

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اختبار النقد الأدبي والنظرية الفصل الأول 1434 د / فوزي سليسلي
[أسئلة اختبار - النقد الأدبي والنظرية - د / فوزي سليسلي]

1) Ars Poetica is a treatise on poetry by

- Plato
- Aristotle
- **Horace**
- Cicero

2) Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive. "The conqueror was

- England
- France
- Russia
- **Rome**

3) Medieval and Renaissance authors like Dante considered language to be

- **A divine creation**
- A government creation
- A human creation
- A product of chance

4) In the Renaissance, Lorenzo Valla broke with tradition and considered language to be

- **A human creation**
- A divine creation
- A government creation
- A product of chance

5) It was during the Renaissance that the monopoly of Latin as the sole language of instruction and education was broken. The weapon that humanists used to break that monopoly was

- Books of literature
- Poems that praised the vernacular
- **Grammar Books**
- Criticism

6) During the Renaissance, Humanist critics relied heavily on theories of imitation that
.... Developed

- **In Rome**
- In Greece
- In Europe
- In the Muslim world

7) In literary criticism, formalism is the attempt to make the study of literature:

- Formal and serious
- **Scientific and objective**
- Fun and entertaining
- Educational and interesting

8) The aim of Russian Formalism was

- To encourage Russians to write more literature
- To establish formalism as a respectable school of literary criticism
- **To establish literary scholarship as a distinct and autonomous field of study**
- To show the relevance of linguistic theory to the study of literature

9) Formalists located literary meaning in

- The poet
- **The poem**
- The figures of speech
- The impact of the poem on the reader

10) Formalists proposed to make a distinction

- Between prose and poetry
- Between ancient and modern poetry
- **Between poetic language and ordinary language**
- Between Russian poetic language and English poetic language

11) when a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past (of the time zero), it is called

- **Analepsis**
- Prolepsis
- Anachrony
- Flashback

12) when a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the future (of the time zero), it is called

- Analepsis
- **Prolepsis**
- Anachrony
- Flashback

13) Genette distinguishes three kinds of focalization :

- **Internal, external and zero focalization**
- Simple, complex and composite focalization
- First, second and third degree focalization
- Small, medium and large focalization

14) What are the two issues that Gerard Genette says traditional criticism confuses under "Point of View":

- Plot and characters
- Writer and narrator
- First-person narration and third-person narration
- **Narrative voice and narrative perspective**

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 space in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."
- a ground in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."
- **" a multi-dimensional in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."**
- " a uni-dimensional space in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."

16) Roland Barthes rejected the idea that literature and should rely on

- A single method of reading that everyone should follow
- **A single self-determining author, in control of his meanings**
- A single school of criticism to interpret all the texts
- A single philosophy of language to use for literary criticism

17) Barthes wants literature to move away from the idea of the author in order to discover:

- The power of literature
- The hidden meaning of the text
- The intentions of the author
- **The reader and writing**

18) According to Michel Foucault, the "author function "is

- A set of belief that the author encodes in his text for the reader to find
- A set of criteria the reader applies to understand the opinion of the author in the text
- A set of criteria used in bookstores to organize books on the shelves
- **A set of beliefs governing the production, circulation, classification and consumption of text**

19) What is the number of the actants in Greimas's Actantial Model?

- **Six**
- Ten
- Sixteen
- Twenty

20) A.J. Greimas says we can apply the Actantial Model on

- Short stories
- Novels
- Plays
- **All literature**

21) Mimesis-Diegesis is a literary distinction that was first formulated by

- Shakespeare
- Aristotle
- Quintilian
- **Plato**

22) Poetry, Says Plato, is dangerous and ought to be banned from the state because

- Poetry makes people lazy
- **Poetry cripples the mind**
- Poetry makes people weak in math
- Poetry teaches people to rob and steal

23) Without a system of writing, how does a society preserve and transmit its knowledge, its customs and its traditions ?

- They hire writers from another society
- **They use poetry and songs**
- Poetry makes people weak in math
- Poetry teaches people to rob and steal

24) Which critics said: "And narration may either simple narration, or imitation, or a union of the two" ?

- Ibn Rushd
- Aristotle
- Horace
- **Plato**

25) The Greek term for "art" and its Latin equivalent (ars) refer to

- The fine arts
- The sciences
- The crafts
- **All kinds of human activities which we would call crafts or sciences**

26) Aristotle defined what as "imitation of an action"?

