

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

Multiple Choice Questions: English Core-213

1. In which book does Plato banish all poets from his ideal state?

- A. Revaluation
- B. Theology
- C. Republic
- D. Philosophy and Literature

2. Plato considers \_\_\_\_\_ to be the ultimate reality.

- A. ideas
- B. information
- C. facts
- D. thoughts

3. What are the two grounds on which Plato banishes poets?

- A. Legal and national
- B. Relevance and acceptability
- C. Metaphysical and ethical
- D. Logical and psychological

4. Why does Plato reject all arts?

- A. Because they create unrest in society
- B. Because they present the ugliness of life
- C. Because they are not philosophical
- D. Because they are removed from truth and reason

5. Which form is favoured by Plato?

- A. Poetic
- B. Dramatic

C. Narrative

D. Didactic

6. Why does Plato reject dramatic or imitative form?

A. Because it does not appeal to him

B. Because it represents evil directly

C. Because it does not appeal to emotions

D. Because it does not allow freedom to writers

7. Who said, "poetry fed and watered the passions instead of drying them up"?

A. Aristotle

B. Longinus

C. Horace

D. Plato

8. Which of the following is NOT the reason advocated by Plato for his attacks on poetry?

A. It is thrice removed from reality

B. It brings harmony in society

C. It appeals to emotion rather than reason

9. Plato suggests \_\_\_\_\_ as the test of good poetry.

A. truth

B. verbal melody

C. pleasure

D. popularity

10. What kind of art form is favoured by Plato?

A. That which leads to happiness

B. That which presents facts

C. That which contributes to the spiritual growth of people

D. That which is imitative in nature

11. Name the two works that contain Aristotle's views on literary criticism.

A. Ethics and Metaphysics

B. Rhetoric and Poetics

C. Dialogues and Republic

D. Logic and Metamorphosis

12. Which concept is central to Aristotelian logic?

A. Catharsis

B. Hubris

C. Chiasmus

D. Mimesis

13. The English word for mimesis is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. invocation

B. invitation

C. imitation

D. illumination

14. What is Aristotelian concept of imitation?

A. That it is creative, dynamic and pleasure giving

B. That it is merely an insignificant copy

C. That it is not related to human consciousness

D. That it is an imperfect reflection of reality

15. The word 'katharsis' means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. repulsion

B. purgation

C. destruction

D. imitation

16. For Aristotle, tragedy is an imitation not of men but of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. behavior

B. action

C. habits

D. lifestyle

17. What is meant by the term 'hamartia'?

A. The rise of the protagonist

B. The bravery of the protagonist

C. Moral error committed by the protagonist

D. Misunderstanding between characters

18. According to Aristotle, tragedy imitates \_\_\_\_\_.

A. weak characters

B. noble characters

C. immoral characters

D. insane characters

19. Aristotle considers comedy to be an inferior art form because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it makes people laugh

B. it imitates base characters

C. it does not have good plot

D. it is immoral

20. What are the two emotions aroused by tragedy in Aristotle's opinion?

A. Love and kindness

B. Admiration and adoration

C. Pain and disgust

D. Pity and fear

21. What, in the opinion of Aristotle, does a work of art resemble?

A. Family

B. Nature

C. Living organism

D. Painting

22. Aristotle considers \_\_\_\_\_ to be the soul of tragedy.

A. character

B. plot

C. diction

D. song

23. Who determines moral choice in tragedy according to Aristotle?

A. character

B. dialogues

C. embellishments

D. setting

24. 'Peripeteia' found in a complex plot is explained as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. death of the hero

B. end of the play

C. climax

D. reversal of the situation

25. The term 'anagnorisis' stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. judgment

B. punishment

C. recognition

D. surprise

26. In tragedy, the two emotions of pity and fear are aroused with a view to their \_\_\_\_\_.

A. hubris

B. hamartia

C. katharsis

D. anagnorisis

27. By a 'complete action' Aristotle means, it should have \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a beginning, a middle and an end

B. a good story

C. well-developed characters

D. all of the above

28. Horace was a \_\_\_\_\_ critic.

A. German

B. Italian

C. Greek

D. Roman

29. The chief critical work of Horace is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Art of Criticism

B. Ars Poetica

C. Republic

D. Rhetoric

30. Who was one of the translators of "Ars Poetica"?

A. Ben Jonson

B. Philip Sidney

C. P. B. Shelley

D. John Webster

31. What kind of a work is "Ars Poetica" written by Horace?

A. a guide to the art of literary composition

B. commentary on political situation

C. discussion on drama

D. explanation of critical concepts

32. Which of the following is NOT included in "Ars Poetica"?

A. the content of poetry

B. commentary on fine arts

C. style of poetry

D. discussion on poets

33. Horace believed that poetry should conform to the principle of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. fantasy

B. imagination

C. decorum

D. good thoughts

34. What, according to Horace, is the ultimate goal of poetry?

A. to guide other poets

B. to instruct and afford pleasure

C. to make life better

D. to develop critical thinking

35. Horace wants the theme of poetry to be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. informative and factual

B. charming and attractive

C. complex and moving

D. simple and uniform

36. Horace cites examples from \_\_\_\_\_ as the true poetic model.

A. earlier English poets

B. ancient Greek poets

C. contemporary poets

D. Renaissance Italian poets

37. According to Horace, a writer should exercise judgment in his \_\_\_\_\_.

A. choice of words

B. selection of thoughts

C. choice of the protagonist

D. imitation of life

38. Longinus is associated with the theory of the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. formalism

B. emotionalism

C. sublime

D. aesthetics

39. The true test of literature, according to Longinus, is its ability to \_\_\_\_\_ a reader to ecstasy.

A. instigate

B. transport

C. inspire

D. motivate

40. Longinus has identified \_\_\_\_\_ sources of the sublime.

A. three

B. eight

C. nine D. five