

1. The distinction Mimesis-Diegesis is comparable to the distinction :

- A. Showing and telling
- B. Thinking and writing
- C. Teaching and studying
- D. Performing and watching

عرض وقول

المحاكاة (ديجيز) مقارنة للتمييز

2. The Greek term for 'art' and its Latin equivalent (arts) refer to what

- A. Fine Arts
- B. Sciences
- C. Crafts
- D. Crafts and sciences

الحرف والعلوم

المصطلح اليوناني للفن واللاتينية لنفس الكلمة تشير إلى

3. Aristotle defined tragedy as "an imitation of"

- A. Poetry
- B. Drama
- C. An action
- D. Painting

الفاعل - اجراء

ارسطو عرف التراجيديا على انها تقليد / محاكاة

4. According to Aristotle , the plot should have

- A. Characters , setting and themes
- B. A Beginning , a middle and an end
- C. High born and low born character
- D. A chorus and hero speaking in poetry

مقدمة ووسط ونهاية

حسب ارسطو الحبكة يجب ان تحتوي

5. what should be arranged ,according to Aristotle , into a cause?

- A. The plot
- B. The setting
- C. The hero's biography
- D. The love story in the play

الحبكة

ما ينبغي ترتيبه، وفقا لأرسطو، إلى قضية؟

6. Horace's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is titled :

- A. Poetics
- B. The Republic
- C. Institutio Rhetorica
- D. Ars Poetica

ارس بوتيكيا

تحت عنوان أطروحة هوراس الشهيرة في الشعر والخطابة

7. Quintilian's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is titled

- A. Poetics
- B. The Republic
- C. Institutio Oratoria
- D. Ars Poetica

الشهيرة في الشعر والخطابة Quintilian تحت عنوان أطروحة

Oratoria : المؤسسة

8. How does a society , in the absence of the system of writing , preserve its knowledge and traditions ? How does it transmit this knowledge and tradition to the younger generation ?

- A. Through religion
- B. Through poetry
- C. Through education
- D. Through science

خلال الشعر

كيف يمكن للمجتمع، في حالة عدم وجود نظام الكتابة، والحفاظ على المعرفة وتقاليدته؟ كيف نقل هذه المعرفة والتقاليد إلى الجيل الأصغر سنا؟

9. Oral poetry is a communal experience ,but literature is :

- A. An inter-communal experience
- B. An interaction between a reader and book
- C. A national experience
- D. A national performance

التفاعل بين القارئ والكتاب

الشعر الشفوي هي تجربة جماعية، ولكن الأدب هو

10. Plato analyzes poetry from the perspective of style and content to prove that it is :

- A. Educational
- B. Rich and rewarding
- C. Dangerous
- D. Harmless

خطير

أفلاطون يحلل الشعر من وجهة نظر من حيث الأسلوب والمحتوى لإثبات أنه

11. In Narrative Discourse , Gerard Genette calls the time in which the story is told

- A. The time of the narrative
- B. The time of the story
- C. The time of the action
- D. The time of the reading

زمن السرد

يدعو Genette في السرد الخطاب، جيرارد في الوقت الذي يروي قصة

انا كورنيز يحدث حسب جيرارد جنتي عندما

12. Anachronies , according to Gerard Genette, happen when:

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

يتوقف سرد الترتيب الزمني لتحقيق أحداث أو معلومات من (ماضي الوقت صفر) أو من المستقبل (من الساعة صفر

13. A analepses happen ,according to Gerard Genette ,when:

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

يتوقف سرد الترتيب الزمني لتحقيق أحداث أو معلومات من المستقبل أو الماضي من الساعة الصفر

يتوقف سرد الترتيب الزمني لتحقيق أحداث أو معلومات من مستقبل الساعة الصفر

بروبليز يحدث حسب جيرارد جنتي عندما

14. Prolepses happen ,according to Gerard Genette, when:

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

15. According to Gerard Genette , "Zero Focalization" in a narrative is a situation in which

- A. The character knows more than the narrator
- B. The character knows as much as the narrator
- C. The character knows less than the narrator
- D. The character doesn't know anything

صفر تبؤر " في الرواية هو الوضع الذي " Genette وفقا لجيرارد

الشخصية تعرف اقل من الراوي

16. According to Gerard Genette , "Internal Focalization" in a narrative is a situation which

- A. The character knows more than the narrator
- B. The character knows as much as the narrator
- C. The character knows less than the narrator
- D. The character doesn't know anything

وفقا لجيرارد "تبؤر الداخلية" في الرواية هو الوضع الذي

الشخصية تعرف مثل الراوي

17. According to Gerard Genette , " External Focalization" in a narrative is a situation which

- A. The character knows more than the narrator
- B. The character knows as much as the narrator
- C. The character knows less than the narrator
- D. The character doesn't know anything

وفقا لجيرارد التبؤر الخارجي في الرواية

الشخصية تعرف اكثر الراوي

18. According to Marxist criticism, Literary products (novels ,plays, poems ,etc) understood ...

- A. Outside of the economic conditions of their time
- B. Outside the text
- C. Outside the country in which they were produced
- D. Outside the author's life

