

(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

- (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
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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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- (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
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- (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 -
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- (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:
- The most authoritative book in philosophy —
 - The most authoritative book in linguistics
 - The most authoritative book in poetic styles
 - D. The most authoritative book in literary criticism —
- (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"
- Plato in the *Republic*
 - Plato in the *Gorgias*
 - C. Aristotle in the *Poetics* —
 - Aristotle in the *Politics* —
- (16) Tragedy is the "imitation of an action (*mimesis*) according to:
- The laws of literary criticism —
 - The laws of probability or necessity
 - The laws of the government
 - D. The laws of theatre and drama
- (17) What, according to Aristotle, arouses pity and fear?
- Epic poems
 - Novels
 - Films
 - D. Tragedies
- (18) The plot, according to Aristotle, must be "a whole," with:
- A happy ending for comedy and an unhappy ending for tragedy
 - B. A beginning, middle, and end.
 - A good deal of entertainment
 - An adventure story
- (19) According to Karl Marx, history is made up of two forces:
- Government and people
 - Base and superstructure
 - C. Culture and economy —
 - Capital and industry
- (20) According to Karl Marx, Art and Literature are:
- Commodities and consumer products
 - Means of entertainment
 - Material for education
 - D. Philosophical products —

- (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 –
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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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- (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
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- (24) Which theories of imitation did Renaissance Humanists used 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
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- (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
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- (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
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- (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
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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 -
- (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

- (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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- (41) 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
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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

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