

Unit – 10 Aristotle's Poetics

1. According to Aristotle, _____ is the most important element of a tragedy.

- a) Plot
- b) Spectacle
- c) Historical accuracy
- d) Character

2. According to Aristotle, _____ is the main function of tragedy.

- a) To give us pleasure
- b) To arouse fear and pity**
- c) To make people better
- d) To present reality

3. According to Aristotle, comedy presents men _____.

- a) as they are
- b) better than they are
- c) as they ought to be
- d) worse than they are**

4. How does Homer tends to present men in the point of view of Aristotle?

- a) as they are
- b) as they ought to be
- c) worse than they are
- d) better than they are**

5. Polygnotus depicted men as nobler than they are, _____ as less noble, Dionysius drew them true to life.

- a) Cleophon
- b) Hegemon
- c) Homer
- d) Pauson**

6. Homer makes men better than they are; Cleophon as they are; _____ and Nicochares worse than they are.

- a) Cleophon
- b) Hegemon**
- c) Homer
- d) Pauson

7. The _____ is implanted in man from childhood.

- a) instinct of love
- b) instinct of hatred
- c) instinct of imitation**
- d) instinct of influence

8. Homer is pre-imminent in among poets in _____ style of poetry.

- a) comic

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- b) serious**
- c) farce
- d) simple

9. According to Aristotle, _____ raised the number of actors to three, and added scene-painting.

- a) Homer
- b) Cleophon
- c) Sophocles**
- d) Euripides

10. Where did plot come from?

- a) Athens
- b) Sicily**
- c) Corfu
- d) Peloponnese

11. _____ according to Aristotle is, of all measures, the most colloquial.

- a) iambic**
- b) trochaic
- c) hexameter
- d) Anapestic

12. Who succeeded the Epic writers?

- a) comedians
- b) lampooners
- c) writers od dithyramb
- d) tragedians**

13. Tragedy is an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain _____.

- a) proportion
- b) magnitude**
- c) section
- d) shape

14. _____ delineates character well in painting.

- a) Zeuxis
- b) Polygnotus**
- c) Crates
- d) Homer

15. Tragedy is an imitation, not of men, but of an action and _____.

- a) of nature
- b) of life**
- c) of painting
- d) of music

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16. _____ is the least artistic element in tragedy but with great appeal in poetry.

- a) plot
- b) spectacle**
- c) character
- d) thought

17. Which element of tragedy is found similar to elements in painting?

- a) thought
- b) character**
- c) diction
- d) plot

18. Which element of tragedy reveals moral purpose according to Aristotle?

- a) thought
- b) character**
- c) diction
- d) plot

19. _____ is a change by which the action veers round to its opposite.

- a) Reversal of the Fortune
- b) Reversal of the Situation**
- c) Unity of Plot
- d) Catharsis

20. Which of the following part of Tragedy is divided into Parode and Stasimon?

- a) Prologue
- b) Episode
- c) Exode
- d) Choric song**

21. _____ according to Aristotle has a double thread.

- a) The Iliad
- b) The odyssey**
- c) Orestes
- d) The Daliad

22. _____ is a composite significant sound, marking time.

- a) A word
- b) A Noun
- c) A Verb**
- d) A Syllable

23. What does poetry tends to imitate, according to Aristotle?

- a) Epic grief
- b) Dance and Dialogue**

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- c) Nature in all forms
 - d) Noble men and bad men
24. Complication and denouement are two elements of
- a) Thought
 - b) Plot**
 - c) Character
 - d) Speech
25. What does 'dramitas' mean?
- a) Drama of dancing
 - b) Drama of action**
 - c) Drama of language
 - d) Drama of music