

(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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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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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

25- Who did Plato ban in the Republic ?

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

29- Which ones of these authors wrote poetry?

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

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

32- For structuralism, literature should be analyzed from:

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