

1) The critical enquiry had begun almost in the ----- century B.C. in Greece.

a) 4th

b) 10th

c) 11th

d) 12th

2) Plato is the great disciple of -----

a) Aristotle.

b) Socrates.

c) Wordsworth.

d) Shakespeare.

3) Aristotle is known for his critical -----

a) treatises.

b) theses.

c) poems.

d) dramas.

4) Aristotle's '*Poetics*' provides a ----- analysis of the form of tragedy.

a) romantic

b) detail

c) tragic

d) classic

5) 'Mimesis' is the term which was first used by ----- in 'Republic'.

a) Aristotle

b) Plato

c) Socrates

d) an unknown critic

6) 'Catharsis' is also called as -----

a) 'Katharsis'.

b) Cathersis

c) Katharsis

d) Kathar-sis

7) 'Hamartia' is also called as -----

a) tragedy.

b) comedy.

c) fault.

d) tragic flaw.

- 8) The function of tragedy is to arouse the emotions of -----
- a) pity and fear.
 - b) anger.
 - c) sympathy.
 - d) happiness.
- 9) Neo-Classicism is a reaction against -----
- a) the Classical movement.
 - b) the Romantic movement.
 - c) Renaissance movement.
 - d) the traditional movement.
- 10) The Neo-Classical Age is also called -----
- a) the Age of Reason.
 - b) the Age of Renaissance.
 - c) the Age of Romanticism.
 - d) the Age of Classicism.
- 11) Judging and condemning gave birth to the spirit of -----
- a) satire.
 - b) irony.
 - c) criticism.
 - d) reason.
- 12) ----- is a verbal attack on a person or a part of society.
- a) Irony
 - b) Satire
 - c) Judgement
 - d) Reason
- 13) Satire is found in both -----
- a) poetry and dramas.
 - b) prose and novels.
 - c) reason and judgement.
 - d) prose and poetry.
- 14) Sir Philip Sidney belongs to ----- of English literature.
- a) Elizabethan Age
 - b) Victorian Age
 - c) Romantic Age
 - d) Modern Age

29) Surrealism was a ----- movement in literature and other fine arts.

a) lovely

b) revolutionary

c) political

d) good

30) Sigmund Freud founded -----

a) psychoanalysis.

b) Classicism.

c) Neo-Classicism.

d) Romanticism.