

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BA ENGLISH

(2011 Admission– V Semester)

(2012 Admission–VI Semester)

CORE COURSE

Literary Criticism and Theory

QUESTION BANK

1. Plato was the most celebrated disciple of -----
 - a. Socrates
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Aristophanes
 - d. None of the above
2. Which among the following books contains Plato's ideas?
 - a. Poetics
 - b. The New Atlantis
 - c. On the Sublime
 - d. Republic
3. Who is the author of "Dialogues"
 - a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Longinus
 - d. Francis Bacon
4. Art, according to -----is twice removed from reality
 - a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Longinus
 - d. Francis Bacon
5. Who said "the productions of art helped neither to mould character nor to promote the well-being of the state"

- a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Longinus
 - d. Francis Bacon
6. 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
7. Why, according to Plato, is tragedy enjoyable?
- a. Feelings of anger fear and grief afford pleasure when indulged in excess
 - b. Incongruity between what a character is and what he pretends to be
 - c. Catharsis
 - d. Hamartia.
8. What, according to Plato is the source of pleasure in comedy?
- a. Feelings of anger fear and grief afford pleasure when indulged in excess
 - b. Incongruity between what a character is and what he pretends to be
 - c. Catharsis
 - d. Hamartia.
9. Which among the following constitute Plato's comments on Drama?
- a. Its appeal to Baser instincts
 - b. Effects of impersonation
 - c. Tragic and comic pleasure
 - d. All the above.
10. Plato's view of art is closely bound up with his theory of -----
- a. Rasa
 - b. Ideas
 - c. Sublimity
 - d. Decorum
11. Aristotle was the most distinguished disciple of -----
- a. Socrates
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Aristophanes
 - d. Plato
12. Aristotle's ideas of poetry are expressed in-----
- a. Poetics
 - b. Rhetoric
 - c. Republic
 - d. Rhetoric
13. Who is the author of the book "Republic"
- a. Socrates
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Aristophanes
 - d. Plato
14. Who is the author of the book "Rhetoric"
- a. Socrates
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Aristophanes
 - d. Plato
15. Who is the author of the book "Poetics"
- a. Socrates
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Aristophanes
 - d. Plato

16. How many chapters does “poetics” contain
- a. Twenty two
 - b. Twenty three
 - c. Twenty six
 - d. Twenty six
17. The first four chapters and the twenty fifth chapter of “poetics” is devoted to-----
- a. Poetry
 - b. Comedy, epic and tragedy in a general way
 - c. Exclusively to tragedy
 - d. Poetic diction
18. The fifth chapter of “poetics’ is devoted to -----
- a. Poetry
 - b. Comedy, epic and tragedy in a general way
 - c. Exclusively to tragedy
 - d. Poetic diction
19. The chapters sixth to the nineteenth of “poetics’ is devoted to -----
- a. Poetry
 - b. Comedy, epic and tragedy in a general way
 - c. Exclusively to tragedy
 - d. Poetic diction
20. The twentieth twenty first, and the twenty second chapters of “poetics’ are devoted to -----
- a. Poetry
 - b. Comedy, epic and tragedy in a general way
 - c. Exclusively to tragedy
 - d. Poetic diction
21. The twenty third and twenty forth chapters of “poetics’ are devoted to -----
- a. Poetry
 - b. Comedy, epic and tragedy in a general way
 - c. Exclusively to tragedy
 - d. Epic Poetry
22. The last chapter of “poetics’ is devoted to -----
- a. Poetry
 - b. A Comparison of epic poetry and tragedy
 - c. Exclusively to tragedy
 - d. Poetic diction
23. Aristotle calls poet an -----
- a. Actor
 - b. Imitator
 - c. Interpreter
 - d. Evaluator

