نموذج .....B.....

(1) The distinction Mimesis-Diegesis is comparable to the distinction:

- **A.** Showing and telling
- B. Thinking and writing
- C. Teaching and studying
- D. Performing and watching

(2) The Greek term for "art" and its Latin equivalent (ars) refer to what

- A. Fine Arts
- B. Sciences
- C. Crafts
- **D.** Crafts and sciences

مكرر ; سؤال #25 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

(3) Aristotle defined tragedy as "an imitation of ....."

- A. Poetry
- B. Drama
- **C.** An action
- D. Paintings

مكرر ; سؤال #26 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435
سؤال #40 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434
سؤال #2 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1436

(4) According to Aristotle, the plot should have

- A. Characters, setting and themes
- **B.** A beginning, a middle and an end
- C. High born and low born characters
- D. A chorus and a hero speaking in poetry

مكرر ; سؤال #43 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434
سؤال #29 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435
سؤال #18 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435
سؤال #4 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1436

(5) What should be arranged, according to Aristotle, into a cause

- **A.** The plot
- B. The settings
- C. The hero's biography
- D. The love story in the play

(6) Horace's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is titled:

- A. *Poetics*
- B. *The Republic*
- C. *Institutio Rhetorica*
- **D.** *Ars Poetica*

مكرر ; سؤال #1 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

(7) Quintilian's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is titl

- A. *Poetics*
- B. *The Republic*
- **C.** *Institutio Oratoria*
- D. *Ars Poetica*

(8) How does a society, in the absence of a system of writing, preserve its knowledge and traditions? How does it transmit this knowledge and tradition to the younger generation?

A. Through religion
B. Through poetry
C. Through education
D. Through science

مكرر ; سؤال #٢٣ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥
سؤال #١٠ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

(9) Oral poetry is a communal experience, but literature is:

A. An inter-communal experience
B. An interaction between a reader and a book
C. A national experience
D. A national performance

مكرر ; سؤال #١١ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

(10) Plato analyzes poetry from the perspective of style and content to prove that it is:

A. Educational
B. Rich and rewarding
C. Dangerous
D. Harmless

مكرر ; سؤال #١٢ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

(11) In *Narrative Discourse*, Gerard Gennette calls the time in which the story is told

A. The time of the narrative
B. The time of the story
C. The time of the action
D. The time of reading

مكرر ; سؤال #١٦ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤
سؤال #٣٨ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥
سؤال #٤٠ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

(12) Anachronies, according to Gerard Gennete, happen when

A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time zero
B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information fro of the time zero
C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information fr the time zero) or from the future (of the time zero)
D. A narrative is interrupted by flashbacks

مكرر ; سؤال #١٩ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤
سؤال #٣٦ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥
سؤال #١٤ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦

(13) Analepses happen, according to Gerard Gennete, when:

A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or informatio of the time zero
B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or informati or the past of the time zero
C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or informa the time zero
D. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or inform zero

The correct answer
A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the past of the time zero

مكرر ; سؤال #١٧ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤
سؤال #١١ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥
سؤال #٣٧ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥
سؤال #١٥ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦

Literary Criticism (نظري)   الفصل الأول ١٤٣٦/١٤٣٥ هـ

نموذج .....B.....

(14) Prolepses happen, according to Gerard Gennete, when:

A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the future of the time zero

B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past or the past of the time zero

C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time the time zero

D. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time zero

(15) According to Gerard Genette, "Zero Focalization" in a narrative is a situation in w

A. The character knows more than the narrator

B. The character knows as much as the narrator

C. The character knows less than the narrator

D. The character doesn't know anything

(16) According to Gerard Genette, "Internal Focalization" in a narrative is a situation which

A. The character knows more than the narrator

B. The character knows as much as the narrator

C. The character knows less than the narrator

D. The character doesn't know anything

(17) According to Gerard Genette, "External Focalization" in a narrative is a situati which

