

DNP ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, DEESA

BA Sem-VI (English)

Literary Criticism & Theories

CC- 609

1. Literature is the product of _____. (Society)
2. Who observes that "literature is an expression of society"?
 - a. De Tronand
 - b. De Bonald
 - c. Wareen De
 - d. Marxists
3. However distinguished, the artist cannot outgrow the _____. (Society)
4. The writer is the product of his _____. (Society)
5. The manners, customs, traditions, conventions etc. of the society are the material for _____. (literature)
6. Who has laid special emphasis on literature as the product of social forces? (Taine)
7. Who said, "A poet is at once the creator and creature of his age."?
(Shelley)
8. According to whom, 'Race', 'Milieu', and 'moment' are the formative factors? (Taine)

9. According to whom, Englishmen are poets, while the French excel in prose? (Matthew Arnold)

10. 'The society and civilization in which artist lives' - is called_____.

a. Race

b. Milieu

c. Moment

d. None of the above

11. 'The impulse at a given stage of development,' without which the artist's works become laboured is called _____.

a. Race

b. Milieu

c. Moment

d. None of the above

12. Who said, "The human mind floats on the tide of mighty Circumstance."? (William Hazlitt)

13. Who said, "Shakespeare does not belong to an age, but all times."? (Ben Jonson)

14. Burns and Carlyle are associated with which School?

a. The democratic Scottish school

b. The democratic German school

c. The democratic English school

d. None of the above

15.The "histories" of Shakespeare and Swift's Gulliver's Travels — have been reinterpreted in close relation to the _____ rather than social context of the time.

- a. Social context
- b. Historical context
- c. Political context
- d. Economical context

16."intelligentsia"-is a term associated with?

- a. psychology
- b. sociology
- c. historical
- d. economy

17.Who is the first real historian of English poetry, who argued that “literature has the peculiar merit of faithfully recording the feature of the times, and of preserving the most picturesque and expressive representation of manners”.

- a. Thomas Warton
- b. Thomas Nashe
- c. Thomas Burton
- d. Thomas Hopes

18.Who wrote “Theory of Literature”?

- a. R A Scott James

b. R J Rees

c. Rene Wellek & Austin Warren

d. David Daiches

19. Who considers history to be the biography of the greatest men? (Carlyle)

20. Which writer in his article on 'Biography' in the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' remarks that biography is a form of history not of the races but of individuals? (Edmund Gosse)

21. Who said, "A good biography should be a veritable artistic picture of the life of a person, in which the whites and blacks mingle together in natural relief and harmony."? (Harold Nicolson)

22. Who distinguished between pure and impure biography? (Harold Nicolson)

23. Who distinguished between pure biography and applied biography? (Lord David Cecil)

24. Which are the two methods of writing a biography? (exhaustive method and selective method)

25. Who is the first exemplar of the New biography? (Lytton Strachey)

26. Wordsworth's 'Prelude' is his _____ autobiography. (spiritual)

27. _____ once said that all his works were "fragments of a great confession". (Goethe)

28. Biographical interest is reflected in

a. Personality of the author

b. Author's book

c. Both a and b

d. None of the above

29. Biographer can be considered as _____

a. Historian

b. Critic

c. Worker

d. None of the above

30. It is difficult to obtain biographical dates of the _____ writers.

a. English

b. French

c. Ancient

d. Modern

31. Literature is a _____ of life.

a. Mirror

b. Reflection

c. Presentation

d. All of the above

32. "Literature is product of social forces." who said this?

a. Eliot

b. Dryden

c. Taine

d. Harold Bloom

33. Who is the father of psychology?

a. Sigmund Freud

b. William James

c. Wilhelm Wundt

d. Karl Marx

34. Who is the father of psychoanalysis?

a. Sigmund Freud

b. William James

c. Wilhelm Wundt

d. Karl Marx

35. Who said “beauty is truth, truth beauty”?

a. John Milton

b. John Dryden

c. John Locke

d. John Keats

36. Poetry has drawn inspiration from?

a. Paintings

b. Music

c. Sculptures

d. All of the above

37. Keats uses paintings of _____ for his poem ‘Ode on a Grecian Urn’?

- a. Picasso
- b. Claude Lorrain**
- c. M.F.Hussain
- d. Leonardo da Vinci

38. Who are both poet and painter?

- a. T S Eliot
- b. D G Rossetti
- c. William Blake
- d. both (b) and (c)**

39. Who coined the term feminism?

- a. M. Barrett
- b. Charles Fourier**
- c. Virginia Woolf
- d. John Stuart Mill

40. 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman' is written by _____

- a. M. Barrett
- b. Mary Wollstonecraft**
- c. Virginia Woolf
- d. John Stuart Mill

41. 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman' was published in _____

- a. 1793
- b. 1792**

c. 1794

d. 1796

42. 'A Room of One's Own' was written by _____ in _____

a. Virginia Woolf, 1929

b. Marry Shelley, 1932

c. Simone de Beauvoir, 1926

d. Kate Millett, 1925

43. "One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman..." Who said this line?

a. Virginia Woolf

b. Marry Shelly

c. Simone de Beauvoir

d. Kate Millett

44. 'Gynocriticism' is a term associated with?

