Paper Code - 3532

B.A. Semester-III (ENGLISH)
July-September-2021
CC-305 - FOUNDATION COURSE IN LITERARY CRITICISM

કુલ સમય :– ૬૦ મીનીટ કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦ વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫

નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

1. Which of the following is not a principle of criticism?
(A) Principle of truth (B) Principle of symmetry (C) Principle of idealization (D) Principle of unity
2. Functions of criticism are_____.
(A) Elucidation (B) evaluation (C) interpretation (D) all of the above
3. Meaning of literary criticism is '_____ on a work of art'.
(A) judgment (B) attempt (C) trial (D) writing
4. Business of a literary critic is _____.
(A) fault finding (B) pointing out weaknesses of a book
(C) distinguish between good book and bad one. (D) none of the above.
5. A critic should be free from _____prejudices.
(A) personal (B) religious (C) political (D) all of the above
6. A critic should be a man widely read in _____languages.
(A) regional (B) provincial (C) national (D) as many as possible
7. Literary critic judges the _____quality of a work of art.
(A) length-based (B) artistic (C) artificial (D) none of the above
8. A good critic must be _____ person.
(A) a well-read (B) a sympathetic (C) an inorganic (D) a whimsical
9. 'Poetry feed and waters the passions'—Who said this?
(A) Plato (B) Socrates (C) Aristotle (D) Theocritus
10. _____ defined 'imitation' as the artistic reconstruction of life.
(A) Aristotle (B) Plato (C) Socrates (D) Theocritus
11. Who should have more logical mind than the poet's?
(A) painter (B) critic (C) dancer (D) sculptor
12. Who gave the term 'mimesis' first?
(A) Aristotle (B) Plato (C) Socrates (D) Theocritus
13. A critic should have the sound knowledge of human _____.
(A) economy (B) physics (C) psychology (D) chemistry
14. Knitting of incidents in a play or a novel is called_____.
(A) Character (B) Setting (C) Allegory (D) Plot
15. _____ launched his powerful defense of poetry against Plato's formidable attack.
(A) Plato (B) Socrates (C) Aristotle (D) Plautus
16. Comedy represents men _____than they are. .
(A) vile (B) better (C) vain (D) worse
17. Theme is identical with _____.
(A) story (B) subject (C) plot (D) motif
18. Tragedy represents men as _____ than they are.
(A) worse (B) vile (C) better (D) vain
19. According to _____'the mission of the artist is not to copy of nature but to express her'.
(A) Plato (B) Balzac (C) Aristotle (D) T. S. Eliot
20. 'The poet is a light and winged and holy thing'— Who said this?
(A) Aristotle (B) Socrates(C) Plato (D) Plautus
21. Plato condemned poetry on_____ grounds.
(A) falsehood (B) immorality (C) utilitarian(D) all of the above.
22. _____deals the serious aspects of life.
(A) Tragedy (B)Comedy (C) Sonnet (D) Essay.
23. _____is the knitting and weaving of incidents in a logical manner.
(A) Theme (B) Setting (C) Plot (D) Character
24. _____ dissolves, dissipates and diffuses in order to recreate.
(A) Fancy (B) Secondary imagination (C) Primary Imagination (D) wit
25. _____wants to banish all the poets from his Republic.
(A) Plautus (B) Aristotle (C) Plato (D) Socrates
26. A tragic hero'sweakness is usually _____.
(A) hamartia (B) high respect (C) back ground (D) moral lapse
27. What is 'error in judgment'?
(A) catharsis (B) mimesis (C) ethics (D) hamartia
28. A thoroughly virtuous man cannot become a tragic hero because the death of such a man is more _____ than tragic.
(A) comic (B) surprising (C) shocking (D) tragic

29. For Aristotle, ‘imitation’ is _____ and dynamic.
(A) copying (B) imitative (C) creative (D) drawing
30. Satire aims to _____the society.
(A) make laugh (B) hate (C) surprise (D) reform
31. According to Aristotle, tragedy is an imitation of _____.
(A) a theme (B) a dialogue (C) a character (D) an action
32. Hamartia means _____.
(A) comic flaw (B) tragic character (C) tragic flaw (D) none of the above
33. Plot is the _____ of tragedy.
(A) soul(B) mind (C) body (D) none of the above.
34. Aristotle wrote _____.
(A) ‘Biographia Literaria’ (B) ‘Republic’ (c) ‘Poetics’ (D) ‘Essay on Dramatic Poesie.’
35. ‘Republic’ was written by _____.
(A)Aristotle (B)Plato (C) Socrates (D) Plautus
36. Plato attacks poetry on _____grounds.
(A) moral and emotional (B) intellectual (C) utilitarian (D) all of the above
37. What is the central idea of the story?
(A) Plot (B) Theme (C) Character (D) Dialogue
38. ‘Pathos’ indicates the feelings of _____.
(A) excitement (B) romance (C) suffering (D) happiness
39. _____is a technique employed by the writer to expose and criticize foolishness of an individual or society.
(A) Alliteration (B) Metonymy (C) Hyperbole (D) Satire
40. A character in a work of art may be from the_____ world.
(A) human (B) animal (C) fairy (D) all of the above
41. Wordsworth wrote_____.
(A) ‘Daffodils’ (B) ‘To Autumn’ (C) ‘On His Blindness’ (D) ‘True Love’.
42. Comedy deals the _____aspects of life.
(A) trivial (B) pathetic (C) serious (D) sincere
43. A poet gives the title of his poem from _____ of a poem.
(A) a character (B) the theme (C) the form (D) all of the above.
44. The structural devices are _____.
(A) Contrast (B) illustration (C) repetition (D) all of the above
45. ‘Coming’ was written by _____.
(A) Philip Larkin (b) P. B. Shelley (C) Lord Byron (D) W.B. Yeats
46. A syllable is a pronounced _____in a word.
(A) vowel (B) foot (C) consonant (D) none of the above
47. John Milton wrote _____.
(A) ‘On His Blindness’ (B) ‘Ode on a Solitude’ (C) ‘Dover Beach’ (D) ‘Sigh No More, Ladies’
48. There are _____ formative elements of tragedy.
(A) three (B) four (C) five (D) six
49. _____ is a poem of fourteen lines.
(A) Ballad (B) Ode (C) Sonnet (D) Elegy.
50. ‘Dover Beach’ was written by _____.
(A)W.B. Yeats (B)Matthew Arnold (C) Milton (D) Tennyson.