## حل أسئلة ل النقد الأدبي الفصل الثاني 1436

In which one of his books and ..... ss tragedy? Rhetoric Sophistical Refutations poetics D. Physics (2) Who defined tragedy as "an imitation of an action that is serior in magnitude"? certain magnitude"? A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Cicero D. Seneca . . . . . . . . . ..... (3) According to Aristotle, tragedy causes: The fun A. Pleasure and distress Twenty-Thirty-one function B. Fear and loathing Fourty-one funct C. Happiness and sadness Fifty-one function D. Pity and fear ..... ..... The charact (4) Who said that a good plot should have "a beginning, a middle and an end - Seven charact . Twenty chart . Thirty-one ch ). Seventeen cl B. Aristotle C. Cicero 10) Which D. Seneca L. Formalism ...... I. Post-struc (5) The study of literature from a scientific and objective perspective was the [11] "For A. The Greeks B. The Romans C. The Formalists bout: . Who D. The Post-structuralists 3. Who . Who (6) Which of the following concepts was developed by Russian Formalists? ). Who (12 B. Defamiliarization C. The death of the author 1. 3. D. Actantial model 3. ..... ..... ). ......

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· · · · ·	نموذجB	L الفصل الثاني ١٤٢٦/١٤٢٥ هـ	(النقد الأديمي) cism،
and of	<ul> <li>(7) Who developed the "morpho A. Vladimir Nabokov</li> <li>B. Vladimir Propp</li> <li>C. Roland Barthes</li> <li>D. A.J. Greimas</li> </ul>		
····	••••••		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<ul> <li>(8) The functions of the folktal</li> <li>A. Twenty-one functions</li> <li>B. Thirty-one functions</li> <li>C. Fourty-one functions</li> <li>D. Fifty-one functions</li> </ul>	e arc:	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<ul> <li>(9) The character types of the</li> <li>A. Seven character types</li> <li>B. Twenty character types</li> <li>C. Thirty-one character types</li> <li>D. Seventeen character types</li> </ul>	folktale are:	
	D. Seventeen character types		
••••••	<ul> <li>(10) Which school of criticism</li> <li>A. Formalism</li> <li>B. Post-structuralism</li> <li>C. Deconstruction</li> <li>D. Feminism</li> </ul>	n wants to focus exclusively on the t	ext and nothing el
project of			should be
- Ofect of	<ul> <li>(11) "Focalization," Gerard C about:</li> <li>A. Who sees the action?</li> <li>B. Who witnesses the action?</li> <li>C. Who tells the action?</li> <li>D. Who hears about the action</li> </ul>		scourse, snould b
*******			
~	<ul> <li>(12) "Literariness," accord</li> <li>A. The maximum backgrop</li> <li>B. The minimum backgrop</li> <li>C. The maximum foregrop</li> <li>D. The minimum foregrop</li> </ul>	unding of the utterance	s in:

	المعمل التلحي ١٤٣٦/١٤٣٥ هـ المعمل التلحي communicative function sh
	B للموذى
	B c
	(12) In poetry, said Jako
	<ul> <li>(13) In pocesy minimum</li> <li>A. Reduced to minimum</li> <li>B. Increased to a maximum</li> <li>B. Increased to a maximum</li> <li>Completely eliminated</li> <li>C. Completely eliminated</li> <li>C. Completely eliminated</li> </ul>
	C. Completely entry
	Gerald C to bring oursel
	(14) Anachronies, according to organized order to bring events or information, (18) People's conscio
	<ul> <li>(14) Anachronies, accore chronological</li> <li>A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information</li> <li>B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information</li> <li>Their religion</li> <li>Their religion</li> <li>Their political at</li> </ul>
	A. A hara zero B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information to the time zero C. A narrative stops the future (of the time zero) C. A narrative stops the future (of the time zero) (19)History, acco
	b. A line zero as the chronol (of the time zero)
	B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information b. the time zero C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information b. Their political a Their political a (19)History, acco A. Ideology and B. The left wing The base and
	D. A narrative is interrupted A. Ideology and B. The left wing B. The left wing
	D. A narraive
	D. A narrative is interest D. A narrative is interest (15) Analepses happen, according to Gerard Gennete, when: (15) Analepses happen, according to Gerard Gennete, when the first to Genete, according to Gene
	(15) Analepses happy the chronological
	(15) Analepses happen, according to Gerard Gennete, which, A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information by A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information (20) According
	abronulop"
~	the time zero B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from B. C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from B. A discourte automation from the automation f
	the past of the unit the chronological the econ
	the past of the stops the chronological order to bring events or information by D. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. A discourse the time zero by A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The author the stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The author the stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. The stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D.
	the time zero the chronological order to bring or the or mormation from D. The auto
	D. A narrative stops lite of a
	(16)Prolepses happen, according to Gerard Gennete, when: (16)Prolepses happen, according to Gerard Gennete, when: A. Superior B. Inferior
	A. Superior
	(16) Prolepses happen, according to occur to bring events or information from B. Inferior A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from C. Equal
~	A. A handle the zero
π	ture the time zero B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from D. Indiffe
	B. A narrative stops in comp
	the past of the time zero C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from (22) R
(	2. A narrative stops the chronological order to energy a standard internation from (22) R
	the time zero A. In a
г	A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from B. In C.
L	
	zero D. In
1	17) According to Manufat participan literana and hade ( 1 1
(	17) According to Marxist criticism, literary products (novels, plays, poems, etc) (23)
	understood
A.	Outside the state of the state
B.	Outside the life of the life o
	Outside the life of the author who writes them
C.	Outside the language with which there are the second secon
D.	Outside the economic and which they are written
	Outside the economic conditions of their time
	·····

