**LITERARY CRITICISM-I (P21ELC104)**

**UNIT – I**

**Plato: *Republic (Book X*)**

**Aristotle: *Poetics***

**Longinus: *On the Sublime***

**Horace: *ArsPoetica***

1. Who was the first literary critic who said that ”Art is twice removed from reality”?

a)Aristotle b)Socrates c)Horace d) **Plato**

1. Who proposed that poets should be banished from the ideal Republic?

a)Aristotle b)Socrates c)Horace d) **Plato**

1. Aristotle’s critical work is entitled

a)Rhetoric b) **Poetics** c)Republic d)Symposium

1. Who is the author of Ars Poetica?

a)Aristotle b)Socrates **c)Horace** d) Plato

1. Who is the author of the Symposium?

a)Aristotle b)Socrates c)Horace d) **Plato**

1. Aristotle discusses the theory of Tragedy in

a)Rhetoric b) **Poetics** c)Republic d)Symposium

1. How many principal sources of sublimity are there according to Longinus?

 a**) five** b)three c)two d)four

1. What is the meaning of the term Hamartia as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy? a)noble character b) Recognition c) Change of fortune **d) Error in character**
2. What is the meaning of the term Peripeteia are used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?

a)noble character b) Recognition c) **Change of fortune** d) Error in character

1. What is the meaning of the term Anagnorisis as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?

a)noble character **b) Recognition** c) Change of fortune d) Error in character

1. )What is denouncement?

a)noble character b) **Ending or climax in comedy** c) Change of fortune d) Error in character

1. Who is the originator of the Theory of Imitation in literature?

a)Aristotle b)Socrates c)Horace d) **Plato**

1. Who was the most illustrious disciple of Socrates?

a)Aristotle b)Socrates c)Horace d) **Plato**

1. From where has the term Oedipus Complex Originated?

a)Hamlet b)Antigone c) **Oedipus Rex** d) Sons and Lovers

1. In which of the following works Plato discusses his Theory of [Poetry](https://englishnotesguru.com/poetry/%22%20%5Co%20%22Poetry)?

a)Rhetoric b) Poetics c)**Republic** d)Symposium

1. According to Aristotle, what is the soul of tragedy?

a**)Plot** b)Music c) Spectacle d)Character

1. How many chapters are there in ‘Poetics’?

a) twenty b) **twenty six** c) twenty two d)ten

1. What does Longinus mean by ‘Puerility’?

 a)Plurality b) **Pedantic conceit** c)Sublime d)Conceit

1. Who is the friend of Longinus referred to at the beginning of the sublime?

a)Plato b)Socrates c)Eugenius **d) Terentianus**

1. The two types of sublime are

a)Strong and weak b) light and dark c) **True and False** d)Good and bad

1. Longinus borrowed the concept of using a metaphor from

a)**Aristotle**  b)Socrates c)Horace d)Plato

1. Who said “the productions of art helped neither to mould character nor to
promote the well)being of the state”?

a)Aristotle b)Socrates c)Horace d) **Plato**

1. On which of the following grounds does Plato condemn poetry?

a)Message b) **The emotional appeal of poetry** c) subject matter d)rhythm

1. Which among the following constitute Plato’s comments on Drama?

. a)its portrayal of characters b)pun in dialogues c) **Its appeal to baser instincts** d)its emotional appeal

1. Plato’s view of art is closely bound up with his theory of \_\_\_\_

 a) **Ideas**  b)thoughts c)emotions d)images

1. Who is the author of the book “Rhetoric”?

a**)Aristotle** b)Socrates c)Horace d) Plato

1. The first four chapters and the twenty fifth chapter of “poetics” is
devoted to\_\_\_\_

a)diction b)tragedy c) **Poetry** d)comedy

1. The chapters sixth to the nineteenth of “poetics’ is devoted to \_\_\_\_

a)diction b)**tragedy** c) Poetry d)comedy

1. Aristotle calls poet an \_\_\_\_

a)Poetaster b)Maker c)creator d) **Imitator**

1. Plato’s Theory of cave was found in \_\_\_

a)Rhetoric b)Poetics c)**Republic** d)Symposium

1. Horace’s Ars Poetica is divided into \_\_\_

a) five b)two c) **three**  d)four

1. What is the meaning of Catharsis?

 a)noble character **b)** **Purgation or purification**. c) Change of fortune d) Error in character

1. Name the gymnasium established by Aristotle.

 a)Musical b)Audo c) Generic d) **Lyceum**

1. Who called Aristotle ‘the perfect critic’?

a)Arnold b) **T.S.Eliot.** c)Lamb d)A.C.Bradley

1. Identify the state festival held every year in honour of the God Dionysus in Greece.

 a)Ceaser b)Er c)Moloch d) **Great Dionysia**

1. Choose the work from the choices below that is in the form of scholarly exchanges between Plato and his teacher Socrates.

a)Rhetoric b) **Dialogues** c)Republic d)Symposium

1. In which work did Aristotle firmly refute Plato’s pronouncements deriding art, artists and poetry?

a)Rhetoric b) **Poetics** c)Republic d)Symposium

1. Which work by Horace is a discussion on poetry, poetic style and drama?

a)Rhetoric b)**Ars Poetica** c)Republic d)Symposium

1. In which work does Plato draw a distinction between the poet and the philosopher? a)Rhetoric b) Poetics c**)Republic** d)Symposium
2. The pivotal speaker in Republic, Socrates recalls the visit to Piraeus, the port of Athens to take part in the festivities to honour which deity?

a)Mulciber b) Dionysia c) **Bendis** d)Er

1. Which book in the Republic ends with the Phoenician myth, which Socrates feels would serve as the effective mythical explanation for their State?

