

1) When Roman poet Horace Said : "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive" he was expressing :

- A. Pride
- **B. Inferiority**
- C. Hate
- D. Love

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

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

3) Who said: "[A] man who follows another not only finds nothing; he is not even looking"?

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

4) The Romans so desperately wanted to imitate the Greeks and so constantly failed to match them

- A. Because the Romans were illiterate
- **B. Because imitation cannot produce originality**
- C. Because the Greeks were impossible to imitate
- D. Because the Romans were poor imitators

5) The period at the end of middle Ages is called the " Renaissance " because across Europe people wanted:

- A. To study Chinese poetry
- B. To revive the Greek language
- C. To revive the Egyptian hieroglyphs
- **D. To revive Greek and Roman learning**

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?

- A. Canada and the United State
- B. France and England
- C. China and Japan
- **D. Greek and Roman**

7) European writers and artists thought that were imitating the classical cultures of Greek and Roman. In reality they imitated mostly:

- A. The Greeks
- **B. The Romans**
- C. The French
- D. 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**

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**

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**

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

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

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

17) What, according to Aristotle, arouses pity and fear?

- A. Epic poem
- B. Novels
- C. Films
- **D. Tragedies**

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

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

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

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**

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**

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

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 .

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

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

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

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

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

42) How many actants does Greimas's Actantial Model include ?

- A. Twenty- six

- B. Sixteen

- C. Thirty-six

- **D. Six**

43) What kind of literature does Greimas' Actantial Model apply on?

- A. Historical literature

- **B. All literature**

- C. Fairy tales

- D. Plays