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Which group was founded in 1915 and focused on linguistic analysis of literature?	Answer: Moscow Linguistic Circle Key Insight: This was one of the earliest formalist groups, promoting the scientific study of language and literature.	Who introduced the concept of “defamiliarization”?	Answer: Viktor Shklovsky Key Insight: Shklovsky argued that art should renew perception by making the familiar appear strange — a central tenet of formalist aesthetics.
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What is the Russian term for “defamiliarization”?	Answer: Ostranenie Key Insight: This term describes how literature disrupts habitual perception to make language and experience more vivid.	Which group was known as the Society for the Study of Poetic Language?	Answer: OPOYAZ Key Insight: OPOYAZ focused on the formal elements of literature, especially poetic devices and techniques.
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Who was a key figure in both the Moscow Linguistic Circle and Prague Linguistic Circle?	Answer: Roman Jakobson Key Insight: Jakobson played a central role in developing structural linguistics and linking it with literary theory.	Which function of language, in Jakobson’s model, is central to poetry?	Answer: Poetic function Key Insight: The poetic function foregrounds the message for its own sake — central to how literature operates.
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Which formalist concept emphasizes the prominence of stylistic devices?	Answer: Foregrounding Key Insight: Foregrounding disrupts the reader’s expectations to draw attention to literary form.	Jakobson’s “Two Aspects of Language” contrasts which two rhetorical devices?	Answer: Metaphor and Metonymy Key Insight: Jakobson linked metaphor with similarity and metonymy with contiguity — fundamental to literary language.
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Who wrote the essay "Art as Technique"?

Answer: Viktor Shklovsky
Key Insight: This 1917 essay laid the foundation for defamiliarization and the function of art in reviving perception.

Who authored Theory of Prose in 1925?

Answer: Viktor Shklovsky
Key Insight: In this work, Shklovsky analyzed narrative structure and literary technique through a formalist lens.

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What did Russian Formalists view as the core of literary study?

Answer: Form and device
Key Insight: They emphasized that the uniqueness of literature lies in its formal and structural aspects, not content or ideology.

Which critic defended Formalism in The Theory of the Formal Method?

Answer: Boris Eichenbaum
Key Insight: Eichenbaum argued that formalism evolved and was misrepresented by its Marxist critics.

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Which essay by Roman Jakobson outlines six functions of language?

Answer: Linguistics and Poetics
Key Insight: This essay integrates linguistics with poetics and defines the centrality of the poetic function in literary texts.

Why was Russian Formalism attacked by Soviet authorities?

Answer: For being apolitical and elitist
Key Insight: Its focus on form over ideology was viewed as incompatible with Marxist literary criticism.

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Which American text extended Formalist ideas into New Criticism?

Answer: Theory of Literature by Wellek and Warren
Key Insight: This book synthesized Russian and Prague School insights into a systematic approach influential in American academia.

Which concept developed by Bakhtin refers to the coexistence of multiple voices and perspectives in a single language or literary work?

Answer: Polyphony
Key Insight: Polyphony highlights the diversity and ideological conflict within language itself, undermining the idea of a single, unified voice in literary discourse.

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What is Bakhtin's term for the fusion of spatial and temporal structures in literature?		Answer: Chronotope Key Insight: The chronotope (time-space) describes how narratives represent time and space in culturally specific ways, shaping how readers perceive literary worlds.		According to Bakhtin, which novelist created the "polyphonic novel"?		Answer: Fyodor Dostoevsky Key Insight: In Dostoevsky's fiction, each character possesses an independent, fully developed consciousness, rather than being subordinated to the author's ideology — a concept Bakhtin termed "polyphony."	
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What literary tradition does Bakhtin associate with subversion, grotesque realism, and the liberating power of laughter?		Answer: Carnival (Carnavalesque) Key Insight: Carnival, as explored in Rabelais and His World, challenges officialdom and hierarchy through humor, bodily imagery, and inversion of social norms.		Who is considered the founder of Practical Criticism?		Answer: I. A. Richards Key Insight: Richards developed Practical Criticism at Cambridge in the 1920s, promoting close reading free from external context.	
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What was the aim of Richards' experiments with anonymized poems?		Answer: To study how readers interpret texts without external context Key Insight: These experiments, published in Practical Criticism (1929), revealed the ambiguity of language and the limits of subjective interpretation.		Which of the following best describes Practical Criticism?		Answer: Close reading without historical or biographical context Key Insight: The method isolates the text from authorial intention and background, focusing solely on formal and linguistic features.	
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Which student of I.A. Richards expanded his theory of ambiguity?		Answer: William Empson Key Insight: Empson's Seven Types of Ambiguity (1930) became a foundational text in New Criticism and explored the complexity of poetic meaning.		Which work by I.A. Richards outlines a triadic theory of meaning?		Answer: The Meaning of Meaning (1923) Key Insight: Co-authored with C.K. Ogden, this work proposed that meaning arises through the interaction of symbol, referent, and thought — improving upon Saussure's dyadic model.	

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What was the title of Richards' 1924 work that focused on the value of poetry?		Answer: The Principles of Literary Criticism Key Insight: In this text, Richards argued that the value of poetry lies in its power to provoke emotional and intellectual balance in the reader.		What does Richards mean by "literary infectiousness"?		Answer: The power of literature to emotionally affect readers collectively Key Insight: This reflects his psychological approach to criticism, focusing on literature's ability to stimulate shared emotional responses.	
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Who is credited with naming the New Criticism movement?		Answer: John Crowe Ransom Key Insight: His book The New Criticism (1941) defined and formalized the core ideas of the movement.		Which concept rejects using an author's intention to interpret a text?		Answer: Intentional Fallacy Key Insight: Coined by Wimsatt and Beardsley, it argues that authorial intention is neither available nor relevant to textual meaning.	
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The concept that a poem's meaning cannot be paraphrased is called:		Answer: Heresy of Paraphrase Key Insight: Cleanth Brooks argued in The Well Wrought Urn (1947) that form and content are inseparable in poetry.		What fallacy critiques the use of a reader's emotional response in interpretation?		Answer: Affective Fallacy Key Insight: This fallacy, introduced by Wimsatt and Beardsley, separates subjective response from objective literary analysis.	
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Which New Critic emphasized the concept of "tension" in poetry?		Answer: Allen Tate Key Insight: Tate defined tension as the interplay between literal and metaphorical meanings within a poem.		What critical method does New Criticism advocate above all?		Answer: Close Reading Key Insight: The method involves rigorous attention to a text's formal elements, such as language, imagery, and structure.	

