

## SEMESTER 1

### EN010105 Literary Criticism

1. Which poem of Wordsworth is discussed by Brooks in his essay “The Language of Paradox”?
  - (a) Solitary Reaper
  - (b) Composed upon Westminster Bridge
  - (c) Daffodils
2. Which poem written by Donne is discussed by Brooks in his essay “The Language of Paradox”?
  - (a) Valediction: Forbidding Mourning
  - (b) Canonization
  - (c) The Sun Rising
3. To which School of thought does Cleanth Brooks belong to?
  - (a) New Criticism
  - (b) Structuralism
  - (c) Formalism
4. Which is the strongest metaphor is used by Donne to show the strength of the love of the lovers in the poem Canonization according to Brooks?
  - (a) Crow
  - (b) Phoenix
  - (c) Sparrow
5. What is the paradox in the last stanza of “Canonization” according to Brooks?
  - (a) The lovers are willing to end their life and escaping from this world.
  - (b) The lovers in a way is deciding to end their relationship through their decision to end their life.
  - (c) The lovers in rejecting life actually win to the most intense life.
6. According to Brooks, the metaphor of phoenix combines both the earlier images of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the poem “Canonization”.
  - (a) Saint and Bird
  - (b) Bird and Tapers
  - (c) Sea and Sky
7. Who is the Romantic Writer other than Wordsworth whose poetry is refereed by Brooks in his essay “The Language of Paradox”?
  - (a) Shelley
  - (b) Byron
  - (c) Coleridge
8. How does Brooks see the line “the very houses seem asleep” in Wordsworth’s “Composed upon Westminster Bridge”?

- (a) The people are lazy
  - (b) They are alive and they participate in life of nature.
  - (c) They are all tired after work and the houses look gloomy.
9. What do you mean by Archetypal Criticism?
- (a) Archetypal literary criticism is a type of analytical theory that interprets a text by focusing on recurring myths and archetypes
  - (b) Theory that focuses on the form of the literature alone.
  - (c) Theory that focuses on close- reading of the text without giving importance to the author.
10. Northrop Frye is a
- (a) French author
  - (b) Austrian poet
  - (c) Canadian Literary Critic
11. Which are the two methods to study literature according to Frye?
- (a) Inductive and Deductive
  - (b) Synchronic and Diachronic
  - (c) Historical and regional
12. Into how many categories, does Frye classify myth?
- (a) 8
  - (b) 7
  - (c) 4
13. What does the myth of dawn deal with?
- (a) Myth of dawn deals with the birth of the hero, revival and resurrection.
  - (b) Myth of dawn deals with the death of hero
  - (c) Myth of dawn deals with period of struggle of the hero
14. What does the myth of zenith, summer deal with?
- (a) It deals with the myth of apotheosis, of sacred marriage and of entering into paradise.
  - (b) It deals with the birth of the hero
  - (c) It deals with the death of the hero.
15. What does the myth of sunset deal with?
- (a) These are the myths dealing with the fall of a hero, a dying god, violent death, sacrifice and the hero's isolation.
  - (b) It deals with the marriage of the hero
  - (c) It deals with the victory of the hero.
16. What does the myth of darkness deal with?
- (a) There are myths dealing with the triumph of these powers. The myths of floods, the return of chaos and the defeat of the hero are examples of this phase.
  - (b) It deals with the sacred marriage of hero
  - (c) It deals with the happy period of hero's life where there are no troubles.

17. What is meant by 'vegetable' world in comic vision?
- (a) In the comic vision the vegetable world is a garden, grove or park, or a tree of life, or a rose or lotus.
  - (b) In the comic vision the vegetable world is a community of domesticated animals, usually a flock of sheep, or a lamb, or one of the gentler birds, usually a dove.
  - (c) In the comic vision the vegetable world is a community, or a hero who represents the wish-fulfilment of the reader.
18. Who wrote the book *The Golden Bough*?
- (a) James George Frazer
  - (b) Carl Jung
  - (c) Northrop Frye.
19. According to Kermode,
- (a) The classic texts will always outlive the criticism
  - (b) The classic texts are destroyed by the critics.
  - (c) The classic texts cannot be interpreted by critics.
20. Frank Kermode is
- (a) An American Critic
  - (b) A British Critic

A Russian Formalist.