A DELAND
B
للنسل الذلي ٢٦/١٤٣٥ ه. النسل الثلاقي ٢٠١٤/٢٣٦ ه.
(18)People's consciousness, according to Karl Marx, is determined by Their material conditions B. Their religion
دانشه الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال
A. Their material conditions B. Their religion C. The education they receive D. Their political affiliation (19)History, according to Karl Marx, is made up of two for A. Ideology and even in the formation of two formations
1 B
(19) History, according to Karl Marx, is made up of two forces: A. Ideology and consciousness B. The log and
B. The left wing consciousness
D. Economic and the superstructure
-conditional military forces
the (20) According to post-structuralism "there is no pro discussion in the second structuralism and th
(20) According to post-structuralism, "there is no pre-discursive reality, and every reality is shaped and accessed by
shaped and accessed by A. Literature B. The economy
B. The economy
h → C. A discourse
ine
(21) Rome was superior to Greece militarily, but inferior culturally and this situation made
Roman writers feel:
A. Superior and arrogant to the Greeks
B. Inferior to the Greeks and resentful of them
C. Equal to the Greeks
D. Indifferent to the Greeks
(22) Recent history is showing that the Renaissance started in:
→A. In al-Andalus in the 11 <sup>th</sup> century
B. In Germany in the 15 <sup>th</sup> century
C In England in the 16 <sup>th</sup> century
D. In France in the 16 <sup>th</sup> century
D. In Fluide in the second sec
Commission of the second se
(23) Which books were translated into Latin from Arabic during the Renaissance?
(23) Which books were and
A. Jewish books
B. Roman books
✓C. Greek books
D. Egyptian books

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testa a	and telly and	
Burn Elast	Roman Literatury Criticis	100
(24) The distinction berw	Roman Literatury Criticis	1000
		100
B. Arab philosophers B. Arab philosophers		1000
C. Greek philosof		
D. Christian press		
(25) Who did Plato ban in	abs Republic?	B
(25) Who did Plato ban in	the state of the s	
A. The philosopher	(30)	which o to and i
B. The politician	A. Pu	race an
C. The scientist	e C)	CCTO and
D. The poet	D. Se	eneca ar
		*******
tion .	can proceed by imitation or narration or a mixing (31)	Who s
(26) Who said: "narration.	and or a mi A	Aadimi
A. Plato	Harthare B. /	A.J. Gre
B. Aristotle	The Cal	Roman
C. Horace	D.	Viktor
D. Virgil		-
		2) For
		. A liter
(27) In which one of his dialogu	nes did Plato analyze poetry as an imitation?	A pol
(27) III which che ca	miliation? C	A sci
A. Kepublic		A ps
B. Protagoras		
C. Gorgias		
D. Sophist		(33) H
		A. Six
and the second		B. Six
(28) Which ones of these authors	wrote philosophical man 1	C. Tw
(20) which ones of mese autions	wrote pimosopinear works?	D. Th
A. Plato and Aristotle		
B. Horace and Virgil		
C. Cicero and Quintilian		(2.4)
D. Seneca and Shakespeare		(34)
D. Seneca and Shakespeare		A. \
***************************************		B. 1
		C. (
(20) Which	*******	D.
(29) Which ones of these authors wr A. Plato and Aristotle	tota mast 0	
A. Plato and Aristotle	ore poetry?	
B. Horace and Virgil		
C Ciase and VIrgil		(3
C. Cicero and Quintilian		A
D. Seneca and Shakespeare		P
shakespeare		ł
***************		(
	***************	
and the second		

Criti نموذج ....B.... النصل الذي مع المعام Literary Criticism (النصل الذي ١٤٣٦/١٤٣٥ ه (30) Which ones of these authors wrote rhetorical works? A. Plato and Aristotle B. Horace and Virgil C. Cicero and Quintilian D. Seneca and Shakespeare ..... .... (31) Who said: "The subject of literary science is not literature, but literariness." A. Vladimir Propp the tw C. Roman Jackobson D. Viktor Shklovsky (32) For Structuralism, literature should be analyzed from: A. A literary perspective B. A political perspective C. A scientific perspective D. A psychological perspective .. ..... (33) How many Actants are there in the Actantial Model? A. Six B. Sixteen C. Twenty-six D. Thirty-six ..... (34) The Actantial Model is a program of literary analysis that was developed by: A. Vladimir Nabokov B. Victor Shklovsky C. Gerard Gennette D. A.J. Greimas ..... . . . . . . . . . . . ..... (35) Roland Barthes wrote the famous essay... A. "What is an Author?" B. "The Death of the Author" C. "Morphology of the Folktale" D. "The Narrative Discourse" ............. ..... .....