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The New Critics saw literary texts as:		Answer: Autonomous and self-contained Key Insight: They believed meaning resides entirely within the text, independent of context or author.		What book by Cleanth Brooks and Robert Penn Warren introduced practical methods of teaching poetry?		Answer: Understanding Poetry Key Insight: First published in 1938, this book helped spread New Critical methodology in classrooms.	
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What is W.K. Wimsatt's major contribution to New Criticism?		Answer: The Verbal Icon Key Insight: In this 1954 work, he reinforced ideas of textual autonomy and formal interpretation.		Which early essay by T.S. Eliot influenced New Criticism?		Answer: Tradition and the Individual Talent Key Insight: Eliot emphasized impersonality in poetry, a concept foundational to New Criticism's dismissal of biographical approaches.	
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William Empson's major work contributing to the foundations of New Criticism is:		Answer: Seven Types of Ambiguity (1930) Key Insight: Empson examined the complexity of poetic language, which resonated with New Critical emphasis on ambiguity and structure.		Who is considered the central figure of the Chicago School of Criticism?		Answer: R.S. Crane Explanation: R.S. Crane formulated the school's theoretical foundation and edited their key text Critics and Criticism (1952).	
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Which major novel did R.S. Crane analyze to demonstrate the concept of plot?		Answer: Tom Jones by Henry Fielding Explanation: His essay "The Concept of Plot and the Plot of Tom Jones" is a classic Neo-Aristotelian reading.		What key element of literature did the Chicago Critics give importance to, which the New Critics often ignored?		Answer: Plot Explanation: Especially in drama and narrative, plot was central to their interpretation.	

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What distinguishes the Chicago Critics' reading of a literary work?		Answer: Focus on genre, purpose, and unity of effect Explanation: They viewed texts as purposefully structured wholes tied to genre conventions.		Which classical philosopher's work is foundational to the Chicago Critics' approach?		Answer: Aristotle Explanation: The Chicago School heavily drew on Poetics, emphasizing genre, plot, and formal unity.	
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Which 1952 anthology encapsulates the Chicago School's critical principles?		Answer: Critics and Criticism: Ancient and Modern Explanation: Edited by R.S. Crane, it brought together the theoretical essays of key Chicago Critics.		What is the primary focus of Chicago Critics in literary analysis?		Answer: The formal structure and genre of the whole work Explanation: They viewed literature as an organic whole, shaped by purpose and form.	
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Which Chicago Critic later became famous for The Rhetoric of Fiction?		Answer: Wayne C. Booth Explanation: Though he later developed a distinct rhetorical approach, Booth was shaped by the Chicago School.		Which Chicago Critic is noted for his work on Dylan Thomas and poetic theory?		Answer: Elder Olson Explanation: Olson was a key poetic theorist of the group, known for essays like "An Outline of Poetic Theory."	
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Who co-authored The Communist Manifesto with Karl Marx?		Answer: Friedrich Engels (1848) Key Insight: Engels collaborated closely with Marx and contributed significantly to Marxist theory, particularly historical materialism.		Which Marxist theorist introduced the concept of "hegemony"?		Answer: Antonio Gramsci (1929 tl. 1971) Key Insight: Gramsci's theory of cultural hegemony shows how the ruling class maintains power through ideological consent, not just force.	

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Who developed the idea of “ideological state apparatuses”?		Answer: Louis Althusser (1970) Key Insight: Althusser argued that institutions like schools, media, and religion reinforce capitalist ideology through subtle indoctrination.		What term did Georg Lukács use to describe turning human relations into objects?		Answer: Reification Key Insight: Reification is a critical aspect of capitalist alienation, where social relations are treated as things.	
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Which of the following was a major focus in Raymond Williams’s Marxist approach?		Answer: Cultural Materialism Key Insight: Williams argued that culture is shaped by material conditions and is a site of ideological struggle.		Who wrote The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction?		Answer: Walter Benjamin (1935) Key Insight: Benjamin explored how mass production destroys the "aura" of original artworks, altering their cultural significance.	
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Which Marxist theorist is associated with the concept of “negative dialectics”?		Answer: Theodor W. Adorno Key Insight: Adorno rejected neat philosophical systems and instead embraced contradiction as a critical method.		What was the focus of E.P. Thompson's historical work?		Answer: The lived experience of the working class Key Insight: In The Making of the English Working Class (1963), Thompson emphasized history from below, not elite narratives.	
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Who authored One-Dimensional Man and critiqued consumer culture?		Answer: Herbert Marcuse (1964) Key Insight: Marcuse argued that capitalist societies suppress dissent through consumerism and false needs.		Who wrote Postmodernism, or the Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism?		Answer: Fredric Jameson (1989) Key Insight: Jameson saw postmodernism as the aesthetic mode of late-stage capitalism, reflecting its fragmentation and commodification.	

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Which theorist emphasized “class consciousness” and “totality” in Marxist aesthetics?		Answer: Georg Lukács Key Insight: Lukács believed in representing the whole social process through literature to foster revolutionary awareness.		Who coined the term “intersectionality”?		Answer: Kimberlé Crenshaw (1989) Key Insight: Crenshaw introduced it to address overlapping systems of oppression, especially race and gender.	
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Which wave of feminism was primarily concerned with suffrage and legal equality?		Answer: First Wave Key Insight: Focused on the right to vote and property rights for women, especially in Western societies.		Who wrote A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792)?		Answer: Mary Wollstonecraft Key Insight: She argued for equal education and rational capacity in women.	
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Which work by Virginia Woolf argues that women need financial independence and private space for creativity?		Answer: A Room of One's Own (1929) Key Insight: It uses the metaphor of a room and income to highlight systemic artistic exclusion.		What key concept is central to Judith Butler's theory of gender?		Answer: Performativity Key Insight: Gender is not innate but performed through repeated social acts- Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity (1990)	
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The slogan “The Personal is Political” is associated with which wave of feminism?		Answer: Second Wave Key Insight: It linked personal experiences of women to wider social and political structures.		Who authored The Second Sex, which begins with the line: “One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman”?		Answer: Simone de Beauvoir (1949) Key Insight: She challenged biological determinism and introduced the concept of woman as the “Other.”	

