

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

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

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

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

(46) Russian Formalists wanted to:

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

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

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

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

46-Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were :

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

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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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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

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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**

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

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

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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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