

MCQs English 313 (Literary Criticism)

- 1) Plato equated poetry with painting, and Aristotle equated it with
(A) **drama**
(B) music
(C) dance
(D) none
- 2) "Poetry is emotions recollected in tranquility." Who has defined poetry in these words?
(A) Shelley
(B) **Wordsworth**
(C) Coleridge
(D) Matthew Arnold
- 3) In what language did Shakespeare write?
a) Middle English
b) German
c) Old English
d) **Modern English**
- 4) Jane Austen wrote during this period.
a) Restoration
b) Victorian
c) Middle English
d) **Regency**
- 5) Which work was published first?
a) **Blake's "Songs of Innocence"**

- b) Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein"
- c) Lord Byron's "Don Juan"
- d) Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe"

6) Which of the following works was written before the all-important Battle of Hastings?

- a) **Beowulf**
- b) Canterbury Tales
- c) The Domesday Book
- d) Sons and Lovers

7) Who wrote first?

- a) George Eliot
- b) Christopher Marlowe
- c) **Howard, Earl of Surrey**
- d) William Shakespeare

8) Which work was completed last?

- a) **John Milton's "Paradise Lost"**
- b) George Herbert's "The Temple"
- c) William Shakespeare's "Tempest"
- d) Ben Jonson's "Volpone"

9) One of these men did NOT write during the Restoration period. Who?

- a) John Milton
- b) Thomas Otway
- c) **Sir Walter Scott**
- d) John Dryden

10) The Bronte sisters wrote during this period.

- a) Regency
- b) Restoration
- c) Romantic
- d) **Victorian**

11) Which of the following poets wrote during the Victorian period but was not published until the 20th century?

- a) Christina Rossetti

- b) **Gerard Manley Hopkins**
- c) Elizabeth Barret Browning
- d) Ted Hughes

12) This work was NOT originally published in the 20th Century.

- a) Henry James's "The Ambassadors"
- b) **Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"**
- c) E.M. Forster's "A Room With A View"
- d) Virginia Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway"

13) Which poet did NOT write during the 16th century?

- a) John Skelton
- b) William Shakespeare
- c) Sir Thomas Wyatt
- d) **Thomas Carew**

14) Historical events often influence literature. Which of the following did NOT occur during the Restoration period?

- a) Charles II was restored to the throne
- b) **The French Revolution**
- c) The Great Fire of London
- d) The Exclusion Bill Crisis

15) He was not a Renaissance writer.

- a) William Shakespeare
- b) Sir Philip Sidney
- c) Christopher Marlowe
- d) **Sir Thomas Malory**

16) Which of the following literary sub-periods does NOT fall under the Neoclassical Period?

- a) The Restoration
- b) **Jacobean Age**
- c) The Augustan Age
- d) The Age of Sensibility

17) Which of the following periods of English literature came last?

- a) The Elizabethan Age
- b) **The Commonwealth Period**
- c) The Jacobean Age

d) The Middle English Period

18) This work was written before the other three choices.

a) **Bede's "An Ecclesiastical History of the English People"**

b) Julian of Norwich's "Book of Showings"

c) Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"

d) Sir Thomas More's "Utopia"

19) Which of the following writers would be an appropriate subject for a class on "The Literature of the British Empire"?

a) Rudyard Kipling

b) Edward Fitzgerald

c) Charlotte Bronte

d) **Any of these**

20) World War I affected the writing of many authors. Which of the following poets would not have been touched by that event?

a) T.S. Eliot

b) Siegfried Sassoon

c) Wilfred Owen

d) **Oscar Wilde**

21) The period of maturation, intellectual growth and social graces during the Renaissance is called the:

A) aristocracy

B) New Age

C) Reformation

D) **Enlightenment**

22) The most popular French playwright, Jean Baptiste Poquelin, is known as:

A) Caleron

B) Corneille

C) Couperin

D) **Moliere**

23) The first Englishwoman to earn her living as a playwright was

A) Nell Gwynn

B) **Aphra Behn**

C) Lady Teazle

D) Ann Hathaway

24) Aristotle and Plato belong to ____ phase of criticism.

- (A) **Hellenic**
- (B) Hellenistic
- (C) Renaissance
- (D) Graeco-Roman

25) Who was the first literary critic who said that “Art is twice removed from reality”?

