

1) The term criticism derive from _____
Greek word. Pater 305

- A) Kreticus
- B) Creticus
- C) Kritikos
- D) Criticus

2) Literary criticism means _____

- A) Judge of text
- B) Judge of author
- C) Judge of artist
- D) Judge of literature

3) _____ define it as "criticism is the art of interpreting art and it serves as an intermediary between the author and the reader"

- A) Thomas Carlyle
- B) Walter Pater
- C) John Webster
- D) John Dryden

4) _____ at the opinion that "criticism is a standard of judging well."

- A) John Dryden
- B) P. R. Lewis
- C) Philip Sydney
- D) Ted Glat

5) _____ is the part of literary criticism.

- A) Legislative
- B) Aesthetic
- C) Descriptive
- D) all of the above

6) _____ Says "To Set up as a Critic is Set up as a Judge of value".

- A) J. A Richards
- B) P. R. Lewis
- C) T. S. Eliot
- D) Walter Pater

7) The essential duty of critic is _____

- A) Interpretation Judgment
- B) Valuation Judgment
- C) Assessment Judgment
- D) Appreciation Judgment

8) The critic examine _____ to evaluate the artistic worthness.

- A) Structure - Genre
- B) Style classification
- C) Merits - Demerits
- D) Forms Pattern

9) _____ wrote "The use of poetry" and "The use of criticism".

- A) Matthew Arnold
- B) T. S. Eliot
- C) Northrop Frye
- D) J. A Richards

10) "Principle of literary criticism" and "practical criticism" are the work of _____

- A) Matthew Arnold
- B) T. S. Eliot
- C) Northrop Frye
- D) J. A Richards

- 11) _____ is not major school of criticism.
- A) Legislative
 - B) Instructive
 - C) Descriptive
 - D) Aesthetic

12) _____ called Dryden as the father of English criticism.

- A) S. T. Coleridge
- B) Dr. Samuel Johnson
- C) Matthew Arnold
- D) Joseph Addison

13) Reader-response theory is focused on _____

- A) How readers learn to read
- B) How readers imagine visual images in a text
- C) How readers participate in creating meaning
- D) How readers regard critic

14) _____ said, "The reader-brings to the work personality traits, memories of past events, present needs and preoccupation, a particular mood at the moment, and particular physical condition."

- A) David Bleich
- B) Louise Rosenblatt
- C) Norman N. Holland
- D) Wolfgang Iser

15) _____ said, "The possible readers must be visualized as playing a particular role with particular characteristics which may vary according to circumstances."

- A) Stanley Fish
- B) Wolfgang Iser
- C) John Milton
- D) David Bleich

- 16) _____ said, "By impeding textual coherence, the blanks transform themselves into stimuli for acts of ideation."
- A) William Faulkner
B) Louise Rosenblatt
C) Wolfgang Iser
D) Samuel Beckett
- 17) _____ came up with the concept of "Interpretive Communities."
- A) Stanley Fish
B) Wolfgang Iser
C) William Faulkner
D) Louise Rosenblatt
- 18) _____ wrote a book called "5 Readers Reading."
- A) Louise Rosenblatt
B) Norman N. Holland
C) Stanley Fish
D) Wolfgang Iser
- 19) _____ was the first theorist to adopt a Reader ~~on~~ Response Perspective.
- A) William Faulkner
B) Louise Rosenblatt
C) Stanley Fish
D) Wolfgang Iser
- 20) _____ wrote a book called "Subjective Criticism."
- A) David Bleich
B) Louise Rosenblatt
C) Norman N. Holland
D) Wolfgang Iser

