أسئلة اختبار النقد الأدبي

(1) "The subject of literary science," according to Roman Jakobson, "is not literature but...

"إن موضوع العلم الأدبي"، وفقا لرومان ياكوبسون، "ليس الأدب ولكن ...

- A. Grammar
- B. Metaphor
- C. Literary Style
- D. <u>Literariness</u>
- (2) Structuralist criticism continues the work of:

نقد البنيوي يستمر عمل:

- A. Formalism شكلية
- B. Symbolism
- C. Linguistics
- D. Marxism
- (3) In his study of fairy tales, Vladimir Propp established:

فى دراسته من حكايات خرافية، مخصص لفلاديمير بروب أنشأ:

- A. Twenty character types
- B. Sixty character types
- C. Thirty-one character types
- D. Seven character types أنواع الشخصيات السبعة
- (4) How many Actants are therein the Actantial Model?

كم عدد Actantial وفيه من Actants نموذج؟

- A. Sixteen
- B. Thirty
- ستة C. Six
- D. Twenty-one

- (5) What discipline or school of criticism did A.J.Greimas belongto? ما الانضباط أو المدرسة من الانتقادات فعل AJGreimas belongto؟
- A. Linguist
- B. Structuralism البنيوية
- C. Marxism
- D. Formalism
- (6) Who developed the Actantial Model?

الذي طور Actantial نموذج؟

- A. Michel Foucault
- B. A.J. Greimas
- C. Gerard Gennette
- D. Roland Barthes
- (7) Who wrote"The Death of the Author"?

الذي كتب "موت المؤلف"؟

- A. Michel Foucault
- B. Jacques Derrida
- C. Roland Barthes
- D. Mikhail Bakhtin
- (8) "The death of the Author" asks the reader to:

"وفاة المؤلف" يسائل القارئ إلى:

- A. Kill the author
- B. Reestablish the importance of the author
- C. Dismiss the author from the analysis of literature فصل صاحب البلاغ
- D. Disrespect the author

- (9) How does Gerard Gennette define the Time of the Story"? کیف جیرارد Gennette تحدید "وقت القصة"؟
- A. An imaginary time
- B. Any past time
- C. The time of the Narration
- في الوقت الذي يحدث القصة D. The time in which the story happens
- (10) The "Time Zero", according to Gerard Gennette, is: هو: "الوقت صفر"، وفقا لجيرارد Genette، هو:
- A. The time in which the story is being told في الوقت الذي يجري قال
- 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:

مخصص لفلاديمير بروب تطور له 31 وظائف من أجل تطبيقها على:

- A. Literature
- B. Novels
- C. Folktales الحكايات الشعبية
- D. Short stories
- (12) What types of literature does the Actantial Model apply on? ما هي أنواع الأدب هل Actantial نموذج تطبيق على؟
- A. Plays
- B. All literature جميع الأدب
- C. Short stories
- D. Films

(13) What is the definition of the "Plot" in Aristotle's theory of Tragedy?

ما هو تعريف "المؤامرة" في نظرية أرسطو للمأساة؟

- A. The story of the play
- B. It is the sequence of events
- C. The cause-effect chain that connects the events سلسلة السببية التي
- D. The actions of the hero
- (14) The question of "Voice" for Gerard Gennette, is about: مسألة "صوت" لجيرارد Gennette، هو حول:
- A. Who sees the action?
- B. Who narrates the action? الذي يروي العمل؟
- C. Who witnesses the action?
- D. The audience
- (15) The question of "focalization" for Gerard Gennetee, is about: مسألة "تمركز" لجيرارد Gennetee، هو حول:
- A. Who participates in the action?
- B. Who sees the action? الذي يرى العمل؟
- C. Who narrates the actions?
- D. The audience
- (16) How does Gerard Gennette define the "time of the narrative"? كيف جيرارد Gennette تحديد "وقت السرد"؟
- A. The time in which the story happens
- B. The time in which the story is narrated في الوقت الذي روى القصة
- C. The time in which the story is read
- D. An imaginary time

(17) When does an Analepsis happen?

عندما لا أحد Analepsis يحدث؟

- A. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the past عندما يتوقف السرد لالتقاط بعض المعلومات من الماضي
- 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?

عندما يقوم تبكير الانتياب يحدث؟

- 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 عندما يتوقف السرد لالتقاط بعض المعلومات من المستقبل
- C. When there is a flashback
- D. When there is a time gap in the narratve
- (19) When does an Anachronous happen?

متى مفارقة تاريخية يحدث؟

- 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 عندما يكون هناك فجوة زمنية
- (20) Who wrote "What is an Author"?

الذي كتب "ما هو المؤلف"؟

- A. Michel Foucault
- B. Roland Bathes
- C. Jacques Derrida
- D. Vladimir Propp

(21) Dante considered language to be:

يعتبر دانتي اللغة أن تكون:

- A. Divinely instituted وضعت الهيا
- B. Created by men
- C. Created by the governments
- D. Created by chance
- (22) Lorenzo Valla considered language to be:

تعتبر لورنزو الدفاعات اللغة لتكون

- A. Divinely instituted
- B. Created by men تم إنشاؤها من قبل الرجال
- 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? ماذا النهضة الإنسانيين استخدامها لكسر احتكار اللاتينية على التعليم وتشجيع استخدام اللغات الأوروبية؟
- A. They used plays
- B. They used poems
- C. They used grammar books واستخدم الباحثون كتب القواعد
- D. Nothing. It happened by chance
- (24) Humanist theories of imitation...