24. In which of the following ways, according to Aristotle, does the poet imitate things?
- As they were or are
 - As they are said or thought to be
 - As they ought to be
 - All the above
25. Imitation, according to Plato, is -----
- An inborn natural instinct
 - Achieved with much labour
 - Ascribed
 - None of the above
26. Aristotle considers-----as the end of poetry
- Pleasure
 - Satire
 - Comedy
 - Laughter
27. According to Aristotle, poetry springs from the instincts of-----
- Imitation
 - Rhythm and harmony
 - Both 'a' & 'b'
 - None of the above
28. -----arouses the emotions of pity and fear
- Tragedy
 - Comedy
 - Epic
 - Revenge play
29. In tragedy, the emotions of pity and fear are aroused with a view to -----
- Hamartia
 - Anagnorisis
 - Catharsis
 - Peripetia
30. Purgation of the emotions of pity and fear in tragedy is referred to as-----
- Hamartia
 - Anagnorisis
 - Catharsis
 - Peripetia
31. The term used by Aristotle to mean tragic flaw is ----
- Hamartia
 - Anagnorisis
 - Catharsis
 - Peripetia
32. The term used by Aristotle to mean 'recognition'
- Hamartia
 - Anagnorisis
 - Catharsis
 - Peripetia
33. The term used by Aristotle to mean "reversal of situations" in a tragedy
- Hamartia
 - Anagnorisis
 - Catharsis
 - Peripetia
34. Which among the following is the right order in which Aristotle arranged the constituent parts in tragedy based of their significance?

- a. Character, plot, thought, diction, song, & spectacle
 - b. Plot, character, diction, though, spectacle & song
 - c. Plot, character, thought, diction, song & spectacle
 - d. Plot, character, thought, diction, spectacle, & song.
35. Aristotle classified plot into simple and complex plot on the basis of -----
- a. Hamartia & catharsis
 - b. Anagnorisis & peripetia
 - c. Sublimity & decorum
 - d. All the above.
36. The English equivalent of the term "hamartia"
- a. Tragedy
 - b. Tragic flaw
 - c. Tragic hero
 - d. Tragic mistake
37. Who coined the phrase 'tragic flaw' for hamartia?
- a. T.s. Eliot
 - b. Washington Alston
 - c. A. C. Ward
 - d. Bernard Shaw.
38. The tragic error of Hamlet is -----
- a. Procrastination
 - b. Uncontrollable anger
 - c. Suspicious jealousy
 - d. Over-vaulting ambition
39. The tragic error of Macbeth is -----
- a. Procrastination
 - b. Uncontrollable anger
 - c. Suspicious jealousy
 - d. Over-vaulting ambition
40. The tragic error of KING LEAR is -----
- a. Procrastination
 - b. Uncontrollable anger
 - c. Suspicious jealousy
 - d. Over-vaulting ambition
41. The tragic error of Othello is -----
- a. Procrastination
 - b. Uncontrollable anger
 - c. Suspicious jealousy
 - d. Over-vaulting ambition
42. Who made the distinction between simple and complex plot on the basis of anagnorisis and peripetia
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Plato
 - c. Wordsworth
 - d. Coleridge
43. Who defined tragedy as the imitation of an action that is serious, complete and of certain magnitude?
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Plato
 - c. Wordsworth
 - d. Coleridge
44. Who made the distinction between 'fancy' and 'imagination'?
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Plato
 - c. Wordsworth
 - d. Coleridge

