

Multiple Choice Questions

Literary Criticism and Theory

1. Plato is the disciple of.....
A. Crito B. Heraclitus C. Socrates D. Democritus
2. Which of the following pre- Socratic philosopher influenced Plato?
A. Heraclitus B. Democritus C. Protagoras D. Crito
3. Which philosopher said that “everything in the universe is in a state of flux”?
A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Socrates D. Heraclitus
4. Who propounded the dialectical method of pursuing truth?
A. Plato B. Socrates C. Aristotle D. Heraclitus
5. In which form did Plato present his philosophy?
A. Written B. Oral C. Dialogue D. Pictorial
6. Which among the following is **Not** a dialogue by Plato?
A. *Ion* B. *Apology* C. *Symposium* D. *Poetics*
7. Plato expounded his theory of Forms in and
A. *Ion* and *Apology* B. *Phaedo* and *The Republic* C. *Lysis* and *Gorgias* D. *Meno* and *The Republic*
8. According Plato reality exists in
A. The External world B. The Realm of pure forms C. The world of reason D. World of Imagination.
9. Who is a rhapsode?
A. Dancer B. Spectator C. Interpreter who explains ideas D. Medium through which God speaks
10. Which according to Plato is a divorce from reason?
A. Philosophy B. Rhetoric C. Poetry D. Logic
11. In which book does Plato banish the poets?
A. *Ion* B. *Symposium* C. *Apology* D. *The Republic*
12. Who advocates an open and strict censorship of poetry?
A. Plato B. Socrates C. Aristotle D. Heraclitus
13. To which discipline does Plato associate poetry?
A. Philosophy B. Logic C. Democracy D. Art
14. According to Plato reality exists in ...levels?
A. Two B. Seven C. Five D. Three
15. According to Plato poetry is
A. Imitation of an imitation B. Imitation of reality C. Imitation of the world D. Imitation of the Divine
16. Plato’s influence is mostly evident in.....
A. Movement poets B. Metaphysical poets C. War Poets D. Romantic Poets
17. Who argued against Plato’s theory of forms for the first time?
A. Aristotle B. Socrates C. Hegel D. Kant
18. Which is the school established by Plato?
A. Lyceum B. Academy C. Athens D. Socratic School
19. Who is regarded as the most brilliant student of Plato?

- A. Democritus B. Protagoras C. Aristotle D. Crito
20. Who was the tutor of Alexander?
A. Democritus B. Protagoras C. Aristotle D. Socrates
21. Which is the school founded by Aristotle?
A. Lyceum B. Academy C. Athens D. Socratic School
22. What is the central concept of Aristotle's *Metaphysics* and logic?
A. Substance B. Imagination C. Forms D. Reason
23. In which work does Aristotle make the distinction between primary and secondary substance
A. *Poetics* B. *Metaphysics* C. *Topics* D. *Categories*
24. Which of the following is an example of primary substance?
A. Group of horses B. A particular horse C. Painting of horses D. Sculpture of horse
25. Which of the following is an example of secondary substance?
A. Horse B. Cuckoo C. Animal D. Birch
26. According to Aristotle what is the source of knowledge?
A. Mind B. Senses C. Thought D. Dream
27. According to Aristotle reality exists.....
A. in the idealistic world B. in the world of forms C. in the world of imagination D. in the external world
28. What is the term that Aristotle use for logic?
A. Analytics B. Categories C. Forms D. Reasoning
29. Aristotle's works on Logic are collectively known as
A. Analytics B. Categories C. Forms D. Organon
30. What is the basis of Aristotelian logic?
A. Analytics B. Categories C. Syllogism D. Organon
31. Which is Aristotle's theoretical treatise on the nature and functions of poetry?
A. *Metaphysics* B. *Topics* C. *Categories* D. *Poetics*
32. The two notions which form the core of Aristotle's *Poetics* are..... and
A. Imitation and action B. Imitation and Imagination C. Reason and action D. Logic and action
33. What does art imitate according to Aristotle?
A. External World B. Human action C. Human Thought D. World of imagination
34. According to Aristotle tragedy represents men.....
A. As they are B. Worse than the norm C. Better than the norm D. As perfect
35. Which are the two ways to represent action according to Aristotle?
A. Narration and telling B. Action and mime C. Graphics and Narration D. Narration and dramatic representation
36. According Aristotle history narrates events
A. That have actually happened B. That may happen C. That will happen D. That must happen
37. According Aristotle poetry is
A. Less philosophical than history B. More philosophical than history C. More accurate than history D. Less imaginative than history
38. According Aristotle poetry gives...
A. Particular Facts B. Particular truths C. General truths D. General facts
39. Where does Aristotle define tragedy?
A. *Poetics* B. *Metaphysics* C. *Topics* D. *Politics*