 a) **Third** b)Fourth c) second d)tenth

1. Who is the young half-brother of Plato whose name means “owl” or “gleaming eyes”?

 a)Malcolm b)Glutton c) **Glaucon** d)Machean

1. Which form of government is based primarily on wealth?

a)puritanship b)dictatorship c)Democracy d) **Oligarchy**

1. The Republic concludes with Socrates’ vibrant description of the tale of which hero?

a)Ur b**)Er** c)Urania d)Thor

1. Who mentions: “God is not the author of all things, but of good only”?

a)Aristotle b**)Socrates** c)Horace d) Plato

 46. Which genre, according to Aristotle is divided into the epic and the dramatic according to the manner of its imitation?

a)Tragedy b)Comedy c)Drama d) **Poetry**

47.Which type of drama, according to Aristotle is considered a representation of characters of a base type, which means ridiculous?

a)Tragedy b)**Comedy** c)Drama d)Poetry

1. Which chapter of Aristotle’s Poetics discusses the construction of an ideal plot, which is fundamental to tragedy?

a) **Seventh** b)Fourth c) second d)tenth

1. What is the Greek term for “resolution of complication”?
2. climax b) **denouement** c)Exposition d)chorus
3. Which is the entire part of a tragedy placed between the complete choric songs, in the divisions of a tragedy when staged?

a)Chorus b)scene c) act d) **episode**

1. Whose misfortunes should an ideal plot depict?

a)king b)warrior c)anti)hero d) **Hero**

1. What is the structure of Longinus’ “On the Sublime”?

a)story b) **Epistolary** c)Poem d)essay

1. Which figure of speech is useful in heightening expression, in the opinion of Longinus?

a)simile b)hyperbole c) **asydenton** d)metaphor

1. . In the opinion of Aristotle, whose plays are the primary models of artistic unity, dramatic construction?

a) **Homer** b)Sophocles c)Euripedes d)Shakespeare

1. What is considered superior to the epic since it contains all the elements that give pleasure along with music and spectacle?

 a**)Tragedy** b)Comedy c)Drama d)Poetry

1. To whom does Longinus write “On the Sublime”, which is in the form of letters?

a)Ceasar b)Octavius c) **Postumius Terentianus** d)Homer

1. Which kind of poetry has been ignored because Aristotle considers it more suited to music than poetry?

a)epic b)sonnet c) **lyric** d)ode

1. Plato and Aristotle belong to \_\_\_\_ phase of criticism

a)formalism b)structuralistic c) **Hellenic**  d)Hebraism

1. Who recommended the unities of drama to be followed?

a)Aristotle b)Socrates c**)Horace** d) Plato

1. Horace recommended \_\_\_\_ as the rightful meter for epic.

a)iambic pentameter b)iambic hexameter c) **Dactylic hexameter** d)dactylic pentameter

**ANSWER KEY**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | D | 11 | B | 21 | A | 31 | C | 41 | A | 51 | D |
| 2 | D | 12 | B | 22 | D | 32 | B | 42 | C | 52 | B |
| 3 | B | 13 | D | 23 | B | 33 | D | 43 | D | 53 | C |
| 4 | C | 14 | C | 24 | C | 34 | B | 44 | B | 54 | A |
| 5 | D | 15 | C | 25 | A | 35 | D | 45 | B | 55 | A |
| 6 | B | 16 | A | 26 | A | 36 | B | 46 | D | 56 | C |
| 7 | A | 17 | B | 27 | C | 37 | B | 47 | B | 57 | C |
| 8 | D | 18 | B | 28 | B | 38 | B | 48 | A | 58 | C |
| 9 | C | 19 | D | 29 | D | 39 | C | 49 | B | 59 | C |
| 10 | B | 20 | C | 30 | C | 40 | C | 50 | D | 60 | C |

**UNIT – II**

**Sir Philip Sidney: *An Apology for Poetry***

1. Philip Sidney’s Apology for [Poetry](https://englishnotesguru.com/poetry/%22%20%5Co%20%22Poetry) is a defense of poetry against the charges bought against it by \_\_\_\_

 a)Spenser b) **Stephen Gosson**. c)Queen Elizabeth d)Shakespeare

1. It is not rhyming and versing that maketh a poet no more than a long worn maketh an advocate whose view is this?

 a)Spenser b) **Sidney.** c)Queen Elizabeth d)Shakespeare

1. What does Sidney say about the observance of the three Dramatic Unities in Drama?

a)No need to be observed b)only two is enough c)only one is enough d) **They must be observed.**

1. When was the pastoral romance Arcadia was published?

 a) 1569 b)1599 c)**1579** d)1581

1. An Apology for Poetry is Sidney’s reply to The Schoole of Abuse written by whom? a)Spenser b) **Stephen Gosson**. c)Queen Elizabeth d)Shakespeare
2. Who mentions “as is painting so is poetry”?

a)Aristotle b)Socrates **c)Horace** d) Plato

1. In which work of Sidney his theory of poetry has expressed?

a)Shepherd’s Calendar b)Astrophel and Stella c) **An Apologie for poetrie** d)Study of Poetry

1. In which year was an Apologies for Poetry published?

a)1579 b)**1595** c)1578 d)1560

1. An Apology for Poetrie published \_\_\_?
2. anonymously b) **Posthumously**  c) annually d) under pseudonym
3. What is the other title of An Apologie for poetrie given to it by another publisher?

a) Study of poetry b)Lyrical Ballads c)Biographia Literaria d) **Defense of Poetrie**