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Which feminist thinker is associated with the concept of écriture féminine?		Answer: Hélène Cixous Key Insight: She emphasized writing from the body to challenge male-dominated discourse. She coined the term in her 1975 essay "The Laugh of the Medusa".		What term did Elaine Showalter coin to describe a feminist criticism centered on women's writing?		Answer: Gynocriticism Key Insight: Gynocriticism studies women's literature on its own terms, rather than through male lenses.	
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The Madwoman in the Attic (1979) by Gilbert and Gubar is named after a character in which novel?		Answer: Jane Eyre Key Insight: Bertha Mason represents the repressed and "mad" female figure under patriarchy.		What theme does Betty Friedan explore in The Feminine Mystique?		Answer: Housewife dissatisfaction (1963) Key Insight: She exposed the myth that women's fulfillment is found solely in domestic roles.	
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In This Sex Which Is Not One, Luce Irigaray critiques the representation of what?		Answer: Female sexuality (1985) Key Insight: She challenges male-centered views of women's bodies and desires.		Who wrote The Female Malady, exploring how women's mental illness was culturally constructed?		Answer: Elaine Showalter (1985) Key Insight: She showed how madness was often used to control or silence women.	
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What feminist text by Simone de Beauvoir critiques how women are seen as "the Other"?		Answer: The Second Sex (1949) Key Insight: She argues that women are defined in opposition to men in patriarchal societies.		What does Cixous urge women to do in The Laugh of the Medusa?		Answer: Write their bodies (1975) Key Insight: She calls for a liberation of female expression from patriarchal language.	

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Which concept is associated with Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick's Epistemology of the Closet?		Answer: Homosocial desire (1990) Key Insight: Sedgwick explored how same-sex bonds are structured under heteronormativity and often repressed.		The term "lesbian continuum" is associated with which feminist theorist?		Answer: Adrienne Rich Key Insight: Rich's essay challenges compulsory heterosexuality and celebrates the spectrum of female bonding.	
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Which writer introduced "mestiza consciousness" and the idea of "nepantla"?		Answer: Gloria Anzaldúa Key Insight: In Borderlands (1987), Anzaldúa theorizes hybrid identity formed in the space between cultures and languages. Mestiza consciousness acknowledges that individuals with mixed cultural backgrounds, particularly Chicanas (Mexican American women), often exist in a state of constant negotiation and blending of different cultural identities.		What does "diaspora" signify in postcolonial studies?		Answer: Dispersed communities due to colonial migration Key Insight: It analyzes how identity and belonging are reshaped by forced or voluntary movement.	
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What is the "subaltern" in postcolonial theory?		Answer: Marginalized groups excluded from power Key Insight: The subaltern lacks access to hegemonic discourse and representation, often silenced in historical narratives.		What does "neocolonialism" refer to?		Answer: Continued domination through economics and culture Key Insight: Even after political independence, former colonies remain controlled via global capitalism and Western influence.	
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Who coined the term "Orientalism" in the context of postcolonial critique?		Answer: Edward Said Key Insight: In his seminal work Orientalism (1978), Said showed how the West constructed the East as exotic and inferior to justify colonialism.		What does Spivak mean by "epistemic violence"?		Answer: Suppression of the subaltern's knowledge Key Insight: Spivak argues that colonial discourse silences the subaltern by imposing Western frameworks of understanding.	

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Who introduced the idea of "hybridity" and "third space"?		Answer: Homi K. Bhabha Key Insight: Hybridity refers to the cultural fusion between colonizer and colonized; the third space is where this interaction births new identities.		What is Homi Bhabha's concept of "mimicry"?		Answer: The colonized imitate the colonizer imperfectly Key Insight: Mimicry creates ambivalence, undermining colonial authority by exposing its instability.	
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Which postcolonial theorist authored Can the Subaltern Speak??		Answer: Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak (1988) Key Insight: Spivak examines whether the oppressed can express their voice in hegemonic discourses — often concluding they are spoken for, not heard.		What is the central concern of Frantz Fanon's The Wretched of the Earth?		Answer: Decolonization through violence (1961) Key Insight: Fanon argues that violence is necessary for psychological and political liberation from colonial oppression. Also: Black Skin, White Masks (1952)	
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Which Caribbean writer is known for the concept of "creolization"?		Answer: Derek Walcott Key Insight: Creolization reflects the cultural blending and transformation in postcolonial Caribbean identity.		Who wrote Decolonising the Mind, focusing on language and colonialism?		Answer: Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o (1986) Key Insight: He critiques linguistic imperialism and promotes African languages as tools of decolonization.	
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Which thinker criticized "cultural imperialism" in Culture and Imperialism?		Answer: Edward Said (1993) Key Insight: Said examined how Western literature propagated colonial ideologies under the guise of culture.		What does Walter Dignolo mean by "epistemic disobedience"?		Answer: Challenging Western knowledge systems Key Insight: Dignolo calls for decolonizing knowledge by validating local and indigenous epistemologies.	

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Who wrote Discourse on Colonialism and pioneered Négritude?		Answer: Aimé Césaire (1950) Key Insight: Césaire condemned colonialism and celebrated Black identity through cultural resistance.		What key idea did Dipesh Chakrabarty introduce in Provincializing Europe?		Answer: Decentering Eurocentric historiography Key Insight: He argues for recognizing diverse historical experiences beyond Western narratives.	
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Who is considered the founder of psychoanalysis?		Answer: Sigmund Freud Key Insight: Freud's theories of the unconscious, repression, and psychosexual development form the foundation of psychoanalytic literary criticism.		What Freudian concept describes the child's unconscious desire to possess the opposite-sex parent?		Answer: Oedipus Complex Key Insight: This is central to Freudian interpretation, revealing hidden familial tensions in characters and plots.	
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According to Freud, what are the three parts of the human psyche?		Answer: Id, Ego, and Superego Key Insight: The id seeks pleasure, the ego balances reality, and the superego enforces moral standards.		What term refers to the process of pushing unacceptable desires into the unconscious?		Answer: Repression Key Insight: Repressed emotions and desires often emerge symbolically in dreams or literary texts.	
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Which concept describes how dreams disguise unconscious desires?		Answer: Dream Symbolism in The Interpretation of Dreams (1899) Key Insight: Freud called dreams the "royal road to the unconscious," making dream analysis key to literary interpretation.		What are Freud's two fundamental human drives?		Answer: Eros and Thanatos Key Insight: Eros represents the life instinct (love, creativity); Thanatos represents the death drive (destruction, aggression).	
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Which psychoanalyst introduced the concept of the “mirror stage”?		Answer: Jacques Lacan Key Insight: The mirror stage marks the formation of the ego through self-recognition and idealization.		What are the three Lacanian orders of subjectivity?		Answer: The Imaginary, the Symbolic, and the Real Key Insight: These define how individuals perceive themselves, language, and experiences beyond expression.	
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Who argued that “the unconscious is structured like a language”?		Answer: Jacques Lacan Key Insight: Lacan reinterpreted Freud through structuralism, seeing the unconscious as following linguistic rules.		What does the Lacanian phallus symbolize?		Answer: Power and absence Key Insight: It's a symbol of social and linguistic authority, not a literal organ — central to understanding gender and desire.	
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Which psychoanalyst introduced the concept of the collective unconscious?		Answer: Carl Jung Key Insight: Jung believed all humans share a collective unconscious filled with inherited archetypes- The Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious (1959).		Who explored psychoanalysis through reader-response criticism?		Answer: Norman Holland Key Insight: Holland emphasized how a reader's unconscious shapes their literary interpretation and emotional response.	
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Who coined the term "ecocriticism"?		Answer: William Rueckert Key Insight: Rueckert introduced the term in his 1978 essay "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism," marking the conceptual beginning of the field.		Which foundational text was edited by Cheryl Glotfelty and Harold Fromm?		Answer: The Ecocriticism Reader: Landmarks in Literary Ecology Key Insight: Published in 1996, it helped solidify ecocriticism as an academic field and is often seen as the discipline's formal launching pad.	

