

S.D. Arts and Shah B.R. Commerce College, Mansa

SYBA Sem-3 Core Eng.P-203

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Who said "criticism is the art of interpreting art?"

- (a) Arnold
- (b) Walter Pater
- (c) Ruskin
- (d) Coleridge

2. According to Arnold criticism is a _____ endeavour to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world.

- (a) disinterested
- (b) brave
- (c) Useful
- (d) enlightening

3. Which of the following is not a characteristic of literary criticism?

- (a) interpretation
- (b) analysis
- (c) destruction
- (d) judgement

4. _____ defines a critic as the one who "narrates the adventures of the soul among masterpieces".

- (a) Milton
- (b) Dryden
- (c) Sidney
- (d) Anatole France

5. Etymologically the word criticism means _____.

- (a) analysis

(b) judgement

(c) evaluation

(d) agreement

6. The critical work "Essay of Dramatic Poesy" is written by _____.

(a) Carlyle

(b) Dryden

(c) Wordsworth

(d) Browning

7. Which of the following is a famous work by Dr Johnson?

(a) Biographia Literaria

(b) An apology for Poetry

8. The classical standpoint of criticism is also known as _____.

(a) dogmatic

(b) realistic

(c) historic

(d) appreciative

9. Aristotle's _____ is considered to be a piece of classical criticism.

(a) Critique

(b) Ars Poetica

(c) Poetics

(d) Revaluation

10. After the _____ criticism came out of the shackles of classical authority.

(a) Industrial Revolution

(b) French Revolution

(c) Greek Revolution

(d) World War II

11. The Romantic criticism is also referred to as _____ criticism.

- (a) naturalistic
- (b) historical
- (c) impressionistic
- (d) real

12. The Romantic form of criticism is entirely _____.

- (a) relative
- (b) objective
- (c) descriptive
- (d) subjective

13. Criticism derives its existence from _____.

- (a) life
- (b) scriptures
- (c) literature
- (d) nature

14. A literary critic should be free from _____.

- (a) disease
- (b) arrogance
- (c) greed

15. The first requisite of a critic is _____.

- (a) information
- (b) argument
- (c) knowledge
- (d) training

16. _____ said "every critic should try and possess one great literature besides his own".

- (a) Carlyle
- (b) Wordsworth
- (c) Shelley

(d) Arnold

17. _____ provided the first systematic application of critical standards to the enjoyment of English

literature.

(a) Dryden

(b) Johnson

(c) Sidney

(d) Coleridge

18. The _____ century saw the emergence of major new forms of criticism and innovative theories of literature.

(a) 18th

(b) 20th

(c) 15th

(d) 17th

19. Which of the following is not a dominant form of criticism before the Second World War?

(a) Russian Formalism

(b) Psychological Criticism

(c) Neo-classical criticism

(d) All of the above

20. The movement of Russian Formalism originated in _____.

(a) Austria

(b) Prague

(c) Poland

(d) Moscow

21. The key principles of psychoanalytical criticism are based on the views expressed by _____.

(a) Sigmund Freud

(b) Saussure

(c) Carl Jungd) biasc) Lives of the Poets

22. The term Phenomenological Criticism is applied to the theory and practice of the _____ School

of Critics.

(a) Oxford

(b) Cambridge

(c) Geneva

(d) St. Andrews

23. _____ focuses on rhetoric and the self-referential aspects of language.

(a) Structuralism

(b) Deconstruction

(c) Post-structuralism

(d) Romanticism

24. Reader Response criticism originated in _____.

(a) France

(b) India

(c) England

(d) Germany

25. Which of the following is considered to be a feminist text?

(a) A Room of One's Own

(b) The Second Sex

(c) Sexual Politics

(d) All of the above

26. The most eminent and influential writer of the Theatre of the Absurd was _____.

(a) Dr Johnson

(b) Derrida

(c) Samuel Beckett

(d) T. S. Eliot

27. The term classical literature refers to the literature written in ancient _____ .

- (a) France and Germany
- (b) Greece and Rome
- (c) Russia and China
- (d) India and Pakistan

28. Realistic fiction is opposed to _____ fiction.

- (a) classical
- (b) neo-classical
- (c) naturalistic

29. Which of the following characteristic is not associated with romanticism?

- (a) adherence to rules
- (b) love for nature
- (c) importance to imagination
- (d) emphasis on spontaneity in thought and expression

30. The qualities of literature like dignity, proportion, precision, restraint are associated with _____ .

- (a) romanticism
- (b) aestheticism
- (c) classicism
- (d) expressionism

31. The term existentialism means pertaining to _____

- (a) love
- (b) existence
- (c) outer space
- (d) violence

32. Which philosopher's thinking influenced existentialism most profoundly?

- (a) Aristotle

(b) Plato

(c) Hegel

(d) Kierkegaard

33. _____ and _____ are the two greatest exponents of literary existentialism.

(a) Longinus and Quintilian

(b) Sartre and Camus

(c) Will and Ariel Durant

(d) Aristotle and Plato

34. The term 'Theatre of the Absurd' was coined by _____.

(a) Saussure

(b) G. B. Shaw

(c) Martin Eslin

(d) T. S. Eliot

35. The French novelist Balzac's name is associated with _____.

(a) realism

(b) structuralism

(c) formalism

36. A _____ compares two things using words of comparison such as 'like' and 'as'.

(a) Pun

(b) Personification

(c) Simile

(d) Hyperbole

37. A figure of speech where two things are compared without using the words of comparison is called

_____.

(a) simile

(b) personification

(c) alliteration

(d) metaphor

38. _____ and _____ are both figures of speech based on comparison.

(a) Simile and metaphor

(b) Metonymy and synecdoche

(c) Oxymoron and antithesis

(d) Apostrophe and hyperbole

39. An _____ states two contradictory words side by side.

(a) Antithesis

(b) apostrophe

(c) oxymoron

(d) alliteration

40. _____ is animating the inanimate.

(a) Hyperbole

(b) Exaggeration

(c) Simile

(d) personification

41. _____ is the addressing of personified objects.

(a) Anti climax

(b) climax

(c) apostrophe

(d) alliteration

42. In an _____ the same sounds are repeated.

(a) apostrophe

(b) alliteration

(c) oxymoron

43. In a _____ two or more meanings of a word are conveyed.

(a) paradox

(b) parable

(c) personification

(d) pun

44. Every simile can be turned into a _____.

(a) pun

(b) metaphor

(c) apostrophe

(d) irony

45. In _____ sounds are described.

(a) interrogation

(b) litotes

(c) climax

(d) onomatopoeia

46. "My love is like a red, red rose" is an example of _____.

(a) simile

(b) metaphor

(c) hyperbole

(d) oxymoron

47. In the line "Let not ambition mock their useful toil" _____ figure of speech is used.

(a) Pathetic fallacy

(b) euphemism

(c) climax

(d) personification

48. "Milton! Thou shouldst be living at this hour" is an example of _____.

(a) epigram

(b) apostrophe

(c) metaphor

(d) simile

49. The figure of speech "antithesis" is made of two _____ words.

(a) Greek

(b) Latin

(c) French

50. Who said "Criticism stands like an interpreter between the inspired and the un-inspired"?

(A) Thomas Carlyle (B) Dr Johnson

(C) Philip Sidney (D) Matthew Arnold