

BA ENGLISH CORE -AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

FOR PRIVATE REGISTRATION TO BA ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

1. The definitions of literature usually include adjectives such as 'artistic' and 'aesthetic' to:

- a) Illustrate the scope and vastness of the discourse
- b) Distinguish literary works from texts of everyday use
- c) Illustrate how words and sentences form a meaningful and coherent text
- d) To investigate the conditions of production and reception of text

2. Which is the earliest manifestation of the human wish to leave behind a trace of oneself?

- a) Earliest record of written documents
- b) Oral literature
- c) Prehistoric paintings in caves
- d) Rites and rituals

3. The predecessor of literary expression was:

- a) Iconoclasm
- b) Earliest record of written documents
- c) Oral poetry
- d) Religious rituals

4. Only in which traditional literary genre does the union between the spoken word and visual expression survives?

- a) Poetry
- b) Drama
- c) Painting
- d) Novel

5. The criteria of classification in literature to distinguish various genres are called:

- a) Poetics
- b) Literary history
- c) Literary criticism
- d) Discourse

6. Which genre among the following is considered as a precursor to modern novel i.e., prose fiction?

- a) Short story
- b) Poetry
- c) Novella
- d) Epic

7. The literary phenomenon referring to a variety of written and oral manifestations which share common thematic or structural features is:

- a) Discourse
- b) Genre
- c) Text type
- d) Non- canonical writings

8. In literary studies primary source denotes:

- a) Texts from all literary genres
- b) Articles and book reviews
- c) All forms of published journals
- d) Essays published as anthologies

9. An anthology published in honor of a famous researcher is called a:

- a) Journal
- b) Monograph
- c) Festschrift

d) Collections

10. The dissertations and scholarly books published by a university press belong to:

a) Festschrift

b) Journal

c) Thesis

d) Monographs

11. Critical apparatus does not include:

a) Bibliography

b) Footnotes

c) Index

d) Paraphrase

12. The literary essays of seventeenth and eighteenth century do not fit into the modern classification of primary and secondary source because:

a) They does not exhibit the characteristics of either primary or secondary sources

b) They show features of both primary and secondary sources

c) They were highly intellectual pieces

d) All of the above

13. Why did 'Pale Fire' by Vladimir Nabokov imparted confusion of text types in American literature?

a) Because that doesn't exhibit a primary source

b) Because it comprises of a poem at its centre and other parts which has characteristics of scholarly treatise

c) Because the author included footnotes in the primary text

d) Because it is written wholly in verses

14. Novel as a genre emerged in England in?

a. 16th century

b. 14th century

c. 18th century

d. 19th century

15. Which are the precursors of novel?

a. epic and drama b. drama and ballad c. Romance and drama d. romance and epic.

16. Why is romance considered to be the precursor of novel?

a. written in prose b. focused plot and point of view c. has a hero and heroine

d. third person narrative voice.

17. Which early novel is known as “comic epic poem in prose” ?

a. Don Quixote b. Clarissa c. Pamela d. Joseph Andrews.

18. What are the identifying characteristics of novel?

a. realism and Individualism b. realism and socialism

c. Realism and naturalism d. naturalism and individualism

19. Picaresque novel deals with?

a. womaniser b. a vagrant rogue c. A murderer d. a soldier

20. Novel on education is called?

a. Bildungsroman b. Künstlerroman c. Epistolary d. Picaresque

21. Who is known as the father of historical novel?

a. Daniel Defoe b. Walter Scott c. Jonathan Swift d. George Eliot.

22. Which are the earliest journals produced in England?

a. Blackwoods and The Review b. Tatler and Spectator c. The Gazette and The critic

d. Gentlemen’s Magazine and New Yorker.

23. The action of the short story begins ?

a. With beginning b. close to the climax c. With the climax

d. with the denouement.

24. Identify the chronological development of the ideal traditional plot from the following?

a. Complication-resolution-exposition-climax

- b. exposition-resolution-complication-climax.
- c. Exposition-climax-complication-resolution.
- d. exposition-complication-turning point-resolution.

