

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). How many chapters are in “The Poetics”?
a). 25 b). 24 c). 26 d). 22
- 2). What is Hamartia?
a). Tragic relief b). Tragic flaw c). Tragic end d). Tragic fate
- 3). Which is not the work of Aristotle?
a). The Poetics b). The Politics c). The Rhetoric d). The Republic
- 4). What does Anagnorsis mean?
a). Recognition of truth b). Reversal of fortune c). Tragic error d). Emotional pleasure
- 5). The word “ethos” is related to which element?
a). Spiritual b). Moral c). Intellectual d). Physical
- 6). Which plot follows the law of probability and necessity?
a). Episodic b). Simple c). Complex d). None of these
- 7). What does “Peripeteia” mean?
a). Recognition of truth b). Reversal of intention c). Tragic flaw d). Tragic pleasure
- 8). Which is the superior form of literature according to Aristotle?
a). Tragedy b). Comedy c). Epic d). None of these
- 9). How many constituent parts does tragedy have?
a). Four b). Five c). Six d). None of these
- 10). Which part of Aristotle’s definition of tragedy is concerned with the function of tragedy?
a). First b). Second c). Third d). Fourth
- 11). When was “Essay on Dramatic Poesy” published?
a). 1668 b). 1666 c). 1664 d). 1660
- 12). What is the form of “Essay on Dramatic Poesy”?
a). Essay b). Poetry c). Letter d). Dialogue
- 13). Which speaker favours the French drama?
a). Crites b). Eugenius c). Lisideus d). Neander
- 14). Who called Dryden “The Father of English criticism”?
a). Dr. Johnson b). Coleridge c). Matthew Arnold d). None of these
- 15). In which critical work does Dryden appreciate Chaucer?
a). Essay on Dramatic Poesy b). Essay on Fables c). Essay on Heroic Tragedy d). Essay on Satire
- 16). What is the time-span of Dryden?
a). 1621 to 1700 b). 1630 to 1700 c). 1631 to 1700 d). 1632 to 1700
- 17). Which speaker upholds the superiority of English Drama?
a). Crites b). Eugenius c). Lisideus d). Neander
- 18). Which speaker demonstrates the superiority of the French over the English?
a). Neander b). Lisideus c). Eugenius d). Crites
- 19). Who said “Delight is the chief, if not the only end of Poesy...”?
a). Aristotle b). Dryden c). Coleridge d). Wordsworth
- 20). How many speakers are in “Essay on Dramatic Poesy”?
a). Two b). Three c). Four d). Five
- 21). In which year was Wordsworth’s “Preface to Lyrical Ballads” first published?
a). 1794 b). 1802 c). 1800 d). 1798
- 22). Who was the contemporary poet of Wordsworth?
a). Dryden b). Coleridge c). Tennyson d). Pope
- 23). Who said “Poetry sheds no tears such as angles weep but natural and human tears...”?
a). Wordsworth b). Coleridge c). Dryden d). Aristotle
- 24). What kind of language does Wordsworth use in his poems?
a). Cosmopolitan b). Urban c). Humble and rustic d). Divine
- 25). What is the time-span of William Wordsworth?
a). 1770 to 1860 b). 1770 to 1850 c). 1760 to 1850 d). 1760 to 1840

- 26). How many chapters are there in “Biographia Literaria”?
- a). 22 b). 24 c). 26 d). 20
- 27). Which is not the work of Coleridge?
- a). Ancient Mariner b). Kublakhan c). Christable d). Prelude
- 28). Which poet has distinguished a “poem” and “poetry”?
- a). Dryden b). Wordsworth c). Coleridge d). Arnold
- 29). In which chapter of “Biographia Literaria”, Coleridge’s views on poetry has been elaborated?
- a). 12 b). 13 c). 14 d). 15
- 30). What is the time span of Coleridge?
- a). 1772 to 1834 b). 1770 to 1834 c). 1772 to 1830 d). 1770 to 1830
- 31). Which work of Coleridge deals with practical criticism?
- a). Biographia Literaria b). Lectures on Shakespeare and other Poets
c). Sibylline Leaves d). Christable
- 32). When was “The Biographia Literaria” published?
- a). 1812 b). 1820 c). 1816 d). 1817
- 33). Which chapters of “The Biographia Literaria” examines Wordsworth’s theory of poetry?
- a). 1 to 13 b). 10 to 13 c). 14 to 22 d). None of these
- 34). To which poet the phrase “Willing Suspension of Disbelief” is associated?
- a). Coleridge b). Wordsworth c). Arnold d). T. S. Eliot
- 35). Which has a magical and synthetic power, according to Coleridge?
- a). Primary imagination b). Secondary imagination c). Fancy d). None of these
- 36). “I admire him (Jonson) but I love Shakespeare”. Who said this?
- a). Coleridge b). Dryden c). Dr. Johnson d). Arnold
- 37). To which age does Dryden belong?
- a). Elizabethan b). Victorian c). Romantic d). Restoration
- 38). “Poetry is the truth and finer spirit of all Knowledge”. Who said this?
- a). Wordsworth b). Coleridge c). Dryden d). Arnold
- 39). Which work is considered unofficial manifesto of the Romantic Movement?
- a). Essay on Defence Poesy b). Study of Poetry c). Preface to Lyrical Ballads d). Biographia Literaria
- 40). Who is Dryden himself among four interlocutors?
- a). Crites b). Eugenius c). Neander d). Lisidius
- 41). Who said that drama is “a just and lively image of human nature...”?
- a). Aristotle b). Dryden c). Arnold d). Eliot
- 42). Who said “Plot is the soul of tragedy”?
- a). Aristotle b). Dryden c). Arnold d). Eliot
- 43). Who was the teacher of Aristotle?
- a). Sophocles b). Aristophanes c). Plato d). None of these
- 44). “I wish either to be considered as a teacher or as nothing...” Who said this?
- a). Coleridge b). Wordsworth c). Dryden d). Aristotle
- 45). What does “dionia” mean?
- a). Intellectual element b). Moral element c). Physical element d). None of these
- 46). “If Shakespeare was the Homer, Jonson was the Virgil of England.” Who said this?
- a). Dr. Johnson b). Dryden c). Arnold d). Wordsworth
- 47). “There neither is, nor can there ever be, any essential difference between the language of prose and verse.” Who said this?
- a). Coleridge b). Arnold c). Wordsworth d). Dryden
- 48). To which country does Coleridge belong?
- a). Greece b). England c). Italy d). France
- 49). Who was much influenced by Hartley, Kant and Hegel?
- a). Coleridge b). Wordsworth c). Dryden d). Arnold
- 50). Which is not critical work of Coleridge?
- a). Anima Poetae b). Table Talks c). Biographia Literaria d). Kublakhan