

1- When Roman poet Horace Said : "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive" he was expressing:

- A. Pride
- B. Inferiority**
- C. Hate
- D. Love

2- Who said: "No past life has been lived to lend us glory, and that which has existed before us is not ours"?

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

3- Who said: "[A] man who follows another not only finds nothing; he is not even looking."?

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

4- The Romans so desperately wanted to imitate the Greeks and so constantly failed to match them ....

- A. Because the Romans were illiterate.
- B. Because imitation cannot produce originality.**
- C. Because the Greeks were impossible to imitate.
- D. Because the Romans were poor imitators.

5- The period at the end of middle Ages is called the " Renaissance " because across Europe people wanted:

- A. To study Chinese poetry
- B. To revive the Greek language
- C. To revive Egyptian hieroglyphs
- D. To revive Greek and Roman learning**

6- Hundreds and hundreds of texts and books that no one had seen for hundreds of years were discovered in the Renaissance. Where did these books come from?

- A. Canada and the United States
- B. France and England
- C. China and Japan
- D. Greek and Roman**

7- European writers and artists thought that were imitating the classical cultures of Greek and Roman. In reality they imitated mostly:

- A. The Greek
- B. The Roman**
- C. The French
- D. The Italians

8- Plato wrote dialogues and in every single one of his dialogues, he addressed the problem of:

- A. Painting
- B. Poetry**
- C. Religion
- D. Architecture

9- Who said: "And narration may either simple narration, or imitation, or a union of the two"?

- A. Cicero
- B. Horace
- C. Aristotle
- D. Plato**

10- Without a system of writing, how does a society preserve its knowledge, its customs and traditions? How does this society transmit its knowledge and customs and traditions to the younger generation?

- A. By using drawings
- B. By using mathematics
- C. By using dance
- D. By using poetry**

**11- Literature is an interaction between a reader and a book, but oral poetry is:**

- A. A scientific performance
- B. A rhetorical performance
- C. A national performance
- D. **A communal performance**

**12- To prove that poetry is dangerous, Plato analyzes it from two perspectives:**

- A. Plot and characters
- B. **Style and content**
- C. Symbolism and realism
- D. Metaphors and figures of speech

**13- In the Republic, Plato says that poetry should not be allowed in the city because:**

- A. **Poetry breeds conformity**
- B. Poetry produces ignorance
- C. Poetry creates rebellion
- D. Poetry breeds intelligence

**14- Aristotle's Poetics has been considered for centuries as:**

- A. The most authoritative book in philosophy
- B. The most authoritative book in linguistics
- C. The most authoritative book in poetic styles
- D. **The most authoritative book in literary criticism**

**15- Where is the following passage taken from "**

"Tragedy, then, is an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude; in language embellished with each kind of artistic Ornament, the several kinds being found in separate parts of the play; in the form of action, not of narrative; with incidents arousing pity and fear, where with to accomplish its **katharsis** of such emotions.

- A. Plato in the Republic
- B. Plato in the Gorgias
- C. **Aristotle in the Poetics**
- D. Aristotle in the Politics

**16- Tragedy is the "imitation of an action (mimesis) according to:**

- A. The law of literary criticism
- B. **The law of probability or necessity**
- C. The law of the government
- D. The law of theatre and drama

**17- What, according to Aristotle, arouses pity and fear?**

- A. Epic poems
- B. Novels
- C. Films
- D. **Tragedies**

**18- The plot, according to Aristotle, must be "a whole," with:**

- A. A happy ending for comedy and an unhappy ending for tragedy
- B. **A beginning, middle, and end.**
- C. A good deal of entertainment
- D. An adventure story

**19- According to Karl Marx, history is made up of two main forces:**

- A. Government and people
- B. **Base and superstructure**
- C. Culture and economy
- D. Capital and industry

**20- According to Karl Marx, Art and Literature are:**

- A. **Commodities and consumer products**
- B. Means of entertainment
- C. Material for education
- D. Philosophical products

**21- Which critic argues that there is no pre-discursive reality. that every reality is shaped and accessed by a discourse, and that "there is nothing outside of the text"**

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Michel Foucault
- C. **Jacques Derrida**
- D. Friedrich Engels

22- " Classical Marxism " refers to the work of:

- A. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- B. Early Western Marxists
- C. Late Marxists
- D. The Frankfurt School

23- The monopoly of Latin as the sole language of instruction and education was broken during the Renaissance using :

- A. Books of literature
- B. Books of grammar
- C. Books of criticism
- D. Books of proverbs

24- Which theories of imitation did Renaissance Humanists used to develop a language and a literature?

