

## الواجبات

### الواجب الاول

1. Why did **Plato** ban **poetry** and the **poet** from the city?
  - a. Because poetry distracts the citizens from their duties and responsibilities
  - b. Because poetry does not help citizens become good warriors
  - c. Because **Poetry cripples** the **mind** and make citizens imitate ideas without understanding them
  - d. Because Plato wanted the philosopher to rule
  
2. **Aristotle** defines “**plot**” as:
  - a. The story of a tragedy
  - b. The events that lead to the climax
  - c. The resolution of the conflict in tragedy
  - d. The **cause-effect** sequence in which the events of a **tragedy** are presented to the **audience**
  
3. Which **Roman author** compared the process of writing **good plays** and **poems** to the process that **bees** go through in the production of honey?
  - a. **Seneca**
  - b. Cicero
  - c. Quintilian
  - d. Horace

## الواجب الثاني

1 . The **Formalist** school was not interested in the **psychology** and **biography** of the author, or in the **politics** of literature or the readers' reactions because:

A. They wanted **establish** literary **scholarship** as a **distinct** and **autonomous** field of **study**

B. They wanted to separate psychology from literature

C. They wanted to create a new market

D. The psychology and biography of the author was becoming boring

2 . Who said: "The **subject** of literary **scholarship** is **not literature** in its totality but literariness (**literaturnost**)", i.e., that which makes of a given work a work of literature."

A. Vladimir Propp

B. **Roman Jakobson**

C. Viktor Shklovsky

D. Boris Eichenbaum

3. How **many functions** did **Vladimir Propp** establish in the **Morphology** of the **Folktale**, and how **many types**?

A. 7 functions and 31 types

B. **31 functions** and **7 types**

C. functions and 20 types ٢٠

D. functions and 10 types ١٠

## الواجب الثالث

1. **Structuralism** in literature is a **continuation** of the work of

- A. Renaissance Humanism
  - B. Marxist criticism
  - C. **Russian Formalism**
  - D. Traditional criticism
- 

2. **Structuralism** is **not interested** in the **interpretation** of literature, it is interested in

- A. The spirituality of literature
  - B. The consumption of literature
  - C. The magic of literature
  - D. **The structures of literature**
- 

3. **Gerard Genette** explains that **traditional** criticism confuses under “**Point of View**”:

- A- **The question of “who sees?” and the question of “who speaks?”**
  - B- The question of “who writes?” and the question of “who tells?”
  - C- The question of “who writes?” and the question of “who reads?”
  - D- The question of the author with the question of the narrator
- 

4. **Roland Barthes** calls for the “**Death of the Author**” because:

- A- He hates the author
- B- He wants to liberate the author
- C- He wants the reader to have more freedom to interpret the text
- D- **He wants to create competition between the author and the critic**

## اسئلة اختبارات

### الأختبار النهائي لمادة النقد الأدبي - ابو جنى و Randz

#### ٤٨ سؤال

(1) "The **subject** of literary **science**," according to **Roman Jakobson**, "is **not literature** but..."

- A. Grammar
- B. Metaphor
- C. Literary Style
- D. **Literariness**

(2) **Structuralist** criticism continues the **work** of:

- A. **Formalism**
- B. Symbolism
- C. Linguistics
- D. Marxism

(3) In **his study** of **fairy tales**, **Vladimir Propp** established:

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

(4) How **many Actants** are there in the **Actantial Model**?

- A. Sixteen
- B. Thirty
- C. **Six**
- D. Twenty-one

(5) What discipline or **school** of **criticism** did **A.J. Greimas** belong to?

- A. Linguist
- B. **Structuralism**
- C. Marxism
- C. Formalism

**(6) Who developed the Actantial Model?**

- A. Michel Foucault
- B. A.J. Greimas**
- C. Gerard Genette
- D. Roland Barthes

**(7) Who wrote "The Death of the Author"?**

- A. Michel Foucault
- B. Jacques Derrida
- C. Roland Barthes**
- D. Mikhail Bakhtin

**(8) "The death of the Author" asks the reader to:**

- A. Kill the author
- B. Reestablish the importance of the author
- C. Dismiss the author from the analysis of literature**
- D. Disrespect the author

**(9) How does Gerard Genette define the "Time of the Story"?**

- A. An imaginary time
- B. Any past time
- C. The time of the Narration
- D. The time in which the story happens**

**(10) The "Time Zero", according to Gerard Genette, is:**

- A. The time in which the story is being told**
- B. The time in which the story happens
- C. An ideal time
- D. An impossible time