40. What is the effect of tragedy on the audience?
A. Anagnorisis B. Peripeteia C. Hamartia D. Katharsis
41. According Aristotleis the soul of tragedy?
A. Character B. Plot C. Diction D. Spectacle
42. Which play is the example of complex plot According Aristotle?
A. Antigone B. Agamemnon C. Oedipus Rex D. Frogs
43. Which is the term that Aristotle uses for the sudden reversal of action?
A. Anagnorisis B. Peripeteia C. Hamartia D. Katharsis
44. Which is the term that Aristotle uses for the recognition of truth?
A. Anagnorisis B. Peripeteia C. Hamartia D. Katharsis
45. The term hamartia is taken from...
A. Smithy B. Hunting C. Swimming D. Archery
46. The meaning of the term Hamartia is ...
A. To make a choice B. To find truth C. To miss the mark D. To follow morality
47. Which school of critics rekindled an interest in Aristotle in the 20th century?
A. Yale school B. Chicago school C. Frankfurt school D. Annals school
48. Who is the author of On the Sublime?
A. Longinus B. Horace C. Plato D. Demosthenes
49. What is the term that Longinus use to denote excellence in language that leads to ecstasy?
A. Grandeur B. Loftiness C. Splendour D. Sublimity
50. What is parenthyrsus?
A. False morality B. Prejudice C. False sentiment D. True sentiment.
51. Who called Longinus a romantic critic?
A. Allan Tate B. Scott James C. Northrop Frye D. Arnold
52. Which of the following is an example of sublimity according to Longinus?
A. *The Iliad* B. *The Odyssey* C. *The Aeneid* D. *Frogs*
53. Who is known as the father of English criticism?
A. Sydney B. Dr. Johnson C. Pope D. Dryden
54. Who called John Dryden the father of English Criticism?
A. Arnold B. Dr. Johnson C. Coleridge D. T S Eliot
55. Who is the author of An Essay on Dramatic Poesy?
A. Sydney B. Dr. Johnson C. Dryden D. Addison
56. Maximum time frame allowed according to the unity of time is....
A. 24 hours B. 3 hours C. 5 Hours D.12 Hours
57. Which is the second unity according to Dryden?
A. Unity of time B. Unity of Action C. Unity of Place D. None of the Above
58. According to the unity of place, ideally.....
A. Each scene should be enacted at a different place
B. All the scenes should be enacted upon the same place
C. Majority of the scenes should be enacted upon the same place
D. Half of the scenes should be enacted upon the same place
59. Which is the third unity?
A. Unity of action B. Unity of place C. Unity of time D. None of the above
60. The Romantic Movement was initiated by the publication of....

A. *Songs of Experience* B. *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* C. *Songs of Innocence* D. *Lyrical Ballads*

