

**1-Ars Poetica is a treatise on poetry by :**

- A- Plato
- B- Aristotle
- C- [Horace](#)
- D- Cicero

**2- "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive. "The conqueror was:**

- A- England
- B- France
- C- Russia
- D- [Rome](#)

**3-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

**4-In the Renaissance, Lorenzo Valla broke with tradition and considered language to be :**

- A- [A human creation](#)
- B- A divine creation
- C- A government creation
- D- A product of chance

**5-It was during the Renaissance that the monopoly of Latin as the sole language of instruction and education was broken.**

**The weapon that humanists used to break that monopoly was :**

- A- Books of literature
- B- Poems that praised the vernacular
- C- [Grammar Books](#)
- D- Criticism

**6-During the Renaissance, Humanist critics relied heavily on theories of imitation that .... Developed :**

- A- In Rome
- B- In Greece
- C- [In Europe](#)
- D- In the Muslim world

**7-In literary criticism, formalism is the attempt to make the study of literature :**

- A- Formal and serious
- B- [Scientific and objective](#)
- C- Fun and entertaining
- D- Educational and interesting

**8-The aim of Russian Formalism was :**

- A- To encourage Russians to write more literature
- B- To establish formalism as a respectable school of literary criticism
- C- [To establish literary scholarship as a distinct and autonomous field of study](#)
- D- To show the relevance of linguistic theory to the study of literature

**9-Formalists located literary meaning in :**

- A- The poet
- B- The poem
- C- [The figures of speech](#)
- D- The impact of the poem on the reader

**10-Formalists proposed to make a distinction :**

- A- Between prose and poetry
- B- Between ancient and modern poetry
- C- Between poetic language and ordinary language
- D- [Between Russian poetic language and English poetic language](#)

**11-when a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past ( of the time zero ), it is called :**

- A- [Analepsis](#)
- B- Prolepsis
- C- Anachrony
- D- Flashback

**12- when a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the future ( of the time zero ), it is called :**

- A- Analepsis
- B- [Prolepsis](#)
- C- Anachrony
- D- Flashback

**13-Genette distinguishes three kinds of focalization :**

- A- [Internal, external and zero focalization](#)
- B- Simple, complex and composite focalization
- C- First, second and third degree focalization
- D- Small, medium and large focalization

**14-What are the two issues that Gerard Genette says traditional criticism confuses under "Point of View":**

- A- Plot and characters
- B- Writer and narrator
- C- First-person narration and third-person narration
- D- [Narrative voice and narrative perspective](#)

**15-According to Roland Barthes, "a text is not a line of words realizing a single 'theological' meaning (the 'message' of the Author-God) but :**

- A- " a space in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."
- B- " a ground in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."
- C- [" a multi-dimensional in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."](#)
- D- " a uni-dimensional space in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."

**16-Roland Barthes rejected the idea that literature and should rely on :**

- A- A single method of reading that everyone should follow
- B- [A single self-determining author, in control of his meanings](#)
- C- A single school of criticism to interpret all the texts
- D- A single philosophy of language to use for literary criticism

**17-Barthes wants literature to move away from the idea of the author in order to discover :**

- A- The power of literature
- B- The hidden meaning of the text
- C- The intentions of the author
- D- [The reader and writing](#)

**18-According to Michel Foucault, the "author function" is :**

- A- A set of belief that the author encodes in his text for the reader to find
- B- A set of criteria the reader applies to understand the opinion of the author in the text
- C- A set of criteria used in bookstores to organize books on the shelves
- D- [A set of beliefs governing the production, circulation, classification and consumption of text](#)

**19-What is the number of the actants in Greimas's Actantial Model ?**

- A- [Six](#)
- B- Ten
- C- Sixteen
- D- Twenty

**20-A.J. Greimas says we can apply the Actantial Model on :**

- A- Short stories
- B- Novels

- C- Plays
- D- [All literature](#)

**21-Mimesis-Diegesis is a literary distinction that was first formulated by :**

- A- Shakespeare
- B- Aristotle
- C- Quintilian
- D- [Plato](#)

**22-Poetry, Says Plato, is dangerous and ought to be banned from the state because**

- A- Poetry makes people lazy
- B- [Poetry cripples the mind](#)
- C- Poetry makes people weak in math
- D- Poetry teaches people to rob and steal

**23-Without a system of writing, how does a society preserve and transmit its knowledge, its customs and its traditions ?**

- A- They hire writers from another society
- B- [They use poetry and songs](#)
- C- They use videotape
- D- They use word of mouth

**24-Which critics said: "And narration may either simple narration, or imitation, or a union of the two" ?**

- A- Ibn Rushd
- B- Aristotle
- C- Horace
- D- [Plato](#)

**25-The Greek term for "art" and its Latin equivalent (ars) refer to :**

- A- The fine arts
- B- The sciences
- C- The crafts
- D- [All kinds of human activities which we would call crafts or sciences](#)

