

نموذج B

- (1) The distinction Mimesis-Diegesis is comparable to the distinction:
- A. Showing and telling
  - B. Thinking and writing
  - C. Teaching and studying
  - D. Performing and watching

مكرر ; سؤال #25 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

- (2) The Greek term for "art" and its Latin equivalent (ars) refer to what
- A. Fine Arts
  - B. Sciences
  - C. Crafts
  - D. Crafts and sciences

مكرر ; سؤال #26 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

- (3) Aristotle defined tragedy as "an imitation of ..."
- A. Poetry
  - B. Drama
  - C. An action
  - D. Paintings

سؤال #40 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434

سؤال #2 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1436

- (4) According to Aristotle, the plot should have
- A. Characters, setting and themes
  - B. A beginning, a middle and an end
  - C. High born and low born characters
  - D. A chorus and a hero speaking in poetry

مكرر ; سؤال #43 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434

سؤال #29 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

سؤال #18 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435

سؤال #4 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1436

- (5) What should be arranged, according to Aristotle, into a cause
- A. The plot
  - B. The settings
  - C. The hero's biography
  - D. The love story in the play

- (6) Horace's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is titled:

- A. *Poetics*
- B. *The Republic*
- C. *Institutio Rhetorica*
- D. *Ars Poetica*

مكرر ; سؤال #1 نموذج الفصل الاول 1435

- (7) Quintilian's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is titled:
- A. *Poetics*
  - B. *The Republic*
  - C. *Institutio Oratoria*
  - D. *Ars Poetica*

(8) How does a society, in the absence of a system of writing, preserve its knowledge and traditions? How does it transmit this knowledge and tradition to the younger generation?  
A. Through religion  
**B. Through poetry**  
C. Through education  
D. Through science

مكرر ; سؤال #23 نموذج الفصل الأول 1435  
سؤال #10 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435

(9) Oral poetry is a communal experience, but literature is:  
A. An inter-communal experience  
**B. An interaction between a reader and a book**  
C. A national experience  
D. A national performance

مكرر ; سؤال #11 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435

(10) Plato analyzes poetry from the perspective of style and content to prove that it is:  
A. Educational  
B. Rich and rewarding  
**C. Dangerous**  
D. Harmless

مكرر ; سؤال #12 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435

(11) In *Narrative Discourse*, Gerard Genette calls the time in which the story is told:  
**A. The time of the narrative**  
B. The time of the story  
C. The time of the action  
D. The time of reading

مكرر ; سؤال #16 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434  
سؤال #38 نموذج الفصل الأول 1435  
سؤال #40 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435

(12) Anachronies, according to Gerard Genette, happen when:  
A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time zero  
B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time zero  
**C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time zero) or from the future (of the time zero)**  
D. A narrative is interrupted by flashbacks

مكرر ; سؤال #19 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434  
سؤال #36 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435  
سؤال #14 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1436

(13) Analepses happen, according to Gerard Genette, when:  
A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time zero  
B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past of the time zero  
C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time zero  
D. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past of the time zero

The correct answer

A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the past of the time zero

مكرر ; سؤال #17 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1434  
سؤال #11 نموذج الفصل الأول 1435  
سؤال #37 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1435  
سؤال #10 نموذج الفصل الثاني 1436

مكرر ; سؤال #١٨ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤

سؤال #١٢ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

سؤال #٣٨ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

سؤال #١٦ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦

...B.... نموذج

- (14) Prolepses happen, according to Gerard Genette, when:
- A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the future of the time zero.
  - B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the future or the past of the time zero.
  - C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past of the time zero.
  - D. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time zero.

- (15) According to Gerard Genette, "Zero Focalization" in a narrative is a situation in which
- A. The character knows more than the narrator.
  - B. The character knows as much as the narrator.
  - C. The character knows less than the narrator.
  - D. The character doesn't know anything.

- (16) According to Gerard Genette, "Internal Focalization" in a narrative is a situation in which
- A. The character knows more than the narrator.
  - B. The character knows as much as the narrator.
  - C. The character knows less than the narrator.
  - D. The character doesn't know anything.

- (17) According to Gerard Genette, "External Focalization" in a narrative is a situation in which
- A. The character knows more than the narrator.
  - B. The character knows as much as the narrator.
  - C. The character knows less than the narrator.
  - D. The character doesn't know anything.