- (A) **Plato**
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Longinus
- (D) Horace

26) ‘On Translating Homer’ is written by

- (A) **Mathew Arnold**
- (B) Walter Pater
- (C) T. S. Eliot
- (D) William Hazlitt

27) Who proposed that poets should be banished from the ideal Republic?

- (A) **Plato**
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Sir Philip Sidney
- (D) Sir Thomas More

28) Who considers poetry ‘a mother of lies’

- (A) Aristotle
- (B) **Plato**
- (C) Pope
- (D) Stephen Gosson

29) Aristotle’s critical work is entitled:

- (A) Ars Poetica
- (B) **Poetics**
- (C) De Arte Poetica
- (D) Art Poetique

30) Who is the author of Ars Poetica?

- (A) Plato
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) **Horace**
- (D) Longinus

31). Who is the author of Symposium?

- (A) Aristotle
- (B) Dante

- (C) Longinus
- (D) **Plato**

32) To whom “poetry is the spontaneous over-flow of powerful passion.”

- (A) Keats
- (B) Shelley
- (C) **Wordsworth**
- (D) Coleridge

33). Horace was a:

- (A) Greek Critic
- (B) **Roman Critic**
- (C) French Critic
- (D) German Critic

34). Aristotle discusses the theory of Tragedy in :

- (A) Art Poetique
- (B) **Poetics**
- (C) Rhetoric
- (D) Ars Poetica

35) How many principal sources of sublimity are there according to Longinus?

- (A) Three
- (B) Four
- (C) **Five**
- (D) Six

36) What is the meaning of the term Hamartia as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?

- (A) Tragic end of the tragedy
- (B) Working of fate against the hero
- (C) **A weak trait in the character of the hero**
- (D) A strong quality in the character of the hero

37) Who 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 bad to good
- (B) **Change in the fortune of the hero from good to bad**
- (C) Constancy in the fortune of the hero
- (D) Fluctuations occurring in the fortune of the hero

38) What is the meaning of the term Anagnorisis as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?

- (A) **The hero's recognition of his tragic flaw**
- (B) The hero's ignorance about his tragic flaw
- (C) The hero's recognition of his adversary
- (D) The hero's recognition of his tragic end

39) What is denouement?

- (A) The ending of a tragedy
- (B) **The ending of a comedy**
- (C) The climax in a tragedy
- (D) The climax in a comedy

40) Who was the originator of the Theory of Imitation in Literature?

- (A) Longinus
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) **Plato**
- (D) Horace

41) Who made a difference between 'poetry' and 'poem'?

- (A) **Coleridge**
- (B) Addison
- (C) Arnold
- (D) Eliot

42) Who was the most illustrious pupil of Plato?

- (A) **Aristotle**
- (B) Longinus
- (C) Aristophanes
- (D) Socrates

43) Who was the most illustrious disciple of Socrates?

- (A) Sophocles
- (B) Plautus
- (C) **Plato**
- (D) Critus

44) From where has the term Oedipus Complex originated?

- (A) **Oedipus the Rex**
- (B) Oedipus at Colonus
- (C) Antigone
- (D) Jocasta, the Queen of Thebes

45) The term Electra Complex has originated from a tragedy entitled Electra. Who is the author of his tragedy?

- (A) Aeschylus
- (B) **Sophocles**
- (C) Euripides
- (D) Seneca

46) Who remarked, "Spenser write no language."

- (A) Pope
- (B) Arnold

- (C) Dr. Jhonson
- (D) **Ben Jonson**

47) In which of the following works Plato discusses his Theory of Poetry?

- (A) Apology
- (B) Ion
- (C) **The Republic**
- (D) Phaedrus

48) Who is the author of the notorious book entitled The School of Abuse?

- (A) Roger Ascham
- (B) Stephen Hawes
- (C) John Skelton
- (D) **Stephen Gosson**

49) When was Thomas Stearns Eliot born?

- (A) 9 March 1881
- (B) 21 April 1896
- (C) **26 September 1888**
- (D) 30 November 1885

50) Harold Nicholson described which poet as 'Very yellow and glum. Perfect manners'?

- (A) E.E. Cummings
- (B) **T. S. Elliot**
- (C) John Greenleaf Whittier
- (D) Walt Whitman