

Shree Kaljibhai R. Katara Arts College, Shamlaji

Multiple Choice Questions

ENGLISH:M.A. SEM-IV

CC-401(Modern Critical Theory)

Instruction: Choose the correct option from the following MCQs.

1. What does Eliot say people tend to praise in a poet?

- A. the way his or her poetry resembles that of ancient writers
- B. the aspects of the poetry that are unique to the poet
- C. the poet's use of rhyme
- D. the poet's use of symbolism

2. What kind of "tradition" does Eliot think should be discouraged?

- A. the kind of tradition that cannot be inherited but must be obtained through hard work
- B. a belief in the pastness of the past and of its presence
- C. poetry in which the poetic ancestors assert their immortality
- D. following in the ways of the previous generation and adhering to its successes

3. What do we know that dead writers do not, according to Eliot?

- A. Pedantry
- B. The dead writers themselves
- C. Shakespeare
- D. Eliot's doctrine for the *métier* of poetry

4. According to this essay, how does the mind of the mature poet differ from the mind of the immature poet?

- A. It has more "personality".
- B. It is a finely perfected medium for new combinations of feelings
- C. It is more interesting
- D. It has something to say

5. To which of the following does Eliot compare the mind of the poet in this essay?

- A. A shred of platinum
- B. Attentiveness brought to a fever pitch
- C. The murder of Agamemnon
- D. a sense of the perverse

6. According to T.S. Eliot in his essay on "Tradition and the Individual Talent," which of the following is true of "tradition?"

- A. In English literature, we cannot refer to "the tradition" or to "a tradition;" at most, we employ the adjective in saying that the poetry of so-and-so is "traditional" or even "too traditional."
- B. Tradition is the great conversation which links all English literature and is a coherent and stable canon.
- C. All of the above
- D. A and B only

7. Tradition and Individual Talent is a critical essay by:

- A. Shelley
- B. Oscar Wilde
- C. T. S. Eliot
- D. None of these

8. In “Tradition and Individual Talent”, according to T.S. Eliot, the term ‘Traditional’ usually means—

- (A) something positive
- (B) something negative
- (C) something historical
- (D) something old

9. T.S. Eliot found spiritual support in—

- (A) Christianity
- (B) Hinduism
- (C) Buddhism
- (D) Judaism

10. According to Saussure the sign is made of...

- A. Two parts: representament and interpretant.
- B. Three parts: Signified, signifier and referent
- C. Two parts: Signified and signifier

11. How did Saussure define "Langue"?

- A. The use of the Language
- B. The arbitrary component
- C. The language system.

12. The arbitrariness of the sign means that...

- A. There is not natural link between the word and its mening.
- B. There is an internal natural link between the word and its meaning.
- C. Each sign is the result of both a natural and cultural agreement.

13. Language is structure because...

- A. It is like a game.
- B. It provides structure to our thoughts.
- C. It is a mirror of the human mind.

14. What is the name of the linguist that defined the sign using a triadic model?

- A. Noam Chosmky
- B. Ferdinand De Saussure
- C. Charles Peirce.

15. The icon is...

- A. the simplest sign since it resembles what it `stands for'.
- B. Something which is directly linked to the object.
- C. The result of the relationship between the representament and the interpretant.

16. What is a syntagmatic relationship?

- A. It is a relation that holds between elements of the same category.
- B. It is a relation between expressions that occur next to one another.
- C. It is the relationship between signified and signifier

17. The interpretant is...

- A. The material for of the sign.
- B. The real object in the world.
- C. The object as mentally represented by the sign.*

18. The _____ is connected to its sign by "virtue of law"

- A. Icon
- B. Symbol
- C. Index

19. What is this image? And Why?

- A. An icon.
- B. An icon and a symbol.
- C. An icon, an index and a symbol.

20. Saussure began teaching linguistics in....

- A. 1907
- B. 1916
- C. 1922
- D. 1913

21. *Cours de linguistique générale* was published in:

- A.1913
- B.1916
- C.1922
- D.1897

22. The idea of arbitrariness of language is concerned to:

- A. Form and meaning
- B. Number of signs
- C. Grammar
- D. None of the above

23. The physical units used in language have been termed by Saussure as:

- A. Arbitrariness
- B. Signified
- C. Signifier
- D. Langue

24. The relationship between different words belonging to same grammatical category, as per Saussure's concepts, is:

- A. Langue
- B. Parole
- C. Paradigmatic
- D. Syntagmatic

25. Which of the following is false?

- A. Langue is a broader concept than Parole
- B. The term 'Langue' basically mean 'language'
- C. Parole depends on the choice of Linguistic aspects by an individual speaker
- D. Parole is to be studied to study language thoroughly

26. Who was Jacques Derrida?

- A. American scientist
- B. Doctor
- C. French philosopher
- D. Advocate

27. The linguist generally associated with the initiation of 'Structuralism' as a movement is:

- A. Ferdinand de Saussure
- B. Simon Blackburn,
- C. Noam Chomsky
- D. Levi-Strauss

28. Structuralism originated in:

- A. 1890's
- B. 1900's
- C. 1960's
- D. 1970's

29. The observation that Structuralism is "the belief that phenomena of human life are not intelligible except through their interrelations" was made by:

- A. Jacques Derrida
- B. Simon Blackburn
- C. Vladimir Propp
- D. Claude Levi-Strauss

30. France saw a particular rise in structuralism in...

- A. 1960's
- B. 1900's
- C. 1970's
- D. 1930's

31. Consider the following statements about....

- i. Structuralism got spread all over the world following rise in its importance in France
- ii. Structuralism is related mainly to criticism in the fields of literature and painting.
- iii. Structuralism began in 1960's
- iv. Structuralism tries to identify some already known structures in all new creations.

- A. I, II, III and IV are correct.
- B. I, III and IV are correct.
- C. III and IV are correct.
- D. Only I and IV are correct.

32. Which of the following critics is not consider to have dealt basically with Structuralism?

- A. Jacques Derrida
- B. Vladimir Propp
- C. Claude Levi-Strauss
- D. Roman Jakobson

33. The literary movement that began in response to structuralism was:

- A. Romanticism
- B. Colonialism
- C. Post structuralism
- D. Post- colonialism

34. Post structuralism particularly observes the following shortcoming in structuralism:

- A. The structures it considered were not credible.
- B. The structures it includes are not self- sufficient.
- C. It overlooked number of basic structures.
- D. The theory of structures itself was not credible.

35. Which of the following critics is associated with post-structuralism rather than structuralism?

- A. Michael Foucault
- B. Vladimir Propp
- C. Roman Jakobson
- D. Jacques Lacan

36. The 'Gang of Four' regarding structuralism did not include:

- A. Levi-Strauss
- B. Lacan
- C. Barthes
- D. Propp

37. Third-wave feminism seeks to include..

- A. wage-earners
- B. white, upper-class women
- C. lower-class, Third-world women
- D. only racial minorities

38. Which one of the following is NOT one of Elaine Showalter's four models of sexual difference?

- A. biological
- B. occasional
- C. linguistic
- D. psychoanalytic

39. Marxist feminists believe that....

- A. art is always conditioned by social beliefs and needs
- B. "personal" identity is inseparable from class identity
- C. art is a waste of time
- D. both A and B

40. How sexual identity influences creation and reception of literature is the focus of.....

- A. Marxist feminism
- B. Gender studies
- C. the linguistic model
- D. none of the above

41. During the "feminine" phase (1840-80) of feminism, women...

- A. imitated the dominant tradition in writing
- B. advocated minority rights and protested
- C. focused on women's texts and women as opposed to uncovering misogyny (hatred of women) in male-authored texts
- D. carried out armed insurrections against men

42. During the "feminist" phase (1880-1920) of feminism, women.....

- A. gave up on equal rights
- B. advocated for minority rights and protested
- C. led the repeal of Prohibition
- D. all of the above

43. Feminism is no longer...

- A. diverse
- B. homogenous
- C. the property of a patriarchal society
- D. organized

44. The most prominent U.S. minorities among feminist writers are....

- A. 18th-century poets
- B. Black and lesbian feminists
- C. Male feminists
- D. Native Americans

45. Feminist criticism in general has moved away from exposing male bias and towards...

- A. studying women's texts and women authors
- B. advocating lesbian-only criticism
- C. acknowledging women's inferiority to men
- D. none of the above

46. Gender studies.....

- A. Argues that the female gender is superior
- B. Finds sexuality unimportant
- C. Examines how gender is less determined by nature than constructed by culture
- D. Is strictly about gay and lesbian writers

47. Feminist criticism.....

- A. is concerned with the marginalization of women in a patriarchal culture
- B. tries to explain how the subordination of women is reflected in or challenged by literary texts
- C. tries to examine the experiences of women from all races, classes, and cultures
- D. all of the above

48. During the "female" phase (1920-present) of feminism, women.....

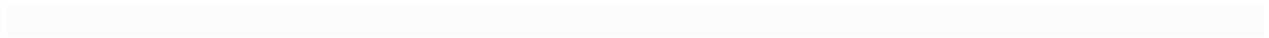
- A. are increasingly focused on uncovering misogyny in male-authored texts
- B. focus on women's texts and women
- C. have largely given up writing true literature
- D. have looked back to the "feminine" past but put a modern spin on it

49. French feminism is focused on.....

- A. marriage
- B. the body
- C. myth
- D. all of the above

50. Who is considered the 'father' of post-colonial theory?

- A. Edward Said
- B. Chinua Achebe
- C. Homi Bhabha
- D. King George



ANSWER SHEET

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ANSWERS:

1. B, 2.D, 3.B, 4.B, 5.A, 6.D, 7.C, 8.B, 19.A, 10.A, 11C, 12.A

13. B, 14.C, 15.A, 16.B, 17.C, 18.B, 19.C, 20.A, 21.B, 22.A, 23.C, 24.C

25. D, 26.C, 27.A, 28.C, 29.B, 30.A, 31.D, 32.A, 33.C, 34.B, 35.A, 36.D

37. C, 38.B, 39.D, 40.B, 41.A, 42.B, 43.B, 44.B, 45.C, 46.D, 47.B, 48.B

49. B, 50.A