**(11) Vladimir Propp develops his 31 functions in order to apply them on:**

- A. Literature
- B. Novels
- C. Folktales**
- D. Short stories

**(12) What types of literature does the Actantial Model apply on?**

- A. Plays
- B. All literature**
- C. Short stories
- D. Films

**(13) What is the definition of the "Plot" in Aristotle's theory of Tragedy?**

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

**(14) The question of "Voice" for Gerard Genette, is about:**

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

**(15) The question of "focalization" for Gerard Genette, is about:**

- A. Who participates in the action?
- B. Who **sees** the action?
- C. Who narrates the actions?
- D. The audience

**(16) How does Gerard Genette define the "time of the narrative"?**

- A. The time in which the story happens
- B. The **time in which the story is narrated**
- C. The time in which the story is read
- D. An imaginary time

**(17) When does an Analepsis happen?**

- A. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the **past**
- B. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the future
- C. When there is a flashback
- D. When there is a time gap in the narrative

**(18) When does a Prolepsis happen?**

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- B. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the **future**
- C. When there is a flashback
- D. When there is a time gap in the narrative

**(19) When does an Anachronies happen?**

- A. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the past
- B. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the future
- C. When the narrative is chronological
- D. When there is a **time gap in the narrative**

**(20) Who wrote "What is an Author"?**

- A. **Michel Foucault**
- B. Roland Bathes
- C. Jacques Derrida
- D. Vladimir Propp

**(21) Dante considered language to be:**

- A. **Divinely instituted**
- B. Created by men
- C. Created by the governments
- D. Created by chance

(22) **Lorenzo Valla** considered language to be:

- A. Divinely instituted
- B. **Created by men**
- C. Created by the governments
- D. Created by chance

(23) 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

(24) **Humanist theories of imitation** ....

- A. **Continued Roman theories of imitation**
- B. Perfected Roman theories of imitation
- C. Departed from Roman theories of imitation
- D. Continued Greek theories of imitation

(25) **Formalism rejected** the distinction between:

- A. Literature and reality
- B. **Form and content**
- C. Literature and criticism
- D. Poetry and Prose

(26) 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 aristocracy

(27) The **literary culture of Ancient Rome** can be described as:

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

(28) What did **Roman author** use **poetry and literature** for?

- A. **To improve eloquence and sing national glories**
- B. To sell books and fight unemployment
- C. To entertain the emperor and the masses
- D. To educate children and entertain adults

(29) The concept "**Logocentrism**" was **developed** by:

- A. **Post-structuralists**
- B. Structuralists
- C. Formalists

## D. Greeks

(30) Why is Western literature and criticism connected to classical Greek and Roman cultures?

- A. They share the same taste in literature
- B. They share the same religion
- C. Western literature is a recreation, a revival of classical literature
- D. Western literature borrows mythology from the literature of classical antiquity

(31) Roman writers felt inferior to Greek culture because:

- A. The Greeks had a bigger empire
- B. The Greek culture was easy to understand
- C. Roman was superior to Greece militarily, but inferior culturally
- D. It was easier to become famous in Greece than in Rome

(32) Recent history is showing that the Renaissance started in:

- A. In al-Andalus in the 11th century
- B. In Germany in the 19th century
- C. Paris in the 8th Paris
- D. In New York in the 20th century

(33) The books of ancient Greece were translated back into Latin from:

- A. Russian sources
- B. Jewish sources
- C. Greek sources
- D. Arabic sources

(34) Who made the distinction between Mimesis and Diegesis?

- A. Plato
- B. Cicero
- C. Aristotle
- D. Ibn Rushd

(35) Why did Plato ban the poet from the city?

- A. He was jealous
- B. He doesn't like entertainment
- C. Poetry cripples the mind
- D. Poetry is not good for health

(36) "And narration," says Plato, can proceed by:

- A. Imitation
- B. Narration
- C. Imitation or narration or a mixture of the two
- D. By indirect speech

(37) Plato analyzed poetry as an imitation in his dialogue.



- A. Phaedrus
- B. Sophist
- C. Ian
- D. Republic

(38) What did Aristotle write?

- A. Drama
- B. Poetry
- C. Speeches
- D. Philosophical works

(39) In which one of the following books did Aristotle analyze tragedy?