1. How many versions of An Apology for poetrie were published?

a)three b)four c)**two** d)six

1. Who called the poet a Vates?

a) **Romans** b)Greeks c)Italians d)French

1. )What is the meaning of Vates in Greek culture?

a)creator b)artist c)influencer d) **Maker**

1. What type of poetry does Sidney call the best and most accomplished kind of poetry?

a)sonnet b)dramatic monologue c)elegy d) **Epic**

1. Who had objected to the greatness of poetry in days of Sidney?

a)Spenser b) **Stephen Gosson**. c)Queen Elizabeth d)Shakespeare

1. In whose opinion Sidney wrote not a pendants encyclopedia but a gentlemen’s essay? a)Hudson b)M.H.Abrams c) **Atkins** d)Edward Albert
2. What was the most powerful influence on Sidney?

a)Greek b) **Latin** c)French d)Russian

1. What was the chief source of Sidney’s theory of theory?

a**)Aristotle** b)Socrates c)Horace d) Plato

1. Complete Sidney’s declaration that one may be a poet without \_\_\_
a) **Versing**  b)music c)rhythm d)notes
2. Who said, ‘ the necessity is yet greater than mine?

a)Spenser b) **Sidney.** c)Queen Elizabeth d)Shakespeare

1. What kind of poem is Arcadia?

a)Elegy b) **A prose romance**  c) ode d)sonnet

1. How did Sidney die?

a)suicide b)natural death c) **Wound of war**  d)accident

1. What is the aim of poetry according to Sidney?

a)to teach b)to instruct c) **Delightful instruction** d)to delight

1. Sidney has rejected English drama because of \_\_\_

a)tragedy b)romance c) **Tragic- comedy**  d)comedy

1. The greatest weakness of English drama is its violation of \_\_\_

a)unities b) **Real Character**  c)time d)action

1. Spenser’s Faerie Queene is dedicated to \_\_\_

a)Spenser b) **Sidney.** c)Queen Elizabeth d)Shakespeare

1. Spenser wrote \_\_\_ as an elegy to Sidney.

a)Astrophel and Stella b) **Astrophel** c)Lycidas d)Thyrsis

1. Who said about Sidney as, ‘He was the one in whom all the muses met’?

a)Arnold b)Shakespeare c) **Ben Jonson** d)Dr.Johnson

1. Gosson’s pamphlet *School of Abuse* was dedicated to \_\_\_\_

a)Spenser b) **Sidney.** c)Queen Elizabeth d)Shakespeare

1. Who called poets as the caterpillars?

a)A.C.Bradley b) **Gosson.** c)Plato d)G.B.Shaw

1. How many divisions are there in Sidney’s Apology?

 a) **Seven** b) two c)three d)eight

1. The credit of introducing Aristotelianism goes to \_\_\_\_

a)Spenser b) **Sidney.** c)Queen Elizabeth d)Shakespeare

1. The first section of Apology for Poetry deals with \_\_\_\_

a)comedy b) **Conventional poetry**. c) themes of poetry d)modern poetry

1. The second section of Apology for Poetry deals with \_\_\_\_

a) subject of poetry b)theme of poetry c) **nature and usefulness of poetry.** d)poetic trends

1. An Apology for Poetry falls into \_\_\_ criticism .

a)comparative b)legislative c) **Judicial** d)historical

1. Verse is \_\_\_\_to poetry.

a)limited b)unnecessary c) **Ornament** d)extra

1. Rhyming and versing of a poet is compared to \_\_\_

 a)a therapist b)acting of a character c)healthy food d) **Long gown of a lawyer**

1. In the opening of the essay Apology for Poetry, Sidney used exordium. Exordium means \_\_\_

a) **Introduction**  b)anecdote c)Curiosity d)theme

1. Poetry is a more effective \_\_\_ than philosophy and history.

a**) teacher** b) artistic process c)tool d)area

1. Horseback riding was the symbol of \_\_\_

a)**status** b)games c)richness d)gentlemanliness

1. Sidney said ‘the goal of teaching is not gnoxis but praxis’. Gnosis and praxis means\_\_\_

a)action and knowledge b)action and reaction c) **knowledge and action** d)knowledge and wisdom