45. Who defined poetry as spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings which takes its origin from emotions recollected in tranquillity?
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Plato
 - c. Words worth
 - d. Coleridge
46. An epic, says Aristotle is meant to be-----
- a. Staged
 - b. Recited
 - c. Dramatized
 - d. Acted
47. Aristotle traces the roots of comedy to -----
- a. Satire
 - b. Humour
 - c. Phallic songs
 - d. Epic
48. According to Aristotle, tragedy was born from -----
- a. Comedy
 - b. Satire
 - c. The nobler actions of good men
 - d. The mean actions of bad men.
49. Which of the following statements are true with respect to Aristotle's concept?
- a. Comedy is inferior to tragedy
 - b. Epic is later in origin than tragedy
 - c. Epic is later in origin than comedy
 - d. Tragedy is inferior to comedy.
50. The concept of objective correlative is associated with-----
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Plato
 - c. Words worth
 - d. T. S Eliot.
51. The earliest work of Indian aesthetics is -----
- a. NatyaSastra
 - b. KavyaKautuka
 - c. VakroktiJivita
 - d. AlankaraSastra
52. Who is the originator of Rasa theory
- a. Bharata
 - b. Abhinavagupta
 - c. Bhatatauta
 - d. Samkuka
53. In which work is the theory of rasa, originally expounded?
- a. KavyaKautuka
 - b. VakroktiJivita
 - c. AbhinavaBharati
 - d. NatyaSastra
54. Which among the following is the maxim concerning rasa?
- a. Vibhavanubhavasamyogadrasanispatti
 - b. Kavyasyatamadvani
 - c. Sadbaranikaran
 - d. None of the above

55. According to Bharata -----are the objective conditons producing an emotion
a. Vibhava c. Vyabhicaribhava
b. Anubhava d. None of the above
56. According to Bharata, Vibhavas are of -----kinds
a. Two c. Four
b. Three d. Six
57. According to Bharata -----are the various temporary emotions
a. Vibhava c. Vyabhicaribhava
b. Anubhava d. None of the above
58. According to Bharata -----are the objective conditions that inspire an emotion
a. Vibhava c. Vyabhicaribhava
b. Anubhava d. UddipanaVibhava
59. According to Bharata -----are the characters with respect to whom an emotion arouses
a. Vibhava c. Vyabhicaribhava
b. Anubhava d. AlambanaVibhava
60. -----are the psycho-physical manifestation which a particular emotion makes upon characters
a. Vibhava c. Vyabhicaribhava
b. Anubhava d. None of the above
61. The emotion of anger being accompanied by biting of the teeth is an instance of -----
a. Vibhava c. Vyabhicaribhava
b. Anubhava d. None of the above
62. A woman waiting for her lover, experiencing emotions like jealousy, despair anxiety and over-fondness is an instance for-----
a. Vibhava c. Vyabhicaribhava
b. Anubhava d. AlambanaVibhava
63. In “Sakumtalam”, Sakumtala is -----to excite Sringara in Dushyanta
a. Vibhava c. Vyabhicaribhava
b. Anubhava d. AlambanaVibhava
64. In “Sakumtalam”, Dushyanta is -----to excite Sringara in Sakuntla.
a. Vibhava c. Vyabhicaribhava
b. Anubhava d. AlambanaVibhava

65. In “Sakumtalam”, the blooming flowers ,the fragrant air and the furling River Malini are instances of -----
a. UddipanaVibhava
b. Anubhava
c. Vyabhicaribhava
d. AlambanaVibhava
66. Who is the author of the work “Abhinava Bharti”
a. Abhinava Gupta
b. AbhinavaBharati
c. BhattaTauta
d. Lollota
67. Which among the following is not the primary emotion?
a. The amorous
b. The pathetic
c. The heroic
d. The jealous
68. Which among the following is the primary emotion?
a. The fearful
b. The jealous
c. The anxious
d. The despair
69. The Sanskrit term for the ‘the amorous’
a. Srinkara
b. Hasa
c. Soka
d. Vira
70. The Sanskrit term for the ‘the ludicrous’
a. Srinkara
b. Hasa
c. Soka
d. Vira
71. The Sanskrit term for the ‘the pathetic’
a. Srinkara
b. Hasa
c. Soka.
d. Vira
72. The Sanskrit term for the ‘the herioc’
a. Srinkara
b. Hasa
c. Soka
d. Vira
73. The Sanskrit term for the ‘the passionate’
a. karuna
b. Hasa
c. Soka
d. Vira
74. The Sanskrit term for the ‘the fearful’
a. Srinkara
b. Bhayanaka
c. Soka
d. Vira
75. The Sanskrit term for the ‘the nauseatng’
a. Bhibatsa
b. Srinkara
c. Hasa
d. Soka

