

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
أسئلة اختبار النقد الأدبي الفصل الأول للعام 1435-1436 هـ.د. فوزي سليسلي  
[أسئلة اختبار - النقد الأدبي - د. فوزي سليسلي]

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

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**

3) Aristotle defined tragedy as "an imitation of ....."

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

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

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

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

- A. Poetics
- **B. The Republic**

- C. Institutio Rhetorica

- **D. Ars Poetica**

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

- A. Poetics

- B. The Republic

- **C. Institutio Oratoria**

- D. Ars Poetica

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

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

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

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

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 .

13) A analepses happen ,according to Gerard Gennete ,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

14) Prolepses happen ,according to Gerard Gennete, 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 Genete ,"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 knows anything

16) According to Gerard Genete ,"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 knows anything

17) According to Gerard Genete ," 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

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

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**

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

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

22) Who said "No past life has been lived to lend us glory, and that which has existed before is not ours" ?

- A. Cicero
- B. Horace
- **C. Seneca**

- D. Quintilian

23) Who said "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror or conquer". ?

- A. Cicero

- **B. Horace**

- C. Seneca

- D. Quintilian

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

- A. Cicero

- B. Horace

- **C. Seneca**

- D. Quintilian

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

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

27) In Roman culture , poems , plays and rhetorical spread were standard :

- A. superstore propaganda

- B. Foreign culture

- **C. National Moments**

- D. Finite culture

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

29) Mimesis-Dieges is a literary distinction that was the first formulated by

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

30) The distinction Mimesis and Diagesis 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

31) Who wrote following passage and where? "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

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

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

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

- **A. In Rome**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**

43) Post-structuralism was a critical and comprehensive response to the basic assumption of:

- A. Marxism
- B. Formalism
- C. Deconstruction
- **D. structuralism**

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

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

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**

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

48) History, according to Karl Mavx, 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

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

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

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