

أسئلة اختبار النقد الأدبي

- (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
D. 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?**
- 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
- (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 Barthes
 - 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
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