(35) Barth

A. AH An

C. Am D. Anl

(36) Geran A. Fore

Fore ← C. Anai

D. Flasi

(37) An An

A. The

which

B. The r which

The r

The n

(38) A Prok

A. The n has st

B. The n has ste

C. The n stoppe

D. The na

The "tin

The auti The nam

The stor

The stor

(40) The 'tin The auth

The narr

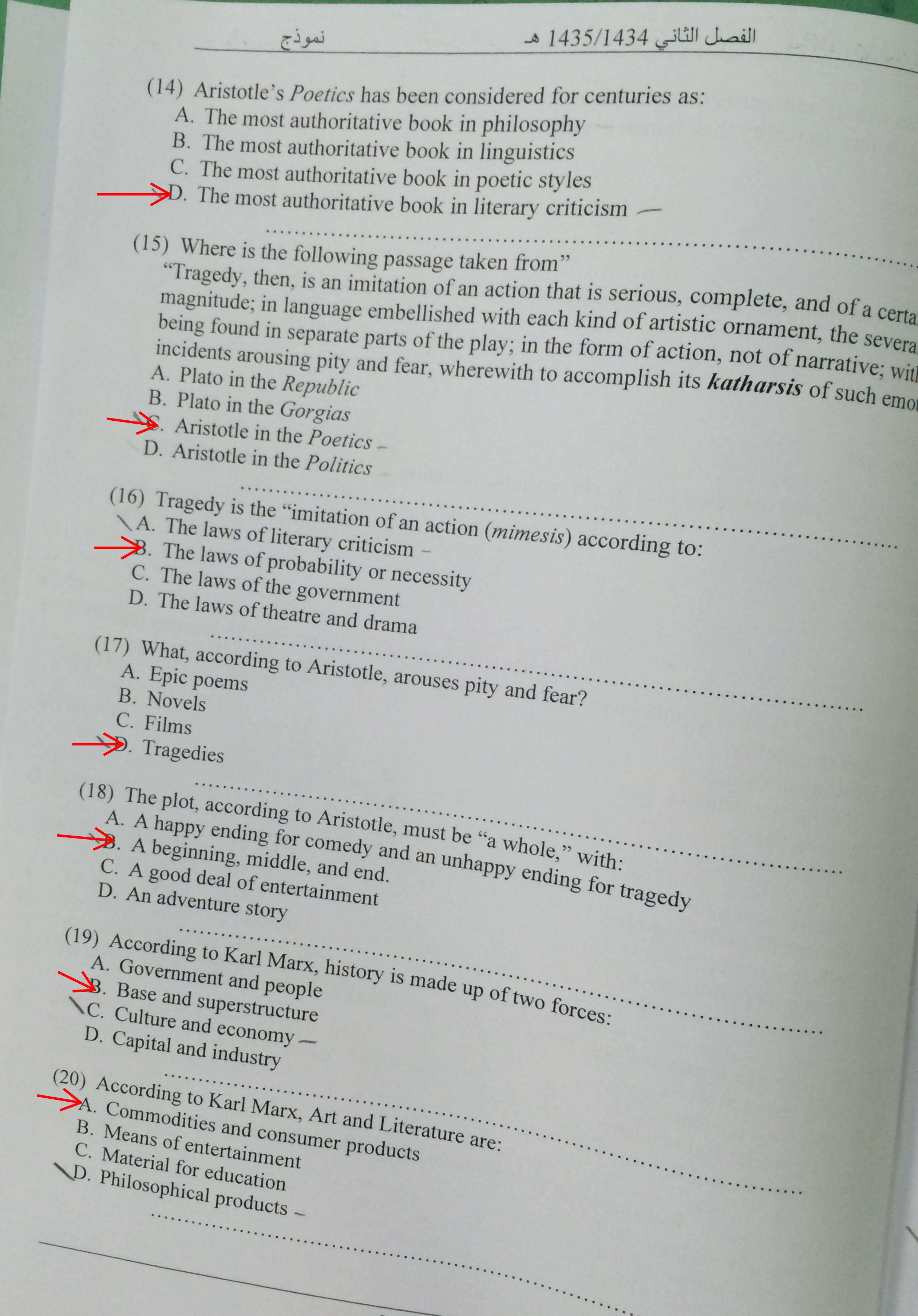
The story

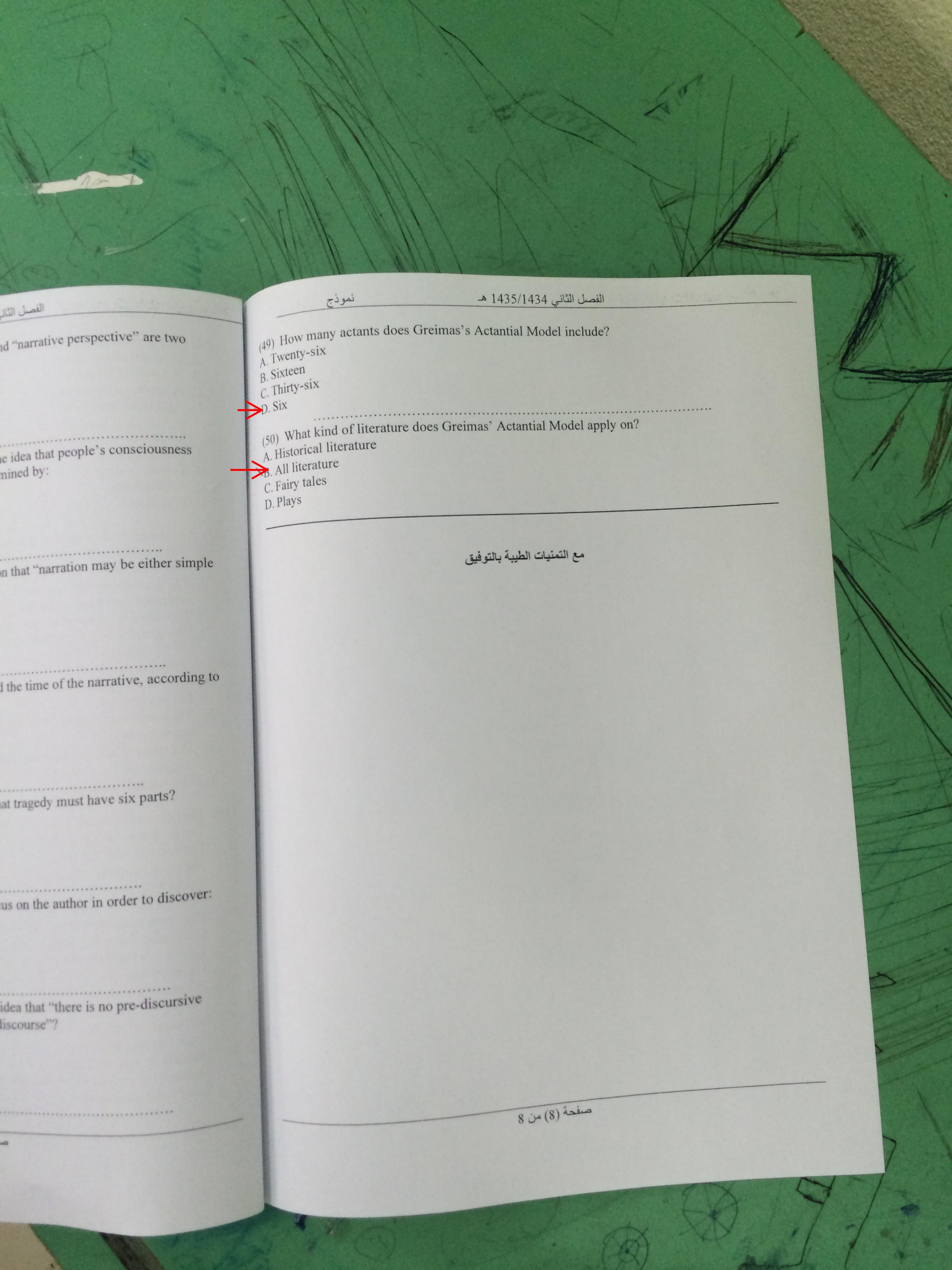
The story ********

(41) European From Ge Directly !