a. Aestheticism

b. Modernism

c. Feminism

d. None of the above

45. The term 'Gynocriticism' was coined by _____

a. Elaine Showalter

b. Simone de Beauvoir

c. Patricia Meyer

d. Ellen moers

46. 'The Madwoman in the Attic' was published in _____

- a. 1929
- b. 1930
- c. 1979
- d. 1980

47. Who wrote "Letters on the Equality of the Sexes and the Condition of Woman (1838)"? (Sarah M. Grimke)

48. Feminism became an organized movement in _____ century.
(19th)

49. First Wave Feminism - late 1700s-early 1900s

50. Second Wave Feminism - early 1960s-late 1970s

51. Third Wave Feminism - early 1990s-present

52. _____ was the first scientist who made a systematic account of the complexes of the human mind. (Sigmund Freud)

53. According to _____, "The poets and philosophers before me discovered the unconscious. What I discovered was the scientific method by which the unconscious can be studied." (Freud)

54. Poets, especially _____ century poets have written poems on definite pictures. (19th)

55. What is the Greek word for imitation? ('Mimesis')

56. The view of the _____ is that the writer influences the lives and character of his readers. (moralists)

57. The _____ believe in the theory of 'Art for Art's sake' (aesthetes)
58. "The function of the moralist is to exhort. That of the artist is to exhibit. The aim of the one is to influence action. The aim of the other is to awaken perception." – who said this? (R. A. Scott-James).
59. Among the Greeks, _____ believed in the moralistic view of art. (Plato)
60. Who remarked: "Shakespeare, Dante, and Milton are philosophers of the loftiest power". (Shelley)
61. Spenser wrote _____ in order to "fashion a gentleman or noble person in virtuous and gentle discipline". (The Faerie Queene)
62. Milton wrote _____ with a view to "justifying the ways of God to man". (Paradise Lost)
63. Who remarked: "There is no such thing as a moral or immoral book. Books are well written or badly written; that is all."? (Oscar Wilde)
64. Who emphasized the didactic element in literature when he remarked: "I am nothing if not a teacher."? (Wordsworth)
65. In the Victorian period _____ defined poetry as the "criticism of life"; (Matthew Arnold)
66. "For the sake of art I would not take the trouble of writing a single line" is a well-known statement of _____. (Bernard Shaw).
67. Who remarked that the writer should class himself "not with the artists, but with the teachers, the priests, and the prophets."? (H G Wells)

68. 'Art for Art's Sake' is the catch-phrase of _____. (Aestheticism)
69. The roots of Aestheticism lie in the German theory, propounded by _____. (Kant)
70. French writers such as _____ developed the doctrine that "art is the supreme value among the works of man; because it is self-sufficient and has no aim beyond its own perfection; the end of a work of art is simply to exist, and to be beautiful." (Gautier, Baudelaire, Flaubert and Mallarme)
71. The Aesthetes looked to _____ as their 'Master', whose 'Studies in the History of the Renaissance', Oscar Wilde called his "Golden Book" and to which Arthur Symonds referred as "the most beautiful book of prose in our literature." (Walter Pater)
72. Aesthetic movement started in
- a. late 19th century
 - b. early 16th century
 - c. 20th century
 - d. 18th century
73. Who is not associated with modernism?
- a. Friedrich Nietzsche
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. J G Frazer
 - d. Shakespeare

74. This is the fine example of modernist innovation

- a. The Waste Land
- b. Jacob's Room
- c. Ulysses
- d. All of the Above

75. The Waste Land was published in _____

- a. 1920
- b. 1921
- c. 1922
- d. 1923

76. Ezra Pound coined the term-

- a. Make it new
- b. Make it now
- c. Make it extra
- d. Make it long

77. Avant-Garde Movement is also a part of...

- a. Feminism
- b. Aestheticism
- c. Modernism
- d. None Of These

78. Sir Philip Sidney was one of the prominent figures of

- a. Modern Age

- b. Victorian Age
- c. Elizabethan Age
- d. Age of Pope

79. This is most remarkable critical work of Sidney

- a. Defence of Poesy
- b. Defence of Essay
- c. Defence of Prose
- d. Defence of Drama

80. Ben Jonson was born in

- a. 1570
- b. 1571
- c. 1572
- d. 1573

81. Ben Jonson popularised

- a. The Comedy of Error
- b. The Comedy of Humours
- c. The Comedy of Menace
- d. The Comedy of Judgement

82. John Dryden was appointed England's first poet laureate in the year

- a. 1666
- b. 1668
- c. 1667

d. 1665

83. Absalom and Achitophel is a poem of..

a. Sidney

b. Dryden

c. Pope

d. John Lock

84. "Revaluation" by F R Leavis was published in

a. 1932

b. 1935

c. 1936

d. 1937

85. Dr. Johnson was famous for...

a. His Dictionary of the English Language

b. His Poetry

c. His –The Vanity of Human Wishes

d. All of Above

86. Dr. Johnson's 'A Dictionary of the English Language' was published in

a. 1750

b. 1752

c. 1754

d. 1755