ووفقا لالنقد الماركسي، المنتجات الأدبية (الروايات، والمسرحيات، والقصائد، الخ) فهم

خارج من الظروف الاقتصادية من وقتهم

19. People's consciousness, according to Karl Marx , is determined by

- A. Their university education
- B. Their culture
- C. Their family uprising
- D. Their material conditions

.... وعي الناس، وفقا لكارل ماركس، يتم تحديدها من قبل

ظروفهم المادية

20. According to Roland Barthes criticism should assume that

- A. The author is in charge and in control the meaning of the text
- B. The author is not in charge and in control the meaning of the text
- C. The critic is in charge and in control the meaning of the text
- D. The critic is not in charge and in control the meaning of the text

وفقا لرولان بارت الانتقادات ينبغي يفترض أن

المؤلف ليس مسؤول وفي السيطرة على معنى الاختبار

21. From the 16 th to the 20 th centuries , western drama ,poetry , literary criticism , art , education, Politics, fashion, sculpture were All produced in imitation of

- A. France
- B.England
- C. Classical antiquity
- D. China

العصور الكلاسيكية القديمة

٢١. من ال ١٦ وحتى القرن ال ٢٠، والدراما الغربي والشعر والنقد الأدبي، والفن، والتعليم، والسياسة، والأزياء، والنحت وجميع تنتج في تقليد

22. Who said "No past life has been lived to lend us glory, and that which has exis ted beforeus is not curs" ?

- A. Cicero
- B. Horace
- C. Seneca
- D. Quintilian

سينكا

من قال "لقد عاش لا حياة الماضي لتقدم لنا مجد، وتلك التي كانت موجودة قبل الولايات المتحدة ليست الأوغاد"؟

23. Who said "Captive Greece took its wild conguer or conqctive". ?

- A. Cicero
- B. Horace
- C. Seneca
- D. Quintilian

هوراس

قال "الذين أخذ الأسير اليونان اعتزامي الفاتح البرية لها". ؟

24. Who said "A man who follows another not only finds nothing: he is looking “?

- A. Cicero
- B. Horace
- C. Seneca
- D. Quintilian

سينكا

الذي قال "إن الرجل الذي يلي آخر ليس فقط يجد شيئاً: انه يبحث"؟

25. The west's relationship with Greece and Roma is .

- A. Rich and productive
- B. Contradictory and ambivalent
- C. Weak and superficial
- D. clear and ambiguous

متناقضة ومتناقضة

علاقة الغرب مع اليونان وروما هي

26. The Romans were unsatisfied with their attempt to imitate

- A. Imitation cannot produce originality
- B. The Romans were poor translator
- C. The Romans were poor imitator
- D. The Greek culture was complex

الرومان كانوا غير راضين مع محاولة لتقليد

التقليد لا يمكن ان تنتج الأصالة

27. In Roman culture , poems , plays and rhostrical spread were standard :

- A. superstore propaganda
- B. Foreign culture
- C. National Moments
- D. Finite culture

الآثار الوطنية

في الثقافة الرومانية، والقصائد والمسرحيات وانتشار rhostrical كان معيار: متجر

28. Poetry ,says Plato is dangerous and might to be banned from the state because :

- A. Poetry cripples the imagination
- B. Poetry cripples the mind**
- C. Poetry cripples the body
- D. Poetry cripples the education system

الشعر يثقل العقل

الشعر، يقول بلوتو أمر خطير ويمكن أن يتم منعه من الدولة للأسباب التالية

29. Mimesis-Diegesis is a literary distinction that was the first formulated by

- A. Plato**
- B. Aristotle
- C. Quintilian
- D. Horace

افلاطون

المحاكاة (ديجيز) التمييز الأدبي من كان وضعها بواسطة

30. The distinction Mimesis and Diegesis refers to :

- A. The difference between the use of metaphor and similes
- B. The distinction between poetry and drama
- C. The difference between the use of first person singular and third person singular**
- D. The difference between the narrative and the dramatic mode

Diegesis التمييز تشير المحاكاة و

31. Who wrote following passage and where?

الفرق بين استخدام الشخص الأول الشخص المفرد والمفرد الثالث

“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, wherewith to accomplish its katharsis of such emotions. . . . Every Tragedy, therefore, must have six parts, which parts determine its quality—namely, Plot, Characters, Diction, Thought, Spectacle, Melody.”