- 21) In _____ essay does Norman N. Holland discuss the relationship between identity and reading.
- A) "Unity Identity Text set"
 B) "Literature in the Reader: Affective Stylistics"
 C) "A Rose for Emily"
 D) "Religio Medici."
- 22) In _____ book does Louise Rosenblatt talk about the importance of the reader's response to a literary work.
- A) The Act of Reading: A Theory of Aesthetic Response
 B) Literature in the Reader: Affective Stylistics
 C) Subjective Criticism
 D) Literature as Exploration
- 23) _____ State festival held every year in honour of the god Dionysus in Greece.
- A) Greek Dionysia
 B) Dionysia
 C) Phaedrus
 D) Athens
- 24) Aristotle and Plato belong to the _____ phase of criticism.
- A) Hellenic
 B) Hellenistic
 C) Renaissance
 D) Greece-Roman
- 25) _____ is in the form of scholarly exchanges between Plato and his teacher Socrates.
- A) Protagoras
 B) Cratylus
 C) Symposium
 D) Dialogues

- 26) _____ work does Plato draw a distinction between the poet and the philosopher.
- A) Ion
 - B) Republic
 - C) Phaedrus
 - D) Symposium
- 27) _____ says that art is twice removed from reality.
- A) Plato
 - B) Aristotle
 - C) Horace
 - D) Goethe
- 28) On _____ grounds does Plato condemn poetry.
- A) Poetic Inspiration
 - B) The emotional appeal of poetry
 - C) Its non-moral character
 - D) all the above
- 29) Aristotle's ideas of poetry are expressed in _____
- A) Poetics
 - B) Republic
 - C) Rhetoric
 - D) Dialogues
- 30) _____ chapters does "poetics" contain.
- A) 23
 - B) 24
 - C) 25
 - D) 26

- 31) _____ proposed that poets should be banished from that ideal Republic.
- A) Horace
 - B) Longinus
 - C) Aristotle
 - D) Plato
- 32) Aristotle discusses the theory of Tragedy in _____ work.
- A) Rhetoric
 - B) Dialogues
 - C) Poetics
 - D) Republic
- 33) _____ the meaning of the term Hamartia by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy.
- A) A weak trait in the character of the Hero
 - B) Working of fate against the hero
 - C) Tragic end of the tragedy
 - D) None
- 34) _____ The meaning of the term Peripeteia in the 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
- 35) _____ is the originator of the theory of Imitation in literature.
- A) Socrates
 - B) Plato
 - C) Aristotle
 - D) Horace

36) In _____ Plato discusses his Theory of Poetry.

- A) The Republic
- B) Ion
- C) Apology
- D) None

37) Plato equated Poetry with Painting and Aristotle equated with _____.

- A) Drama
- B) Musical
- C) Dance
- D) None

38) _____ considers Poetry a 'mother of lies'.

- A) Aristotle
- B) Plato
- C) Pope
- D) Horace

39) _____ was the most illustrious disciple of Socrates.

- A) Sophocles
- B) Plutus
- C) Plato
- D) Cicero

40) _____ is the earliest systematic work on Indian dramaturgy.

- A) Kavyalankara
- B) Natyashastra
- C) Kavyadarshin
- D) Nirupane

41) _____ critics gave great importance to the gunas and doshas (merits and defects) in poetry.

A) Kalidasa

B) Anandvardhana

C) Dandin

D) Abhinavagupta

42) _____ Vakroktivada is famous for the discussion of vakrokti (indirection or obliqueness) in expression in poetry.

A) Anandvardhana

B) Raghavacharya

C) Abhinavagupta

D) Juntak

43) In _____ Vamana was the 'sahadya' - a used in the technical sense of a competent creator of poetry.

A) Agnipurana

B) Dhamyuloka

C) Kavyuloka

D) Kavyalambaka

44) _____ mentions "vakyam drushtamekam kavyam" which means any composition which gives tasteful pleasure in poetry.

A) Kshemendra

B) Bhattacharya

C) Mammata

D) Jagadgur

45) _____ Indian Aesthetic theory concentrates on emotive expression.

- A) Rasa
- B) Abida
- C) Anumana
- D) Ravya

46) _____ theory in Indian aesthetics - theory connotes indirect or suggestive expression.

- A) Atamkara
- B) Dhwani
- C) Ravya
- D) Aswad

47) _____ was the first dramatics ~~theory~~ to recognise the importance of ruse in aesthetics.