- (18) According to Marxist criticism, literary products (novels, plays, poems, etc) are understood...
- A. Outside of the economic conditions of their time.
  - B. Outside the text.
  - C. Outside the country in which they were produced.
  - D. Outside the author's life.

مكرر ; سؤال #٤٥ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

سؤال #٣٤ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

سؤال #١٧ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦

- (19) People's consciousness, according to Karl Marx, is determined by...
- A. Their university education
  - B. Their culture
  - C. Their family upbringing
  - D. Their material conditions

مكرر ; سؤال #٤٤ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

سؤال #٤٣ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

سؤال #١٨ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦

- Library Criticism 1971
- (20) According to Roland Barthes, criticism should assume that:
- A. The author is in charge and in control of the meanings of the text
  - B. The critic is in charge and in control of the meanings of the text
  - C. The author is not in charge and in control of the meanings of the text
  - D. The critic is not in charge and in control of the meanings of the text

مكرر ; سؤال #٤٧ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

- (21) From the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, Western drama, poetry, literary criticism, art, education, politics, fashion, architecture, painting, sculpture were ALL produced in imitation of
- A. France
  - B. England
  - C. Classical Antiquity
  - D. China

مكرر ; سؤال #٢ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

- (22) Who said: "No past life has been lived to lend us glory, and that which has been lived before us is not ours?"
- A. Cicero
  - B. Horace
  - C. Seneca
  - D. Quintilian

مكرر ; سؤال #٢ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

- (23) Who said: "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive?"
- A. Cicero
  - B. Horace
  - C. Seneca
  - D. Quintilian

سؤال #١ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

- (24) Who said: "[A] man who follows another not only finds nothing; he is looking?"
- A. Cicero
  - B. Horace
  - C. Seneca
  - D. Quintilian

مكرر ; سؤال #٣ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

- (25) The West's relationship with Greece and Rome is:
- A. Rich and productive
  - B. Contradictory and ambivalent
  - C. Weak and superficial
  - D. Clear and unambiguous

مكرر ; سؤال #٤٨ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

- (26) The Romans were unsatisfied with their attempt to imitate Greece because
- A. Imitation cannot produce originality
  - B. The Romans were poor translators
  - C. The Romans were poor imitators
  - D. The Greek culture was complex

مكرر ; سؤال #٤٩ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

سؤال #٤٤ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

(27) In Roman culture, poems, plays and historical speeches were considered:  
A. Suspicious propaganda  
B. Foreign culture  
C. National monuments  
D. Feminine culture

(28) Poetry, says Plato, is dangerous and ought to be banned from the state because:  
A. Poetry cripples the imagination  
B. Poetry cripples the mind  
C. Poetry cripples the body  
D. Poetry cripples the educational system

مكرر ; سؤال #٣٥ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤

سؤال #٢٣ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

(29) Mimesis-Diegesis is a literary distinction that was first formulated by:  
A. Plato  
B. Aristotle  
C. Quintilian  
D. Horace

مكرر ; سؤال #٣٤ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤

سؤال #٢١ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

(30) The distinction Mimesis-Diegesis refers to:  
A. A difference between the use of metaphors and similes  
B. A distinction between poetry and drama  
C. A difference between the use of first person singular and third person singular in  
D. A difference between the narrative and the dramatic modes

(31) Who wrote the following passage and where?

"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 parts being found in separate parts of the play; in the form of action, not of narrative; incidents arousing pity and fear, wherewith to accomplish its *katharsis* of such

- A. Plato in the *Republic*  
B. Plato in the *Gorgias*  
C. Aristotle in the *Poetics*  
D. Aristotle in the *Politics*

مكرر ; سؤال #١٥ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

(32) Medieval and Renaissance authors like Dante considered language to be:  
A. A human creation  
B. A divine creation  
C. A government creation  
D. A product of chance

مكرر ; سؤال #٢١ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤

سؤال #٣ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

سؤال #٤٤ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦

(33) In the Renaissance, Lorenzo Valla broke with tradition and considered:  
A. A human creation  
B. A divine creation  
C. A government creation  
D. A product of chance

مكرر ; سؤال #٢٢ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤

سؤال #٤ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

سؤال #٤٥ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦

- (34) Renaissance humanists relied heavily on theories of imitation that were developed  
 A. In Rome  
 B. In Greece  
 C. In France  
 D. In England

مكرر ; سؤال #6 نموذج الفصل الأول ١٤٣٥

- (35) Formalists proposed to make a distinction:  
 A. Between prose and poetry  
 B. Between dramatic language and poetic language  
 C. Between ordinary language and poetic language  
 D. Between literary language and technical language