21. Who is the author of *Principles of Literary Criticism*?

- A. I A Richards
- B. F R Leavis
- C. Northrop Frye

22. Who is the author of *Science and Poetry*?

- A. I A Richards
- B. F R Leavis
- C. Northrop Frye

23. Who is the author of *New Criticism*?

- A. William Empson
- B. David Daiches
- C. Northrop Frye

24. Who coined the term New Criticism?

- A. William Empson
- B. F R Leavis
- C. John Crowe Ransom

25. Who among the following is best known for promoting a form of close reading of literary texts known as 'practical criticism'?
- A. Mathew Arnold
  - B. Thomas Love Peacock
  - C. I A Richards
26. Who launched the journal *The Criterion*?
- A. I A Richards
  - B. C K Ogden
  - C. T S Eliot
27. Name the teaching anthology edited by Cleanth Brooks and Robert Penn Warren.
- A. Seven Types of Ambiguity
  - B. Understanding Poetry
  - C. New criticism
28. Who said that 'art is characterized by purposeless purpose'?
- A. Jaques Derrida
  - B. Cleanth Brooks
  - C. Immanuel Kant
29. What, according to Frank Lentricchia, marks the end of New criticism?
- A. What is American Literature?
  - B. After the New Criticism
  - C. Anatomy of Criticism
30. Identify the key proponent of Myth criticism from the following.
- A. William C Spengemann
  - B. Hobson Quinn
  - C. Northrop Frye
31. Which of the following statements is true about Northrop Frye?
- A. Frye treated the work as a unit
  - B. Frye treated the whole of literature as a colossal single work
  - C. Frye's approach is not formalist

32. Which method of criticism looks at the professor as a systematic synthesizer?
- A. Carl Jung
  - B. New critics
  - C. Northrop Frye
33. Who wrote *Blueprint for Negro Writing*?
- A. Ralph Ellison
  - B. Alain Locke
  - C. Richard Wright
34. According to Plato, the tragic text is simply not telling \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The truth
  - B. The story
  - C. A good story
35. Who said that the art of tragedy inheres in the structure of the written text?
- A. Plato
  - B. Aristotle
  - C. Palutius
36. Which of the following statements is false?
- A. Aristotle's aesthetic approach contrasts Plato's Historicist approach
  - B. Aristotle's historicist approach contrasts Plato's aesthetic approach
  - C. Aristotle separated literary texts from their socio-political context
37. Who wrote *The Mirror and the Lamp*?
- A. Andrew Bennett
  - B. Andrea Nightingale
  - C. M H Abrams
38. Who declares that "What is poetry?" is so nearly the question with "What is a poet"?
- A. Wordsworth
  - B. Shelley
  - C. Coleridge

39. The literary text is ‘a tissue of quotations drawn from the innumerable centres of culture’ Where can one find this?

- A. *Biographia Literaria*
- B. *The Death of the Author*
- C. *Mirror and the Lamp*

40. Who argues that poetry is overheard and eloquence is heard?

- A. John Stuart Mill
- B. John Keats
- C. William Wordsworth

41. Who said that “Art is twice removed from reality”?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Plato
- C. Longinus

42. Who is the author of *On the Sublime*?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Plato
- C. Longinus

43. How many principal sources of sublimity are there?

- A. Five
- B. Three
- C. Four

44. What is Hamartia?

- A. Tragic end of the Tragedy
- B. Fate working against the hero
- C. A weak trait in the character of the hero

45. What is Anagnorisis for Aristotle?

- A. Change in the fortune of the hero from bad to good
- B. Hero’s ignorance of the tragic flaw