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Who is the author of Ecocriticism (2004), a popular introductory text?		Answer: Greg Garrard Key Insight: Garrard's work surveys major themes in ecocriticism and is widely used in classrooms for its accessible yet scholarly tone.		Which thinker developed the concept of "dark ecology"?		Answer: Timothy Morton Key Insight: Morton's "dark ecology" challenges traditional idealized views of nature and embraces ecological complexity and ambivalence.	
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Which 19th-century American work is often analyzed ecocritically for its nature focus?		Answer: Walden by Henry David Thoreau Key Insight: A classic text of nature writing, Walden embodies ecological thought and self-reliance.		What is the main difference between Formalism and Reader-Response Criticism?		Answer: Reader-Response centers the reader, not the text Key Insight: Unlike Formalism, which treats meaning as intrinsic to the text, Reader-Response sees meaning as co-created during reading.	
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How does Iser define the process of reading?		Answer: As an active negotiation between text and reader Key Insight: Readers continuously adjust, question, and integrate meanings based on textual cues and personal experience.		Which critic argued that the reader "writes" the text through interpretation?		Answer: Stanley Fish Key Insight: In his radical later views, Fish claimed texts don't have inherent meaning without reader interpretation.	
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What role does the "informed reader" play in early Reader-Response theory?		Answer: A hypothetical competent reader Key Insight: Fish once used this concept to represent a reader with ideal linguistic and literary knowledge, though he later moved away from it.		According to Fish, what shapes all acts of reading?		Answer: Interpretive Communities Key Insight: Readers are never neutral—they belong to groups that influence how they interpret texts.	

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Which text by Wolfgang Iser elaborates on how readers construct meaning?		Answer: The Act of Reading (1978) Key Insight: Iser provides a detailed model of the aesthetic experience of reading and how meaning is built through interaction.		Which critic introduced the concept of “horizon of expectations”?		Answer: Hans Robert Jauss Key Insight: Jauss used this to describe the set of cultural and literary expectations a reader brings to a text, shaped by historical context.	
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Which concept did Wolfgang Iser introduce to describe an ideal reader envisioned by the text?		Answer: Implied Reader Key Insight: The "implied reader" is a textual construct that guides and shapes how the actual reader engages with the narrative.		Which philosopher declared that “God is dead,” indicating the collapse of traditional moral structures?		Answer: Friedrich Nietzsche Key Insight: Nietzsche's phrase signifies the decline of religious and metaphysical certainties in the modern age, a theme central to existentialism and postmodern thought.	
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Who coined the phrase “incredulity toward metanarratives”?		Answer: Jean-François Lyotard Key Insight: Lyotard described postmodernism as a skepticism towards universal, totalizing narratives (like progress, Enlightenment, or Marxism), emphasizing fragmented and localized knowledge.		Which theorist developed the concept of hyperreality?		Answer: Jean Baudrillard Key Insight: Hyperreality describes a condition in which simulated realities (media, signs, models) become more real than actual experience.	
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Who described postmodern culture as characterized by “pastiche” and the “waning of affect”?		Answer: Fredric Jameson Key Insight: Jameson linked the emotional flatness and imitative styles of postmodernism to the logic of late capitalism, critiquing its commodified cultural forms.		Which concept of Michel Foucault links systems of knowledge with mechanisms of social control?		Answer: Power/Knowledge Key Insight: Foucault argued that power and knowledge reinforce one another, shaping discourse and regulating society through institutions and norms.	

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What does Derrida's concept of <i>différance</i> suggest about language?		Answer: That meaning is always deferred and unstable Key Insight: <i>Différance</i> challenges the idea of fixed meaning in language by highlighting how words derive meaning from differences and delay, not essence.		Which critic proclaimed the “death of the author” in order to liberate textual interpretation?		Answer: Roland Barthes Key Insight: In his 1967 essay, Barthes argued that meaning does not reside in authorial intent but in the reader's engagement with the text.	
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Which work by Baudrillard discusses simulacra and the collapse of the real?		Answer: <i>Simulacra and Simulation</i> (1981) Key Insight: Baudrillard explains how signs no longer refer to reality but only to other signs, resulting in a simulated world.		What was the main aim of structuralism in literary and cultural studies?		Answer: To uncover the deep structures that organize meaning Key Insight: Structuralism sought systematic principles (like grammar) behind myths, texts, and cultural practices, revealing how meaning is constructed.	
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Who distinguished between ‘ <i>langue</i> ’ and ‘ <i>parole</i> ’ in linguistics?		Answer: Ferdinand de Saussure Key Insight: Saussure's <i>langue</i> refers to the language system; <i>parole</i> refers to individual speech acts—this became foundational in Structuralist analysis.		According to Saussure, what are the two components of a linguistic sign?		Answer: Signifier and Signified Key Insight: The signifier is the sound/image; the signified is the concept. Their relationship is arbitrary but socially accepted.	
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Who applied structuralist linguistics to myth and anthropology?		Answer: Claude Lévi-Strauss Key Insight: Lévi-Strauss treated myths like language, breaking them into <i>mythemes</i> to uncover universal structures.		Which structuralist theorist focused on binary oppositions in myth and culture?		Answer: Claude Lévi-Strauss Key Insight: He argued that human cultures organize meaning through opposites like raw/cooked or nature/culture.	