**26-Aristotle defined what as " imitation of an action " ?**

- A- Poetry
- B- [Tragedy](#)
- C- Films
- D- Music

**27-Tragedy causes pity and fear in :**

- A- The writer
- B- [The audience](#)
- C- The actors
- D- The hero

**28-What genre of literature does Aristotle say have six parts**

- A- The novel
- B- Comedy
- C- [Tragedy](#)
- D- Epic poetry

**29-What is it that, according to Aristotle, should have a beginning, a middle and an end ?**

- A- The characters
- B- The setting
- C- The themes
- D- [The plot](#)

**30-The most accurate definition of the " plot " in Aristotle's theory of tragedy is :**

- A- The events of the story
- B- The arrangement of the events in the story
- C- The arrangement of the hero's action in a cause- effect chain of incidents
- D- [The arrangement of the events in a cause-effect chain incidents](#)

**31-"Literariness," according to Jan Mukarovsky, consists in :**

- A- [The maximum of foregrounding of the utterance](#)
- B- The minimum of foregrounding of the utterance
- C- The maximum of backgrounding of the utterance
- D- The minimum of backgrounding of the utterance

**32-In poetry, said Jakobson, the communicative function should be :**

- A- [Reduce to minimum](#)
- B- Increased to a maximum
- C- Completely eliminated
- D- Used moderately

**33-Vladimir Propp tested his theories on :**

- A- Renaissance drama
- B- American short stories
- C- English novels
- D- [Russian fairytales](#)

**34-Structuralism seeks to :**

- A- Interpret literature
- B- [Investigate the structures of literature](#)
- C- Investigate styles in literature
- D- Investigate metaphors in literature

**35-Formalism became in the 1960s the foundation for which school of literary criticism ?**

- A- [Structuralism](#)
- B- Deconstruction
- C- Marxism
- D- Post-structuralism

**36-With structuralism, literary criticism develops the ambition to study literature from a**

- A- Strictly literary perspective
- B- Strictly scientific perspective
- C- Strictly poetic perspective
- D- Strictly Marxist perspective

**37-In Narrative Discourse, Gerard Genette defines the "time of the story" as :**

- A- The time in which the author is writing the story
- B- [The time in which the story happens](#)
- C- The time in which the story is being told
- D- The time in which the story is being read

**38-In Narrative Discourse, Gerard Genette defines the "time of the narrative" as :**

- A- The time in which the author is writing the story
- B- The time in which the story happens
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- D- The time in which the story is being read

**39-Gerard Genette calls "narrative order" :**

- A- [The relationship between the time of the story and the time of the narrative](#)
- B- The relationship between the time of the story and the time of the reading
- C- The relationship between the time of writing and the time of reading
- D- The relationship between the time of fiction and real time

**40-When a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past ( of the time zero ) of from the future ( of the time zero ), it is called**

- A- Flashback
- B- Projection in the future
- C- prolepses
- D- [Anachronies](#)

**41-Who said: " There is no pre-discursive reality. Every reality is shaped and accessed by a discourse" ?**

- A- Roland Barthes
- B- Michel Foucault
- C- [Jacques Derrida](#)
- D- A . J . Greimans

**42-According to Richard Mabark, European writers knew Greek works :**

- A- Directly by reading them
- B- From Arabic translations
- C- By hiring Greek translators
- D- [Only through the praise of \( Roman \) Latin authors](#)

**43-Logocentrism is an important concept that was developed by :**

- A- [Structuralists](#)
- B- Post-structuralists
- C- Formalism
- D- Semioticians

**44-Karl Marx said that it is people's material conditions that determines their :**

- A- Literary talents
- B- [Consciousness](#)
- C- Wealth
- D- Productivity

**45-In Marxist criticism, literary products ( novels, plays, etc ) cannot be understood :**

- A- Without reference to the author's biography and political culture
- B- Without reference to the classical background that influences them
- C- [Outside of the economic conditions, class relations and ideologies of their time](#)
- D- Outside the time and place in which the author lives

**46-Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were :**

- A- Literary critics
- B- [Political philosophers](#)
- C- Novelists
- D- Playwrights

**47-Western drama, poetry, literary criticism, art, education, politics, fashion, architecture, painting, sculpture were ALL produced in imitation of**

- A- French literature
- B- [Classical Antiquity](#)
- C- Latin American culture
- D- Arabic and Islamic culture

**48-The West's relationship with Greece and Rome is :**

- A- [Full of contradictions and ambivalence](#)
- B- Simple and straightforward
- C- Unknown
- D- Beautiful

**49-The Romans so desperately wanted to imitate the Greeks and so constantly failed to match them because :**

- A- [The Romans did not read and write](#)
- B- The Romans did not have translators
- C- [Imitation cannot produce originality](#)
- D- The Romans were bad imitators

**50-The Romans were :**

- A- [Simple, rural and uncultivated people](#)
- B- Sophisticated and literary people
- C- Multilingual
- D- Unable to read and write