C. Hero's recognition of his tragic flaw

46. What Peripeteia?

- A. Hero's recognition of his adversary
- B. Change in the fortune of the hero from bad to good
- C. Change in the fortune of the hero from good to bad

47. What is denouement?

- A. Ending of a comedy
- B. Ending of a tragedy
- C. The climax in a tragedy

48. Where does the term Oedipus Complex originate from?

- A. Oedipus at Colonus
- B. Oedipus Rex
- C. Antigone

49. Where does Plato discuss his theory of poetry?

- A. Dialogues
- B. The Republic
- C. Symposium

50. Who was the most illustrious disciple of Plato?

- A. Plautus
- B. Aristotle
- C. Longinus

51. Aristotle considers \_\_\_\_\_ superior to epic.

- A. Comedy
- B. Satire
- C. Tragedy

52. The Poetics is in the form of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Essays
- B. Lecture notes of a teacher
- C. Letters

53. Who is called the first Romantic critic?

- A. Philip Sidney
- B. Horace

C. Longinus

54. How will you translate 'catharsis'?
- A. Pity and fear
  - B. Purgation or purification
  - C. Reversal of fortune
55. Name the ancient critic who sees unity as the most important feature of the plot.
- A. Plato
  - B. Longinus
  - C. Aristotle
56. What does Longinus compare the Sublime to?
- A. A quiver of arrows
  - B. A bolt of lightning
  - C. Use of facts
57. Identify, from among the following, the faults of the sublime?
- A. Tumidity, objectivity and Parenthyron
  - B. Puerility, Tumidity and Objectivity
  - C. Parenthyron, Tumidity and Puerili
58. Which among the following is not a source of the sublime?
- A. Noble Diction
  - B. Vehement Passion
  - C. Base emotion
59. What is the least important element of tragedy, according to Aristotle?
- A. Character
  - B. Plot
  - C. Spectacle
60. comedy presents men...



- A. worse than they are
- B. as they are
- C. better than they are

61. Philip Sidney's "An Apology for Poetry" is also known as

- a. The Defence of Arts
- b. The Defence of Poesy
- c. An Essay on Criticism.

62. "An Apology for Poetry" was written in response to whose work?

- a. Robert Southwell
- b. Stephen Gosson
- c. Thomas Wilson

63. Name the person whom Philip Sidney mentions in the beginning of the essay who has given a treatise on horsemanship?

- a. John Pietro Pugliano
- b. Stephen Gosson
- c. Sir Thomas Elyot

64. Which of the following phrase is used by Philip Sidney in his definition of poetry?

- a. talking lines
- b. speaking picture
- c. collection of images

65. Which are the two disciplines above which Philip Sidney considers poetry as superior?

- a. Psychology and History
- b. Sociology and Philosophy

c. Philosophy and History

66. Which kind of poetry is considered as 'the best and most accomplished kind of poetry' by Sidney in his essay?
- heroic or epic poetry
  - pastoral poetry
  - elegiac poetry
67. T. S Eliot's essay "Tradition and Individual Talent" was originally published in which of the following periodicals?
- Egoist
  - Little Review
  - English Review
68. According to T.S Eliot, Historic Sense involves a perception of-----
- history
  - past incidents
  - the pastness of past and also its presence
69. "The more perfect the artist, the more completely separate in him will be the man who suffers and the mind which creates" Who proposed this idea?
- Mathew Arnold
  - Philip Sidney
  - T.S Eliot
70. Which among the following does according to Eliot, functions as a catalyst in the process of poetic creation?
- platinum shred
  - the mind of the poet
  - oxygen
- 71 Which of the following essays talk about the theory of impersonality/ depersonalization of the writer?
- Preface to Lyrical Ballads
  - An Apology for Poetry
  - Tradition and Individual Talent

72 “The more perfect the artist, the more completely separate in him will be the man who suffers and the mind which creates” Which concept does these words signify?