61. *Lyrical Ballads* was published in the year...
A. 1800 B. 1802 C. 1798 D. 1799
62. The Preface to the *Lyrical Ballads* was first added inedition
A. 1800 B. 1802 C. 1798 D. 1799
63. For his poems in the *Lyrical Ballads* Wordsworth chose incidents and situations from....
A. Imagination B. Common life C. City life D. Life of the nobility
64. Who is the author of *The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner*?
A. Shelley B. Byron C. Wordsworth D. Coleridge
65. Who is the author of *Lucy Poems*?
A. Shelley B. Byron C. Wordsworth D. Coleridge
66. Who defined poetry as 'the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings'?
A. Keats B. Byron C. Wordsworth D. Coleridge
67. Which of the following poem is not included in the *Lyrical Ballads*
A. *Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner* B. *The Thorn* C. *Idiot Boy* D. *Dejection an Ode*
68. Who is the author of the essay *The Study of Poetry*?
A. Sydney B. Arnold C. T S Eliot D. F R Leavis
69. Who among the following is **not** a Victorian poet?
A. Robert Burns B. Tennyson C. Browning D. Arnold
70. Who defined poetry as 'a criticism of life'?
A. Eliot B. Shelley C. Wordsworth D. Arnold
71. According to Arnold poetry is substitute for...
A. Morality B. Philosophy C. Religion D. Life
72. Who called poetry "the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge"
A. Eliot B. Wordsworth C. Keats D. Arnold
73. Which are the two estimates that supersede the real estimate of poetry according to Arnold?
A. Historic estimate and personal estimate B. Historic estimate and moral estimate
C. Structural estimate and personal estimate D. Historic estimate and traditional estimate
74. Who wrote "Dover Beach"?
A. Sydney B. Arnold C. T S Eliot D. F R Leavis
75. Who wrote *The Waste Land*?
A. Auden B. Yeats C. Spender D. Eliot
76. Who coined the critical term objective correlative?
A. I A Richards B. William Empson C. T S Eliot D. F R Leavis
77. Who coined the term dissociation of sensibility?
A. John Donne B. T S Eliot C. Grierson D. Virginia Woolf
78. Who revived an interest in the metaphysical poets through an edited collection of their poems in 20th century?
A. Grierson B. T S Eliot C. Maud Bodkin D. Frazer
79. The theory of impersonality in poetry was propounded by...
A. I A Richards B. William Empson C. T S Eliot D. F R Leavis
80. Who among the following is not a metaphysical poet?
A. John Donne B. Cleveland C. Cowley D. Thomas Grey

81. Who said that in the poems of the metaphysical poets “the most heterogeneous ideas are yoked by violence together”?
- A. Dr. Johnson B. Dryden C. Grierson D. T S Eliot
82. “A thought to ...was an experience; it modified his sensibility”
- A. Marvel B. Donne C. Herbert D. Cowley
83. Who according to Eliot are the poets who think but “do not feel their thought as immediately as the odour of a rose”?
- A. Wordsworth and Coleridge B. Keats and Shelley C. Tennyson and Browning D. Arnold and Housman
84. Which poet according to Eliot aggravated the dissociation of sensibility?
- A. Wordsworth and Coleridge B. Keats and Shelley C. Tennyson and Browning D. Milton and Dryden
85. Who wrote the essay ‘The Tradition and Individual Talent’?
- A. Arnold B. F R Leavis C. T S Eliot D. Brecht
86. Who argued that all mental systems are the products of real social and economic existence?
- A. Brecht B. Marx C. Angels D. Gramsci
87. Who made the ‘base/superstructure’ model of socio economic relations?
- A. Marx B. Galileo C. Bacon D. Hobbes
88. Soviet socialist realism rejected....art
- A. Realist B. Romantic C. Socialist D. Modernist
89. Which Marxist critic employed the term ‘reflection’?
- A. Brecht B. Engels C. Lukacs D. Gramsci
90. Who rejected naturalism and advocated realism as a truer reflection of reality?
- A. Benjamin B. Lukacs C. Adorno D. Balzac
91. Who advocated alienation effect rejecting the tradition of Aristotelian theater?
- A. Brecht B. Lukacs C. Kafka D. Benjamin
92. Who among the following is not a member of The Frankfurt School?
- A. Adorno B. Horkheimer C. Lukacs D. Marcuse
93. Who among the following argued that culture is ‘a whole way of life’?
- A. Walter Benjamin B. Terry Eagleton C. Fredric Jameson D. Raymond Williams
94. Cultural materialism is associated with -----
- A. Karl Radek B. Raymond Williams C. Bertolt Brecht. D. Walter Benjamin
95. Who is the author of *Postmodernism or the Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism*?
- A. Terry Eagleton B. Walter Benjamin C. Herbert Marcuse D. Fredric Jameson
96. Freud’s theories depend upon the notion of -----
- A. The unconscious B. the conscious mind C. the archetypes D. the imaginary
97. According to Freud, the process by which unresolved conflicts, desires and past events are forced out of conscious awareness into the realm of the unconscious is known as - - - -
- A. Sublimation B. repression C. transference D. projection
98. What is the Freudian term for the process by which the repressed material is ‘promoted’ into something grander or is disguised as something ‘noble’?
- A. Sublimation B. repression C. transference D. projection
99. In Freudian psychology *ego* roughly corresponds to - - - -
- A. The subconscious B. the unconscious C. the consciousness D. the conscience