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Which work by Roland Barthes analyzed popular culture as a system of signs?		Answer: Mythologies (1957) Key Insight: Barthes showed how everyday cultural practices function as semiotic systems loaded with ideological meaning.		What does Barthes mean by "myth as a second-order semiological system"?		Answer: A cultural sign system built on top of basic linguistic signs Key Insight: Cultural meanings (e.g., nationalism, gender roles) are layered over basic signs, masking them as 'natural.'	
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Which theorist proposed six functions of language in his 1960 essay "Linguistics and Poetics"?		Answer: Roman Jakobson Key Insight: Jakobson's model explains how communication varies based on focus—e.g., speaker, message, or receiver.		Which text by Roland Barthes bridges structuralism and post-structuralism?		Answer: S/Z (1970) Key Insight: This detailed analysis of Balzac's Sarrasine used structural codes but also moved toward reader-centric interpretation.	
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What is the central idea behind Derrida's concept of deconstruction?		Answer: Texts contain contradictions that undermine their own claims to coherent meaning. Key Insight: Deconstruction reads texts to expose internal tensions and the impossibility of fixed interpretation.		In Barthes' terms, what is a "writerly text"?		Answer: A text that invites the reader to actively create meaning. Key Insight: Writerly texts challenge passive consumption, requiring interpretation and participation.	
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What concept did Foucault use to describe systems of thought that define truth in specific eras?		Answer: Discourse Key Insight: Discourses structure how we think, speak, and behave; they produce knowledge and regulate power.		What is Foucault's term for the intertwined nature of authority and knowledge?		Answer: Power/Knowledge Key Insight: Power and knowledge mutually reinforce each other, shaping subjectivity and social structures.	

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Which theorist introduced the concept of abjection?		Answer: Julia Kristeva Key Insight: The abject refers to what society casts out to preserve order—neither subject nor object but deeply disturbing.		What does Derrida mean by logocentrism?		Answer: The Western philosophical bias toward speech and presence over writing and absence. Key Insight: Logocentrism privileges fixed meaning and origins, which deconstruction aims to challenge.	
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In Kristeva's theory, what is the semiotic?		Answer: A pre-linguistic, rhythmic, maternal dimension of language. Key Insight: The semiotic disrupts the rational, paternal symbolic order and energizes poetic expression.		What does Foucault's "archaeology" aim to uncover?		Answer: The historical conditions that allow particular discourses to emerge. Key Insight: Archaeology reveals how knowledge systems are constructed and limited by their historical moments.	
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In Barthes' The Pleasure of the Text, what is jouissance?		Answer: A disruptive, ecstatic pleasure that challenges norms and identity. Key Insight: Jouissance reflects a transgressive pleasure that destabilizes the reader's sense of meaning and self.		Which German university was the home of the Frankfurt School's Institute for Social Research?		Answer: Goethe University Frankfurt Explanation: The Institute was established at Goethe University in 1923 as a center for Marxist research.	
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Who succeeded Carl Grünberg and shaped the Frankfurt School's "Critical Theory"?		Answer: Max Horkheimer Explanation: Horkheimer became director in 1930 and led the development of interdisciplinary critical theory.		What major work did Horkheimer and Adorno co-author?		Answer: Dialectic of Enlightenment (1944) Explanation: This foundational text critiques Enlightenment rationality and the culture industry.	

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What is the Frankfurt School's alternative to traditional theory?		Answer: Critical Theory Explanation: Critical Theory is self-reflexive and aimed at emancipation, not just description.		Which Frankfurt School concept explains how culture maintains capitalist domination through media and entertainment?		Answer: The Culture Industry Explanation: Popular culture pacifies resistance and integrates individuals into the system.	
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What does the term "culture industry" refer to in Frankfurt School theory?		Answer: Standardized cultural products that pacify the masses Explanation: It critiques mass media's role in maintaining capitalist hegemony.		Which term describes reason used solely as a tool to achieve efficiency, criticized by Horkheimer and Adorno?		Answer: Instrumental Reason Explanation: It reduces reason to a means-to-an-end calculation, often enabling domination.	
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Which Frankfurt theorist discussed the public sphere and communicative action?		Answer: Jürgen Habermas Explanation: As a second-generation member, he moved toward a more optimistic, rational discourse model.		What historical event forced the Frankfurt School into exile from Germany?		Answer: The rise of Nazism in 1933 Explanation: Many members were Jewish or Marxist and fled Nazi persecution.	
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Which book by Raymond Williams traces the development of the concept of culture from 1780 to 1950?		Answer: Culture and Society (1958) Key Insight: Williams explored how the idea of "culture" evolved alongside industrialization and social change in Britain.		What phrase does Raymond Williams use to redefine culture as more than just high art?		Answer: A "whole way of life" Key Insight: Williams democratized the idea of culture, including everyday practices, beliefs, and material conditions.	
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Which concept in Williams's theory refers to values and meanings as they are actively lived and felt?		Answer: Structures of Feeling Key Insight: This captures emergent, pre-ideological experiences, often found in art before they're formalized.		Which 1976 book by Williams analyzes over 100 cultural and political terms?		Answer: Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture and Society Key Insight: Williams shows how words are sites of ideological contestation and reflect historical change.	
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Which text by Williams critiques the base/superstructure model in Marxist theory?		Answer: Marxism and Literature (1977) Key Insight: Williams rejects economic determinism and advocates for a more interactive model of cultural production.		What three types of cultural forms does Williams identify in his model of cultural analysis?		Answer: Dominant, Residual, and Emergent Key Insight: This typology explains the coexistence and contestation of different cultural values and practices.	
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What does Williams mean by "knowable communities"?		Answer: Communities that individuals can meaningfully understand and participate in Key Insight: He emphasizes authentic human connection against abstract, large-scale social structures.		According to Williams, what is the relationship between language and power?		Answer: Language is a material practice shaped by and shaping power relations. Key Insight: Language isn't neutral—it's socially embedded and politically charged.	
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Which Centre was Stuart Hall closely associated with as a leading figure in Cultural Studies?		Answer: Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies (CCCS), Birmingham Explanation: Hall was central to the Birmingham School, pioneering interdisciplinary cultural studies.		Which 1973 essay by Stuart Hall introduced the Encoding/Decoding model?		Answer: Encoding/Decoding Explanation: It revolutionized media theory by emphasizing how audiences interpret texts differently.	