- A. Greek theories of imitation
- B. Roman theories of imitation
- C. European theories of imitation
- D. Islamic theories of imitation

25- The Formalist School of criticism wanted to study literature:

- A. From an academic perspective
- B. From a scientific perspective
- C. As entertainment
- D. As educational material

26- The prefix "post' in Post structuralism means primarily that it is :

- A. Critical of Formalism
- B. Critical of Structuralism
- C. Critical of Marxism
- D. Critical of Deconstruction

27- Formalist wanted literary critics to look for literary meaning in:

- A. Biographies of the writers
- B. The social and political context of the literary text
- C. The literary itself
- D. The reaction of the reader to the literary text

28- One of the most important distinction that the Formalists proposed was:

- A. Between prose and poetry
- B. Between metaphors and metonymies
- C. Between form and content
- D. Between poetic language and ordinary language

29- Formalists defined " literariness "as" the maximum foregrounding of.....:

- A. Figures of speech
- B. The intentions of the author
- C. The utterance
- D. The form

30- According to Roman Jakobson and the Formalists, what is it that literature should reduce to a minimum?

- A. The intentions of the author
- B. The metaphors
- C. The poetic function
- D. The communicative function

31- For Michel Foucault, the "author function" refers to :

- A. The author
- B. The narrator
- C. An imaginary person that readers associate with the author
- D. A set of assumptions governing the production, circulation, consumption of texts.

32- The study of Russian fairytales allowed Vladimir Propp to develop his theory of:

- A. The Morphology of the Folktale
- B. The Actantial Model
- C. Fairytales Formalism
- D. Fairytales Structuralism

33- In Literary Studies: Structuralism is interested primarily in:

- A. Investigating the structures and conventions of the literary texts.
- B. Investigating literary texts and analyzing their contexts
- C. Investigating literary styles and tropes
- D. Investigating readers attitudes to literary texts

**34- 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

**35- Barthes reminds the reader in this essay that the idea of the "author" is:**

- A. A modern invention.**
- B. An ancient invention
- C. A medieval invention
- D. An French invention

**36- Gerard Genette Calls all irregularities in the time of narration:**

- A. Foregrounding
- B. Foreshadowing
- C. Anachronies**
- D. Flashbacks

**37- An Analepsis, says Gerard Genette, happens when:**

- A. The narrator recounts after the fact an event that took place earlier than the moment in which the narrative is stopped.**
- B. The narrator recounts before the fact an event that took place earlier than the moment in which the narrative is stopped.
- C. The narrator recounts an event as it happens
- D. The narrator fails to recount an event

**38- A Prolepsis, says Gerard Genette, happens when:**

- A. The narrator anticipates events that will occur after the point in time in which the story has stops.**
- B. The narrator anticipates events that will occur before the point in time in which the story has stops.
- C. The narrator anticipates events that will occur during the time in which the story has stops.
- D. The narrator anticipates events that do not occur.

**39- The "time of the story," says Gerard Genette, is the time in which:**

- A. The author writes the story
- B. The narrator tells the story
- C. The story happens**
- D. The story is analyzed

**40- The "time of the narrative," says Gerard Genette, is the time in which:**

- A. The author writes the story
- B. The narrator tells the story**
- C. The story happens
- D. The story is analyzed

**41- European writers, says Richard Mabrak, know Greek works:**

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

**42- According to Gerard Genette, "Narrative voice "and "narrative perspective" are two issues that traditional criticism**

- A. Confuses under "Point of View"**
- B. Classifies under "Point of View"
- C. Does not connect to "Point of View"
- D. Refuses to study under "Point of View"

**43- One of the biggest contributions of Karl Marx is the idea that people's consciousness ( ideas, education, culture, legal system, etc) is determined by:**

- A. Their literary talents
- B. Their spiritual conditions
- C. The universities they go to
- D. Their material conditions**

**44- It was Plato who first made the important distinction that " narration may be either simple narration, or imitation, or.....**

- A. In the passive voice
- B. In the active voice
- C. A mixture of the two**
- D. In direct speech

45- The relationship between the time of the story and the time of the narrative, according to Gerard Genette, is called:

- A. Narrative Mood
- B. Narrative Order**
- C. Narrative Perspective
- D. Levels of Narrative

46- Which critic or philosopher developed the idea that tragedy must have six parts?

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle**
- C. Roland Barthes
- D. Michel Foucault

47- Roland Barthes wants literary criticism not to focus on the author in order to discover:

- A. The intentions of the author
- B. The message of the text
- C. The beauty of literature
- D. The reader and writing**

48- To which school of criticism do we attribute the idea that "there is no pre-discursive reality. Every reality is shaped and accessed by a discourse"?

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

49- How many actants does Greimas's Actantial Model include?

- A. Twenty-six
- B. Sixteen
- C. Thirty-six
- D. Six**

50- What kind of literature does Greimas' Actantial Model

- A. Historical literature
- B. All literature**
- C. Fairy tales
- D. Plays