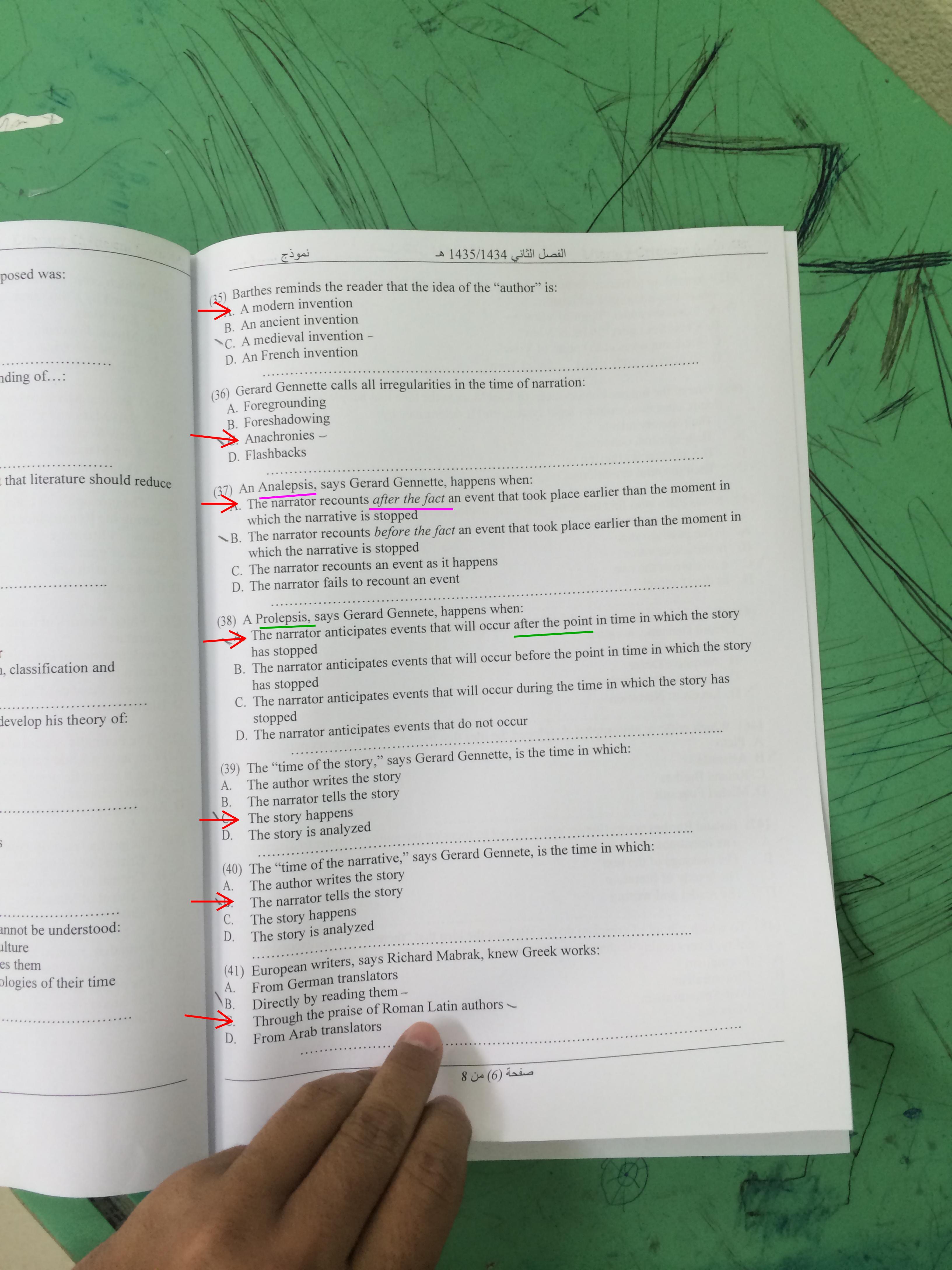
Through From Ara

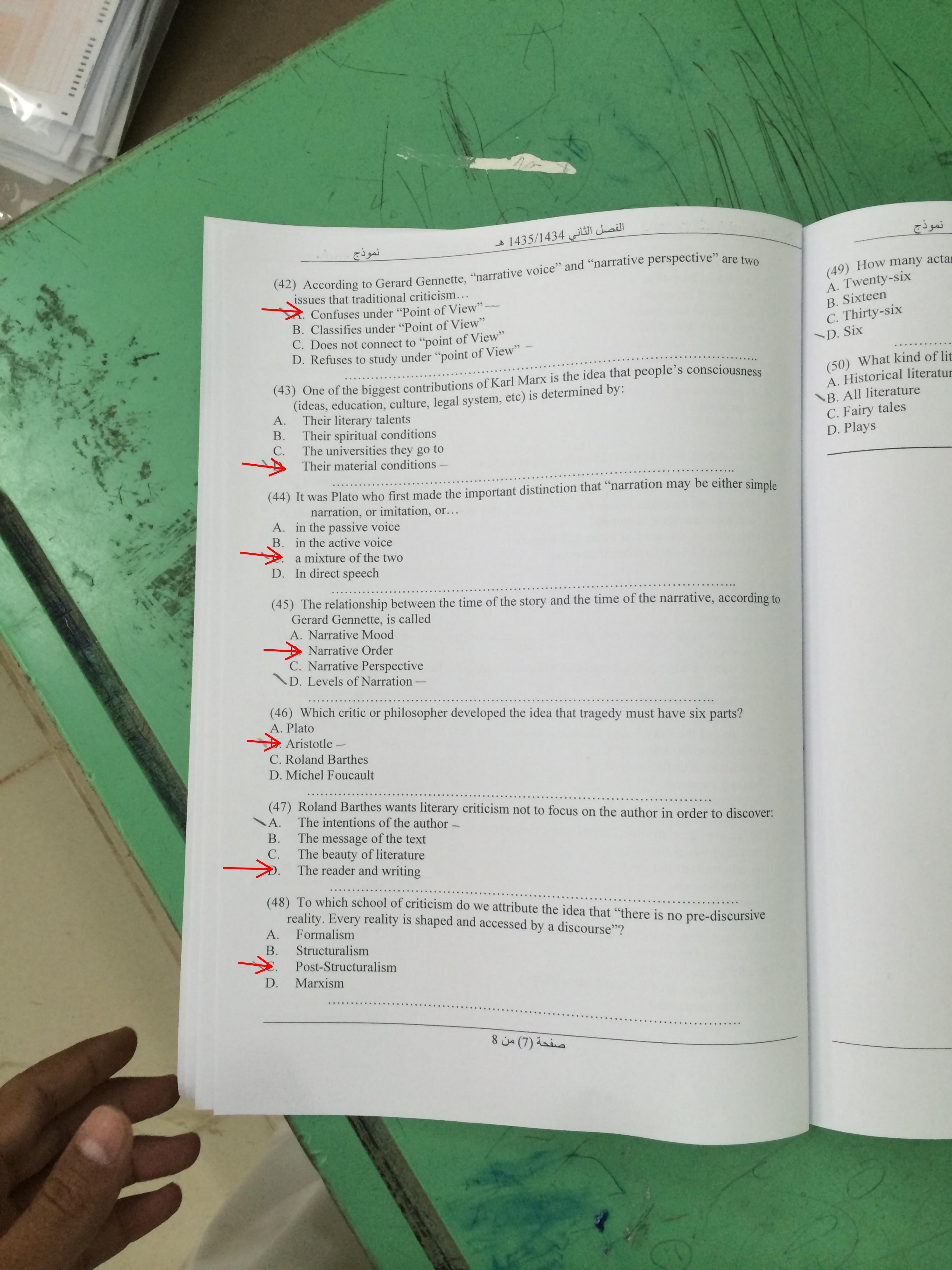
8 in (5) asia





| | الفصل الثاني 1435/1434 هـ الفصل الثاني 1435/1434 هـ | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| eror captive," he | (7) European writers and artists thought that they were imitating the classical cultures of Greece ad Rome. In reality they imitated mostly: A. The Greeks The Romans C. The French D. The Italians | | | | | | | |
| has existed | (8) Plato wrote dialogues and in every single one of his dialogues, he addressed the problem of: A. Painting D. Poetry — C. Religion D. Architecture | | | | | | | |
| not even | (9) Who said: "And narration may be either simple narration, or imitation, or a union of the two" A. Cicero B. Horace C. Aristotle – Plato | | | | | | | |
| tly failed to | (10) Without a system of writing, how does a society preserve its knowledge, its customs and its traditions? How does this society transmit its knowledge, customs and traditions to the younger generation? A. By using drawings B. By using mathematics C. By using dance D. By using poetry | | | | | | | |
| | asing poetry | | | | | | | |