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What term does Hall use for audience members who accept the intended media message?		Answer: Dominant-Hegemonic Position Explanation: This decoding aligns fully with the producer's encoded ideology.		In which position does the reader partially accept and partially resist the encoded message?		Answer: Negotiated Position Explanation: The reader interprets the message with personal modifications based on lived experience.	
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What position refers to audiences who reject the intended message entirely?		Answer: Oppositional Position Explanation: Readers reinterpret the message from a resistant ideological standpoint.		Stuart Hall's analysis of Thatcherism appeared in which 1988 book?		Answer: The Hard Road to Renewal Explanation: Hall critiques Thatcherism as a hegemonic and populist political project.	
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What is Hall's stance on identity?		Answer: Identity is a production Explanation: Identity is not fixed; it is constructed and constantly shaped by discourse and representation.		Which 1990 essay explores the identity of diasporic peoples through similarity and difference?		Answer: Cultural Identity and Diaspora Explanation: Hall identifies dual vectors—continuity with the past and rupture via displacement.	
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What concept refers to culture as a site of ideological struggle in Hall's theory?		Answer: Popular Culture Explanation: For Hall, the "popular" is contested space where dominant and resistant forces clash.		What term does Hall use to describe how race is constructed and naturalized through discourse?		Answer: Racialization Explanation: It's the process of assigning racial meaning to social practices or groups.	

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In Hall's Encoding/Decoding model, what is emphasized about the media audience?	Answer: The active role of the audience Explanation: Audiences are not passive consumers; they interpret messages in varied ways.	What did Hall mean by the "crisis of hegemony"?	Answer: A moment when dominant ideologies are challenged Explanation: Such crises open space for alternative discourses to emerge.
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Which cultural institution did Hoggart found in 1964?	Answer: Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies (CCCS) Explanation: At the University of Birmingham, CCCS became the heart of British Cultural Studies. He held the office till 1967. Stuart Hall held the chair from 1968-1979.	Which book is considered Richard Hoggart's most influential work on working-class culture?	Answer: The Uses of Literacy Explanation: This 1957 work is foundational in Cultural Studies, combining autobiography with sociological analysis.
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In The Uses of Literacy, which part deals with the traditional working-class culture?	Answer: Part I: "An 'Older' Order" Explanation: This section nostalgically captures pre-WWII working-class values and lifestyle.	What term did Hoggart use to critique superficial popular culture?	Answer: "Shiny barbarism" Explanation: He used this to describe the glittering yet hollow nature of mass consumer culture.
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Which autobiographical concept did Hoggart coin for a working-class student achieving academic success?	Answer: Scholarship boy Explanation: It refers to the social dislocation of individuals who move between classes through education.	Which concept does Plato use to describe art as an imitation of reality?	Answer: Mimesis Explanation: For Plato, art is thrice removed from truth because it imitates the physical world, which itself is an imitation of the world of Forms.

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Which dialogue of Plato focuses on the divine inspiration of poets?		Answer: Ion Explanation: Plato describes poets as speaking not through knowledge but divine madness or inspiration.		In which book of Republic does Plato propose the censorship of poets?		Answer: Book X Explanation: He critiques poetry for its emotional impact and proposes excluding poets from the ideal state.	
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Why does Plato ban poets from his ideal republic?		Answer: They mislead and corrupt by appealing to emotion over reason. Explanation: Poetry fosters irrationality, misrepresents truth, and misguides citizens.		What is Plato's view of the poet's knowledge?		Answer: Poets speak without knowledge, merely inspired. Explanation: Unlike philosophers, poets lack rational understanding.	
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Who authored Poetics, the foundational work of literary theory?		Answer: Aristotle Explanation: It systematically analyzes tragedy, epic, and poetic forms.		According to Aristotle, what is the 'soul of tragedy'?		Answer: Plot (Mythos) Explanation: Plot governs structure, emotion, and unity in tragedy.	
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Which term refers to the emotional cleansing tragedy provides?		Answer: Catharsis Explanation: Aristotle argues that tragedy purges pity and fear.		What does Aristotle mean by Hamartia?		Answer: A tragic flaw or error in judgment Explanation: It causes the protagonist's downfall and evokes catharsis.	

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What is Anagnorisis in Aristotle's theory?		Answer: Moment of recognition or discovery Explanation: It leads to a reversal in the protagonist's fortune.		Which poetic form did Aristotle consider more philosophical than history?		Answer: Tragedy Explanation: Because it deals with universals (what could happen), not particulars.	
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In Aristotle's theory, what is Peripeteia?		Answer: Reversal of fortune Explanation: A change from one state to its opposite in the plot.		What is Opsis in Aristotle's six parts of tragedy?		Answer: Spectacle Explanation: The visual elements in the performance of drama.	
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Which term did Aristotle use for moral character in tragedy?		Answer: Ethos Explanation: Ethos is one of the six parts of tragedy, referring to character.		How does Aristotle define tragedy in Poetics?		Answer: An imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of certain magnitude. Explanation: He emphasizes unity, seriousness, and emotional effect.	
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Who wrote Ars Poetica (The Art of Poetry)?		Answer: Horace Explanation: A Roman poet who offered guidance on poetic composition.		What principle suggests poetry should teach and delight?		Answer: Utile et Dulce Explanation: Poetry must be both useful and pleasurable.	

