

DCE-05

DIPLOMA IN CREATIVE WRITING (DCEOL)

WRITING POETRY

Time : 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 50

Note : Attempt all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Choose the correct option:

1. Who views poem as ‘an open field of narrative possibilities’?

- A) Ashbery
- B) Wordsworth
- C) Coleridge
- D) S. Johnson

2. The analysis of metrical patterns of a poem is known as:

- A) Scansion
- B) Variation
- C) Colloquialism
- D) Archaism

3. A feet composed of two unaccented syllables followed by an accented syllable is:

- A) Trocher
- B) Anapaest
- C) Dactyl
- D) Iamb

4. The arrangement of accented or stressed and unaccented or unstressed syllables to give the impression of movement is:

- A) metre
- B) verse
- C) rhythm
- D) dactyl

5. The physical representations of people, animals or objects, created in poetry through words and phrases and figurative language is understood as:

- A) Imagery
- B) Symbol
- C) Simile
- D) Metaphor

6. Love, nature, childhood memories of the past are generally the themes of:

- A) Classical Poetry
- B) Augustan Poetry
- C) Romantic Poetry
- D) Elizabethan Poetry

7. Who wrote 'Ritu Samhara'?

- A) Pushkin
- B) Valmiki
- C) Kalidasa

D) Shiv K. Kumar

8. Poetry written to expose vices or follies of individuals or groups is called:

- A) Satirical Poetry
- B) Narrative Poetry
- C) Reflective Poetry
- D) Perceptive Poetry

9. Poetry that requires introspection, analysis and thinking is known as:

- A) Reflective Poetry
- B) Narrative Poetry
- C) Introspective Poetry
- D) Romantic Poetry

10. The poem becomes more interesting and exciting when:

- A) depersonalized
- B) it has a universal appeal
- C) it is like a personal statement
- D) it speaks history

11. "Poetry must not stray too from ordinary, everyday language which we use and hear." Who gave the above advice to be remembered while writing poetry?

- A) T. S. Eliot
- B) William Wordsworth
- C) John Donne

D) S. T. Coleridge

12. The placing of an event or a person out of its age, more generally a historical or geographical is termed as:

- A) archaism
- B) denotation
- C) connotation
- D) anachronism

13. 'The practice of using obsolete words to achieve a special poetic effect' is known as:

- A) archaism
- B) anachronism
- C) denotation
- D) connotation

14. The primary or dictionary meaning of a word is generally termed as:

- A) Archaism
- B) Anachronism
- C) Denotation
- D) Association

15. The smallest unit of language is:

- A) Syllable
- B) Foot

- C) Beat
- D) Dactyl

16. Freedom to depart from the standard use of grammar word-order archaism and neologism is understood as:

- A) colloquialism
- B) melodrama
- C) Poetic license
- D) indulgence

17. Accented syllable can be perceived as:

- A) rhythmic offbeat
- B) masculine rhyme
- C) free verse
- D) rhythmic beat

18. Minimalism, Overload and Intermedia are:

- A) the generative principles of poetry
- B) stream of consciousness
- C) principles of concrete expression
- D) principles of revolutionary movement

19. Epic is:

- A) a kind of prose
- B) a kind of fiction

- C) a kind of poetry
- D) a kind of drama

20. The process by which the self-regulating mechanism takes the poem to the climax is:

- A) denouement
- B) progression
- C) incrementality
- D) rounded endings

21. When a poet sums up the theme or experience of the poem, it is known as:

- A) rounded ending
- B) open-ending
- C) surprise ending
- D) suspense ending

22. Bob is as brave as lion. The pizza is as hot as fire. Identify the figure of speech in the above sentences:

- A) simile
- B) metaphor
- C) hyperbole
- D) personification

23. A literary technique that places opposite things or ideas next to one another in order to draw out their contrast is:

- A) Apostrophe
- B) Antithesis
- C) Alliteration
- D) Circumlocation

24. “It was the best of times, it was the worst of times” Charles Dickens in ‘A Tale of two Cities’. The above sentence is an example of:

- A) Alliteration
- B) Apostrophe
- C) Antithesis
- D) Epigram

25. A direct comparison of dissimilar things to create more vivid imagery or understanding is:

- A) metaphor
- B) hyperbole
- C) apostrophe
- D) simile

26. Identify the figure of speech in the following sentence : That strawberry cake was awfully good.

- A) Paradox
- B) Irony
- C) Oxymoron
- D) Onomatopoeia

27. In this triple-baked continent/women does't etch angry eye brow/ on mud walls:

Patiently they sit
like empty pitchers
on the mouth of the wall
preaching hope in each braid,
of their mississippi long hair

Which line in the above poem is an example of simile?

- A) mississippi long hair
- B) each braid
- C) like empty pitcher
- D) triple-baked continent

28. When a dominant image is fused to the structure of the poem, and is indistinguishable from it, the poem is referred to as:

- A) allegorical
- B) satirical
- C) rhetorical
- D) metamorphical

29. The following attempts an identification or fusion of two objects to make a new one that shares in some degree the qualities of both is:

- A) metaphor
- B) simile

- C) personification
- D) interanimation

30. The following acts as an interface between the poet and the poem in the first instance and later between the poem and the reader:

- A) phrase
- B) images
- C) words
- D) sentence

31. Metonymy and synecodche are considered as varieties of :

- A) metaphor
- B) symbols
- C) denouement
- D) alliteration

32. Substitution of one word for another closely associated with it is called:

- A) allegory
- B) metonymy
- C) conceit
- D) synecdoche

33. A literary device which writers use to note differences in actions and reactions of characters, in description of settings, and in results of cause and effect relationship is:

- A) Irony
- B) Satire
- C) Contrast
- D) Cliche

34. The principle of reducing the surface content in a work of literature with very few words is:

- A) intermedia
- B) minimalism
- C) conjunction
- D) distinctive

35. The stressed syllable is indicated by :

- A) (,)
- B) (√)
- C) (")
- D) (λ)

36. Several stories, in several languages rendered on a single page is referred to as:

- A) minimalism
- B) overload
- C) intermedia
- D) integration

37. When inanimate things are given human traits or qualities, it is referred to as:

- A) Phenomena
- B) Personification
- C) Animation
- D) Narration

38. Poetry that describes something that is heard on seen is understood as:

- A) introspective poetry
- B) narrative poetry
- C) reflective poetry
- D) Satirical poetry

39. Rationalism, control and regularity of form imply:

- A) romantic
- B) classic
- C) anti-classic
- D) anti-romantic

40. Who defines poetry as ‘the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings’ ?

- A) T. S. Eliot
- B) William Wordsworth
- C) John Keats
- D) S. T. Coleridge

41. A planned framework of any literary piece is known as:

- A) Tone
- B) Style
- C) Order
- D) Structure

42. Progression patterns in poetry are often referred to as:

- A) Static patterns
- B) Climax
- C) Unity
- D) Dynamic patterns

43. The tensest moment in a poetry is:

- A) denouement
- B) winding
- C) ecstasy
- D) climax

44. The traditional feet of the English metre are:

- A) Iambic, anapaestic, trochaic, dactylic
- B) Iambic, rhythmic, accented, unaccented
- C) Verse, dactylic, rhythmic, accented
- D) Accented, unaccented, imabic, dactylic

45. The combination of feet when used in poetry is called:

- A) Variation

- B) Organization
- C) Coherence
- D) Trochaic

46. Free verse relies on:

- A) natural speech rhythm
- B) regular meter
- C) line length
- D) regular speech rhythm

47. When the ending of a poem is a repetition of the opening lines, is it is known as:

- A) Open ending
- B) Closed ending
- C) Rounded ending
- D) Single-effect ending

48. The following works through a single image:

- A) Haiku
- B) Lyric
- C) Sonnet
- D) Waka

49. The following is the product of the emotion and poetic vision:

- A) metaphor

- B) logical structure
- C) ambiguities
- D) cliché

50. A hackneyed expression or phrase is a:

- A) cliché
- B) contract
- C) retreat
- D) skill