76. The Sanskrit term for the 'the wondrous'
- a. Atbhuta
 - b. Srinkara
 - c. Hasa
 - d. Soka
77. The dominant emotions are called-----
- a. Anubhavas
 - b. Vibhavas
 - c. Stayibhavas
 - d. Sancharibhavas
78. Whose name is associated with the concept of Bhavakatva and Bhojakatva?
- a. Abhinavagupta
 - b. Bharata
 - c. Sankuka
 - d. BhattaTauta
79. Who is the author of "KavyaKautuka"
- a. BhattaTauta
 - b. Abhinavagupta
 - c. Bharata
 - d. Sankuka
80. Who is the author of "VakroktiJivita"
- a. BhattaTauta
 - b. Abhinavagupta
 - c. Bharata
 - d. Kuntaka
81. -----means indirect expression
- a. Vakrokti
 - b. Dhvani
 - c. Riti
 - d. Rasa
82. Whose maxim is "KVYASYATADVANI"
- a. BhattaTauta
 - b. Abhinavagupta
 - c. Bharata
 - d. Anandavardhana.
83. Who is the author of the essay "The Use and Abuse of Alankara"?
- a. V.Raghavan
 - b. S. KuppuswamiSastri
 - c. Bharata
 - d. Anandavardhana
84. Who is the author of the essay "The Highways of Literary Criticism in Sanskrit"?
- a. V.Raghavan
 - b. S. KuppuswamiSastri
 - c. Bharata
 - d. Anandavardhana
85. The word Camatkara is used in -----sense
- a. The special aesthetic attitude of the mind
 - b. The aesthetic pleasure
 - c. The bodily manifestation of such pleasure
 - d. All the above.

86. The phrase “lokottaravritti” implies
a. Extraordinary
b. Inique
c. Nonpareil
d. All the above
87. Which among the following term is a substitute for “LokottaraVritti”?
a. Laukika
b. Alaukika
c. Udatta
d. Aucitya
88. Who is the author of “Preface to the Lyrical Ballads”
a. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. T. S. Eliot
d. Aristotle
89. “the Preface to the Lyrical Ballads” was published in the year----
a. 1978
b. 1798
c. 1789
d. 1879
90. Wordsworth published the “Lyrical Ballads” in collaboration with -----
a. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
b. John Keats
c. P.B. Shelley
d. Byron
91. Who is the author of “The Prelude”?
a. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. T. S. Eliot
d. Aristotle
92. Who defined poetry as spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings which takes its origin from emotions recollected in tranquility?
a. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. T. S. Eliot
d. Aristotle
93. Who is the author of “Biographia Literaria”?
a. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. T. S. Eliot
d. Aristotle
94. Who is the author of “Tradition and Individual Talent”?
a. Coleridge
b. William Wordsworth
c. William Wordsworth
d. T. S. Eliot
95. Wordsworth’s special object of “Lyrical Ballads” was to:
a. Choose incidents and situations from common life
b. To relate and describe them in a selection of language really used by men
c. Treat the subject imaginatively so that ordinary things would appear unusual
d. All the above
96. “There neither is nor can be any essential difference between the language of prose and metrical composition” whose pronouncement is this?