25. What is a type character?

- a. complex traits
- b. one specific trait
- c. Highly individualised
- d. character development obvious

26. What is point of view?

- a. the vision of a novel
- b. vision of the writer
- c. The narrative perspective
- d. type of characterisation.

27. What is omniscient point of view?

- a. Narration through participating figure
- b. Presenting action from an all knowing God-like perspective.
- c. Characters in the work reveal the plot
- d. None of these.

28. Ishmael describing the mysterious protagonist Ahab in Melville's novel 'Moby Dick' shows:

- a) Protagonist as the first person narrator
- b) Figural narrative situation
- c) A minor character introduced as first person narrator
- d) Stream of consciousness technique

29. The text may shift from exterior aspects of the plot to the inner world of a character, then the narrative technique is known as:

- a) Protagonist as the first person narrator
- b) Figural narrative situation
- c) Stream of consciousness technique
- d) Point of view

30. Molly Bloom is a character in:

- a) James Joyce's 'Ulysses'
- b) Virginia Woolf's 'Mrs. Dalloway'

c) William Faulkner's 'The Sound and the Fury'

d) Margaret Atwood's 'The Edible Women'

31. The simultaneous projection of different perspectives in the characterization of a figure in a literary text is:

a) Cubism

b) Realism

c) Materialism

d) Liberalism

32. The genre ballad is included in:

a) Narrative poetry

b) Lyric poetry

c) The romance

d) Short lyric

33. Which word in the following is an example for onomatopoeia?

a) Sing

b) Buzz

c) Loud

c) Labor

34. The poem "When Lilacs in the Dooryard Bloom'd" is

a) An Ode

b) An epic

c) An elegy

d) A sonnet

35. A predominantly visual component of a text is called:

a) Hyperbole

- b) Imagery
- c) Epithet
- d) Epic

36. Images serve the function of symbol when:

- a) When the ballad assumes a position between the epic and lyric
- b) When the themes remains abstract inexpression
- c) When the images refer to a meaning beyond the material object
- d) When one thing in poetry is compared with another

37. "O my Love is like a red, red rose" is a:

- a) Metaphor
- b) Simile
- c) Conventional symbol
- d) Imagism

38. "To see a world in a grain of sand/ And a heaven in a wild flower" is:

- a) Metaphor
- b) Simile
- c) Conventional symbol
- d) Personification

39. "Thou still unravished bride of quietness/ Thou foster child of silence and slow time" who is being addressed here I these lines from Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn"?

- a) Silence
- b) Time
- c) Urn
- d) Bride

40. Which twentieth century American poet said that poetry should achieve the outmost clarity of expression without the use of adornment?

- a) Edgar Allen Poe
- b) T.S. Eliot
- c) Ezra Pound
- d) James Joyce

41. *Haikuis*:

- a) A condensed form of poetic composition, with three lines
- b) A poetic composition which emphasizes the pictorial character
- c) A concrete composition with an abstract theme
- d) None of the above

42. George Herbert's poem 'The Altar' is;

- a) A picture poem
- b) A haiku
- c) A ballad
- d) A sonnet

43. The smallest elements of meter are:

- a) Rhymes
- b) Syllables
- c) Phonemes
- d) Metrical Feet

44. Division of lines of poetry into syllables and identifying the stressed and the unstressed syllables are called:

- a) Chiasmus
- b) Iambus
- c) Scansion
- d) Feet

45. Dactyl is:

- a) An unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable
- b) A stressed syllable followed by an unstressed syllable
- c) Two unstressed syllable followed by one stressed syllable
- d) One stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllable

46. Iambic hexameter is also called an:

- a) Alexandrine
- b) Blank verse
- c) Rhyme royal
- d) Spenserian stanza

47. When a vowel sound is repeated at the beginning of two words in a line it is:

- a) Alliteration
- b) Rhyme
- c) Assonance
- d) End rhyme

48. Tercets contain:

- a) Three lines
- b) Six lines
- c) Four lines
- d) Eight lines

49. Which author in which of his work characterizes tragedy as: 'a representation of an action that is heroic and complete'?