النظريات الإنسانية التقليد

- A. Continued Roman theories of imitation النظريات الرومانية استمرار
- 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:

رفضت الشكلية التمييز بين:

- A. Literature and reality
- B. Form and content الشكل والمضمون
- C. Literature and criticism
- D. Poetry and Prose
- (26) The culture of Ancient Greece can be described as:

ويمكن وصف ثقافة اليونان القديمة على النحو التالي:

- A. A living culture ثقافة حية
- 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:

ويمكن وصف الثقافة الأدبية من روما القديمة على النحو التالى:

- A. A culture of books
- B. A culture of aristocracy
- C. A living culture
- D. A museum culture ثقافة المتحف
- (28) What did Roman author use poetry and literature for?

ما فعله مؤلف استخدام الروماني الشعر والأدب عنه؟

- A. To improve eloquence and sing national glories لتحسين بلاغة والغناء
- 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: وقد تم تطویر مفهوم "Logocentrism" من قبل:
- A. Post-structuralists ما بعد البنيويين
- 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 الأدب الغربي هو الترفيه، إحياء الأدب الكلاسيكي
- D. Western literature borrows mythology from the literature of classical antiquity
- (31) Roman writers felt inferior to Greek culture because: ورأى الكتاب الرومانية أدنى من الثقافة اليونانية للأسباب التالية:
- 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 كان الرومانية متفوقة على اليونان عسكريا، ولكن أقل شانا من الناحية الثقافية
- D. D. It was easier to become famous in Greece than in Rome
- (32) Recent history is showing that the Renaissance started in: التاريخ الحديث يظهر أن النهضة بدأت في:
- A. In Al-Andalus in the 11th century الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر
- 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:

ترجمت الكتب من اليونان القديمة مرة أخرى إلى اللاتينية من:

- A. Russian sources
- B. Jewish sources
- C. Greek sources
- D. Arabic sources المصادر العربية
- (34) Who made the distinction between Mimesis and Diegesis? الذي جعل التمييز بين التنكر البيئي وDiegesis؟
- A. Plato افلاطون
- B. Cicero
- C. Aristotle
- D. Ibn Rushd
- (35) Why did Plato ban the poet from the city?

لماذا أفلاطون حظر الشاعر من المدينة؟

- A. He was jealous
- B. He doesn't like entertainment
- C. Poetry cripples the mind الشعر يشل العقل
- 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 التقليد أو السرد أو خليط
- D. By indirect speech

(37) Plato analyzed poetry as an imitation in his dialogue.

أفلاطون تحليل الشعر كما تقليدا في حواره.

- A. Phaedrus
- B. Sophist
- C. lan
- P. Republic جمهورية
- ماذا كتب ارسطو؟ ?What did Aristotle write (38)
- A. Drama
- B. Poetry
- C. Speeches
- D. Philosophical works الأعمال الفلسفية
- (39) In which one of the following books did Aristotle analyze tragedy?

في أي واحد من الكتب التالية لم أرسطو تحليل المأساة؟

- A. Rhetoric
- B. Politics
- شاعرية C. Poetics
- D. Metaphysics
- (40) Tragedy was defined as "an imitation of an action" by:

تم تعريف مأساة بأنه "التقليد من العمل" حسب:

- A. Dryden
- B. Plato
- C. Horace
- ارسطو D. Aristotle
- (41) According to Aristotle, pity and fear are caused by:

وفقا لأرسطو، هي سبب الشفقة والخوف من قبل:

- A. Horror movies
- B. Novels
- C. Poetry
- مأساة D. Tragedy

(42) According to Aristotle, tragedy has:

وفقا لأرسطو، مأساة لها:

- ستة أجزاء 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 بداية ووسط ونهاية
- D. More than one story
- (44) Formalism defined its project as the study of literature:

- A. From a scientific and objective perspective من منظور علمي وموضوعي
- 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"?

المدرسة التي من الانتقادات وضعت مفهوم "Defamiliarization"؟

- A. Greek and Roman critics
- B. French Structuralism
- C. Post-structuralism
- D. Russian Formalism الروسية الشكلية
- (46) Russian Formalists wanted to:

أرادت الشكليون الروسية ل

- A. Promote Russian literature
- B. Translate Russian literature
- C. Develop a science of literature تطوير علم الأدب
- D. Mix science and literature

(47) Vladimir Propp was a Russian Formalist who studies:

كان مخصص لفلاديمير بروب لالشكلي الروسي الذي يدرس:

- A. Novels
- B. Fairy Tales حكايات خرافية
- C. Plays
- D. Short stories

(48) 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 أنواع الشخصيات السبع