1. Sidney used ‘misomousaioi’a greek term in Apology for Poetry,this means\_\_\_\_

a)Poetasters b)poetic process c) **Poet-haters** d)creators

1. Sidney said in Apology for Poetry, that we should \_\_\_ to crown poets.

a) **to plant more laurels**  b)appreciate poets c)plant flowers d)offer gifts

1. Sidney praises \_\_\_\_ as, who in misty time can see clearly.

a)Shakespeare b)Milton c)Spenser d) **Chaucer**

1. In Apology for Poetry, Sidney mentions that the very name \_\_\_ should daunt all backbiters.

a)ode b) **epic** c)sonnet d)elegy

1. In Apology for Poetry, Sidney notes the English word charm is derived from Latin *Carmen*, which means \_\_

 a)**song** b)carnival c)attraction d)charming

1. The treatise School of Abuse was published in \_\_\_

 a)1580 **b)1579** c)1581 d)1578

1. The essay Defense of Poetry which acknowledges the poets of the world is written by \_\_\_

a)Sidney b)Ben Jonson c**) P.B.Shelley** d)Wordsworth

1. Who wrote On Poesy or Art, which resembles the theory of imitation by Sidney?

a)**Coleridge**  b)Ben Jonson c) P.B.Shelley d)Wordsworth

1. Sidney used metaphoric language in Apology for Poetry, in modern days it is called as \_\_\_

**a)semiotics** b) phonetics c)linguistics d)phonology

1. According to Sidney, there are three types of poetry.They are \_\_

a) sceptical, philosophical, imagination

 b) religious, philosophical, realistic

c) **religious, philosophical, imagination**

d) religious, cultural, imagination

1. Sir Philip Sidney died at the Battle of \_\_\_

 a)Waterloo b)World war I c)French War d**) Zutphen**

1. Shelley’s Defense of Poetry was written in \_\_\_

a**)1821** b)1820 c)1781 d)1721

1. According to Sidney, \_\_\_ teaches virtue by percepts.

 a)poetry b) **philosophy** c)history d)moral

1. From which work of Sidney, Shakespeare borrowed Gloucester and created a subplot in King Lear?

 a)Lamia b)Astrophel c)Holinshed’s Chronicles d) **Arcadia**

1. Who changed the title of Sidney’s Arcadia into The Countess of Pembroke’s Arcadia?

 a) **Mary Herbert** b)Queen Elizabeth c)Countess of Pembroke d)Mary Shelley

1. Who accompanied Sidney to the European tour?

 a) **Edward Wotton** b)Edward II c) Spenser d)P.B.Shelley

1. Which work of Spenser is dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney?

a)Arcadia b) **Shepherd’s Calendar** c)Amoretti d)Epithalamion

1. The name Pamela was introduced by\_\_\_

a**)Sidney**  b)Chaucer c) Gardner d) Samuel Richardson

1. Pamela is the first novel in English by\_\_

a)Henry Fielding b)**Samuel Richardson** c)Daniel Defoe d)Tobias Smollet

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**UNIT – III**

 **John Dryden: *Essay of Dramatic Poesy***

**Samuel Johnson: *Preface to Shakespeare***

1. Who is the father of English criticism?

 a)Shakespeare b)**Dryden** c)Dr.Johnson d)Spenser

1. Dryden’s first poem is about \_\_\_

a)Great fire of London b)War with Holland c)Lord Hastings d) **Death of Oliver Cromwell**

1. Dryden became a poet laureate in \_\_\_

a)1665 b) **1668** c) 1666 d)1667

1. Dryden’s Annus Mirabilis deals with \_\_\_

 a)Annual feast with king b)Restoration c) **Great Fire and War with Holland** d)End of puritanism

1. Which king was restored during the Restoration age?

a) **Charles II** b)Charles I c)James I d)Henry IV

1. In Essay of Dramatic Poesy, Dryden combines the methods of \_\_

a)**Plato and Aristotle** b)tragedy and comedy c)Pope and Johnson d)Socrates and Plato

1. How many interlocutors participate in Dramatic poesy?

 a)10 **b)4** c)3 d)5

1. Between which sets of years did Dryden live?

a)**1631-1700** b)1625-1700 c)1620-1700 d)1660-1700

1. Dryden’s Essay o Dramatic Poesy is

a)**a critical treatise on dramatic art developed through dialogues**

b) a play in five acts

 c)a long essay

d) a poetic work

1. One of the following interlocutors in Dryden’s Essay of Dramatic Poesy represents Dryden himself. Identify him

 a) **Neander** b) Crites c)Eugenius d)Lisideus

1. In Dryden’s Essay of Dramatic Poesy Neander speaks for

a) **modern english dramatists** b) Greek dramatist c) French dramatist d) Ancient dramatist

1. Which of the following play not written by Dryden?

a) **Love’s Labour Lost** b) All For Love c)Conquest o Granda d)Tyrannic Love

1. Dryden’s All For Love is based on

 a)**Antony And Cleopatra** b)Romeo And Juliet c)Caesar And Cleopatra d)Samson Agonistes

1. The central theme of Dryden’s The Hind and the Panther is

a) **Defence of Roman Catholicism** b) Defence of Puritanism c)Defence of Protestantism d)defence of anglicanism

 15) “Here is God’s Plenty” Who is Dryden referring to in this remark?

a)**Chaucer** b) Shakespeare c)Wordsworth d) Milton

 16) Dryden’s The Medal is a personal satire on

 **a)Shaftesbury** b) James II c) Charles I d)James I

 17) “Here lies my wife, here let her rest! Now she is at rest, and so am I ”

 a) **John Dryden** b)Ben Johnson c) Wordsworth d)Shakespeare

 18)Dryden was hailed as ”The Father of English criticism” Who hailed him thus?

a)**Dr.Johnson** b)Pope c)Addison d)None

 19) The interlocutors meet in the downside of

a)London b)St.Paul’s Cathedral c) **River Thames** d)Trafalgar Square

 20)Dryden takes up the subject of Essay of Dramatic Poesy from

 a)Faery Queene b)**Apology for Poetrie** c)Shepherd’s Calendar d)Astrophel and Stella

 21)Dryden has written an elegy on the death of Cromwell. What is its title?

a)**Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell**

b) Cromwell

c) A tribute to Cromwell

d)Elegy on Cromwell

22.Who are the interlocutors in Essay of Dramatic Poesy?

a) Socrates, Plato, Lisideius, Neander

 b) **Eugenius, Crites, Lisideius, Neander**

 c) Eugenius, Crites, Nicander, lycidas

 d) Eugenius, Venus, James, Neander

23. The character Eugenius represents

a)Sir Charles Sedley **b)Lord Buckhurst or Charles Sackville** c)Sir Robert Howard d) Dryden

24. The character Crites represents

a)Sir Charles Sedley b)Lord Buckhurst or Charles Sackville **c)Sir Robert Howard** d) Dryden