- a. Theory of impersonality
- b. Catharsis
- c. Objective correlative

73 Name T.S Eliot’s book in which the essay “Tradition and Individual Talent” appears?

- a. Essays Ancient and Modern
- b. The Sacred Wood
- c. On Poetry and Poets

74 According to Matthew Arnold, production of a great literary work involves

- a. thought and creativity
- b. imagination and language
- c. the power of man and the power of moment

75. Who are the two poets that Arnold compares to show the importance of rich intellectual and cultural climate for the production of good literary works?

- a. Byron and Goethe
- b. P.B Shelly and Rousseau
- c. Wordsworth and Coleridge

76. According to Arnold, the function of literary criticism is to learn and propagate the best -----

- a. that is written in books
- b. that is spoken by individuals
- c. that is known and thought in the world

77. According to Matthew Arnold, criticism is a ----- endeavour to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world.

- a. noble
- b. biased
- c. disinterested

78 “ Criticism must maintain its independence of the ----- and its aims.”

- a. practical spirit
- b. preconceived notions
- c. knowledge of contemporary times

79. “ The Function of Criticism at the Present Time” was published in the year?

- a. 1862
- b. 1864
- c. 1865

80. According to Mathew Arnold, French Revolution took a political and -----  
-- character

- a. practical
- b. intellectual
- c. spiritual

81. Which novel does Viktor Shklovsky discuss to demonstrate the distinction between "plot" and "story"?

- a. Tristram Shandy
- b. War and Peace
- c. Anna Karenina

82. "Art as Technique" was published in the year

- a. 1930
- b. 1947
- c. 1917

83. What is the title of the first chapter of *Mimesis: The Representation of Reality in Western Literature* ?

- a. Odysseus' Scar
- b. Art as Technique
- c. Interpretation

84. *Mimesis: The Representation of Reality in Western Literature* is

- a. a Greek play
- b. a collection of essays
- c. a treatise on literature

85. Identify the false statement

- a. Shklovsky promotes mechanical formalism under the umbrella of New Criticism
- b. 'Art as a Technique' is a seminal work in Russian Formalism
- c. Shklovsky attacks Russian symbolism

86. Trans- sense language includes

- a. folklores and religious rituals
- b. nursery rhymes
- c. all of the above

87. Who coined the theory of "defamiliarisation"?

- a. Roland Barthes

- b. Victor Shklovsky
- c. Jacques Derrida

88. Who recognizes Odysseus by his scar?

- a. Penelope
- b. Telemachus
- c. Euryclea

89. In *Is There a Text in This Class*, Stanley Fish examines the relation between

- a. an author and a text
- b. a reader and a text
- c. history and a text

90. In *Mimesis*, Auerbach examines the differences between two types of writing about reality as embodied by

- a. Homers' *Odyssey* and the Old Testament
- b. Homer's *Odyssey* and the New Testament
- c. Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*

91. *Mimesis* by Auerbach is considered to be a classic in the study of

- a. naturalism in literature
- b. realism in literature
- c. surrealism in literature

92. "Art as Technique" begins with the famous dictum

- a. Art is thinking in images
- b. Art is not what you see, but what you make others see
- c. Art is life

93. "It is interpretive communities, rather than either the text or reader, that produces meanings". Whose words are these?

- a. Viktor Shklovsky
- b. Jerome McGann
- c. Stanley Fish

94. *Is There a Text in This Class* was published in the year

- a. 1980
- b. 1990
- c. 1918

95. Through his essay, *Art as a Technique*, Shklovsky indicates that true technique of art is to make

- a. objects of art familiar
- b. objects unfamiliar
- c. objects easy to understand

96. Where did Odysseus' scar come from?

- a. a sword
- b. a bow and arrow
- c. wild boar

97. What is the subtitle of the book *Is There a Text in the Class?*

- a. The Authority of Interpretive Communities
- b. Interpretive Communities and Authority
- c. Authority and Interpretation

98. Stanley Fish's *Is There a Text in the Class*

- a. provides and defends an analysis of a particular text

- b. details ways of interpreting a text as a guide
- c. is an account on the nature of linguistic utterance and the scope of possible interpretation