A. The character knows more than the narrator

B. The character knows as much as the narrator

C. The character knows less than the narrator

D. The character doesn't know anything

(18) According to Marxist criticism, literary products (novels, plays, poems, etc) understood…

A. Outside of the economic conditions of their time

B. Outside the text

C. Outside the country in which they were produced

D. Outside the author's life

(19) People's consciousness, according to Karl Marx, is determined by…

A. Their university education

B. Their culture

C. Their family upbringing

D. Their material conditions

(20) According to Roland Barthes, criticism should assume that

A. The author is in charge and in control of the meanings of the text
B. The author is not in charge and in control of the meanings of the text
C. The critic is in charge and in control of the meanings of the text
D. The critic is not in charge and in control of the meanings of the text

(21) From the 16th to the 20th centuries, Western drama, poetry, literary criticism, art, education, politics, fashion, architecture, painting, sculpture were ALL produced in imitation of:

A. France
B. England
C. Classical Antiquity
D. China

مكرر ؛ سؤال #47 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

(22) Who said: "No past life has been lived to lend us glory, and that which has ex... before us is not ours"?

A. Cicero
B. Horace
C. Seneca
D. Quintilian

مكرر ؛ سؤال #2 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435

(23) Who said: "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive"?

A. Cicero
B. Horace
C. Seneca
D. Quintilian

مكرر ؛ سؤال #2 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435
سؤال #1 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435

(24) Who said: "[A] man who follows another not only finds nothing, he i... looking"?

A. Cicero
B. Horace
C. Seneca
D. Quintilian

مكرر ؛ سؤال #3 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435

(25) The West's relationship with Greece and Rome is:

A. Rich and productive
B. Contradictory and ambivalent
C. Weak and superficial
D. Clear and unambiguous

مكرر ؛ سؤال #48 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

(26) The Romans were unsatisfied with their attempt to imitate G...

A. Imitation cannot produce originality
B. The Romans were poor translators
C. The Romans were poor imitators
D. The Greek culture was complex

مكرر ؛ سؤال #49 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435
سؤال #4 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435

(27)In Roman culture, poems, plays and rhetorical speeches were considered
A. Suspicious propaganda
B. Foreign culture
C. National monuments
D. Feminine culture

(28)Poetry, says Plato, is dangerous and ought to be banned from the state because
A. Poetry cripples the imagination
B. Poetry cripples the mind
C. Poetry cripples the body
D. Poetry cripples the educational system

مكرر ; سؤال #35 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434
سؤال #23 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

(29)Mimesis-Diegesis is a literary distinction that was first formulated by:
A. Plato
B. Aristotle
C. Quintilian
D. Horace

مكرر ; سؤال #34 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434
سؤال #21 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

(30) The distinction Mimesis-Diegesis refers to:
A. A difference between the use of metaphors and similes
B. A distinction between poetry and drama
C. A difference between the use of first person singular and third person singular in t
D. A difference between the narrative and the dramatic modes

(31)Who wrote the following passage and where?
"Tragedy, then, is an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a ce
magnitude; in language embellished with each kind of artistic ornament, the sev
being found in separate parts of the play; in the form of action, not of narrative
incidents arousing pity and fear, wherewith to accomplish its *katharsis* of such
A. Plato in the *Republic*
B. Plato in the *Gorgias*
C. Aristotle in the *Poetics*
D. Aristotle in the *Politics*

مكرر ; سؤال #15 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435

(32)Medieval and Renaissance authors like Dante considered language to be
A. A human creation
B. A divine creation
C. A government creation
D. A product of chance

مكرر ; سؤال #21 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434
سؤال #3 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435
سؤال #44 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1436

(33)In the Renaissance, Lorenzo Valla broke with tradition and considered
A. A human creation
B. A divine creation
C. A government creation
D. A product of chance

مكرر ; سؤال #22 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434
سؤال #4 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435
سؤال #45 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1436

(34)Renaissance humanists relied heavily on theories of imitation that were devel

