

(28) One of the most important distinction that the Formalists proposed was:

- A. Between prose and poetry
- B. Between metaphors and metonymies
- C. Between form and content
- D. Between poetic language and ordinary language -

(29) Formalists defined "literariness" as "the maximum foregrounding of...":

- A. Figures of speech
- B. The intentions of the author
- C. The utterance
- D. The form

(30) According to Roman Jakobson and the Formalists, what is it that literature should reduce to a minimum?

- A. The intentions of the author
- B. The metaphors
- C. The poetic function -
- D. The communicative function -

(31) For Michel Foucault, the "author function" refers to:

- A. The author
- B. The narrator
- C. An imaginary person that readers associate with the author
- D. A set of assumptions governing the production, circulation, classification and consumption of texts -

(32) The study of Russian fairytales allowed Vladimir 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 texts 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

(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" refers 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 use 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 means primarily that it is:

- A. Critical of Formalism
- B. Critical of Structuralism -
- C. Critical of Marxism
- D. Critical of Deconstruction

(27) Formalists 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 to the literary text

- (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
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- (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 being found in separate parts of the play; in the form of action, not of narrative, with incidents arousing pity and fear, wherewith to accomplish its *katharsis* of such emotions"
- A. Plato in the *Republic*
 - B. Plato in the *Gorgias*
 - C. Aristotle in the *Poetics*
 - D. Aristotle in the *Politics*
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- (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 theatre and drama
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- (17) What, according to Aristotle, arouses pity and fear?
- A. Epic poems
 - B. Novels
 - C. Films
 - D. Tragedies
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- (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
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- (19) According to Karl Marx, history is made up of two forces:
- A. Government and people
 - B. Base and superstructure
 - ✓ C. Culture and economy
 - D. Capital and industry
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- (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
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(49) How many actants does Greimas's Actantial Model include?

- A. Twenty-six
- B. Sixteen
- C. Thirty-six
- D. Six

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

- A. Historical literature
- B. All literature
- C. Fairy tales
- D. Plays

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

- (7) European writers and artists thought that they were imitating the classical cultures of Greece and Rome. 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 be 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 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 -
- (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 characters
 - 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

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- (35) Barthes reminds the reader that the idea of the "author" is:
- A. A modern invention
 - B. An ancient invention
 - C. A medieval invention -
 - D. An French invention
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- (36) Gerard Genette calls all irregularities in the time of narration:
- A. Foregrounding
 - B. Foreshadowing
 - C. Anachronies -
 - D. Flashbacks
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- (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 an event
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- (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
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- (39) The "time of 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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 - C. The story happens
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- (41) European writers, says Richard Mabrak, knew Greek works:
- A. From German translators
 - B. Directly by reading them -
 - C. Through the praise of Roman Latin authors -
 - D. From Arab translators
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(42) According to Gerard Genette, "narrative voice" and "narrative perspective" are two issues that traditional criticism...

- A. Confuses under "Point of View" —
- B. Classifies under "Point of View" —
- C. Does not connect to "point of View" —
- D. Refuses to study under "point of View" —

(43) One of the biggest contributions of Karl Marx is the idea that people's consciousness (ideas, education, culture, legal system, etc) is determined by:

- A. Their literary talents
- B. Their spiritual conditions
- C. The universities they go to
- D. Their material conditions —

(44) It was Plato who first made the important distinction that "narration may be either simple narration, or imitation, or..."

- A. in the passive voice
- B. in the active voice
- C. a mixture of the two
- D. In direct speech

(45) The relationship between the time of the story and the time of the narrative, according to Gerard Genette, is called

- A. Narrative Mood
- B. Narrative Order
- C. Narrative Perspective
- D. Levels of Narration —

(46) Which critic or philosopher developed the idea that tragedy must have six parts?

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle —
- C. Roland Barthes
- D. Michel Foucault

(47) Roland Barthes wants literary criticism not to focus on the author in order to discover:

- A. The intentions of the author —
- B. The message of the text
- C. The beauty of literature
- D. The reader and writing

(48) To which school of criticism do we attribute the idea that "there is no pre-discursive reality. Every reality is shaped and accessed by a discourse"?

- A. Formalism
- B. Structuralism
- C. Post-Structuralism
- D. Marxism

(49) How many actors are there in the play "The Merchant of Venice"?

- A. Twenty-six
- B. Sixteen
- C. Thirty-six
- D. Six

(50) What kind of literature is "The Tale of Genji"?

- A. Historical literature
- B. All literature
- C. Fairy tales
- D. Plays

(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 the 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 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 States
- B. France and England
- C. China and Japan
- D. Greece and Rome

اجابات اختبار النقد الأدبي رجب ١٤٣٥

1	b	11	d	21	c	31	d	41	c
2	c	12	b	22	a	32	B a	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	c	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

سبح الليلى ساج

