

الواجبات

الواجب الاول

1. **Why did Plato ban poetry and the poet from the city?**
 - a. Because poetry distracts the citizens from their duties and responsibilities
 - b. Because poetry does not help citizens become good warriors
 - c. Because Poetry cripples the mind and make citizens imitate ideas without understanding them
 - d. Because Plato wanted the philosopher to rule

2. **Aristotle defines “plot” as:**
 - a. The story of a tragedy
 - b. The events that lead to the climax
 - c. The resolution of the conflict in tragedy
 - d. The cause-effect sequence in which the events of a tragedy are presented to the audience

3. **Which Roman author compared the process of writing good plays and poems to the process that bees go through in the production of honey?**
 - a. Seneca
 - b. Cicero
 - c. Quintilian
 - d. Horace

الواجب الثاني

1 . The Formalist school was not interested in the psychology and biography of the author, or in the politics of literature or the readers' reactions because:

A. They wanted establish literary scholarship as a distinct and autonomous field of study

B. They wanted to separate psychology from literature

C. They waned to create a new market

D. The psychology and biography of the author was becoming boring

2 . Who said: "The subject of literary scholarship is not literature in its totality but literariness (literaturnost'), i.e., that which makes of a given work a work of literature."

A. Vladimir Propp

B. Roman Jakobson

C. Viktor Shklovsky

D. Boris Eichenbaum

3. How many functions did Vladimir Propp establish in the Morphology of the Folktale, and how many types?

A. 7 functions and 31 types

B. 31 functions and 7 types

C. functions and 20 types ٢٠

D. functions and 10 types ١٠

الواجب الثالث

1. Structuralism in literature is a continuation of the work of

- A. Renaissance Humanism
 - B. Marxist criticism
 - C. Russian Formalism
 - D. Traditional criticism
-

2. Structuralism is not interested in the interpretation of literature, it is interested in

- A. The spirituality of literature
 - B. The consumption of literature
 - C. The magic of literature
 - D. The structures of literature
-

3. Gerard Genette explains that traditional criticism confuses under “Point of View”:

- A- The question of “who sees?” and the question of “who speaks?”
 - B- The question of “who writes?” and the question of “who tells?”
 - C- The question of “who writes?” and the question of “who reads?”
 - D- The question of the author with the question of the narrator
-

4. Roland Barthes calls for the “Death of the Author” because:

- A- He hates the author
- B- He wants to liberate the author
- C- He wants the reader to have more freedom to interpret the text
- D- He wants to create competition between the author and the critic

اسئلة اختبارات

الأختبار النهائي لمادة النقد الأدبي - ابو جنى و Randz

٤٨ سؤال

(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
- C. 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

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- D. When there is a time gap in the narrative

(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 11th century**
- B. In Germany in the 19th century
- C. Paris in the 8th Paris
- D. In New York in the 20th 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:

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أيضاً اسئلة اختبارات

٢٥ سؤال اختبارات الترم ما قبل الماضي تقريبا شهر ٢٠١٣/٤ م د.
فوزي سليسلي

منقول عن الاخت / سر البسمة
عمل وتجميع الاخت / كومي

1/ “[A] man who follows another not only finds nothing; he is not even looking.” .. who is say it :

a-Horace

b-Quintilian

c-Seneca

2/ “Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive”..who is say it:

a-Horace

b-Quintilian

c-Seneca

3/ what is famous dialogue by Plato:

a-the Republic

b-Poetics

c-Political

4 / Who makes the very important distinction :between Mimesis and Diagesis

a-Napoleon

b-Aristotle

c-Plato

5/ What does mean the “fine arts” in the modern sense:

a-human activities painting, architecture, sculpture, music and poetry

b-human activities painting and poetry

c-literature

6/ what kind of poetry did the Greeks have:

a-“literature” or “art

b-Art

c-uses the word “poetry

7/ which interest Books of the Republic

a-Book III and Book X

b-Book VI

c-Book IIV

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b-Political

c-Republic

12/Aristotle defines plot as:

a-a cause-effect sequence of events

b-the story of tragedy

c-the events that lead to climax

13/Qualities of Good plots are :

a-Neither end nor middle

b-Beginning

c-a whole," with a beginning, middle, and end.

14/The end of the tragedy is

a-katharsis

b-nothing

c-pleasure

15/Quintilian is :

a-Poet

b-Institutio Oratoria.

c-Dramatic

16/When is the Formalist Movement emerge :

a-20th

b-19th

c-16th

17/What's Time Zero :

a-The time of the story

b-The story

c-Narration

18/The Death of the Author .. who wrote it :

a-Roland Barthes

b-Michel Foucault

c-Gerard Genette

18/Michel Foucault .. wrote :

a-What is an Author?

b-Poetics

c-The Death of the Author

19/Subject – Object .. what's mean :

a-The axis of desire

b-The axis of power

c-The axis of transmission

20/Helper – Opponent .. what's mean:

a-The axis of desire

b-The axis of power

c-The axis of transmission

21/Sender – Receiver .. what's mean:

a-The axis of desire

b-The axis of power

c-The axis of transmission

22/How many components in Greimas: The Actantial Model Origins :

a-Six

b-Eight

c-Five

23/: The Actantial Model Origins bases on theory of

a-Vladimir Propp

b-Michel Foucault

c-Quintilian

24/Poststructuralism was:

a-They wanted to create a new market

b-rebellion against' structuralism

c-Traditional school

25/How many functions did Vladimir Propp establish in the Morphology of the Folktale, and how many type?

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هذه ما هي إلا مقتطفات للتوبيه ع بعض النقاط التي جاءت في الاختبار ولا تغني عن المحتوى ..

أتمنى لكم الفائدة

موفقين

تجميع و عمل : كومي



رابط فيه المحتوى مترجم الاخت

ANASF:

<http://www.e1500.com/vb/t52063.html>

بالتوفيق للجميع

انور دوح / طالب ١٤٢٨