- Poetry
- **Tragedy**
- Films
- Music

27) Tragedy causes pity and fear in

- The writer
- **The audience**
- The actors
- The hero

28) What genre of literature does Aristotle say have six parts

- The novel
- Comedy
- **Tragedy**
- Epic poetry

29) What is it that, according to Aristotle, should have a beginning, a middle and an end?

- The characters
- The setting
- The themes
- **The plot**

30) The most accurate definition of the " plot " in Aristotle's theory of tragedy is

- The events of the story
- The arrangement of the events in the story
- The arrangement of the hero's action in a cause- effect chain of incidents
- **The arrangement of the events in a cause-effect chain incidents**

31) Literariness," according to Jan Mukarovsky, consists in

- **The maximum of foregrounding of the utterance**
- The minimum of foregrounding of the utterance
- The maximum of backgrounding of the utterance
- The minimum of backgrounding of the utterance

32) In poetry, said Jakobson, the communicative function should be

- **Reduce to minimum**
- Increased to a maximum
- Completely eliminated
- Used moderately

33) Vladimir Propp tested his theories on

- Renaissance drama
- American short stories
- English novels
- **Russian fairytales**

34) Structuralism seeks to

- Interpret literature
- **Investigate the structures of literature**
- Investigate styles in literature
- Investigate metaphors in literature

35) Formalism became in the 1960s the foundation for which school of literary criticism ?

- **Structuralism**
- Deconstruction
- Marxism
- Post-structuralism

36) With structuralism, literary criticism develops the ambition to study literature from a

- Strictly literary perspective
- **Strictly scientific perspective**
- Strictly poetic perspective
- Strictly Marxist perspective

37) In Narrative Discourse, Gerard Genette defines the "time of the story" as

- The time in which the author is writing the story
- **The time in which the story happens**
- The time in which the story is being told
- The time in which the story is being read

38) In Narrative Discourse, Gerard Genette defines the "time of the narrative" as

- The time in which the author is writing the story
- The time in which the story happens
- **The time in which the story is being told**
- The time in which the story is being read

39) Gerard Genette calls "narrative order"

- **The relationship between the time of the story and the time of the narrative**
- The relationship between the time of the story and the time of the reading
- The relationship between the time of writing and the time of reading
- The relationship between the time of fiction and real time

40) When a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past (of the time zero) or from the future (of the time zero), it is called

- Flashback
- Projection in the future
- prolepses
- **Anachronies**

41) Who said: " There is no pre-discursive reality. Every reality is shaped and accessed by a discourse" ?

- Roland Barthes
- Michel Foucault
- **Jacques Derrida**

- A . J . Greimans

42) According to Richard Mabark, European writers knew Greek works

- Directly by reading them
- From Arabic translations
- By hiring Greek translators
- **Only through the praise of (Roman) Latin authors**

43) Logocentrism is an important concept that was developed by

- **Structuralists**
- Post-structuralists
- Formalism
- Semioticians

44) Karl Marx said that it is people's material conditions that determines their

- Literary talents
- **Consciousness**
- Wealth
- Productivity

45) In Marxist criticism, literary products (novels, plays, etc) cannot be understood

- Without reference to the author's biography and political culture
- Without reference to the classical background that influences them
- **Outside of the economic conditions, class relations and ideologies of their time**
- Outside the time and place in which the author lives

46) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were

- Literary critics
- **Political philosophers**
- Novelists
- Playwrights

47) Western drama, poetry, literary criticism, art, education, politics, fashion, architecture, painting, sculpture were ALL produced in imitation of

- French literature
- **Classical Antiquity**
- Latin American culture
- Arabic and Islamic culture

48) The West's relationship with Greece and Rome is

- **Full of contradictions and ambivalence**
- Simple and straightforward
- Unknown
- Beautiful

49) The Romans so desperately wanted to imitate the Greeks and so constantly failed to match them because

- The Romans did not read and write
- The Romans did not have translators
- **Imitation cannot produce originality**
- The Romans were bad imitators

50) The Romans were

- **Simple, rural and uncultivated people**
- Sophisticated and literary people
- Multilingual
- Unable to read and write