

أسئلة اختبار النقد الأدبي

- (1) "The **subject of literary science**," according to **Roman Jakobson**, "is **not literature** but..."
- A. Grammar
  - B. Metaphor
  - C. Literary Style
  - D. **Literariness**
- (2) **Structuralist** criticism continues the **work** of:
- A. **Formalism**
  - B. Symbolism
  - C. Linguistics
  - D. Marxism
- (3) In **his study of fairy tales**, **Vladimir Propp** established:
- A. Twenty character types
  - B. Sixty character types
  - C. Thirty-one character types
  - D. **Seven character types**
- (4) How **many Actants** are there in the **Actantial Model**?
- A. Sixteen
  - B. Thirty
  - C. **Six**
  - D. Twenty-one
- (5) What **discipline** or **school** of criticism did **A.J. Greimas** belong to?
- A. Linguist
  - B. **Structuralism**
  - C. Marxism
  - D. Formalism
- (6) Who **developed** the **Actantial Model**?
- A. Michel Foucault
  - B. **A.J. Greimas**
  - C. Gerard Genette
  - D. Roland Barthes
- (7) Who wrote "**The Death of the Author**"?
- A. Michel Foucault
  - B. Jacques Derrida
  - C. **Roland Barthes**

D. Mikhail Bakhtin

- (8) "The death of the Author" asks the reader to:
- A. Kill the author
  - B. Reestablish the importance of the author
  - C. Dismiss the author from the analysis of literature
  - D. Disrespect the author
- (9) How does Gerard Genette define the "Time of the Story"?
- A. An imaginary time
  - B. Any past time
  - C. The time of the Narration
  - D. The time in which the story happens
- (10) The "Time Zero", according to Gerard Genette, is:
- A. The time in which the story is being told
  - B. The time in which the story happens
  - C. An ideal time
  - D. An impossible time
- (11) Vladimir Propp develops his 31 functions in order to apply them on:
- A. Literature
  - B. Novels
  - C. Folktales
  - D. Short stories
- (12) What types of literature does the Actantial Model apply on?
- A. Plays
  - B. All literature
  - C. Short stories
  - D. Films
- (13) What is the definition of the "Plot" in Aristotle's theory of Tragedy?
- A. The story of the play
  - B. It is the sequence of events
  - C. The cause-effect chain that connects the events
  - D. The actions of the hero
- (14) The question of "Voice" for Gerard Genette, is about:
- A. Who sees the action?
  - B. Who narrates the action?
  - C. Who witnesses the action?
  - D. The audience

- (15) The **question** of "**focalization**" for **Gerard Genette**, is about:
- A. Who participates in the action?
  - B. Who **sees** the action?
  - C. Who narrates the actions?
  - D. The audience
- (16) How does **Gerard Genette** define the "**time of the narrative**"?
- A. The time in which the story happens
  - B. The **time** in which the **story** is **narrated**
  - C. The time in which the story is read
  - D. An imaginary time
- (17) When does an **Analepsis** happen?
- A. When the **narrative stops** to pick up some information from the **past**
  - B. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the future
  - C. When there is a flashback
  - D. When there is a time gap in the narrative
- (18) When does a **Prolepsis** happen?
- A. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the past
  - B. When the **narrative stops** to pick up some information from the **future**
  - C. When there is a flashback
  - D. When there is a time gap in the narratve
- (19) When does an **Anachronies** happen?
- A. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the past
  - B. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the future
  - C. When the narrative is chronological
  - D. When there is a time gap in the **narrative**
- (20) Who wrote "**What is an Author**"?
- A. **Michel Foucault**
  - B. Roland Bathes
  - C. Jacques Derrida
  - D. Vladimir Propp
- (21) **Dante** considered language to be:
- A. **Divinely instituted**
  - B. Created by men
  - C. Created by the governments
  - D. Created by chance
- (22) **Lorenzo Valla** considered language to be:
- A. Divinely instituted
  - B. **Created by men**

- C. Created by the governments
- D. Created by chance

(23) What did Renaissance Humanists use to break the monopoly of Latin on education and promote the use of European languages?

- A. They used plays
- B. They used poems
- C. They used grammar books
- D. Nothing. It happened by chance

(24) Humanist theories of imitation ....

