

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What does Arnoldian concept of culture lay stress on?
 - A. **Harmonious development of human nature**
 - B. Materialistic development of society
 - C. Development of new ways of thinking
 - D. Individual happiness
2. How does Arnold view culture?
 - A. A traditional way of leading life
 - B. Strong beliefs and value system
 - C. **A social force leading to social progress**
 - D. Following rituals prescribed by the ancestors
3. According to Arnold, which of the following criteria is the most significant for poetry?
 - A. Romanticism and flooding of emotions
 - B. Scientific and analytical aspects
 - C. Psychological analysis of human behaviour
 - D. **Truth and high seriousness**
4. Why does Arnold say 'the future of poetry is immense'?
 - A. Because it can teach us history and culture
 - B. Because it has the power to impart knowledgeable
 - C. **Because it can interpret life as well as console and sustain us**
 - D. Because it is endowed with beautiful elements
5. According to Arnold, criticism is _____ to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world.
 - A. labourious task
 - B. **a disinterested endeavour**
 - C. hard work
 - D. intuitive task
6. Arnold insisted on the need for criticism to create _____.
 - A. a harmonious and well-balanced life
 - B. **a current of true and fresh ideas**
 - C. love for humanity
 - D. an intellectual environment
7. Which of the following is a major characteristic of Arnold's criticism?
 - A. Full play of imagination
 - B. Highly metaphysical associations
 - C. **Disinterestedness and promoting high taste**
 - D. Establishing new rules to analyze literary works
8. Which of the following is Arnold's concept of poetry?
 - A. **As a criticism of life**
 - B. As a beautiful object of art
 - C. As an expression of deep thoughts

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9. Arnold believed that every critic must have _____ to discharge his duty as a literary critic.
- A. information
 - B. love for books
 - C. knowledge**
 - D. good opinion
10. Matthew Arnold is the father of the _____ Method.
- A. Realistic
 - B. Metaphysical
 - C. Touchstone**
 - D. Cathartic
11. What are the two fallacious estimates according to Arnold?
- A. The personal and the historic**
 - B. The fanciful and the imaginative
 - C. The real and the factual
 - D. The judgmental and the impressionistic
12. Why does Arnold consider Chaucer to be a great poet but not a classic?
- A. Because he does not have imagination of the classics
 - B. Because he lacks reason
 - C. Because he lacks the knowledge and understanding of the classics
 - D. Because he lacks the high seriousness of the classics**
13. What can be used as literary touchstones in the opinion of Arnold?
- A. The historical context of the writer
 - B. Religious and metaphysical concepts
 - C. Short passages or lines from the classic writers**
 - D. Political beliefs of the creative artists
14. Which of the following cannot be applied to Arnold's views on literature and criticism?
- A. Respect for the Greek ideals
 - B. Insistence on emotionalism and spontaneity**
 - C. An attack against the growing philistinism of the middle class
 - D. A call for improvement of criticism and its standards
15. According to T. S. Eliot, a great writer is the one who _____.
- A. shows the maximum influence of the writers of the past**
 - B. shows the liking for the spirit of his age
 - C. shows aspects of individuality and uniqueness
 - D. has respect for the rules of writing
16. What does Eliot expect every writer to possess?
- A. historical sense**
 - B. good imagination
 - C. powerful thoughts
 - D. talent and genius

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17. Who said “the progress of the artist is a continual self-sacrifice, a continual extinction of personality”?
- Matthew Arnold
 - T. S. Eliot**
 - I. A. Richards
 - William Wordsworth
18. What is one quality that Eliot wants every critic to have?
- Vast reading of books
 - Command over language and style
 - A highly developed sense of fact**
 - Moral and ethical powers
19. What is Eliot’s criteria for best poetry?
- Use of ornamental language
 - Nobility of thoughts
 - The fusion of the emotion with the intellect**
 - The amalgamation of style and substance
20. Eliot does not approve of _____.
- classical and romantic criticism
 - interpretation and judicial criticism**
 - individual and personal opinions
 - high taste in criticism
21. How can a writer express emotion in the best possible manner, according to Eliot?
- By finding an objective correlative**
 - By using the best phrases
 - By employing all the techniques of writing
 - By using familiar words and phrases
22. Which example is used by Eliot to explain his concept of ‘objective correlative’?
- The sleep walking scene of Lady Macbeth**
 - The ringing of church bells
 - The dream sequence in Iliad’s epic
 - Surrealistic elements in Blake’s poems
23. Eliot’s opinion that the poet and the poem are two separate things is explained in his _____.
- idea of willing suspension of disbelief
 - philosophy of organic formalism
 - impersonal theory of poetry**
 - theory of the finite and the infinite mind
24. Eliot’s use of the phrase ‘dissociation of sensibility’ appears in his essay on the _____.
- Romantic poets
 - Victorian poets
 - Metaphysical poets**
 - Jacobean poets

