold
C-T S Eliot
D-George Watson

99. .....................is a branch of literary criticism that concentrates on the formal or structural features of a text.
A- Modernism
B-Expressionism
C-Surrealism
D-Formalism

100. ........................is an important concept developed by formalists.
A-Literariness
B-Imitation
C-Touchstone method
D-psychoanalysis
ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. A
11. B
12. D
13. A
14. D
15. B
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. A
20. C
21. B
22. D
23. C
24. A
25. A
26. B
27. C
28. A
29. D
30. C
31. C
32. D
33. A
34. A
35. C
36. B
37. A
38. C
39. A
40. A
41. D
42. C
43. A
44. B
45. B
46. A
47. B
48. B
49. C
50. A
51. D
52. D
53. A
54. A
55. B
56. A
57. C
58. B
59. A
60. B
61. C
62. D
63. C
64. B
65. C
66. A
67. A
68. B
69. D
70. B
71. A
72. C
73. A
74. B
75. B
76. C
77. C
78. A
79. D
80. A
81. C
82. B
83. D
84. B
85. D
86. A
87. B
88. A
89. C
90. D
91. B
92. C
93. B
94. C
95. C
96. A
97. B
98. A
99. D
100. A