- A) Kalidas
- B) Jaymutha
- C) Bharatmuni
- D) Purandradasa

48) _____ term in Indian aesthetics refers to the objective conditions or reason for producing an exciting emotion.

- A) Bhava
- B) vibhava
- C) anubhava
- D) Sambhava

49) _____ pointed out the major drawback in Bhattachalalatta's theory in relation to *Abhava* and *Ucya*.

- A) Mammata
- B) Shankara
- C) Kalidasa
- D) Dandin

50) _____ validates that the poetic language affords the aesthetic process through its suggestiveness.

- A) Mammata
- B) Bhattacharya
- C) Abhinavagupta
- D) Anandavardhana

51) Aristotle and Plato belong to the _____ phase of criticism.

- A) Hellenic
- B) Hellenistic
- C) Renaissance
- D) Greco-Roman

52) who was the first literary critic who said that 'art is twice removed from reality'?

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

3) "On Translating Homer's is written by
Matthew Arnold
Walter Pater
T. S. Eliot
William Jerrett

4) Who was the teacher and most important literary critic before Aristotle?

- A) Plato
- B) Boileau
- C) Horace
- D) None

55) Art, according to _____ is twice removed from reality.

- A) Plato
- B) Aristotle
- C) Longinus
- D) Francis Bacon

56) Plato was the most celebrated disciple of _____

- A) Socrates
- B) Aristotle
- C) Aristophanes
- D) none of the above

57) On which of the following grounds does Plato condemn poetry?

- A) Poetic Inspiration
- B) the emotional appeal of poetry
- C) its non-moral character
- D) all the above

58) Aristotle was the most distinguished disciple of _____

- A) Socrates
- B) Aristotle
- C) Aristophanes
- D) Plato

59) Aristotle's ideas of poetry are expressed in _____

- A) Poetics
- B) Rhetoric
- C) Republic
- D) Rhetoric

60) who is the author of the book "Republic"?

- A) Socrates
- B) Aristotle
- C) Aristophanes
- D) Plato

61) How many chapters does "Poetics" contain?

- A) twenty two
- B) twenty three
- C) Twenty Six
- D) twenty five

62) Catharsis refers to the term _____?

- A) character in play
- B) animals in play
- C) sympathy to others
- D) arouse of pity and fear

63) What is the meaning of the term Hamartia as used by Aristotle in the Theory of Tragedy.

- A) A weak point in the character of the Hero
- B) The Hero's recognition of his tragic flaw
- C) The Hero's recognition of his tragic end
- D) None

64) Aristotle declared that plot is the —

- A) Soul of Tragedy
- B) Not necessary
- C) Most essential
- D) Most useful

65) Aristotle's critical work is entitled.

- A) Arts Poetica
- B) Poetics
- C) De Arte Poetica
- D) Art Poétique

66) Aristotle discusses the theory of Tragedy in.

- A) Art Poétique
- B) Poetics
- C) Rhetorics
- D) Arts Poetica

67) 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

68) 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 point in the character of the hero
- D) a strong quality in the character of the hero

69) who was the originator of the theory of Imitation in literature.

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

70) who called Dryden the father of English Criticism?

- A) Joseph Addison
- B) Dr Johnson
- C) Coleridge
- D) Matthew Arnold

71) who made a difference between 'Poetry' and 'Poem'?

- A) ✓ Colbridge
- B) Addison
- C) Arnold
- D) Elphinstone

72) who was the most illustrious ~~disciple~~ of Pupil of Plato?

- A) Aristotle
- B) Longinus
- C) ✓ Christopher
- D) Socrates

73) what term has Aristotle used for weakness error or fault in the character of the tragic hero?

- A) ✓ Hamartia
- B) Catharsis
- C) Peripeteia
- D) None

74) Aristotle's Poetics is considered to be an answer to _____

- A) ✓ Plato
- B) Horace
- C) Quintilian
- D) Longinus