

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
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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