- a. Coleridge
 - b. William Wordsworth
 - c. T. S. Eliot
 - d. Aristotle
97. Who said: "Poetry shed no tears such as angels weep"
- a. Coleridge
 - b. William Wordsworth
 - c. T. S. Eliot
 - d. Aristotle
98. Who said: "A poet is a man speaking to men"
- a. Coleridge
 - b. William Wordsworth
 - c. T. S. Eliot
 - d. Aristotle
99. Who said: "Poetry is the breath and the finer spirit that is in the countenance of all science"?
- a. Coleridge
 - b. William Wordsworth
 - c. T. S. Eliot
 - d. Aristotle
100. Wordsworth affixes an appendix to his Preface to the Lyrical Ballads to express his view on-----
- a. Poetic diction
 - b. Poetic process
 - c. Impersonal theory of poetry
 - d. Poet
101. Which among the following is the manifesto of Romantic Criticism?
- a. Preface to the Lyrical Ballads
 - b. Preface to the Fables
 - c. Preface to Shakespeare
 - d. Tradition and Individual Talent
102. Which among the following is the manifesto of Eliot's Criticism?
- a. Preface to the Lyrical Ballads
 - b. Preface to the Fables
 - c. Preface to Shakespeare
 - d. Tradition and Individual Talent
103. Tradition in Eliot's view means:
- a. Imitating the poets of the past
 - b. Heredity
 - c. Handling down of the past
 - d. Historic sense
104. Historic sense involves a perception of -----
- a. History
 - b. The pastness of the past and also its presentness
 - c. A sense of the historical incidents
 - d. The past
105. Tradition implies-----

- a. A recognition of the continuity of literature
 - b. A critical judgment as to which of the writers of the past continue to be significant in the present
 - c. A knowledge of these significant writers obtained through great labour
 - d. All the above.
106. "The existing monuments form an ideal order among themselves, which is modified by the introduction of the new work or art among them" whose pronouncement is this?
- a. Coleridge
 - b. William Wordsworth
 - c. T. S. Eliot
 - d. Aristotle
107. In which of the following critical essays does the analogy of the catalyst occurs?
- a. Preface to the Lyrical Ballads
 - b. Preface to the Fables
 - c. Preface to Shakespeare
 - d. Tradition and Individual Talent
108. "The more perfect the artist, the more completely separate in him will be the man who suffers and the mind which creates" where does this critical proposition occur?
- a. Preface to the Lyrical Ballads
 - b. Preface to the Fables
 - c. Preface to Shakespeare
 - d. Tradition and Individual Talent
109. "The mind of the poet is the shred of the platinum" where do these words occur?
- a. Preface to the Lyrical Ballads
 - b. Preface to the Fables
 - c. Preface to Shakespeare
 - d. Tradition and Individual Talent
110. Which among the following does according to Eliot, functions as a catalyst in the process of poetic creation?
- a. Platinum shred
 - b. The mind of the poet
 - c. Oxygen
 - d. Sulphur dioxide
111. In the analogy of the catalyst, the platinum shred stands for----
- a. The mind of the poet
 - b. Poet's thoughts
 - c. Poet's emotions
 - d. Poet's feelings
112. In the analogy of the catalyst, oxygen and sulphur dioxide stand for----
- a. The mind of the poet
 - b. Poet's thoughts
 - c. Poet's emotions and feelings
 - d. The poem

131. The term semiotics was introduced by
a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Ferdinand de sauddure
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir
132. The term semiology was introduced by
a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Ferdinand de Saussure
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir
133. Who introduced in linguistics the concept of Langue and Parole?
a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Ferdinand de Saussure
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir
134. Who introduced in linguistics the concept of Competence and Performance?
a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Ferdinand de Saussure
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir
135. Who introduced in linguistics the concept similar to Saussure's Langue and Parole?
a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Leonard bloom Filed.
c. Noam Chomsky
d. Edward Sapir
136. Who introduced in linguistics the concept similar to Chomsky's competence and Performance?
a. Charles Sanders Pierce
b. Leonard bloom Filed.
c. Ferdinand De Saussure.
d. Edward Sapir
137. Which among the following implies the underlying rules governing the combination and organization of the elements of language?
a. Language
b. Parole
c. Competence
d. Both langue and Competence
138. Which among the following implies the actual meaningful utterance of the individual speaking or writing a given language?
a. Langue
b. Parole
c. performance
d. Both parole and performance
139. Who popularized the theory and practice of structuralism?
a. Ferdinand de Saussure
b. Claude de Levi Strauss
c. Both Saussure and Levi Strauss
d. James Frazer
140. Which among the following are Saussure's major pronouncements?
a. Meaning is arbitrary
b. Meaning is relational
c. Language constitutes reality
d. All the above