99. Two major influences on Fish's *Is There a Text in the Class* are

- a. Barthes' Death of the Author and Reader Response Theory
- b. Derrida's deconstructon and new historicm
- c. all of the above

100. \_\_\_\_\_ is a central concept of twentieth century art, ranging over movements including Dada, postmodernism, epic theatre and science fiction

- a. Bildungsroman
- b. Defamiliarization
- c. Interpretation



## Literary Criticism-Answers

1. (b) Composed upon Westminster Bridge
2. (b) Canonization
3. (a) New Criticism
4. (b) Phoenix
5. (c) The lovers in rejecting life actually win to the most intense life.
6. (b) Bird and Tapers
7. (c) Coleridge
8. (b) They are alive and they participate in life of nature.
9. (a) Archetypal literary criticism is a type of analytical theory that interprets a text by focusing on recurring myths and archetypes
10. (c) Canadian Literary Critic
11. (a) Inductive and Deductive
12. (c) 4
13. (a) Myth of dawn deals with the birth of the hero, revival and resurrection.
14. (a) It deals with the myth of apotheosis, of sacred marriage and of entering into paradise.
15. (a) These are the myths dealing with the fall of a hero, a dying god, violent death, sacrifice and the hero's isolation.
16. (a) There are myths dealing with the triumph of these powers. The myths of floods, the return of chaos and the defeat of the hero are examples of this phase.
17. (a) In the comic vision the vegetable world is a garden, grove or park, or a tree of life, or a rose or lotus.
18. (a) James George Frazer
19. (a) The classic texts will always outlive the criticism
20. (b) A British Critic
21. A. I A Richards
22. A. I A Richards
23. B : David Daiches
24. C. John Crowe Ransom
25. B: I A Richards
26. C. T. S Eliot
27. B: Understanding Poetry

28 C. Immanuel Kant

29 C: Anatomy of Criticism

30 B. Northrop Frye

31 B. Frye treated the whole of literature as a colossal single work

32 C: Northrop Frye

33 C. Richard Wright

34 A: the truth

35 B: Aristotle

36 A: Aristotle's aesthetic approach contrasts Plato's Historicist approach

37 C: M H Abrams

38 B. Coleridge

39 B: The Death of the Author

40 A. A John Stuart Mill

41. B. Plato

42. C. Longinus

43. A. Five

44. C. A weak trait in the character of the hero

45. C. Hero's recognition of his tragic flaw

46 B. Change in the fortune of the hero from good to bad

47 A. Ending of a comedy

48B. Oedipus Rex

49 B. The Republic

50B. Aristotle

51 C. Tragedy

52B. Lecture notes of a teacher

53 C. Longinus

54 B. Purgation or Purification

55 Aristotle

56B. A bolt of lightning

57 C. Parenthyrson, Tumidity and Puerility

58 C. base emotion

59B. Plot

60A. worse than they are

61. b. The Defence of Poesy

62. b. Stephen Gosson

63. a. John Pietro Pugliano

64. b. speaking picture

65. c. Philosophy and History

66. a. Heroic or epic poetry

67. a. Egoist

68. c. The pastness of past and its presence

69. c. T.S Eliot

70. b. the mind of the poet

71. c. Tradition and Individual Talent

72. a. Theory of Impersonality

73. b. The Sacred Wood

74. c. The power of man and the power of moment

75. a. Byron and Goethe

76. b. that is known and thought in the world

77. c. disinterested

78. a. practical spirit
79. c. 1865
80. a. practical
81. a. Tristram Shandy
82. c. 1917
83. a. Odysseus' Scar
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85. a. Shklovsky promotes mechanical formalism under the umbrella of New Criticism
86. c. all of the above
87. b. Victor Shklovsky
88. c. Euryclea, the nursemaid
89. b. a reader and a text
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91. b. realism in literature
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93. c. Stanley Fish
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97. a. The Authority of Interpretive Communities
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99. a. Barthes' Death of the Author and Reader Response Theory
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