100. In Freudian psychology super-*ego* roughly corresponds to - - - -
 A. The subconscious B. the unconscious C. the consciousness D. the conscience
101. In Freudian psychology *id* roughly corresponds to - - - -
 B. The subconscious B. the unconscious C. the consciousness D. the conscience
102. According to Freud the male infant's unconscious desire to eliminate the father and become the sexual partner of the mother is known as - - - - -
 A. Infantile sexuality B. Libido C. Thanatos D. Oedipus Complex
103. What is the Freudian term for the energy drive associated with sexual desire?
 A. Ego B. Thanatos C. Libido D. Eros
104. The Freudian term for life instinct is - - - - -
 A. Ego B. Id C. Libido D. Eros
105. What is the Freudian term for the phenomenon by which the patient under analysis redirects emotions, antagonism or resentment for a parental figure to the psychoanalyst?
 A. Transference B. Projection C. Sublimation D. repression
106. What does Freud call the process by which one attributes negative aspects of her personality to another?
 A. Sublimation B. Projection C. Repression D. Transference
107. Which of the following is not a Freudian defense mechanism?
 A. Screen memory B. Transference C. Projection D. Sublimation
108. Freudian dream work involves ----- and -----.
 A. Sublimation and displacement B. Projection and sublimation C. displacement and condensation D. repression and condensation
109. What according to Freud is the safety-valve through which repressed desires, fears or memories find an outlet into the conscious mind?
 A. Imagination B. Dream C. Thoughts D. Guesses
110. Freudian psychoanalytic critics associate the covert content of a literary work with - - - -
 A. The subconscious B. the unconscious C. the conscious mind D. the super ego
111. Freudian psychoanalytic critics pay close attention to the unconscious motives and feelings of - - - -
 A. authors B. characters C. characters and interpreters D. authors and characters
112. Who among the following posited that the unconscious is structured like a language?
 A. Freud B. Lacan C. Jung D. Adler
113. Who said: 'I think, therefore I am'?
 A. Descartes B. Kant C. Rousseau D. Hegel
114. Who made the statement 'I am where I think not'?
 A. Freud B. Jung C. Lacan D. Kristeva
115. Which of the following short stories by Edgar Allan Poe did Lacan analyse?
 A. "The Fall of the House of Usher" B. "Pit and the Pendulum" C. "The Tell-tale Heart" D. "The Purloined Letter"
116. Who among the following is regarded as one of the founding figures of structuralism?
 A. Saussure B. Derrida C. Lacan D. Foucault
117. Who distinguished between *langue* and *parole*?
 A. Levi-Strauss B. Northrop Frye C. Saussure D. Marcuse
118. The descriptive and literal level of meaning shared by all members of a culture is - - - - -