141. Who is the author of the essay "Towards Feminist Poetics"?
- a. Elaine Showalter
 - b. Margaret Fuller
 - c. Virginia Woolf
 - d. Simon de Beauvoir
142. Elaine Showalter divided the history of women's literature into ----- phases
- a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five
143. Which among the following are the major phases of feminist criticism?
- a. The feminine
 - b. The female
 - c. The feminist
 - d. All the above
144. According to Elaine Showalter, feminist criticism can be divided in ----- varieties
- a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five
145. The feminist critique deals with women as ----
- a. Reader
 - b. Writer
 - c. Daughters of patriarchy
 - d. None of the above
146. Gyno-criticism deals with women as -----
- a. Reader
 - b. Writer
 - c. Daughters of patriarchy
 - d. None of the above
147. In which phase of feminist literature, according to Showalter women wrote in an effort to equalize the intellectual achievements of the male culture?
- a. The feminine
 - b. The feminist
 - c. The female
 - d. None of the above
148. In which phase of feminist literature, according to Showalter women rejected the accommodation postures of femininity and to use literature to dramatize the ordeals of wronged woman hood?
- a. The feminine
 - b. The feminist.
 - c. The female
 - d. None of the above
149. In which phase of feminist literature, according to Showalter, did women reject both initiation and protest?
- a. The feminine
 - b. The feminist
 - c. The female
 - d. None of the above
150. In the Female phase, women rejected both imitation and protest because they considered these two forms as----

- a. Dependency
b. Slavery
c. Fashion
d. Subjugation
151. In which of the following figures of speech a comparison between two distinctly different things is explicitly indicated by the word, “like” or “as”
a. Simile
b. Metaphor
c. Synecdoche
d. Metonymy
152. In which of the following figures of speech, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing without asserting a comparison?
a. Simile
b. Metaphor
c. Synecdoche
d. Metonymy
153. In which of the following figures of speech a part of something is used to signify the whole?
a. Simile
b. Metaphor
c. Synecdoche
d. Metonymy
154. In which of the following figures of speech is a literal term for one thing is applied to another with which it is closely associated?
a. Simile
b. Metaphor
c. Synecdoche
d. Metonymy
155. In which of the following figures of speech a statement that appears to be absurd or self-contradictory turns out to have a valid meaning
a. Simile
b. Metaphor
c. Synecdoche
d. Paradox
156. -----is a form of paradox in which the adjective seem to contradict the noun it modifies.
a. Oxymoron
b. Paradox
c. Irony
d. Synecdoche
157. “terrible beauty “ is an example for-----
a. Oxymoron
b. Paradox
c. Irony
d. Synecdoche
158. “child is the father of man” is an instance for-----.
a. Oxymoron
b. Paradox
c. Irony
d. Synecdoche
159. “The crown’ or “Sceptre” used in the sense of “King”is an example for-----
a. Simile
b. Metaphor
c. Synecdoche
d. Metonymy

160. "ten hands" used for "ten workmen" is an example for-----
a. Simile c. metaphor
b. synecdoche d. symbol
161. "My love is a red red rose" is an example for-----
a. Simile c. Synecdoche
b. Metaphor d. Metonymy
162. "My love is like a red red rose " is an example for-----
a. Simile c. Synecdoche
b. Metaphor d. Metonymy
163. The term 'denouement' refers to -----in a play.
a. The rising action c. the climax
b. The falling action d. None of these.
164. The French term for 'unraveling' -----
a. Denouement c. decorum
b. due ex machina d. None of these.
165. The term ----- is applied to the falling action in a tragedy
a. Catastrophe
a. catharsis b. crisis c. none of these
166. The term anagnorisis means -----
a. Recognition c. both "a" and "b"
b. reversal d. Neither "a" nor "b"
167. The term peripetia means-----
a. Recognition c. both "a" and "b"
b. reversal d. Neither "a" nor "b"
168. The Epic Theatre was introduced by -----
a. Samuel Becket c. William Golding
b. T.S. Eliot d. Bertolt Brecht
169. Who is the author of the work 'Poetics'?
a. Aristotle c. Socrates
b. Plato d. Homer
170. Who is the author of the work "Republic"?
a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Socrates d. Homer
171. Ben Jonson's 'Volpone' is an example of -----
a. Comedy of humours c. romantic comedy
b. comedy of manners d. anti-romantic comedy