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What does Horace mean by "decorum"?		Answer: Appropriateness of style to subject, character, and genre Explanation: A work should match tone and theme appropriately.		What is in medias res, according to Horace?		Answer: Starting a story in the middle of action Explanation: A technique common in epic poetry.	
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What is a "purple patch" in Ars Poetica?		Answer: An overly ornate or irrelevant passage Explanation: Horace warns against adding such distracting flourishes.		What is "Labor Limae" in Horace's critical lexicon?		Answer: Labor of revision and polishing Explanation: He advocates careful editing for artistic perfection.	
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Who is the author of On the Sublime?		Answer: Longinus Explanation: A classical treatise on literary grandeur and emotional power.		What is the Sublime, according to Longinus?		Answer: A quality in literature that evokes awe and transports the reader Explanation: It expresses emotional power and grandeur of thought.	
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What does Longinus regard as the highest goal of literature?		Answer: To produce ecstasy or transport in the audience Explanation: Literature should move the reader beyond themselves.		Which of the following is not one of Longinus's five sources of the sublime?		Answer: B) Mechanical plotting Explanation: Sublime is about emotion and inspiration (grandeur of thought, noble diction, inspired passion, etc.) not technicality.	
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What is Ekstasis in Longinus's theory?		Answer: Reader's rapture or emotional transport Explanation: Sublime literature elevates the soul beyond reason.		Which element does Longinus consider essential for sublimity?		Answer: Vehement emotion Explanation: Passion must blend with noble thought and diction.	
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How does Longinus view the role of genius in literature?		Answer: Essential for the production of sublime works Explanation: Sublime is a result of innate grandeur, not mere technique.		Longinus's On the Sublime is a response to which kind of writing?		Answer: Mediocre, bombastic rhetoric Explanation: He critiques those who mistake ornamentation for greatness.	
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Which of these critics most emphasized the emotional impact of literature on its audience?		Answer: Longinus Explanation: He valued the ecstatic effect over rational analysis.		Which work by Sidney defends poetry against Puritan criticism?		Answer: An Apology for Poetry (1595) Explanation: Written around 1580, it rebuts Stephen Gosson's attack on poetry's moral value.	
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Sidney believes poetry is superior to philosophy and history because it...		Answer: Combines universal truths with concrete examples Explanation: Poetry can instruct like philosophy and engage like history.		What term does Sidney use to refer to the poet as a creator?		Answer: Maker (Vates) Explanation: The poet creates an ideal "golden world."	
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Which classical principle does Sidney endorse by saying poetry should “teach and delight”?		Answer: Utile et Dulce Explanation: This Horatian ideal emphasizes instruction and pleasure.		In Sidney’s hierarchy of knowledge, who does he place above all others?		Answer: The poet Explanation: Because the poet unites philosophical truth with emotional engagement. He places him above a historian or a philosopher.	
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What is Ben Jonson’s main critical work?		Answer: Timber: or, Discoveries Made Upon Men and Matter Explanation: A posthumously published collection of prose reflections.		Jonson believed poetry should reflect what key Neoclassical value?		Answer: Decorum Explanation: Appropriateness in subject, character, and style was essential.	
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Which term reflects Jonson's stress on learning and imitation of classical authors?		Answer: The Learned Poet Explanation: He believed great writing must be informed by study.		How did Jonson describe Shakespeare's genius?		Answer: "He was not of an age, but for all time!" Explanation: Though he also criticized his lack of polished "art."	
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Jonson believed art must be guided by...		Answer: Critical judgment Explanation: Not mere inspiration or chance.		Who is considered the 'father of English criticism'?		Answer: John Dryden Explanation: Samuel Johnson gave him this title due to his pioneering work.	

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Which of Dryden's works compares French, English, and ancient drama?		Answer: An Essay of Dramatic Poesy Explanation: It uses a dialogue form to explore dramatic standards.		Which critic defended the variety and liveliness of English drama?		Answer: Dryden Explanation: He praised Shakespeare and English tradition against rigid French rules.	
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Which concept does Dryden recognize in assessing literary changes across eras?		Answer: Historical Relativism Explanation: He acknowledged shifting tastes and contexts.		In Essay of Dramatic Poesy, who defends Shakespearean drama?		Answer: Neander Explanation: A character widely believed to represent Dryden himself.	
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Which genre did Dryden revive in the Restoration era?		Answer: Heroic Tragedy Explanation: Through plays like All for Love.		What did Dryden think about rhyme in drama?		Answer: He supported rhyme in tragedy for poetic elevation. Explanation: Though he later abandoned it for blank verse.	
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Which work by Pope outlines rules for literary criticism?		Answer: An Essay on Criticism Explanation: It is written in heroic couplets and promotes neoclassical ideals.		"A little learning is a dangerous thing" is a quote from...?		Answer: An Essay on Criticism Explanation: Pope warns against shallow understanding.	

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What are the three unities discussed in the essay?		Answer: Unity of Time, Unity of Place, Unity of Action Explanation: These are classical rules from Aristotle, debated by the interlocutors.		What does Dryden (via Neander) say about rhyme in drama?		Answer: It is suitable for heroic tragedy Explanation: He defends the use of rhyme, especially in elevated, tragic drama.	
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How does Neander defend Shakespeare in the essay?		Answer: Shakespeare portrayed human nature vividly and naturally Explanation: Neander values Shakespeare's lifelike characters and emotional depth over strict adherence to rules.		According to Neander, what is the chief end of drama?		Answer: To instruct and delight Explanation: Echoing Horace, Neander emphasizes moral instruction and pleasure.	
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What is Dryden's overall stance in the essay?		Answer: Balanced, open to multiple traditions but favoring English drama Explanation: While acknowledging strengths of classical and French drama, Dryden ultimately supports English variety and vitality.		Who defined poetry as the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings"?		Answer: William Wordsworth Explanation: In the Preface to Lyrical Ballads (1800), Wordsworth described poetry as originating from emotions recollected in tranquility and flowing spontaneously.	
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What kind of language did Wordsworth promote for poetic composition?		Answer: The language of common men Explanation: Wordsworth rejected artificial poetic diction and favored the everyday language of rural people to express genuine emotions.		According to Wordsworth, what should be the subject matter of poetry?		Answer: Incidents and situations from common life Explanation: He believed ordinary life contains profound truths and emotions that are best suited to poetic exploration.	
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How does Wordsworth describe the poet?		Answer: A man speaking to men Explanation: Though ordinary in humanity, the poet possesses a deeper sensibility and moral insight, able to communicate universal truths.		What is the source of poetry, according to Wordsworth?		Answer: Emotion recollected in tranquility Explanation: He believed poetic composition begins with emotion, but reflection is necessary to shape it into meaningful verse.	
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Which literary tradition did Wordsworth oppose through his poetic principles?		Answer: Neoclassicism Explanation: Wordsworth's emphasis on emotion and simplicity was in contrast to the decorum and rationalism of neoclassical poetry.		Which natural element serves as both inspiration and moral guide for Wordsworth?		Answer: Nature Explanation: Nature plays a central role in Wordsworth's poetry, symbolizing purity, wisdom, and emotional healing.	
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Which collection marked the beginning of English Romantic poetry with Wordsworth's ideas?		Answer: Lyrical Ballads Explanation: Co-authored with Coleridge in 1798, this collection launched English Romanticism.		What did Wordsworth consider to be the aim of poetry?		Answer: To teach and delight Explanation: Following Horace, Wordsworth believed poetry should instruct morally while offering aesthetic pleasure.	
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What does Wordsworth say about meter in poetry?		Answer: It gives pleasure and emotional regulation Explanation: He believed meter enhances the pleasure of reading poetry and moderates strong emotions.		Who introduced the distinction between primary and secondary imagination?		Answer: S.T. Coleridge Explanation: Coleridge described imagination as the faculty that shapes artistic creativity, with primary being spontaneous and secondary being conscious.	