25. The character Lisideius represents

**a)Sir Charles Sedley** b)Lord Buckhurst or Charles Sackville c)Sir Robert Howard d) Dryden

26. Of the four interlocuters, Crites debate upon \_\_\_

a)french drama b)English drama c) **classical drama**  d)modern drama

27.The topic of modern drama was championed by

a) Neander b) Crites c) Lisideius d) **Eugenius**

28. Who argued French drama is greater than English drama?

a) Neander b) Crites **c) Lisideius** d) Eugenius

29. Which playwrights were defended by Neander?

a)Restoration b)Jacobean c) **Elizabethans** d)Modernists

30.Dr. Johnson showed his distrust towards:

a)Reason and truth b) Taste and beauty c)**Nature and test of time** d)unities of drama

31. Dr. Johnson advocates the use of

a) Heroic couplet b) Spenserian stanza c) **Blank verse** d)free verse

 32. Dr. Johnson considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ superior to all the other kinds of poetry

a) **Epic** b) Lyric c) Sonnet d)Ode

33. Johnson defended Shakespeare’s use of

a) Comedy b) Tragedy c) **Tragi-comedy** d) Narratives

34. ‘ Lives of the Poets’ gives us biographical and critical studies of :

a) 94 poets b) **52 poets** c) 102 poets d) 56 poets

35.According to Dr.Johnson, which of the Aristotelian unities was successfully observed by Shakespeare?

a**)action** b) place c) justice d) time

36.What is the name of the periodical founded by Dr.Johnson?

a) The Tatler **b)The Rambler** c) The Spectator d) The Dial

37.Dr.Johnson published English Dictionary in the year \_\_\_.

a)1655 b) **1755** c)1855 d)1955

38. Which one is Shakespeare’s fatal Cleopatra, according to Dr.Johnson?

**a)His fondness for quibbles** b) his characters c) his use of disguise d) his use of supernatural powers

39. Dr.Samuel Johnson is also known as \_\_

a) lawyer b) orator **c)Shakespeare’s critic** d) doctor

40. Who is a lexicographer?

**a)One who compiles dictionary** b)lyricist c) one who researches land d) one who design buildings

41. Dr.Johnson preferred Shakespeare’s \_\_\_ to his \_\_\_

a) plays, sonnets b)**Comedies, tragedies** c) romance, tragedies d)tragedies,comedies

42. Nothing can please many and please long, but just the representation of human nature is said in \_\_\_

a)**Preface to Shakespeare** b) The Rambler c)Lives of Poets d) The Tatler

43.What is the major accusation against Shakespeare brought out by his critics?

a) his use of pun b) his use of Latin **c)His combination of tragedy and comedy** d) His use of disguise as a device

44. What is the aim of poetry?

**a) To teach and to delight** b)to instruct c)to entertain d) to kindle the emotions

45.Who said about Shakespeare as ‘Shakespeare is above all writers, atleast he is above all modern writers.

a) A.C.Bradley **b)Dr.Johnson** c) Marlowe d) Ben Jonson

46. According to Dr. Johnson, Shakespeare’s \_\_\_ are a just and truthful representation of general human nature.

a)comedies b)sonnets c**)plays** d) poems

47.Observations on the tragedy of Macbeth is written by\_\_\_

a) A.C.Bradley **b)Dr.Johnson** c) Marlowe d) Ben Jonson

48.Which critic criticised ‘Shakespeare’s Roman characters are not sufficiently Roman enough’?

a) A.C.Bradley **b)Dennis Rhymer** c) Marlowe d) Ben Jonson

49. Which critic opposed the idea of his representation of the usurping king in Hamlet as a drunkard?

a) A.C.Bradleyb)Dennis Rhymer **c)Voltaire** d) Ben Jonson

50. Dr.Johnson find fault with Shakespeare for not using \_\_\_ in his plays.

a**)Poetic justice** b) poetic diction c) romances d) recognition

51. For the attack that Shakespeare did not observe unities of drama, Dr.Johnson defends only \_\_

a)unity of time b) unity of place c)**unity of action** d) poetic justice

52.Which work Dr.Johnson consists of his autobiographical elements?

**a) Rasselas** b)Rambler c)Tatler d) Preface to Shakespeare

53.The end of poetry is to

a) instruct b)please **c) instruct by pleasing** d) appeal to the universe

54. Which type of ode is not suitable for modern age according to Dr.Johnson?

**a)Pindaric** b)Horatian ode c)irregular ode d) regular ode

55. Which poetic form was least favourite to Dr.Johnson?

a)sonnet b)ode **c)pastoral elegy** d) epic

56.Preface to Shakespeare is divided in to \_\_ parts

a)5 **b)7** c)9 d) 11

57.How many essays Dr.Johnson contributed to The Tatler?

a)101 b)111 c) 81 **d) 91**

58. Who is Dr.Johnson’s biographer?

**a)James Boswell** b)John Wilkes c) Dennis Rhymer d) Tom Baker

59.What is the title of a political pamphlet written by Dr.Johnson attacking John Wilkes?