- A. Continued Roman theories of imitation
- B. Perfected Roman theories of imitation
- C. Departed from Roman theories of imitation
- D. Continued Greek theories of imitation

(25) Formalism rejected the distinction between:

- A. Literature and reality
- B. Form and content
- C. Literature and criticism
- D. Poetry and Prose

(26) The culture of Ancient Greece can be described as:

- A. A living culture
- B. A museum culture
- C. A culture of books
- D. A culture of aristocracy

(27) The literary culture of Ancient Rome can be described as:

- A. A culture of books
- B. A culture of aristocracy
- C. A living culture
- D. A museum culture

(28) What did Roman author use poetry and literature for?

- A. To improve eloquence and sing national glories
- B. To sell books and fight unemployment
- C. To entertain the emperor and the masses
- D. To educate children and entertain adults

(29) The concept "Logocentrism" was developed by:

- A. Post-structuralists
- B. Structuralists
- C. Formalists

D. Greeks

(30) Why is **Western literature** and **criticism** connected to **classical Greek** and **Roman** cultures?

A. They share the same taste in literature

B. They share the same religion

C. Western literature is a **recreation**, a **revival** of **classical literature**

D. Western literature borrows mythology from the literature of classical antiquity

(31) **Roman writers** **felt inferior** to **Greek culture** because:

A. The Greeks had a bigger empire

B. The Greek culture was easy to understand

C. **Roman** was **superior** to **Greece militarily**, but **inferior** culturally

D. It was easier to become famous in Greece than in Rome

(32) **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 19<sup>th</sup> century

C. Paris in the 8<sup>th</sup> Paris

D. In New York in the 20<sup>th</sup> century

(33) The **books** of ancient **Greece** were **translated** back into **Latin** from:

A. Russian sources

B. Jewish sources

C. Greek sources

D. **Arabic** sources

(34) Who **made the distinction** between **Mimesis** and **Diegesis**?

A. **Plato**

B. Cicero

C. Aristotle

D. Ibn Rushd

(35) Why did **Plato** ban the **poet** from the **city**?

A. He was jealous

B. He doesn't like entertainment

C. **Poetry cripples the mind**

D. Poetry is not good for health

(36) "**And narration**," says **Plato**, **can proceed** by:

A. Imitation

B. Narration

C. **Imitation** or **narration** or a **mixture** of the **two**

D. By indirect speech

- (37) **Plato** analyzed **poetry** as an **imitation** in his dialogue.
- A. Phaedrus
  - B. Sophist
  - C. Ian
  - D. Republic
- (38) What did **Aristotle** write?
- A. Drama
  - B. Poetry
  - C. Speeches
  - D. Philosophical works
- (39) In which one of the following **books** did **Aristotle** analyze tragedy?
- A. Rhetoric
  - B. Politics
  - C. Poetics
  - D. Metaphysics
- (40) **Tragedy** was defined as "an **imitation** of an **action**" by:
- A. Dryden
  - B. Plato
  - C. Horace
  - D. Aristotle
- (41) According to **Aristotle**, **pity** and **fear** are caused by:
- A. Horror movies
  - B. Novels
  - C. Poetry
  - D. Tragedy
- (42) According to **Aristotle**, **tragedy** has:
- A. Six parts
  - B. Twelve parts
  - C. Twenty parts
  - D. Thirty parts
- (43) A **good plot**, says **Aristotle**, should have:
- A. Entertainment
  - B. Music and dance
  - C. Beginning, middle and an end
  - D. More than one story
- (44) **Formalism** defined its **project** as the study of literature:
- A. From a scientific and objective perspective
  - B. From a religious perspective

- C. From a political perspective
- D. From an economic perspective

(45) Which school of criticism developed the concept of "Defamiliarization"?

- A. Greek and Roman critics
- B. French Structuralism
- C. Post-structuralism
- D. Russian Formalism

(46) Russian Formalists wanted to:

- A. Promote Russian literature
- B. Translate Russian literature
- C. Develop a science of literature
- D. Mix science and literature

(47) Vladimir Propp was a Russian Formalist who studies:

- A. Novels
- B. Fairy Tales
- C. Plays
- D. Short stories

(48) In his study of fairy tales, Vladimir Propp established:

- A. Twenty character types
- B. Sixty character types
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- D. Seven character types