بموذجB		
(36) "The Death	Criticis الفصل الثاني ٢٦/١٤٢٥	(الفا الثين) m
(36) "The Death of the Author" argues that the A. Should be killed B. Should be given more respect	e author of literary works:	-
<ul> <li>B. Should be killed</li> <li>B. Should be given more respect and important</li> <li>C. Should be dismissed altogether from the distribution of the final structure of the final structure</li></ul>		
C. Should be dismissed altogether from the di D. Should be the final judge on the meaning of	scussion and analysis of literature	
A. The time		
A. The time of the narration B. The time of the story C. The time Zero	the story happens:	
C. The time 7		
D. A prolepsis		
***************************************		
(38) Gerard German		
<ul> <li>(38) Gerard Gennette calls the "Time Zero":</li> <li>A. The time of the narration</li> <li>B. The time of the narration</li> </ul>		
D. The time of the		
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		
D. An impossible time		
(39) One of the distinct		1. 1. 1.
(39) One of the distinctions that Formalism	categorically rejected is the disti	inction betw
B. European literature and world it		
and opping and interature		
D. Russian and European literature		
·····		
(40) One of the most important concepts	that Post structuralism days	eloned is:
A. Eurocentrism	that I ost-structuralisin deve	eroped to.
B. Logocentrism		
C. Feminism		
D. Marxism		
••••••		
(41) What is the definition of the "plot" in	Aristotle's theory of tragedy	y?
A. It is the story of the play		
B. It is the sequence of events		
	the events	
$\sim$ C. It is the cause-effect chain that connects	the events	
D. It is the actions of the hero		

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	What did Renaissance humanists use to break the monopoly of Latin on education and what did Renaissance humanists use to break the monopoly of Latin on education and what used plays	
	what did Renaissance humanists use to break the monopoly of Latin on education and they used promote wed grammar books	
licies	when use of plays	
رالنقد الأدبي) ticism	and the plays of the monopoly of Latin on education and the the plays of the second se	
(mail)	Tt handclicu by chan	
	the ing. It impresses of suance	
	pt and the second second	
·····	The question of "Voice," according to Gerard Gennette, is about:	
	(3) The sees the action?	
	(3) to sees the action? Who narrates the action? Who witnesses the action? Who does the action?	
	Who whileses the action?	
	P. Who de	
		No.
	(44) Which Renaissance writer considered language to be divinely inspired:	
	(44) Which Renaissance writer considered language to be divinely inspired:	
	A. Detrarch B. cochim du Bellay	
	D. Dante	
m:	(45) Which Renaissance writer considered language to be created by the institutions of men:	
	A LUICHEC THIRD	
	p Petrarch	
	C. Joachim du Bellay	
	D. Dante	
	(46) The culture of Ancient Greece can be described as:	
	A. A living culture	
	B. A museum culture	
	B. A museum currant	
	C. A culture of books	
	D. A culture of the aristocracy	
	Bome can be described as:	
	<ul><li>(47) The literary culture of Ancient Rome can be described as:</li></ul>	
	(47) The Interary cards	
	<ul><li>(47) The fitch of books</li><li>A. A culture of books</li><li>B. A culture of the aristocracy</li><li>B. A culture of the aristocracy</li></ul>	
	B. A culture C. A living culture	
	C. A living culture	
	C. A living culture D. A museum culture	
	Let a second sec	
	·····	
	صفحة (٩) من ١٠	
States Take	1. (1)	

نموذجB	Liter الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦/١٤٣٥ هـ	(السفد الدوبي) ary Criticism
(48) Humanist theories of imit	tation continued	
A. Greek theories of imitation B. Arab theories of imitation		
$\checkmark$ C. Roman theories of imitation		
D. Egyptian theories of imitation	n	
(49) Roman authors used poetr	ry and literature mostly	
A. To improve eloquence and si		
B. To sell books and achieve far	ime	
C. To entertain emperors		
D. To educate people		
	t	to classical Greek and
(50) Why is Western literature	and criticism so strongly connected	to classical creek and
Roman cultures?		
A. They share the same taste in	literature	
3. They share the same language	re and religion	
at a section	anotion of classical illerature	
. Western literature is a contin	tion a revival of classical literatu	re
. Western literature is a recrea	ation, a revival of classical literatu	
	مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق	