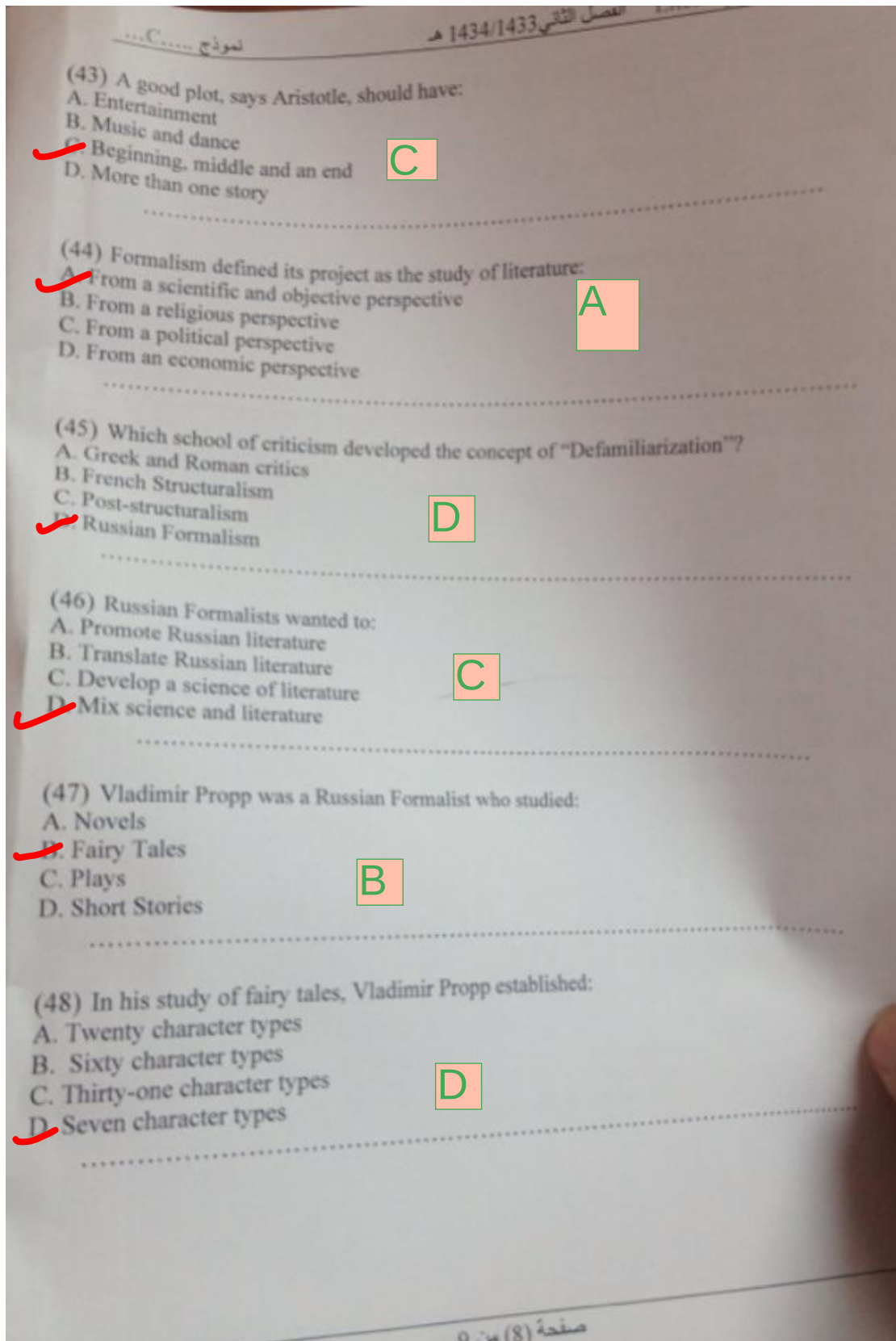




... نموذج ...
(37) Plato analyzed poetry as an imitation in his dialogue:

- A. *Phaedrus*
- B. *Sophist*
- C. *Ion*
- D. *Republic*

D

(38) What did Aristotle write?

- A. Drama
- B. Poetry
- C. Speeches
- D. Philosophical works

D

(39) In which one of the following books did Aristotle analyze tragedy?

- A. *Rhetoric*
- B. *Politics*
- C. *Poetics*
- D. *Metaphysics*

C

(40) Tragedy was defined as "an imitation of an action" by:

- A. Dryden
- B. Plato
- C. Horace
- D. Aristotle

D

(41) According to Aristotle, pity and fear are caused by

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

D

(42) According to Aristotle, tragedy has:

- A. Six parts
- B. Twelve parts
- C. Twenty parts
- D. Thirty parts

A

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نموذج C

(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. Rome 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 century
- 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

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نموذج C

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 the aristocracy

.....

27) The literary culture of Ancient Rome can be described as:

- A. A culture of books
- B. A culture of the aristocracy
- C. A living culture
- D. A museum culture

.....

28) What did Roman authors 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 culture?

- 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

.....

(19) When do 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

C

(20) Who wrote "What is an Author?"

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

A

(21) Dante considered language to be:

- ☒ A. Divinely instituted
- B. Created by men
- C. Created by governments
- D. Created by chance

A

(22) Lorenzo Valla considered language to be:

- A. Divinely instituted
- ☒ B. Created by men
- C. Created by governments
- D. Created by chance

B

(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

C

(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

A

كله

نموذج ...C...

(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

C

(14) The question of "Voice," according to Gerard Genette, is about:

- A. Who sees the action?
- ☒ B. Who narrates the action?
- C. Who witnesses the action?
- D. The audience

B

(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 action?
- D. The audience

B

(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

B

(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

A

(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

B

(7) Who wrote "The Death of the Author"?

- A. Michel Foucault
- B. Jacques Derrida
- ☒ C. Roland Barthes
- D. Mikhail Bakhtin

C

(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

C

(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

D

(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

A

(11) Vladimir Propp develops his 31 functions in order to apply them on:

- A. Literature
- B. Novels
- ☒ C. Folktales
- D. Short stories

C

(12) What types of literature does the Actantial Model apply on?

- A. Plays
- ☒ B. All literature
- C. Short stories
- D. Films

B

نموذج C...

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Literary Criticism (النقد الأدبي)

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

- A. Grammar
- B. Metaphors
- C. Literary style
- ☒ D. Literariness

D

(2) Structuralist criticism continues the work of:

- ☒ A. Formalism
- B. Symbolism
- C. Linguistics
- D. Marxism

A

(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

C

(4) How many Actants are there in the Actantial Model?

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

C

(5) What discipline or school of criticism did A.J. Greimas belong to?

- A. Linguist
- ☒ B. Structuralism
- C. Marxism
- D. Formalism

B

(6) Who developed the Actantial Model?

- A. Michel Foucault
- ☒ B. A.J. Greimas
- C. Gerard Genette
- D. Roland Barthes

B