

(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, classification and 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. Fairytale Formalism
- D. Fairytale Structuralism

(33) In literary studies, Structuralism is interested primarily in:

- A. Investigating the structures and conventions of literary texts
- B. Interpreting literary texts and analyzing their contexts
- C. Interpreting 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

(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 use 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 Poststructuralism means primarily that it is:

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

(27) Formalists 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 text itself
- D. The reaction of the reader to the literary text

- (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 being found in separate parts of the play; in the form of action, not of narrative, with incidents arousing pity and fear, wherewith 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 laws of literary criticism
 - B. The laws of probability or necessity
 - C. The laws of the government
 - D. The laws of theatre and drama
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- (17) What, according to Aristotle, arouses pity and fear?
- A. Epic poems
 - B. Novels
 - C. Films
 - D. Tragedies
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- (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
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- (19) According to Karl Marx, history is made up of two forces:
- A. Government and people
 - B. Base and superstructure
 - ✓ C. Culture and economy
 - D. Capital and industry
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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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(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 apply on?

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

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

- (7) European writers and artists thought that they were imitating the classical cultures of Greece and Rome. In reality they imitated mostly:
- A. The Greeks
 - B. The Romans
 - 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 be 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 its traditions? How does this society transmit its knowledge, 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

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- (35) Barthes reminds the reader 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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- (36) Gerard Genette calls all irregularities in the time of narration:
- A. Foregrounding
 - B. Foreshadowing
 - C. Anachronies -
 - D. Flashbacks
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- (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
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- (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 stopped
 - B. The narrator anticipates events that will occur before the point in time in which the story has stopped
 - C. The narrator anticipates events that will occur during the time in which the story has stopped
 - D. The narrator anticipates events that do not occur
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- (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
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- A. The author writes the story
 - B. The narrator tells the story
 - C. The story happens
 - D. The story is analyzed
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- (41) European writers, says Richard Mabrak, knew Greek works:
- A. From German translators
 - B. Directly by reading them -
 - C. Through the praise of Roman Latin authors -
 - D. From Arab translators
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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" —
- (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 Narration —
- (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 actors are there in the play "The Merchant of Venice"?
 A. Twenty-six
 B. Sixteen
 C. Thirty-six
 D. Six
- (50) What kind of literature is "The Tale of Genji"?
 A. Historical literature
 B. All literature
 C. Fairy tales
 D. Plays

(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 the 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. Greece and Rome

اجابات اختبار النقد الأدبي رجب ١٤٣٥

1	b	11	d	21	c	31	d	41	c
2	c	12	b	22	a	32	B a	42	a
3	c	13	a	23	b	33	a	43	d
4	b	14	d	24	b	34	c	44	c
5	d	15	c	25	b	35	a	45	b
6	d	16	b	26	b	36	c	46	b
7	b	17	d	27	c	37	a	47	d
8	b	18	b	28	d	38	a	48	b
9	d	19	b	29	c	39	c	49	d
10	d	20	a	30	d	40	b	50	b

سبح اليلين ساج