- A. Connotation B. Intention C. Resonance D. Denotation
119. Who remarked that myth is a second-order semiological system?
A. Maud Bodkin B. Roland Barthes C. Gerard Genette D. Northrop Frye
120. Signs without a single denotative meaning and carrying many potential meanings are said to be -----
A. Polysemic B. multifocal C. Polypoidal D. polymorphic
121. The concept of the multi-accentuality of the sign is propounded by -----
A. Volosinov B. Saussure C. Derrida D. Paul deMan
122. Who argued that all understanding is dialogic in character?
A. Levi-Strauss B. Barthes C. Foucault D. Bakhtin
123. Who critiqued logocentrism?
A. Barthes B. Derrida C. Levi-Strauss D. Adorno
124. Differance is a concept associated with- - - - -
A. Althusser B. Horkheimer C. Derrida D. Barthes
125. Who among the following is a poststructuralist thinker?
A. Saussure B. Levi-Strauss C. Pierce D. Foucault
126. Who elaborated on discursive practices?
A. Foucault B. Derrida C. Paul deMan D. Saussure
127. ----- is the metaphor for disciplinary practice.
A. Armillary sphere B. Hexagonal tunnel C. Panopticon D. Spiral stairs
128. Which of the following is the earliest text of Indian aesthetics?
A. *Natyasastra* B. *Kavyalamkara* C. *Rasagangadhara* D. *Kavyadarsa*
129. Which of the following is not a term for poetics?
A. Alamkarasastra B. Kavyamimamsa C. Sahityamimamsa D. Nirukta
130. Who identified alamkara with saundarya?
A. Rudrata B. Vamana C. Bhamaha D. Bharatamuni
131. The beginning of Indian poetics is traced back to-----
A. The Upanishads B. The Ramayana C. the Vedas D. the Puranas
132. Bharatamuni's *Natyasastra* is first and foremost a work on -----
A. Poetics B. Dance C. Philosophy D. Dramaturgy
133. Who said that 'Rasa is produced by the combination of vibhavas, anubhavas and vybhicaribhavas'?
A. Bharatamuni B. Bhamaha C. Anandavardhana D. Abhinavagupta
134. What is the Sanskrit term for realism used in the *Natyasastra*?
A. Natyadharmi B. Lokadharmi C. Karana D. Bhava
135. Which is the most significant work of Bhamaha?
A. *Vakroktijivita* B. *Kavyadarsa* C. *Kavyalamkara* D. *Locana*
136. Who made the statement 'Sabdarthasahitaukavyam'?'
A. Rudrata B. Rajasekhara C. Kuntaka D. Bhamaha
137. Oblique or deviant expression is called -----
A. Vakrokti B. Nirukta C. Chandas D. Karana
138. The theoretical concept of Vakrokti is evolved by-----
A. Bhoja B. Kuntaka C. Dandin D. Jagannadha
139. Who is the author of *Kavyadarsa*?

- A. Dandin B. Vamana C. Kshemendra D. Bhoja
140. Who among the following enumerated the characteristics of the epic?
A. Vamana B. Dandin C. Bhoja D. Kshemendra
141. Which of the following critic first mentioned santarasa?
A. Bharata B. Vamana C. Bhoja D. Udbhata
142. Which is the ninth rasa?
A. santarasa B. karunarasa C. sokarasa D. adbhutarasa
143. Who added Preyas to the traditional list of nine rasas?
A. Bhoja B. Bhamaha C. Rudrata D. Abhinavagupta
144. Who is the author of *Dhvnyaloka*?
A. Abhinavagupta B. Kshemendra C. Anandavardhana D. Bhamaha
145. Who is the author of *Locana*?
A. Anandavardhana B. Abhinavagupta C. Dandin D. Rudrata
146. What is the meaning of the term sahrdaya?
A. a competent reader with sensibility B. a reader interested in poetry C. a reader who can understand literature D. a reader who likes literature
147. Who expounded the doctrine of dhvani?
A. Rudrata B. Dandin C. Anandavardhana D. Bhoja
148. Who first used the term shardayain the sense of a competent reader?
A. Bhoja B. Kuntaka C. Dandin D. Vamana
149. What is the dominant rasa of the *Ramayana*?
A. Karunarasa B. sokarasa C. sringararasa D. adbhutarasa
150. What is the dominant rasa of the Mahabharata?
A. sokarasa B. santarasa C. virarasa D. roudrarasa
151. ----- is Abhinavagupta's commentary on the *Natyasastra*.
B. *Bharatasastra* B. *Natyadharmi* C. *Locana* D. *Abhinavabharati*
152. Who consolidated rasadhvani as the cornerstone of Indian poetics?
A. Abhinavagupta B. Kshemendra C. Bhamaha D. Rudrata
153. The talent that refers to the creative ability of the poet is-----
A. Bhavayitriprathibha B. Prathibha C. Karayitriprathibha D. Niruktha
154. ----- is the competence of the reader to respond imaginatively to the poem.
A. Niruktha B. Bhavayitriprathibha C. Kalpa D. Karayitriprathibha
155. Who dealt with the issue of plagiarism in detail?
A. Anandavardhana B. Abhinavagupta C. Rajasekhara D. Rudrata
156. Which Indian critic severely criticized the doctrine of dhvani?
A. Rudrata B. Bhoja C. Dandin D. Mahimabhata
157. The concepts of abhimana (self-consciousness) and ahamkara (the ego-sense) are explained by -----
A. Bhoja B. Dandin C. Anandavardhana D. Rudrata
158. Who put forward the concept of aucitya (decorum)?
A. Bhoja B. Kshemendra C. Dandin D. Vamana
159. What is the corner stone of Indian poetics?
A. rasa B. alamkara C. dhvani D. rasadhvani

160. Which term in Indian poetics refers to the creative experience of the poet, the aesthetic relish of the reader and the complex emotional states in the poem?
A. vyanjana B. dhvani C. rasa D. bhava
161. According to Bharata, drama is ----- and -----.
C. Anukarana and abhinaya B. anukarana and anukirtana C. abhinaya and anukirtana D. bhava and anukarana
162. According to rasasutra, vibhava, anubhava and vyabharibhava fuse with -----
A. Sthayibhava B. Bhava C. Rasa D. Alamkara
163. How many rasas did Bharatamuni enlist?
A. Seven B. ten C. nine D. eight
164. What is the corresponding sthayibhava of srngara rasa?
A. Rati B. Hasa C. Vismaya D. Utsaha
165. What is the corresponding sthayibhava of karuna rasa?
A. glani B. sankha C. soka D. alasya
166. What is the corresponding sthayibhava of santa rasa?
A. nirbhava B. karunya C. samabhava D. vairagya
167. The transitory moods that depend on and reinforce the sthayins are called -----
A. vibhava B. vyabharibhava C. Anubhava D. alambanavibhava
168. Characters and situations in a play that cause the emergence of rasa are called-----
A. Vibhava B. Anubhava C. Bhava D. Vyabharibhava
169. The signs of emotions visible on the characters are known as-----
A. Vibhava B. Anubhava C. Bhava D. Vyabharibhava
170. Which term in Indian poetics refers to purely involuntary anubhavas?
B. vyanjana B. karana C. sthayibhava D. sattvikabhava
171. Which term denotes the experience of the delightful contemplation of the permanent emotions due to the fusion mentioned in the rasasutra?
A. Kalpa B. Nishpatti C. anukirtana D. Nirukta
172. What does the term alaukika mean in the context of the experience of rasa?
A. Non-ordinary B. Emotional state C. supernatural D. other worldly
173. Who analysed the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* elucidating the underlying rasas of these epics?
A. Abhinavagupta B. Mahimabhatta C. Anandavardhana D. Kshemendra
174. Which term denotes the primary or literal meaning of words?
A. Vyanjana B. Kalpa C. Lakshana D. Abidha
175. Which term denotes the indicative meaning of words?
A. Lakshana B. Kalpa C. Vyanjana D. abidha
176. The Sphota theory was expounded by-----
A. Jagannatha B. Rajasekhara C. Bharthrihari D. Udbhata
177. The lowest kind of poetry that does not contain any suggested sense is called -----
A. Nirgunakavya B. sadharanakavya C. doshakavya D. citrakavya
178. Which French poet of the nineteenth century believed in the suggestive power of poetry?
A. Verlaine B. Mallarme C. Eluard D. Villon

179. Which theory assumes a universal core to human experience?
A. Formalism B. Feminism C. Liberal Humanism D. Structuralism
180. The term close reading is associated with-----
A. New Criticism B. Russian Formalism C. New Historicism D. Archetypal criticism
181. Who initiated practical criticism?
A. F. R. Leavis B. Allen Tate C. I. A. Richards D. W. K. Wimsatt
182. What, according to I. A. Richards refers to the poet's intention to say something?
A. feeling B. sense C. tone D. intention
183. What, according to I. A. Richards refers to the emotional response to the subject matter?
A. sense B. tone C. intention D. feeling
184. What, according to I. A. Richards refers to the poet's attitude towards the listener?
A. tone B. intention C. feeling D. sense
185. What, according to I. A. Richards refers to the effect being promoted or conjured up in the poem?
A. sense B. feeling C. tone D. intention
186. Close reading focuses on -----
A. context of the poem B. the philosophical background C. the words on the page D. the author's biographical aspects
187. Who among the following wrote a book named *The New Criticism*?
A. John Crowe Ransom and Allen Tate B. Allen Tate and C. W. K. Wimsatt C. Cleanth Brooks and Allen Tate D. Cleanth Brooks and M. C. Beardsley
188. Who coined the term intentional fallacy?
A. John Crowe Ransom and Cleanth Brooks B. W. K. Wimsatt and M. C. Beardsley C. Cleanth Brooks and John W. K. Wimsatt D. Allen Tate and C. W. K. Wimsatt
189. Who coined term affective fallacy?
A. W. K. Wimsatt and M. C. Beardsley B. Cleanth Brooks and John Crowe Ransom C. Allen Tate and C. W. K. Wimsatt D. Allen Tate and I. A. Richards
190. -----is the error in evaluating a literary work focusing on the intention of the author.
A. Affective fallacy B. pathetic fallacy C. intentional fallacy D. contextual fallacy
191. The error in evaluating a work focusing on the emotional effect of the text on the reader is called -----.
A. Contextual fallacy B. intentional fallacy C. emotional fallacy D. affective fallacy
192. Which of the following is true of the methodology of the New Critics?
A. for them the text has an independent existence B. they viewed texts as informed by the author's psychology C. the text is influenced by the social milieu D. in literary analysis the biography of the author is significant
193. Who among the following dealt with the five contexts of poetry?
A. Allen Tate B. John Crowe Ransom C. Cleanth Brooks D. I. A. Richards
194. Who called T. S. Eliot a historical critic?
A. I. A. Richards B. F. R. Leavis C. Cleanth Brooks D. John Crowe Ransom