مكرر ; سؤال #١٠ نموذج الفصل الأول ١٤٣٥

- (36) "Literariness," according to Jan Mukarovsky, consists in:  
 A. The maximum backgrounding of the utterance  
 B. The minimum backgrounding of the utterance  
 C. The maximum foregrounding of the utterance  
 D. The minimum foregrounding of the utterance

مكرر ; سؤال #٣١ نموذج الفصل الأول ١٤٣٥

سؤال #٢٩ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

سؤال #١٢ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦

- (37) In poetry, said Jakobson, the communicative function should be:  
 A. Reduced to minimum  
 B. Increased to a maximum  
 C. Completely eliminated  
 D. Used moderately

مكرر ; سؤال #٣٢ نموذج الفصل الأول ١٣٤٥

سؤال #٣٠ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

سؤال #١٣ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦

- (38) Structuralism emerged in the 1960s and used as its foundation the  
of criticism?

- A. Humanism  
 B. Formalism  
 C. Marxism  
 D. Post-structuralism

مكرر ; سؤال #٢ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤

سؤال #٣٥ نموذج الفصل الأول ١٤٣٥

- (39) Structuralism wanted to study literature...

- A. From a strictly literary perspective  
 B. From a strictly dramatic perspective  
 C. From a strictly scientific perspective  
 D. From a strictly Marxist perspective

مكرر ; سؤال #٣٦ نموذج الفصل الأول ١٤٣٥

- (40) In *Narrative Discourse*, Gerard Genette calls the time in  
which story happens

- A. The time of the narrative  
 B. The time of the story  
 C. The time of the action  
 D. The time of reading

مكرر ; سؤال #٩ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤

سؤال #٣٧ نموذج الفصل الأول ١٤٣٥

سؤال #٣٩ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

سؤال #٣٧ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦

- (41) Barthes wants to celebrate the death of the author in order that literature discovers:
- A. The critic and the philosopher
  - B. The real identity of the character
  - C. The reader and writing
  - D. The intentions of the author

مكرر ; سؤال # ١٧ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥  
سؤال # ٤٧ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

- (42) Michel Foucault rejects the notion of the "author" altogether and talks instead of "author function," which he defines as:
- A. A set of beliefs governing the writing and publishing of texts
  - B. A set of beliefs governing the reading, teaching and criticism of texts
  - C. A set of beliefs governing the classification and consumption of texts
  - D. A set of beliefs governing the production, circulation, classification and consumption of texts

مكرر ; سؤال # ١٨ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥  
سؤال # ٣١ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

- (43) Post-structuralism was a critical and comprehensive response to the basic assumptions of:
- A. Marxism
  - B. Formalism
  - C. Deconstruction
  - D. Structuralism

- (44) To understand a text, post-structuralism studies:
- A. The systems of knowledge which interacted to produce the text
  - B. The system of metaphors which interacted to produce the text
  - C. The political systems which interacted to produce the text
  - D. The structural assumptions of the author

- (45) The concept of "self" as a singular and coherent entity, for Poststructuralism:
- A. Crucial for understanding texts
  - B. A fictional construct
  - C. Constitutive of the meaning of texts
  - D. Old fashioned but still relevant to modern criticism

- (46) An actant, says Greimas, is:
- A. An extrapolation of the stylistic features of a narrative
  - B. An extrapolation of the deep meaning of a narrative
  - C. An extrapolation of the phonetic features of a narrative
  - D. An extrapolation of the syntactic structure of a narrative

- (47) European writers, says Richard Mabarak, knew Greek works:
- A. From German translators
  - B. Directly by reading them
  - C. Through the praise of Roman Latin authors
  - D. From Arab translators

مكرر ; سؤال # ٤٢ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥  
سؤال # ٤١ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

(48) History, according to Karl Marx, is made up of two material conditions of life and the superstructure,

- A. Ideology and consciousness
- B. Art and literature
- C. Popular culture and television
- D. Education and culture

(49) The idea that "there is no pre-discursive reality. a discourse" is attributed to which school of criticism?

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

مكرر ; سؤال #٤٨ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

(50) Greimas' Actantial Model can be applied on

- A. Specific types of literature
- B. All literature
- C. Heroic literature
- D. Dramatic literature

مكرر ; سؤال #١٢ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤

سؤال #٢٠ نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

سؤال #٥٠ نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