172. The name of Bertolt Brecht is associated with -----
a. The absurd drama
b. the epic theatre
c. comedy of humours
d. feminist theatre
173. Aristotle regarded ----- as the highest form of poetry.
a. Tragedy
b. comedy
c. epic
d. poetic drama.
174. A light dramatic work with improbable plot and exaggerated characters is called -----
a. Satire
b. comedy
c. farce
d. humour.
175. The type of play in which the plot was centred round intrigues and violent actions and which contains improbable events and sensational actions is called -----
a. Meledrama
b. tragedy
c. farce
d. none of these.
176. "Oberon" is a Masque written by -----
a. Ben Johnson
b. Shakespeare
c. Marlow
d. Dr. Johnson.
177. The French term for 'unknotting' -----
a. Denouement
b. due ex machina
c. decorum
d. none of these.
178. The term ----- is applied to the falling action in a tragedy
a. Catastrophe
b. catharsis
c. crisis
d. none of these
179. The term anagnorisis means -----
a. Recognition
b. reversal
c. both "a" and "b"
d. Neither "a" nor "b"
180. The term peripetia means -----
a. Recognition
b. reversal
c. both "a" and "b"
d. Neither "a" nor "b"
181. The term Decorum Means ----
a. Recognition
b. reversal
c. Appropriateness
d. Neither "a" nor "b"
182. Who among the following is not a French symbolist?
a. Mallarme
b. Verlaine
c. Richard Wagner
d. W.B. Yeats

ANSWER KEY

1	A	24	D	47	A	70	B	93	A
2	B	25	A	48	C	71	C	94	D
3	A	26	A	49	A	72	D	95	D
4	A	27	C	50	D	73	A	96	B
5	A	28	A	51	A	74	B	97	B
6	D	29	C	52	A	75	A	98	B
7	A	30	C	53	D	76	A	99	B
8	B	31	A	54	A	77	C	100	A
9	D	32	B	55	A	78	C	101	A
10	B	33	D	56	A	79	A	102	D
11	D	34	C	57	C	80	D	103	D
12	A	35	B	58	D	81	A	104	B
13	A	36	B	59	D	82	D	105	D
14	B	37	C	60	B	83	A	106	C
15	B	38	A	61	B	84	B	107	D
16	D	39	D	62	C	85	D	108	D
17	A	40	B	63	D	86	D	109	D
18	B	41	C	64	D	87	B	110	B
19	C	42	A	65	A	88	B	111	A
20	D	43	A	66	A	89	A	112	C
21	D	44	D	67	D	90	A	113	D
22	B	45	C	68	A	91	A	114	D
23	B	46	B	69	A	92	B	115	D

116	D	135	C	154	D	173	A
117	D	136	C	155	D	174	C
118	C	137	D	156	A	175	A
119	B	138	D	157	A	176	A
120	A	139	C	158	B	177	A
121	A	140	D	159	D	178	A
122	A	141	A	160	B	179	A
123	A	142	C	161	B	180	B
124	A	143	D	162	A	181	C
125	A	144	A	163	B	182	D
126	A	145	A	164	A	183	A
127	A	146	B	165	A	184	A
128	B	147	A	166	A	185	D
129	A	148	B	167	B	186	A
130	C	149	D	168	A	187	A
131	A	150	A	169	A	188	B
132	B	151	A	170	B	189	C
133	B	152	B	171	A	190	D
134	C	153	C	172	B		

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