- A. Rhetoric
- B. Politics
- C. Poetics
- D. Metaphysics

(40) Tragedy was defined as "an imitation of an action" by:

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

(41) According to Aristotle, pity and fear are caused by:

- A. Horror movies
- B. Novels
- C. Poetry
- D. Tragedy

(42) According to Aristotle, tragedy has:

- A. Six parts
- B. Twelve parts
- C. Twenty parts
- D. Thirty parts

(43) A good plot, says Aristotle, should have:

- A. Entertainment
- B. Music and dance
- C. Beginning, middle and an end
- D. More than one story

(44) Formalism defined its project as the study of literature:

- A. From a scientific and objective perspective
- B. From a religious perspective
- C. From a political perspective
- D. From an economic perspective

**(45) Which school of criticism developed the concept of "Defamiliarization"?**

- A. Greek and Roman critics
- B. French Structuralism
- C. Post-structuralism
- D. Russian Formalism

**(46) Russian Formalists wanted to:**

- A. Promote Russian literature
- B. Translate Russian literature
- C. Develop a science of literature
- D. Mix science and literature

**(47) Vladimir Propp was a Russian Formalist who studies:**

- A. Novels
- B. Fairy Tales
- C. Plays
- D. Short stories

**(48) In his study of fairy tales, Vladimir Propp established:**

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

## أيضاً اسئلة اختبارات

٢٥ سؤال اختبارات الترم ما قبل الماضي تقريبا شهر ٢٠١٣/٤ م د.  
فوزي سليسلي

منقول عن الاخت / سر البسمة  
عمل وتجميع الاخت / كومي

1/ “[A] **man who follows another** not only finds nothing; **he is not even looking.**” .. who is say it :

a-Horace

b-Quintilian

c-Seneca

2/ “**Captive Greece** took its wild conqueror **captive**”..who is say it:

a-Horace

b-Quintilian

c-Seneca

3/ what is **famous dialogue** by **Plato**:

a-**the Republic**

b-Poetics

c-Political

4 / Who **makes** the very **important** distinction :between **Mimesis** and **Diagesis**

a-Napoleon

b-Aristotle

c-Plato

5/ What does mean the “fine arts” in the modern sense:

a-human activities painting, architecture, sculpture, music and poetry

b-human activities painting and poetry

c-literature

6/ what kind of poetry did the Greeks have:

a-“literature” or “art

b-Art

c-uses the word “poetry

7/ which interest Books of the Republic

a-Book III and Book X

b-Book VI

c-Book IIV

8/ Structuralism in literature is a continuation of the work of

a-Renaissance Humanism

b-Marxist criticism

c-Russian Formalism

9/ Structuralism is not interested in the interpretation of literature, it is interested in

a-The consumption of literature

b-The magic of literature

c-The structures of literature

10/ Why did plato ban poetry and poet from the city:

a-Poetry Cripples the Mind

b-wanted the philosopher to rule

c-Poetry doesn't help citizens

11/what is famous book by Aristotle:

**a-Poetics**

**b-Political**

**c-Republic**

**12/Aristotle defines plot as:**

**a-a cause-effect sequence of events**

**b-the story of tragedy**

**c-the events that lead to climax**

**13/Qualities of Good plots are :**

**a-Neither end nor middle**

**b-Beginning**

**c-a whole," with a beginning, middle, and end.**

**14/The end of the tragedy is**

**a-katharsis**

**b-nothing**

**c-pleasure**

**15/Quintilian is :**

**a-Poet**

**b-Institutio Oratoria.**

**c-Dramatic**

**16/When is the Formalist Movement emerge :**

**a-20<sup>th</sup>**

**b-19<sup>th</sup>**

**c-16<sup>th</sup>**

**17/What's Time Zero :**

**a-The time of the story**

b-The story

c-Narration

18/The Death of the Author .. who wrote it :

a-Roland Barthes

b-Michel Foucault

c-Gerard Genette

18/Michel Foucault .. wrote :

a-What is an Author?

b-Poetics

c-The Death of the Author

19/Subject – Object .. what's mean :

a-The axis of desire

b-The axis of power

c-The axis of transmission

20/Helper – Opponent .. what's mean:

a-The axis of desire

b-The axis of power

c-The axis of transmission

21/Sender – Receiver .. what's mean:

a-The axis of desire

b-The axis of power

c-The axis of transmission

22/How many components in Greimas: The Actantial Model Origins :

a-Six

b-Eight

c-Five

23/: The Actantial Model Origins bases on theory of

a- **Vladimir Propp**

b- **Michel Foucault**

c- **Quintilian**

**24/Poststructuralism** was:

a- They wanted to create a new market

b- **rebellion** against' **structuralism**

c- **Traditional school**

**25/How many functions** did **Vladimir Propp** establish in the **Morphology** of the **Folktale**, and how many type?

a- **31 functions** and **7 types**

b- **20 functions** and **20 types**

c- **10 functions** and **10 types**

هذه ما هي إلا مقتطفات للتوبيه ع بعض النقاط التي جاءت في الاختبار ولا تغني عن المحتوى ..

أتمنى لكم الفائدة

موفقين

تجميع و عمل : **كومي**



رابط فيه المحتوى مترجم الاخت

ANASF:

<http://www.e1500.com/vb/t52063.html>

بالتوفيق للجميع

انور دوح / طالب ١٤٢٨