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25. T. S. Eliot and I. A. Richards are considered to be the pioneers of the movement of _____.
- A. **New Criticism**
 - B. Organic Criticism
 - C. Dogmatic Criticism
 - D. New Historicism
26. While examining the workings of the human mind, I. A. Richards considers it to be a system of _____.
- A. impressions
 - B. well organized thoughts
 - C. **impulses**
 - D. arbitrary feelings
27. Poetry, for Richards, is a representation of uniquely ordered _____.
- A. arrangement of words
 - B. arrangement of ideas
 - C. images
 - D. **state of mind**
28. For Richards, the two uses of language are _____.
- A. artistic and impressionistic
 - B. **scientific and emotive**
 - C. analytical and absolute
 - D. communicative and expository
29. The four types of meaning according to Richards are _____.
- A. **sense, feeling, tone and intention**
 - B. conceptual, connotative, reflective and thematic
 - C. affective, reflected, personal and social
 - D. collocative, connotative, contracted and cognitive
30. Why does Richards consider arts and literature to be valuable?
- A. Because they engender a sense of beauty
 - B. Because they present philosophy of life
 - C. **Because they integrate our activities and resolve our conflicts**
 - D. Because they lead us towards moral and value based life
31. Which theory was used by Richards in relation to criticism?
- A. Historical theory
 - B. Formalistic theory
 - C. Evaluative theory
 - D. **Psychological theory**
32. Derrida is the father of the theory of _____.
- A. New Historicism
 - B. New Criticism
 - C. **Deconstruction**
 - D. Hermeneutics

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33. The most fundamental project of Deconstruction is to display the operations of _____ in any text.
- A. egocentrism
 - B. logocentrism**
 - C. feminocentrism
 - D. biocentrism
34. The most significant opposition treated by Derrida is that between _____.
- A. reading and writing
 - B. poetry and fiction
 - C. native language and foreign language
 - D. speech and writing**
35. According to Derrida, western science and philosophy has always been dominated by the concept of _____.
- A. ideology
 - B. structure**
 - C. production
 - D. human behaviour
36. The theory of deconstruction is primarily concerned with certain features of the history of the Western Metaphysics issuing from _____.
- A. philosophy and anthropology
 - B. religion and politics
 - C. structure and center**
 - D. physics and astronomy
37. _____ was the name of the journal of literary and social criticism founded by F. R. Leavis.
- A. Scrutiny**
 - B. Literary Review
 - C. Literary Criterion
 - D. Journal of Literature
38. F. R. Leavis wanted literary criticism to be _____.
- A. didactic
 - B. philosophic
 - C. humanistic**
 - D. objective
39. What was the charge levelled against Leavis by Rene Wellek?
- A. That Leavis lacked good understanding of literature
 - B. That Leavis did not have good command over language
 - C. That Leavis lacked scientific bent of mind
 - D. That Leavis lacked philosophic bearings in his critical assessment**

40. In *Dhvaynaloka*, Anandvardhana establishes his theory that _____ is the soul of poetry.
- emotion
 - suggested sense**
 - subject matter
 - lyricism
41. The two aspects of meaning, according to Anandvardhana are _____.
- stylistic and affective
 - conceptual and connotative
 - ambiguous and unstable
 - explicit and implicit**
42. What is the highest type of poetry in the opinion of Anandvardhana?
- Where figures of speech are used extensively
 - Where words are arranged in an artistic way
 - Where suggested sense is primary**
 - Where powerful emotions are present
43. Who were some of the major exponents of the theory of *Alamkara* in Sanskrit criticism?
- Bhamaha, Dandin, Vamana**
 - Jagannath, Hemchandra, Mahimabhatta
 - Rajsekhar, Mammata, Panini
 - Kshemendra, Patanjali, Bhartrhari
44. Kuntaka considers _____ to be the essence of poetic speech.
- alamkara*
 - shabda*
 - rasa*
 - vakrokti***
45. The theory of *vakrokti* lays emphasis on _____.
- the imagination and genius of the poet**
 - the knowledge of the poet
 - the diction and style of the poet
 - the use of figures of speech in a poem

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