

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اختبار النقد الأدبي والنظرية الفصل الثاني 1435 د / فوزي سليسلي
[أسئلة اختبار - النقد الأدبي والنظرية - د / فوزي سليسلي]

1) In which one of his books Aristotle discuss tragedy

- Rhetoric
- Sophistical Refutations
- **Poetics**
- Physics

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

- Plato
- **Aristotle**
- Cicero
- Seneca

3) According to Aristotle, tragedy causes :

- Pleasure and distress
- Fear and loathing
- Happiness and sadness
- **Pity and fear**

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

- Plato
- **Aristotle**
- Cicero
- Seneca

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

- The Greeks
- The Romans
- **The Formalists**
- The Post-structuralists

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

- Mimesis

- **Defamiliarization**

- The death of the author
- Actantial model

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

- Vladimir Nabokov
- **Vladimir Propp**
- Roland Barthes
- A.J. Greimas

8) The functions of the folktale are

- Twenty-one functions
- **Thirty-one functions**
- Forty-one functions
- Fifty-one functions

9) The character types of the folktale are :

- **Seven character types**
- Twenty character types
- Thirty-one character types
- Seventeen character types

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

- **Formalism**
- Post-structuralism
- Deconstruction
- Feminism

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

- **Who sees the action ?**
- Who witnesses the action ?
- Who tells the action ?
- Who hears about the action ?

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

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

- **The maximum foregrounding of the utterance**

- The minimum foregrounding of the utterance

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

- **Reduced to minimum**

- Increased to maximum

- Completely eliminated

- 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

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

- **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)**

- A narrative is interrupted by flashbacks

15) Analepses happen, according to Gerard Genette, when

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

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

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

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

16) Prolepses happen, according to Gerard Genette, when

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

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

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

- 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 be understood

- Outside the country in which they were produced

- Outside the life of the author who writes them
- Outside the language with which they are written
- **Outside the economic conditions of their time**

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

- **Their material conditions**
- Their religion
- The education they receive
- Their political affiliation

19) History, according to Karl Marx, is made up of two forces:

- Ideology and consciousness
- The left wing and the right wing
- **The base and the superstructure**
- Economic and military forces

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

- Literature
- The economy
- **A discourse**
- The author

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

- Superior and arrogant to the Greeks
- **Inferior to the Greeks and resentful of them**
- Equal to the Greeks
- Indifferent to the Greeks

22) Recent history is showing that the Renaissance started in

- **In al-Andalus in the 11th century**
- In Germany in the 15th century
- In England in the 16th century
- In France in the 16th century

23) Which books were translated into Latin from Arabic during the Renaissance ?

- Jewish books

- Roman books
- **Greek books**
- Egyptian books

24) The distinction between Mimesis and Diagesis was developed by

- **Roman literary critics**
- Arab philosophers
- Greek philosophers
- Christian priests

25) Who did Plato ban in the Republic ?

- The philosopher
- The politician
- The scientist
- **The poet**

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

- **Plato**
- Aristotle
- Horace
- Virgil

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

- **Republic**
- Protagoras
- Gorgias
- Sophist

28) Which ones of these authors wrote philosophical works?

- **Plato and Aristotle**
- Horace and Virgil
- Cicero and Quintilian
- Seneca and Shakespeare

29) Which ones of these authors wrote poetry?

- Plato and Aristotle
- **Horace and Virgil**

- Cicero and Quintilian
- Seneca and Shakespeare

30) Which ones of these authors wrote rhetorical works?

- Plato and Aristotle
- Horace and Virgil
- **Cicero and Quintilian**
- Seneca and Shakespeare

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

- Vladimir Propp
- A.J. Greimas
- **Roman Jakobson**
- Viktor Shklovsky

32) For structuralism, literature should be analyzed from:

- A literary perspective
- A political perspective
- **A scientific perspective**
- A psychological perspective

33) How many Actants are there in the Actantial Model?

- **Six**
- Sixteen
- Twenty-six
- Thirty-six

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

- Vladimir Nabokov
- Victor Shklovsky
- Gerard Genette
- **A.J. Greimas**

35) Roland Barthes wrote the famous essay

- "What is an Author?"
- **"The Death of the Author"**
- "Morphology of the Folktale"

- "The Narrative Discourse"

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

- Should be killed
- Should be given more respect and importance
- **Should be dismissed altogether from the discussion and analysis of literature**
- Should be the final judge on the meaning of literary works

37) Gerard Genette calls the time in which the story happens

- The time of the narration
- **The time of the story**
- The time Zero
- An analepsis

38) Gerard Genette calls the "Time Zero"

- **The time of the narration**
- The time of the story
- An ideal time
- An impossible time

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

- **Form and content**
- European literature and world literature
- Philosophy and literature
- Russian and European literature

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

- Eurocentrism
- **Logocentrism**
- Feminism
- Marxism

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

- It is the story of the play
- It is the sequence of events
- **It is the cause-effect chain that connects the events**
- 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?

- They used plays
- They used poems
- **They used grammar books**
- Nothing. It happened by chance

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

- Who sees the action?
- **Who narrates the action?**
- Who witnesses the action?
- Who does the action?

44) Which Renaissance writer considered language to be divinely inspired:

- Lorenzo Valla
- Petrarch
- Joachim du Bellay
- **Dante**

45) Which Renaissance writer considered language to be created by the institutions of men

- **Lorenzo Valla**
- Petrarch
- Joachim du Bellay
- Dante

46) The culture of Ancient Greece can be described as

- **A living culture**
- A museum culture
- A culture of books
- A culture of the aristocracy

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

- A culture of books
- A culture of the aristocracy
- A living culture
- **A museum culture**

48) Humanist theories of imitation continued

- Greek theories of imitation
- Arab theories of imitation
- **Roman theories of imitation**
- Egyptian theories of imitation

49) Roman authors used poetry and literature mostly

- **To improve eloquence and sing national glories**
- To sell books and achieve fame
- To entertain emperors
- To educate people

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

- They share the same taste in literature
- They share the same language and religion
- Western literature is a continuation of classical literature
- **Western literature is a recreation, a revival of classical literature**