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Which term did Coleridge use to describe a reader's temporary acceptance of fiction?		Answer: Willing suspension of disbelief Explanation: This phrase refers to the reader's voluntary acceptance of fantastical elements to enjoy literary works.		What does Coleridge contrast with imagination in his critical theory?		Answer: Fancy Explanation: He saw fancy as merely mechanical and associative, unlike the transformative nature of imagination.	
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What does secondary imagination do, according to Coleridge?		Answer: It dissolves, diffuses, and re-creates Explanation: It actively reshapes sensory data into artistic expression, unlike passive perception.		What metaphor does Coleridge use for true poetic form?		Answer: Organic form Explanation: He argued that poetry should grow naturally like a plant, not be forced into mechanical rules.	
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How does Coleridge define the poetic symbol?		Answer: A part of the reality it reveals Explanation: A symbol, for Coleridge, participates in the truth it represents, unlike allegory which remains separate.		Which Romantic poet collaborated with Coleridge on Lyrical Ballads?		Answer: William Wordsworth Explanation: Coleridge contributed key poems like "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" to the volume.	
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In which year was Biographia Literaria published?		Answer: 1817 Explanation: This major prose work combined autobiography with literary criticism and philosophical ideas.		What does Coleridge say about meter's effect in poetry?		Answer: It balances emotion Explanation: Coleridge believed meter harmonizes the emotional and imaginative components of a poem.	
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Coleridge's theory of imagination is heavily influenced by which philosopher?		Answer: Immanuel Kant Explanation: Coleridge adapted Kant's notions of the creative faculty of understanding into his theory of imagination.		Who called poets the "unacknowledged legislators of the world"?		Answer: Percy Bysshe Shelley Explanation: Shelley emphasized the visionary role of poets in shaping moral and political consciousness.	
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What role does imagination play in Shelley's poetics?		Answer: A moral and empathetic agent Explanation: For Shelley, imagination builds empathy and moral understanding, vital for human progress.		Which classical theorist's views did Shelley challenge in his Defence?		Answer: Plato Explanation: Shelley countered Plato's critique by defending poetry's ethical and civilizing power.	
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According to Shelley, what connects poetry to divinity?		Answer: Its reflection of eternal truths Explanation: He saw poetry as a divine force that reveals ideal forms and spiritual insight.		What does Shelley believe about poetry's social function?		Answer: It can inspire reform and renewal Explanation: He believed poetry had the power to challenge injustice and uplift society.	
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What did Arnold define as the function of criticism?		Answer: To see the object as in itself it really is Explanation: Arnold's ideal critic seeks objective truth, beyond ideology or partisanship.		What is Arnold's "Touchstone Method"?		Answer: Judging works by comparison with great passages Explanation: He used high-quality literary examples to evaluate the merit of other works.	

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What quality defines the best poetry, according to Arnold?		Answer: High seriousness Explanation: Arnold valued poetry that conveyed deep moral insight and spiritual gravity.		What was Arnold's attitude toward culture?		Answer: A pursuit of sweetness and light Explanation: Culture, for Arnold, was a force of refinement and moral development in society.	
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What does Arnold mean by "disinterestedness" in criticism?		Answer: Detachment from personal or political bias Explanation: He insisted that critics maintain impartiality to best serve the pursuit of truth.		In which essay did T.S. Eliot introduce the concept of "impersonality" in poetry?		Answer: Tradition and the Individual Talent (1919) Explanation: Eliot emphasized that poetry should be an escape from personality, not a direct expression of it.	
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Which essay by Eliot famously called Hamlet an "artistic failure"?		Answer: Hamlet and His Problems (1920) Explanation: Eliot criticized the play for lacking an "objective correlative" to justify Hamlet's emotions.		What term did Eliot use to describe a formula that evokes a particular emotion in art?		Answer: Objective Correlative Explanation: Eliot believed emotion must be evoked through external facts or imagery, not direct description.	
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Which poets did Eliot praise for their "unification of sensibility"?		Answer: The Metaphysical Poets (1921) Explanation: In The Metaphysical Poets, Eliot admired their fusion of thought and feeling in poetic expression.		What is the central idea of Tradition and the Individual Talent?		Answer: Poetry must engage dynamically with the whole of literary tradition. Explanation: Eliot argued that a poet contributes to and is shaped by the ongoing tradition.	
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According to Eliot, what is "the progress of an artist"?		Answer: A continual extinction of personality Explanation: True poetic art involves depersonalization and objectivity, not egoistic expression.		Which concept describes the split between thought and feeling in post-17th-century poetry?		Answer: Dissociation of Sensibility Explanation: Eliot coined this term in The Metaphysical Poets to criticize later poetic tendencies.	
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In which essay does Eliot define the role of the critic as "elucidation and correction of taste"?		Answer: The Function of Criticism (1923) Explanation: He opposed impressionistic criticism and argued for disciplined, comparative analysis.		Which essay addresses the problem of excessive textual analysis or "lemon-squeezer" criticism?		Answer: The Frontiers of Criticism (1956) Explanation: Eliot warned against overanalysis that limits enjoyment and intuitive understanding.	
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In What is a Classic?, which poet does Eliot consider the true classical writer for Europe?		Answer: Virgil Explanation: He saw The Aeneid as exemplifying maturity, cultural consciousness, and classical perfection.		What literary concept does Eliot contrast with "unification of sensibility"?		Answer: Dissociation of Sensibility Explanation: He argued that modern poets often lost the integration of emotion and intellect.	
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Which poet did Eliot claim had a "mechanism of sensibility" that could devour any kind of experience?		Answer: John Donne Explanation: Eliot praised Donne's ability to unify experience and intellect in his poetry.		Which form of criticism did Eliot oppose as being too personal and impressionistic?		Answer: Romantic Criticism Explanation: He opposed critics who judged literature based on personal feelings rather than objective standards.	