| ause across | (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 A communal performance | | | | | | | |
| ds of years | (12) To prove that poetry is dangerous, Plato analyzes it from two perspectives: A. Plot and characters B. Style and content – C. Symbolism and realism D. Metaphors and figures of speech | | | | | | | |
| | (13) In the <i>Republic</i> , Plato says that poetry should not be allowed in the city because: B. Poetry produces ignorance C. Poetry creates rebellion D. Poetry breeds intelligence | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | صفحة (2) من 8 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |





ه 1433/145

نموذج

اجابات اختبار النقد الأدبي رجب ١٤٣٥

| 1 | b | 11 | d | 21 | C | 31 | d | 41 | c |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|---|
| 2 | C | 12 | b | 22 | a | 32 | Ba | 42 | a |
| 3 | C | 13 | a | 23 | b | 33 | a | 43 | d |
| 4 | b | 14 | d | 24 | b | 34 | c | 44 | c |
| 5 | d | 15 | С | 25 | b | 35 | a | 45 | b |
| 6 | d | 16 | b | 26 | b | 36 | c | 46 | b |
| 7 | b | 17 | d | 27 | C | 37 | a | 47 | d |
| 8 | b | 18 | b | 28 | d | 38 | a | 48 | b |
| 9 | d | 19 | b | 29 | C | 39 | c | 49 | d |
| 10 | d | 20 | a | 30 | d | 40 | b | 50 | b |