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

ارسطو في شاعرية

من كتب هذه القطعة واين ؟

32. Medieval and Renaissance authors like Dante considered language to be

- A. Human creation
- B. A divine creation**
- C. A government creation
- D. A product of chance

الخلق الإلهي

الكتاب في العصور الوسطى وعصر النهضة مثل دانتي تعتبر لغة أن تكون

33. In the Renaissance ,Lorenzo ,Valla broke with tradition and considered

- A. Human creation**
- B. A divine creation
- C. A government creation
- D. A product of chance

خلق الانسان

عصر النهضة، لورينزو، الدفاعات كسر للتقاليد ويعتبر

34. Renaissance humanists relied heavily on theories of imitation that were developed

- A. In Rome
- B. In Greece
- C. In France
- D. In England

في روما

اعتمد إنسانية النهضة بشكل كبير على نظريات التقليد التي تم تطويرها

35. Formalists proposed to make a distinction:

- A. Between prose and poetry
- B. Between dramatic language and poetic language
- C. Between ordinary language and poetic language
- D. Between literary language and technical language

اقترحت الشكليون أن نميز

بين اللغة العادية واللغة الشعرية

36. "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

تتمثل Mukarovsk ، وفقا لجان "Literariness"

الحد الأقصى foregrounding من الكلام

37. In poetry, said Jakobson ,the communicative function should be:

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

تقلل الى الحد الأدنى

شعر حزين جاكوبسون، وينبغي أن تكون وظيفة تواصلية

38. Structuralism emerged in the 1960s and used as its foundation the literary of criticism?

- A. Humanism
- B. Formalism
- C. Marxism
- D. Post-structuralism

الشكلية

وتستخدم ظهرت البنيوية في ١٩٦٠ كأساس لها الأدبية من النقد؟

39. Structuralism wanted to study literature.....

- A. From a strictly literary perspective
- B. From a strictly dramatic perspective
- C. From a strictly scientific perspective
- D. From a strictly Marxist perspective

أراد البنيوية لدراسة الأدب

من منظور علمي بحث

40. In Narrative Discourse, Gerard Genette calls the time in

- A. The time of the narrative
- B. The time of the story
- C. The time of the action
- D. The time of reading

الوقت من القصة

يدعو Genette في السرد الخطاب، جيرارد مرة في

41. Barthes wants to celebrate the death of the author in order to the literature discovers :
- A. The criteria and the philosopher
 B. The real behavior of the character
 C. **The reader and writing**
 D. The behavior of the author
- بارت يريد الاحتفال وفاة المؤلف وذلك ليكتشف الأدب القارئ والكتابة

42. Michel Foucault rejects the notion of the "author" altogether and talks instead the "author function " which he defines as :
- A. A set of beliefs governing the writing and publishing of texts
 B. A set of beliefs governing the reading , teaching and criticism of texts
 C. A set of beliefs governing the classification and consumption of texts
 D. **A set of beliefs governing the production , circulation , classification and consumption of texts**
- ميشال فوكو يرفض مفهوم "الكاتب" تماما والمحدثات بدلا من ذلك على "وظيفة الكاتب" الذي يعرف على هناك مجموعة من المعتقدات التي تحكم إنتاج وتداول وتصنيف واستهلاك النصوص

43. Post-structuralism was a critical and comprehensive response to the basic assumption of:
- A. Marxism
 B. Formalism
 C. Deconstruction
 D. **structuralism**
- كان في مرحلة ما بعد البنيوية استجابة حاسمة وشاملة للافتراض الأساسي ل: البنيوية

44. To understand a text, Post-structuralism studies :
- A. **The systems of knowledge which interacted to produce the text**
 B. The systems of metaphors which interacted to produce the text
 C. The political systems which interacted to produce the text
 D. The structure assumptions of the author
- لفهم النص، ودراسات ما بعد البنيوية: نظم المعرفة التي تتفاعل لإنتاج النص

45. The concept of "self" a singular and coherent entity for poststructural
- A. Crucial for understanding texts
 B. **A fictional construct**
 C. Constitutive of the meaning of texts
 D. Old fashioned but still relevant to modern criticism
- مفهوم "الذات" كيان فريد ومتماسك لا لبنيوية بناء خيالية

46. An actant ,says Greimas, is :
- A. An extrapolation of the stylistic features of a narrative
 B. An extrapolation of the deep meaning of a narrative
 C. An extrapolation of the phonetic features of a narrative
 D. **An extrapolation of the syntactic structure of a narrative**
- ، يقول غريماس، هو actant استقراء للبنية التركيبية للرواية

47. European writers, says Richard Mabarak, knew Greek works
- A. From German translators
 B. Directly by reading them
 C. **Through the praise of Roman Latin authors**
 D. From Arab translators
- الكتاب الأوروبيين، يقول ريتشارد Mabarak ، عرف الأعمال اليونانية من خلال الثناء من المؤلفين

48. History, according to Karl Marx, is made up of two.... material conditions of life and the superstructure,

- A. Ideology and consciousness
- B. Art and literature
- C. Popular culture and television
- D. Education and culture

أيديولوجية والوعي

التاريخ، وفقا لكارل ماركس، تتكون من اثنين الظروف المادية للحياة والبنية الفوقية،

49. The idea that "there is no pre-discursive reality a discourse" is attributed to which school of criticism.?

- A. Formalism
- B. Structuralism
- C. Post-Structuralism
- D. Marxism

ما بعد البنيوية

discursive- ويعزى فكرة أنه "لا يوجد واقع قبل خطاب" إلى المدرسة التي من الانتقادات؟

50. Greimas ,Actantial Model can be applied on ...

- A. Specify types of literature
- B. All Literature
- C. Heroic
- D. Dramatic literature

كل الادب

Actantial غريماس، ويمكن تطبيقها ... النموذجي بشأن