

1. When Roman poet Horace Said : "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive" he was expressing :
- Pride
 - Inferiority**
 - Hate
 - Love
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2. Who said: "No past life has been lived to lend us glory, and that which has existed before us is not ours" ?
- Cicero
 - Horace
 - Seneca**
 - Quintilian
-
3. Who said: "[A] man who follows another not only finds nothing; he is not even looking"?
- Cicero
 - Horace
 - Seneca**
 - Quintilian
-
4. The Romans so desperately wanted to imitate the Greeks and so constantly failed to match them
- Because the Romans were illiterate
 - Because imitation cannot produce originality**
 - Because the Greeks were impossible to imitate
 - Because the Romans were poor imitators
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5. The period at the end of middle Ages is called the " Renaissance " because across Europe people wanted:
- To study Chinese poetry
 - To revive the Greek language
 - To revive the Egyptian hieroglyphs
 - To revive Greek and Roman learning**
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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?
- Canada and the United State
 - France and England
 - China and Japan
 - Greek and Roman**
-
7. European writers and artists thought that were imitating the classical cultures of Greek and Roman. In reality they imitated mostly:
- The Greeks
 - The Romans**
 - The French
 - The Italians

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
-
9. Who said: "And narration may 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 traditions? How does this society transmit its knowledge and customs and traditions to the younger generation?
- A. By using drawing
 - 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 character
 - 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:
- A. The most authoritative book in philosophy
 - B. The most authoritative book in linguistics
 - C. 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 kinds being found in separate parts of the play; in the form of action, not of narrative; with incidents arousing pity and fear, where with to accomplish its **katharsis** of such emotion

- A. Plato in the *Republic*
 - B. Plato in the *Gorgias*
 - C. Aristotle in the *Poetics***
 - D. Aristotle in the *Politics*
-

16. Tragedy is the “imitation of an action (*mimesis*) according to:

- A. The laws of literary criticism
 - B. The laws of probability or necessity**
 - C. The laws of the government
 - D. The laws of theater and drama
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17. What, according to Aristotle, arouses pity and fear?

- A. Epic poem
 - B. Novels
 - C. Films
 - D. Tragedies**
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18. The plot, according to Aristotle, must be “a whole,” with :

- A. A happy ending for comedy and an unhappy ending for tragedy
 - B. A beginning, middle, and end**
 - C. A good deal of entertainment
 - D. An adventure story
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19. According to Karl Marx, history is made up of two main forces:

- A. Government and people
 - B. Base and superstructure**
 - C. Culture and economy
 - D. Capital and industry
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20. According to Karl Marx, Art and Literature are:

- A. Commodities and consumer products**
 - B. Means of entertainment
 - C. Material for education
 - D. Philosophical products
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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

22. " Classical Marxism " refer to the work of :

- A. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- B. Early Western Marxists
- C. Late Marxists
- D. The Frankfurt school

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

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

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

26. The prefix 'post' in poststructuralism mean primarily that it is :

- A. Critical of Formalism
- B. Critical of Structuralism
- C. Critical of Marxism
- D. Critical Deconstruction

27. Formalist 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 of the literary text

28. One of the most important distinction that the Formalist proposed was :

- A. Between prose and poetry
- B. Between metaphor and metonymies
- C. Between form and content
- D. Between poetic language and ordinary language

29. Formalist defined "literariness" as the maximum foregrounding of:
- A. The figures of speech
 - B. The intensions of the author
 - C. The utterance**
 - D. The form
-
30. According to Roman Jackson and the Formalist , what is it that literature should reduce to a minimum?
- A. The intentions of the author
 - B. The metaphor
 - C. The poetic function
 - D. The communicative function**
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31. For Michel Foucault , the " author function " refer to :
- A. The author
 - B. The narrator
 - C. An imaginary person that readers
 - D. A set of assumptions governing the productions , circulation ,classification and consumption of texts**
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32. The study Russian fairytales allowed Valdimir Propp to develop his theory of :
- A. The Morphology of the Folktale**
 - B. The Actantial model
 - C. Fairytale Formalism
 - D. Fairytale Structuralism
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33. In literary studies , Structuralism is interested primarily in :
- A. Investigating the structures and conventions of literary texts .**
 - B. Interpreting literary text and analyzing their contexts
 - C. Interpreting literary styles and tropes
 - D. Investigating readers ' attitudes to literary texts .
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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
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35. Barthes reminds the reader that the idea of the "author" is :
- A. A modern inventions**
 - B. An ancient inventions
 - C. A medieval inventions
 - D. An French inventions
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36. Gerard Genette calls all irregularities in the time of narration :
- A. Foregrounding
 - B. Foreshadowing
 - C. Anachronies**
 - D. Flashbacks

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 the 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 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 Mabark, 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
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50- What kind of literature does Greimas' Actantial Model apply on?

- A. Historical literature
- B. All literature
- C. Fairy tales
- D. Plays