

(5) What discipline or school of criticism did A.J. Greimas belong to?

- A. Linguist
- B. Structuralism
- C. Marxism
- C. Formalism

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(20) Who wrote "What is an Author"?

- A. Michel Foucault
- B. Roland Bathes
- C. Jacques Derrida
- D. Vladimir Propp

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(46) Russian Formalists wanted to:

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

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(48) 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

1-Ars Poetica is a treatise on poetry by :

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

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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

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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

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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**

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**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

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**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**

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**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."

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**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

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**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**

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**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

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

- A- Literary critics
- B- **Political philosophers**
- C- Novelists
- D- Playwrights

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**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

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**50-The Romans were :**

**A- Simple, rural and uncultivated people**

B- Sophisticated and literary people

C- Multilingual

D- Unable to read and write

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**نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥ هـ**

**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

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**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

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**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**

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**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**

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**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

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**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

**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**

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**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

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**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

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**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**

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**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

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**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

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**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

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**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

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**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

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**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

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**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

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**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**

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**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

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**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"

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**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

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

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

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**نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦ هـ**

**10- Which school of criticism wants to focus exclusively on the text and nothing else ?**

- A. Formalism
- B. Post-structuralism
- C. Deconstruction
- D. Feminism

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**24- The distinction between Mimesis and Diagesis was developed by :**

- A. Roman literary critics
- B. Arab philosophers
- C. Greek philosophers
- D. Christian priests

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**25- Who did Plato ban in the Republic ?**

- A. The philosopher
- B. The politician
- C. The scientist
- D. The poet

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**29- Which ones of these authors wrote poetry?**

- A. Plato and Aristotle
- B. Horace and Virgil
- C. Cicero and Quintilian
- D. Seneca and Shakespeare

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**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

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**32- For structuralism, literature should be analyzed from:**

- A. A literary perspective
- B. A political perspective
- C. A scientific perspective
- D. A psychological perspective