**a)The False Alarm** b)The False Dawn c)The False Identity d) The False Promise

60. Age of Johnson is also called \_\_\_

a) age of romanticism b**) age of transition** c) commonwealth period d) Puritan period

**ANSWER KEY**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | B | 11 | A | 21 | A | 31 | C | 41 | B | 51 | C |
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| 10 | A | 20 | B | 30 | C | 40 | A | 50 | A | 60 | B |

**UNIT – IV**

**Preface to Lyrical Ballads-William Wordsworth**

**Biographia Literaria- S.T.Coleridge**

1**.**In his preface to “Lyrical Ballads”, Wordsworth calls for poetry to be written in what kind of language?

a)Typically poetic and fanciful language b)Ancient languages

c)Complicated and difficult language **d)Common, everyday language**

2. Why is the year 1798 taken to be the year of the beginning of the Romantic movement?

a)**Because it was the year in which Wordsworth’s Lyrical Ballads were published**

b) Because of the revival in literature

c) Because of the Romantic songs

d) Because of the publication of Biographia Literaria

3.Wordsworth was popularly known as the poet of

a) Cumberlandb)Lancashire Region c)Wessex Region d) **Lake District**

4)After who Wordsworth became the poet Laureate of England?

a) Drydenb) **Robert Southey**  c)Coleridge d)Byron

5)Who accused Wordsworth of being a ‘Loss Leader’?

a)**Browning** b)Arnold c)Byron d)Shelley

6.Wordsworth’s Prelude is a

a)**autobiographical poem** b)philosophical poem c)a narrative poem d) drama

7.”We are laid asleep in body and become a living soul” In which poem of Wordsworth does this line occur?

a) Immortality Odeb)The Prelude c) **Tintern Abbey**  d)The Excursio

 8.”[Poetry](https://englishnotesguru.com/poetry/%22%20%5Co%20%22Poetry) is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling” Who said this

a) **Wordsworth** b) Coleridge c)Byron d)Milton

9. Wordsworth was the poet of ——

a) **nature** b)love c)romance d)death

 10.) Who said ” [Poetry](https://englishnotesguru.com/poetry/%22%20%5Co%20%22Poetry) is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge”

a) Shelley  b) Coleridge c)Byron d) **Wordsworth**

11. Who said ”Child is the father of Man”?

 a) Shelley  b) Coleridge c)Byron d) **Wordsworth**

12. How many poems have been written by Wordsworth in Lyrical Ballads?

a)**19** b)20 c)30 d)54

13.Poetic diction in related to

 a) Shelley b) Coleridge c)Byron d) **Wordsworth**

14.The First volume of Lyrical Ballads Came in

a)**1798** b)1788 c)1798 d)1755

15.Who wrote Biographia Literaria?

a) Shelleyb) Wordsworth c)Byron d) **Coleridge**

16.The number of sonnets written by Wordsworth

a)**523** b)552 c)578 d)564

17.In his Ode on Intimation of Immortality Wordsworth lament the loss of his

**a)Celestial Light** b)Light c)Mourn d)Sadness

18.William Wordsworth was known as the

**a)High Priest of Nature**b)Metaphysical Poetsc)Cavalier Poets d)Fireside poets

19.Wordsworth advocates in his preface the use of —– language of men instead of vivid sensation

a)**Real** b)Fake c)Fancy d)imaginary

20.When Wordsworth and Coleridge met

**a)1796** b)1789 c)1788 d)1786

21. The first volume of lyrical Ballads was published with a brief advertisement but without\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)Conclusion b)Theme **c)Preface** d)Criticism

22.Who asked Wordsworth to write a Preface for second addition\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a)His friends** b)His family membersc)His loverd)The King

23.The second edition of lyrical Ballads explains its aims and objectives and the theory of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)Critic b)Literature **c)Poetry** d)Criticism

24.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_poetic diction was famous in the Wordsworth’s age.

a)Historical **b)Artificial** c)Dramatical d)Supernatural

25.The hoe of the poet to win the appreciation of the people through reasoning is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)Good b)Bad **c)Foolish** d)Intelligent

26.Wordsworth chosen the various aspects of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)Royal and Rich life b)War and Peace life **c)Humble and Rustic life**

d)Nature and Poetic life

27.Rustic life is more noble and permanent because they are connected with the objects of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)Real life b)Truth **c)Nature** d)Fancy

28.In Wordsworth’s poems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are more important than action and situation.

a)Imagination b)Fancy **c)Feelings** d)Knowledge

29.According to Wordsworth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is not essential to poetry.

a)Imagination b)Talent **c)Metre** d)Rhyme

30.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_diction would shock the sensible reader.

a)Rhymed b)Un-Rhymed **c)Ornamental** d)Un-Ornamental

31.A primary function of poetry is to give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for his readers.

a)Knowledge b)Idea c)Truth **d)Pleasure**

32.A poet differs from an individual not in nature but in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)Imagination b)Talent **c)Degree** d)Words

33.Wordsworth justifies the use of Metre and condemn the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)Rhyme b)Verse **c)Poetic diction** d)Tradition

34.The poetic composition takes place in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_stages.

a)2 **b)4** c)6 d)8

35.Wordsworth proves that real the real thing in poetry is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,not the language.

a)Truth b)Knowledge **c)Feeling** d)Tone

36.The only difference between the language of prose and language of poetry is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)Use of Rhymes b)Use of Feelings c)Use of Words **d)Use of Metre**

**37.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**deals with the abstract truth.

a)History b)Poetry **c)Philosophy** d)Science

38.Wordsworth is against\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)Puritanism b)Naturalism c)Structuralism **d)Sensationalism**

39.Wordsworth gives much importance to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the poetry.

a)Fancy **b)Language** c)Feelings d)Metre

40.Wordsworth has dealt with great and universal passions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a)Man** b)Poetryc)Poetd)Criticism

41. According to Wordsworth poetic diction has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)Rules **b)No Rules** c)Rustic Language d)Artificial Language

42.Poetry is superior to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a)Science** b)Philosophyc)Historyd)Abstract Truth

43.The language of rustic life occupy a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rank in the society.

**a)Less** b)Higherc)Noble place d)classical

44.In which chapter of Biographia Literaria Coleridge criticize the theory of language of Wordsworth ?

a)16 b)17 **c)14** d)15

45. Coleridge’s main contribution to literary criticism is his \_\_.

a)theory of ideas b)theory of literature **c) theory of imagination** d)touchstone method

46.The phrase ‘the union of heart and head’ strikes the keynote of Coleridge’s \_\_\_

a)theory of ideas b)theory of literature **c) theory of imagination** d)touchstone method

47.In the term esemplastic imagination, esemplastic means,\_\_\_

a**) to shape into one** b)to collect things c)to informd)to expand

48.According to Coleridge, \_\_\_ is the faculty of the soul.

a)fancy b)plot c)theme d) **Imagination**

49.Coleridge’s final definition of fancy and imagination occurs in the end of \_\_\_ in Biographia Literaria .

a)Chapter X b)Chapter XI **c) Chapter XIII** d)Chapter XIV

50. According to Coleridge, Fancy is \_\_\_ to imagination.

a) **Inferior** b)superior c)lower d)higher

51.Imagination reveals itself in \_\_\_ of opposite qualities.

a)attraction b)collection **c)** **the reconciliation** d)division

52. According to Coleridge, the purpose of art is \_\_

a) **immediate pleasure** b)to delight c)to instructd)to please

53. According to Coleridge,genius is \_\_\_, talent is \_\_.

a)taste,touch b)combinatory,creative c)touch,tasted) **creative, combinatory**

54. Who coined the phrase, willing suspension of disbelief\_\_\_

**a)Coleridge** b)Wordsworth c)T.S.Eliot d)Lamb

55. Who wrote Lectures on Shakespeare?

**a)Coleridge** b)Wordsworth c)T.S.Eliot d)Lamb

56.Coleridge reject Wordsworth’s theory of using \_\_\_ in poetry.

a)ornamental language b)creative language **c) real language of man.** d)poetic language

57.Colerige assesses Shakespeare’s poetic genius revealed in \_\_\_

a) **his narrative poems.** b)his love sonnets c)his tragediesd)his comedies

58.In which year, Biographia Literaria was published \_\_\_

a)1789 b)1798 c)1847 d) **1817.**

59. Coleridge and Southey together published a work titled \_\_\_

a)Lycidas b) **The Fall of Robespierre**  c)The Revolt of Islamd)Necessity of Atheism

60. Coleridge and Southey wanted to build an utopian community named \_\_\_

a)Republic b)Utopia **c) Pantisocracy** d)Bensalem

**ANSWER KEY**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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**UNIT V**

***The Function of Criticism at the Present Time*-Mathew Arnold**

1.Matthew Arnold rose to the position of Chairmanship of [Poetry](https://englishnotesguru.com/poetry/%22%20%5Co%20%22Poetry) at

a) Leeds Universityb)Edinburgh University c)Cambridge University d) **Oxford University**

2.According to Arnold, who is next to Shakespeare and Milton?

a)**Wordsworth** b)Coleridge c)Pope d)Dryden

3.Arnold defines [poetry](https://englishnotesguru.com/poetry/%22%20%5Co%20%22Poetry) thus ”Poetry is a criticism of life, under the conditions fixed for such a criticism by the laws of poetic truth and poetic beauty”

a) Essay on Wordsworth b)Essay on The Function of Criticism c) **Essay on The Study of Poetry** d)Essay on Shelley

4.Arnold’s Culture and Anarchy deals with the subject of

a)**Theology** b)Education c)Religion d)Victorian Culture

5.The basic theme of Arnold’s Literature and Dogma is

a)**Theology and Religion** b)Art and Literature as applied in life

c)Contemporary literary criticism d)Social changes in the Victorian age

6.Philistines in Culture and Anarchy stand for

a)**The English Middle class** b)The English working class c)The English aristocracy d)The English jews

7.The story of Sohrab and Rustum is taken from

a)**Firdausi** b)The Arabian Nights c)Omar Khayyam d)Folk Literature

8.Arnold calls a certain poet” a beautiful but ineffectual angel, beating in the void his luminous wins in vain” Who is this poet?

a)**Shelley** b)Keats c)Tennyson d)Byron

9.For Matthew Arnold ”A poetry of revolt against moral ideas” is

a) A poetry advocating immoral values b) **A poetry of revolt against life**

c)A poetry of revolutionary ideas d)poetry against government

10.In which chapter of Culture and Anarchy does Arnold mention Hebraism and Hellenism?

a)**Chapter IV** b)Chapter III c)Chapter V d)Chapter VII

11. Empedocles on Etna is a

a)**A dramatic poem** b)A narrative poem c)A verse tale d)ballad

12. Arnold said about a poet ”With him is born our real poetry” Who is the poet referred to?

a) Milton b)Shelley c) **Chaucer** d)Shakespeare

13.Who calls Arnold ” a propagandist of literature” and ”an over)worked school)inspector?

a)**T.S Eliot** b)W.H Auden c)F.R Leavis d)Lamb

14.Arnold said about a poet ”His poetry is the reality his philosophy is the illusion”

a)**Wordsworth** b)Chaucer c)Spenser d)Shelley

15.According to Arnold poetry is—

a) overflow of powerful feelings b)”An escape from reality” c) **A criticism of life”** d)emotions recollected in tranquility

16)Arnold pleads for —–method

a)**Touchstone** b)Blackstone c)Yellowstone d)personal estimate

17)Arnold regards Dryden and Pope as the classical of English —

a) Poetry b) **Prose** c)Drama d)satire

18)Who wrote the essay ‘John Keats’

a)**Arnold** b)Shelley c)T.S Eliot d)John Keats

19.Rugby Chapel is a poem by Matthew Arnold in the memory of his

a)**Father** b)Mother c)son d)daughter

20)Matthew Arnold belongs to which age

a)**Victorian Age** b)Romantic Age c)Modern Age d)Chaucer Age

21)Which of the following works not written by Matthew Arnold

a) John Keats b) **In Memoriam** c)The Study of Poetry d)Culture and Anarchy

22.“The Function of Criticism at the Present Time” was published in  \_\_\_

a) The Study of Poetry b) **Essays in Criticism** c)Empedocles of Etna d)Culture and Anarchy

23.Essays in Criticism published in \_\_\_

a)1864 b) **1865** c)1863 d)1862

24.Arnold is called as \_\_\_

a)poet’s poet b)Shakepeare’s critic c) **critic’s critic** d) Prince of essays

25.Arnold became a critic of \_\_

a) **romanticism** b)classicism c)neo classicism d)humanism

26.Arnold states that criticism should be a dissemination of \_\_\_

a)theories b) **ideas**. c)knowledge d)things

27.Touchstone method published in \_\_\_\_

**a) The Study of Poetry** b) Essays in Criticism c)Empedocles of Etna d)Culture and Anarchy

28.According to Arnold, \_\_\_\_ lack high seriousness.

a) Milton **b) Chaucer** c)Spenser d)Lamb

29.According to Arnold, Shakespeare emphasized on \_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_

a)concept, expression b) genius,talent c)talent, genius d) **expression, concept**

30.Which writer ranked first,based on Arnold;s criticism \_\_

a)Coleridge b) **Wordsworth.** c)Byron d)Blake

31.As a critic, Arnold gave importance to \_\_\_\_

a) **disinterestedness** b)creativity c) talent d)genius

32.Arnold also believes that for the production of great literary work, the ‘power of \_\_\_’ and ‘power of the \_\_\_\_’ must come together.

a)creation,talent b)tradition,creation c) **Man, moment** d)talent,genius

33.good criticism propagates \_\_\_ literature.

a) **Good** b)better c)bad d)worst

34.Arnold believed \_\_\_to be more important than critical faculty.

a) teaching b)understanding c) **creative capacity** d)analysis

35.Matthew Arnold’s Thyrsis is an elegy on the death of \_\_\_

a) Edward King b)**Arthur Hugh Clough** c)Sidney d)Arnold Rugby

36.According to Arnold, the function of critic is \_\_\_ in character.

a)two-fold b) bi-fold c)six-fold d) **Three-fold**

37.Anold defines \_\_\_\_ as a disinterested endeavour to lean and propagate the best in the world.

a) poetry b) **Criticism.** c)drama d)novel

38. According to Arnold, the function of critic is to promote \_\_\_

a) **Culture** b)literature c)moral values d)structure

39. What is first function of a critic?

a)to promote literature b)to analyse a work c) **To learn and understand things** d)to criticize badly

40.What is the reign of Queen Vicotia?

a) 1835-1901 b) 1837-1906 c) 1838-1907 d) **1837-1901**

41. Who described Victorian age as a mechanical age?

a) **Carlyle** b) Tennyson c) Conrad d)Arnold

42.Who was the representative poet of the Victorian age?

a) Carlyle **b) Tennyson** c) Conrad d)Arnold

43. Who warned the Victorian age as ‘ this strange disease of modern life’?

a) Carlyle b) Tennyson c) Conrad d)**Arnold**

44. Who said ‘the future of poetry is immense’?

a) Carlyle b) Tennyson c) Conrad d)**Arnold**

45. Which of the following works of Arnold is a pastoral elegy?

a)Astrophel b)Empedocles of Etna c) **Scholar Gypsy** d)Lycidas

46. Arnold admired \_\_\_ Literature.

a) **Greek**  b) Latin c) English d)German

47. According to Arnold, \_\_\_ is a first rule of criticism.

a)analyse b) **Disinterestedness.** c)find fault d)to create interest

48. In which work of Arnold, he shows importance of criticism at the present day which get many objections?

a)On translating Virgil b)On translating Milton c)On translating Odyssey d) **On translating Homer.**

49. Who said criticism as ‘false or malicious criticism’?

a)Byron b) **Wordsworth** c)Coleridge d)Shelley

50. According to Arnold, whose poetry has little endurance?

a**)Byron** b)Wordsworth c)Coleridge d)Shelley

51.\_\_\_\_ holds the critical power very low, infinitely blower than the inventive.

 a)Byron b) **Wordsworth** c)Coleridge d)Shelley

52. According to Arnold, production of great works of \_\_ is not at all epoch and under all conditions possible.

a)painting b)criticism c) **literature and art.** d)victorianism

53. French Revolution took \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ character.

a)good,bad b)rough, smooth c)life and lifeless d) **political and practical**

54. \_\_\_ is not a deep reader.

a)Byron b)**Shakespeare** c)Coleridge d)Shelley

55. What are the two powers that are needed for the creation of master work of literature?

. a)power of art and creation b) **Power of man and moment** c) power of divine d)power of talent

56. Who will be exposed to frequent misunderstandings?

a)painter b)dramatist c)poet d) **Critic**

57. Criticism is a\_\_\_ endeavour.

a) interested b) **Disinterested** c) Clear d)pure

58. Almost the last thing for which one would come to English literature is \_\_\_

a) **criticism** b)poetry c)revolutionary ideas d)creative talent

59. According to Arnold, of all poets in English, who holds the grand style like Homer?

a)Byron b)**Milton** c)Coleridge d)Shelley

60.Poetry is a criticism of life under the conditions fixed for such a criticism by the laws of \_\_\_\_

 a) government b)Aristotle c) **poetic truth and beauty** d)classicists

**ANSWER KEY**

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