195. Who is the author of *The Well-Wrought Urn*?
A. Allen Tate B. F. R. Leavis C. Cleanth Brooks D. John Crowe Ransom
196. Heresy of paraphrase is a concept pronounced by -----
A. I. A. Richards B. Cleanth Brooks C. Allen Tate D. F. R. Leavis
197. What is the critical term for the crude summarizing of the contents of a literary work or a listing of its constituent parts?
A. Heresy of paraphrase B. defamiliarization C. achieved content D. effective content
198. *The Great Tradition* is written by-----
A. E. M. Forster B. T. S. Eliot C. I. A. Richards D. F. R. Leavis
199. Why did F. R. Leavis not include Charles Dickens in the great tradition of English novelists?
A. his novels lack well defined characterization B. his novels lack philosophical content C. his novels lack moral thought D. his plots lack unity
200. Defamiliarization is associated with-----
A. New Criticism B. Russian Formalism C. Liberal Humanism D. Structuralism

Multiple Choice Questions

Literary Criticism and Theory Answer

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. C
11. D
12. A
13. C
14. D
15. A
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. C
21. A
22. A
23. D

24. B
25. C
26. B
27. D
28. A
29. D
30. C
31. D
32. A
33. B
34. C
35. D
36. A
37. B
38. C
39. A
40. D
41. B
42. C
43. B
44. A
45. D
46. C
47. B
48. A
49. D
50. C
51. B
52. A
53. D
54. B
55. C
56. A
57. C
58. B
59. A
60. D
61. C
62. A
63. B
64. D
65. C
66. C
67. D

- 68. B
- 69. A
- 70. D
- 71. C
- 72. B
- 73. A
- 74. B
- 75. D
- 76. C
- 77. B
- 78. A
- 79. C
- 80. D
- 81. A
- 82. B
- 83. C
- 84. D
- 85. C
- 86. B
- 87. A
- 88. D
- 89. C
- 90. B
- 91. A
- 92. C
- 93. D
- 94. B
- 95. D
- 96. A
- 97. B
- 98. A
- 99. C

- 100. D

- 101. B

- 102. D

- 103. C

- 104. D

- 105. A

- 106. B

- 107. D

108. C

109. B

110. B

111. D

112. B

113. A

114. C

115. D

116. A

117. C

118. D

119. B

120. A

121. A

122. D

123. B

124. C

125. D

126. A

127. C

128. A

129. D

130. B

131. C

132. D

133. A

134. B

135. C

136. D

137. A

138. B

139. A

140. B.

141. D

142. A

143. C

144. C

145. B

146. A

147. C

148. D

149. A

150. B

151. D

152. A

153. C

154. B

155. C

156. D

157. A

158. B

159. D

160. C

161. B

162. A

163. D

164. A

165. C

166. D

167. B

168. A

169. B

170. D

171. B

172. A

173. C

174. D

175. A

176. C

177. D

178. B

179. C

180. A

181. C

182. B

183. D

184. A

185. D

186. C

187. A

188. B

189. A

190. C

191. D

192. A

193. B

194. D

195. C

196. B

197. A

198. D

199. C

200. B