- a) William Congreve in 'The Way of the World'
- b) John Dryden in 'All for Love'
- c) Tom Stoppard in 'Travesties'

d) Aristotle in Poetics

50. The form of drama which is not meant for stage is known as:

a) Restoration comedy

b) Miracle plays

c) Closet drama

d) ND [Not for Direction] plays

51. The open air theatre which included *orchestra* and *skenein* in classical Greek drama is called:

a) Elizabethan theatre

b) Theatre of the absurd

c) Amphitheatre

d) Proscenium stage

52. Not the impersonation but the internal identification is required in:

a) Expressionism

b) Absurd plays

c) Internal method

d) Stock characters

53. In comical dramas certain character types reappear like a boastful soldier or the crafty servant, they are called:

a) *Dramatis personae*

b) Round characters

c) Flat characters

d) Stock characters

54. There are active experimentations in the field of theatre; experiment with stage forms, audience, performance etc., in England these experimental forms are termed as:

a) Off- Broadway theatre

b) Off-off- Broadway theatre

- c) Fringe theatre
- d) Proscenium theatre

55. Billy Wilder's 'Double Indemnity' is an example of:

- a) Italian neo-realist films
- b) Film stock
- c) Film noir
- d) Proscenium theatre

56. Which among the following is the film technique which creates effects similar to simile and metaphor in literature?

- a) Editing
- b) Framing
- c) Flash back
- d) Montage

57. Jim Jarmusch uses the narrative technique of time indicators of a twentieth century novel in his film 'Mystery Train', the work is?

- a) Virginia Woolf's 'Mrs Dalloway'
- b) Stanley Kubrick's '2001: A Space Odyssey'
- c) Robert Montgomery's 'Lady in the Lake'
- d) Jonathan Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels'

58. Using flashbacks in films shows:

- a) Acoustic dimension
- b) Temporal dimension
- c) Spatial dimension
- d) Both temporal and spatial dimension

59. The French term 'Mise-en-scene' literally means:

- a) Low angle shots

- b) To place on stage
- c) Montage
- d) Defamiliarisation

60. When a person is filmed from low angle, then he:

- a) Gets more attention in the shot
- b) Gets prominence in the shot
- c) Appears closer
- d) Appears taller

61. The most obvious difference between film and drama is that:

- a) Film is recorded
- b) Drama can be much longer than usual films
- c) The canvas of film is broader compared to theatre
- d) Technologies favour films

62. Sergei Eisenstein is:

- a) American filmmaker
- b) German filmmaker
- c) French director
- d) Russian filmmaker

63. Theatrical performance is called a unique event because?

- a) It eludes repetition
- b) It is mechanically reproducible
- c) It can be viewed from all sides
- d) All of the above

64. Why are films compared to novels?

- a) Because they can use same narratives

- b) Because they are flexible to the receiver
- c) Because they can be repeatedly read
- d) Because they can include as much characters as they want

65. Which is the oldest period in the history of English literature?

- a. Romantic Period b. Anglo-Saxon Period
- c. Middle English Period d. Victorian Age

66. The Year of Norman Conquest?

- a. 1066 b. 1077 C. 1088 D. 1026

67. Which is the only epic written in the Old English period?

- a. Paradise Lost b. Seafarer c. Beowulf d. The Wanderer.

68. Chaucer's Canterbury Tales was written in?

- a. Old English Period b. Middle English Period
- b. c. Renaissance d. Romantic Period

69. John Lyly's Euphues is?

- a. Prose comedy b. verse comedy c. Prose romance d. epic

70. Elizabethan Age and the flourish of English drama came to a close with?

- a. Oliver Cromwell's Common Wealth b. death of Shakespeare
- c. Death of Sidney. beheading of Charles I

71. what is the significant feature of 18th century English literature?

- a. nature poetry b. simplicity c. Adherence to classical model d. French influence.

72. Which literary period is regarded as the first literary phenomenon on the North American continent?

- a. puritan Age b. period of transcendentalism c. Romantic period d. period of Realism.