A In Rome
B. In Greece
C. In France
D. In England

مكرر ; سؤال #6 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

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(35)Formalists proposed to make a distinction:

A. Between prose and poetry
B. Between dramatic language and poetic language
C Between ordinary language and poetic language
D. Between literary language and technical language

مكرر ; سؤال #10 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

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(36)"Literariness," according to Jan Mukarovsky, consists in:

A. The maximum backgrounding of the utterance
B. The minimum backgrounding of the utterance
C The maximum foregrounding of the utterance
D. The minimum foregrounding of the utterance

مكرر ; سؤال #31 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435
سؤال #29 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435
سؤال #12 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1436

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(37)In poetry, said Jakobson, the communicative function should be:

A Reduced to minimum
B. Increased to a maximum
C. Completely eliminated
D. Used moderately

مكرر ; سؤال #32 نموذج الفصل الاول 1345
سؤال #30 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435
سؤال #13 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1436

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(38)Structuralism emerged in the 1960s and used as its foundation the
of criticism?

A. Humanism
B Formalism
C. Marxism
D. Post-structuralism

مكرر ; سؤال #2 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434
سؤال #35 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

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(39)Structuralism wanted to study literature…

A. From a strictly literary perspective
B. From a strictly dramatic perspective
C From a strictly scientific perspective
D. From a strictly Marxist perspective

مكرر ; سؤال #36 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

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(40)In *Narrative Discourse*, Gerard Gennette calls the time in
which story happens

A. The time of the narrative
B The time of the story
C. The time of the action
D. The time of reading

مكرر ; سؤال #9 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434
سؤال #37 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435
سؤال #39 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435
سؤال #37 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1436

(41) Barthes wants to celebrate the death of the author in order that literature discovers:

A. The critic and the philosopher
B. The real identity of the character
C. The reader and writing
D. The intentions of the author

(42) Michel Foucault rejects the notion of the "author" altogether and talks instead of "author function," which he defines as:

A. A set of belief governing the writing and publishing of texts
B. A set of beliefs governing the reading, teaching and criticism of texts
C. A set of beliefs governing the classification and consumption of texts
D. A set of beliefs governing the production, circulation, classification and consumption of texts

(43) Post-structuralism was a critical and comprehensive response to the basic assumptions of:

A. Marxism
B. Formalism
C. Deconstruction
D. Structuralism

(44) To understand a text, post-structuralism studies:

A. The systems of knowledge which interacted to produce the text
B. The system of metaphors which interacted to produce the text
C. The political systems which interacted to produce the text
D. The structural assumptions of the author

(45) The concept of "self" as a singular and coherent entity, for Poststructuralism is:

A. Crucial for understanding texts
B. A fictional construct
C. Constitutive of the meaning of texts
D. Old fashioned but still relevant to modern criticism

(46) An actant, says Greimas, is:

A. An extrapolation of the stylistic features of a narrative
B. An extrapolation of the deep meaning of a narrative
C. An extrapolation of the phonetic features of a narrative
D. An extrapolation of the syntactic structure of a narrative

(47) European writers, says Richard Mabrak, knew Greek works:

A. From German translators
B. Directly by reading them
C. Through the praise of Roman Latin authors
D. From Arab translators

(48) History, according to Karl Marx, is made up of two material conditions of life and the superstructure,

A. Ideology and consciousness
B. Art and literature
C. Popular culture and television
D. Education and culture

....

(49) The idea that "there is no pre-discursive reality. a discourse" is attributed to which school of cri

A. Formalism
B. Structuralism
C. Post-Structuralism
D. Marxism

مكرر ; سؤال #٤٨ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

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(50) Greimas' Actantial Model can be applied on

A. Specific types of literature
B. All literature
C. Heroic literature
D. Dramatic literature

مكرر ; سؤال #١٢ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤
سؤال #٢٠ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥
سؤال #٥٠ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

الطيبة بالتوفيق