

# النقد الأدبي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني ١٤٣٦ هـ

1- In which one of his books Aristotle discuss tragedy :

- A. Rhetoric
- B. Sophistical Refutations
- C. Poetics
- D. Physics

2- Who defined tragedy as "an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude" ?

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. Cicero
- D. Seneca

3- According to Aristotle, tragedy causes :

- A. Pleasure and distress
- B. Fear and loathing
- C. Happiness and sadness
- D. Pity and fear

4- Who said that a good plot should have "a beginning a middle and an end" ?

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. Cicero
- D. Seneca

5- The study of literature from a scientific and objective perspective was the ... ( not clear )

- A. The Greeks
- B. The Romans
- C. The Formalists
- D. The Post-structuralists

6- Which of the following concepts was developed by Russian Formalists ?

- A. Mimesis
- B. Defamiliarization
- C. The death of the author
- D. Actantial model

7- Who developed the "morphology of the folktale" ?

- A. Vladimir Nabokov
- B. Vladimir Propp
- C. Roland Barthes
- D. A.J. Greimas

8- The functions of the folktale are :

- A. Twenty-one functions
- B. Thirty-one functions

- C. Forty-one functions
- D. Fifty-one functions

**9- The character types of the folktale are :**

- A. Seven character types
- B. Twenty character types
- C. Thirty-one character types
- D. Seventeen character types

**10- Which school of criticism wants to focus exclusively on the text and nothing else ?**

- A. Formalism
- B. Post-structuralism
- C. Deconstruction
- D. Feminism

**11- "Focalization," Gerard Genette says in The Narrative Discourse, should ... ( not clear )**

- A. Who sees the action ?
- B. Who witnesses the action ?
- C. Who tells the action ?
- D. Who hears about the action ?

**12- "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

**13- In poetry, said Jakobson, the communicative function should be :**

- A. Reduced to minimum
- B. Increased to maximum
- C. Completely eliminated
- D. Used moderately

**14- Anachronies, according to Gerard Genette, happen when :**

- A. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the time zero
- B. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the past time zero
- C. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the past (of the time zero) or from the future (of the time zero)
- D. A narrative is interrupted by flashbacks

**15- Analepses happen, according to Gerard Genette, when :**

- A. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the time zero
- B. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the past time zero
- C. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the past of the time zero
- D. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from time zero

**16- Prolepses happen, according to Gerad Gennete, when :**

- A. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the time zero
- B. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the past time zero
- C. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the past of the time zero
- D. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from time zero

**17- According to Marxist criticism, literary products ( novels, plays, poems, etc ) can understood :**

- A. Outside the country in which they were produced
- B. Outside the life of the author who writes them
- C. Outside the language with which they are written
- D. Outside the economic conditions of their time

**18- People's consciousness, according to Karl Marx, is determined by:**

- A. Their material conditions
- B. Their religion
- C. The education they receive
- D. Their political affiliation

**19- History, according to Karl Marx, is made up of twp forces:**

- A. Ideology and consciousness
- B. The left wing and the right wing
- C. The base and the superstructure
- D. Economic and military forces

**20- According to post-structuralism, " there is no pre-discursive reality, and every reality is shaped and accessed by:**

- A. Literature
- B. The economy
- C. A discourse
- D. The author

**21- Rome was superior to Greece militarily, but inferior culturally and this situation made Roman writers feel :**

- A. Superior and arrogant to the Greeks
- B. Inferior to the Greeks and resentful of them
- C. Equal to the Greeks
- D. Indifferent to the Greeks

**22- Recent history is showing that the Renaissance started in :**

- A. In al-Andalus in the 11th century
- B. In Germany in the 15th century
- C. In England in the 16th century
- D. In France in the 16th century

**23- Which books were translated into Latin form Arabic during the Renaissance ?**

- A. Jewish books
- B. Roman books
- C. Greek books
- D. Egyptian books

**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

**26- Who said " narration can proceed by imitation or narration or a mixture ... ( not clear )**

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. Horace
- D. Virgil

**27- In which one of his dialogues did Plato analyze poetry as an imitation ?**

- A. Republic
- B. Protagoras
- C. Gorgias
- D. Sophist

**28- Which ones of these authors wrote philosophical works?**

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

**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

**31- Who said: "The subject of literary science is not literature, but literariness"**

- A. Vladimir Propp
- B. A.J. Greimas
- C. Roman Jakobson
- D. Viktor Shklovsky

**32- For structuralism, literature should be analyzed from:**

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

**33- How many Actants are there in the Actantial Model?**

- A. Six
- B. Sixteen
- C. Twenty-six
- D. Thirty-six

**34- The Actantial Model is a program of literary analysis that was developed by:**

- A. Vladimir Nabokov
- B. Victor Shklovsky
- C. Gerard Genette
- D. A.J. Greimas

**35- Roland Barthes wrote the famous essay :**

- A. "What is an Author?"
- B. "The Death of the Author"
- C. "Morphology of the Folktale"
- D. "The Narrative Discourse"

**36- "The Death of Author" argues that the author of literary works:**

- A. Should be killed
- B. Should be given more respect and importance
- C. Should be dismissed altogether from the discussion and analysis of literature
- D. Should be the final judge on the meaning of literary works

**37- Gerard Genette calls the time in which the story happens :**

- A. The time of the narration
- B. The time of the story
- C. The time Zero
- D. A prolepsis

**38- Gerard Genette calls the "Time Zero" :**

- A. The time of the narration
- B. The time of the story
- C. An ideal time
- D. An impossible time

**39- one of the distinctions that Formalism categorically rejected is the distinction between:**

- A. Form and content
- B. European literature and world literature
- C. Philosophy and literature
- D. Russian and European literature

**40- One of the most important concepts that Post-structuralism developed is:**

- A. Eurocentrism
- B. Logocentrism**
- C. Feminism
- D. Marxism

**41- What is the definition of the "plot" in Aristotle's theory of tragedy?**

- A. It is the story of the play
- B. It is the sequence of events
- C. It is the cause-effect chain that connects the events**
- D. It is the actions of the hero

**42- 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

**43- The question of "Voice," according to Gerard Genette, is about:**

- A. Who sees the action?
- B. Who narrates the action?**
- C. Who witnesses the action?
- D. Who does the action?

**44- Which Renaissance writer considered language to be divinely inspired:**

- A. Lorenzo Valla
- B. Petrarch
- C. Joachim du Bellay
- D. Dante**

**45- Which Renaissance writer considered language to be created by the institutions of men :**

- A. Lorenzo Valla**
- B. Petrarch
- C. Joachim du Bellay
- D. Dante

**46- 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 the aristocracy

**47- The literary culture of Ancient Rome can be described as:**

- A. A culture of books
- B. A culture of the aristocracy
- C. A living culture
- D. A museum culture**

**48- Humanist theories of imitation continued :**

- A. Greek theories of imitation
- B. Arab theories of imitation
- C. Roman theories of imitation
- D. Egyptian theories of imitation

**49- Roman authors used poetry and literature mostly :**

- A. To improve eloquence and sing national glories
- B. To sell books and achieve fame
- C. To entertain emperors
- D. To educate people

**50- Why is Western literature and criticism so strongly connected to classical Greek and Roman cultures?**

- A. They share the same taste in literature
- B. They share the same language and religion
- C. Western literature is a continuation of classical literature
- D. Western literature is a recreation, a revival of classical literature