73. Identify the poet who does not belong to romantic poetry?

a. Shelly b. Keats c. Dryden d. Blake

74. What is the most important aspect of transcendentalism?

- a. philosophy providing the key to natural phenomena
- b. nature providing the key to philosophical understanding.
- c. Exploration of scientific phenomena
- d. Realism based on science

75. Which of the following feature belongs to Modernism?

- a. truthful portrayal of reality
- b. stream of consciousness
- c. Chronological development of plot
- d. reality through language.

76. "Minority" Literatures do not include

- a. gay literature
- b. African Literature
- c. British Literature
- d. Lesbian Literature.

77. The term "Hermeneutics" is originally associated with

- a. Biblical Scholarship
- b. legal interpretation
- c. Study of Koran
- d. none of these

78. Literary Theory focuses on

- a. analysis of the primary material
- b. interpretation of the setting
- c. Methods used in the interpretation of primary material
- d. philosophical reading of the primary material.

79. Identify the theoretical school which does not belong to a text based approach

- a. Philology
- b. Rhetoric
- c. Psychoanalytic criticism
- d. Semiotics

80. Reader oriented theoretical approaches focus on?

- a. materiality of the text
- b. reception of text
- c. On the author
- d. historical background

81. Concordance is the most extreme form of development of?

a. Stylistics b. Philology c. Rhetoric d. semantics

82. Philology in literary criticism denotes

a. editorial problems and editions b. grammatical feature

c. Socio-political factors d. none of these

83. Which of the following is not related to Stylistics?

a. lexis b. acoustic elements c. Rhetoric figures d. point of view

84. The basis for 20th century formalist movement in the study of literature is laid by?

a. Plato

b. Aristotle

c. Socrates

d. Dryden

85. The term “literariness” explaining the form of a text was coined by

a. Roland Barthes b. Victor Shklovsky c. Roman Jakobson d. Levi Strauss

86. The Formalist tool of ‘Defamiliarization’ was introduced by

a. Roman Jakobson b. Roland Barthes c. Victor Shklovsky d. Vladimir Propp

87. How does defamiliarisation anticipate alienation effect?

a. both are related to theatre b. foregrounds the self-reflexive elements of a work

c. Literary devices d. Defamiliarization alienates reader.

88. *The Golden Bough* by James Frazer is a work of

a. Defamiliarization b. Rhetoric c. Metafiction d. myth criticism

89. Archetypes refer to?

a. primordial images b. myths of motherhood c. Metonyms d. repressed images in psyche

90. Who initiated the school of New Criticism?

a. W. K Wimsatt and Allen Tate b. Jakobson and Propp c. Wolfgang Iser d. Gramsci

91. New Criticism Focuses only on

- a. the author
- b. source studies
- c. Literary text alone
- d. evaluative critique.

92. Affective fallacy means?

- a. fallacy by referring to the emotional reaction of the reader
- b. fallacy by referring to the intellectual reaction
- c. fallacy by referring to the intention of the author.
- d. fallacy of conscious reading

93. Close Reading is the method advocated by

- a. formalists
- b. structuralist
- c. New Critics
- d. Marxists

94. 'Signified' refers to

- a. the verbal image
- b. the mental image
- c. Mental clues used for imagination
- d. none of these

95. Semiotics is the study of

- a. structure
- B. Meaning
- c. Signs
- d. genre

96. Biographical criticism links

- a. literary text and the biography of the author
- b. biography of the author and social setting
- c. Biography and the narrative strategy.
- d. literary text with the age

97. Psychoanalytic Criticism offers the possibility of applying psychological principles on

- a. the author
- b. the characters
- c. Both the characters and the author
- d. influences of the author

98. Psychoanalytic Criticism is mostly influenced by the principles of

- a. Jung and Freud b. Freud and Lacan
- c. Skinner and Lacan d. Jung and Lacan

99. Reader-Response Theory postulates

- a. There is only one 'text'
- b. There is no 'text'
- c. Two texts; 'Text' as written by the author and as read by the reader
- d. there are as many texts as the readers.

100. The Frankfurt School of Critics include

- a. Marx and Lucas b. Adorno and Habermas c. Gramsci and Marx d. Marx and Gramsci

ANSWER KEY

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