

النقد الأدبي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني ١٤٣٦ هـ

1- In which one of his books Aristotle discuss **tragedy** :

- A. Rhetoric
- B. Sophistical Refutations
- C. **Poetics** شاعرية
- D. Physics

2- Who defined **tragedy** as "an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude" ?

- A. Plato
- B. **Aristotle**
- C. Cicero
- D. Seneca

3- According to Aristotle, **tragedy** causes :

- A. Pleasure and distress
- B. Fear and loathing
- C. Happiness and sadness
- D. **Pity and fear** الشفقة والخوف

4- Who said that a good plot should have "**a beginning a middle and an end**" ?

- A. Plato
- B. **Aristotle**
- C. Cicero
- D. Seneca

5- The study of literature from a **scientific and objective perspective** was the ... (**not clear**)

- A. The Greeks
- B. The Romans
- C. **The Formalists** بالشكلانيين
- D. The Post-structuralists

6- Which of the following concepts was **developed by Russian Formalists** ?

- A. Mimesis
- B. **Defamiliarization**
- C. The death of the author
- D. Actantial model

7- Who developed the "**morphology of the folktale**" ?

- A. Vladimir Nabokov
- B. **Vladimir Propp** لفلاديمير بروب
- C. Roland Barthes
- D. A.J. Greimas

8- The **functions** of the **folktale** are :

- A. Twenty-one functions
- B. **Thirty-one functions** واحد وثلاثون وظائف

- C. Forty-one functions
- D. Fifty-one functions

9- The **character types of the folktale** are :

- A. Seven character types
- B. Twenty character types
- C. Thirty-one character types
- D. Seventeen character types

10- Which school of **criticism** wants **to focus exclusively on the text** and nothing else ?

- A. Formalism
- B. Post-structuralism
- C. Deconstruction
- D. Feminism

11- "**Focalization**," **Gerard Genette** says in *The Narrative Discourse*, should ... (**not clear**)

- A. Who sees the action ?
- B. Who witnesses the action ?
- C. Who tells the action ?
- D. Who hears about the action ?

12- "**Literariness**," according to **Jan Mukarovsky**, consists in :

- A. The maximum backgrounding of the utterance
- B. The minimum backgrounding of the utterance
- C. The maximum foregrounding of the utterance
- D. The minimum foregrounding of the utterance

13- In poetry, said **Jakobson**, the **communicative function** should be :

- A. Reduced to minimum
- B. Increased to maximum
- C. Completely eliminated
- D. Used moderately

14- **Anachronies**, according to **Gerard Genette**, happen when :

- A. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the time zero
- B. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the past time zero
- C. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the **past** (of the time zero) or from the **future** (of the time zero)
- D. A narrative is interrupted by flashbacks

15- **Analepses happen**, according to **Gerard Genette**, when :

- A. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the time zero
- B. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the past time zero
- C. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the **past** of the time zero
- D. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from time zero

16- **Prolepses** happen, according to Gerard Genette, when :

- A. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the time zero
- B. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the past time zero
- C. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the past of the time zero
- D. A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from time zero

17- According to **Marxist criticism**, literary products (novels, plays, poems, etc) can be understood :

- A. Outside the country in which they were produced
- B. Outside the life of the author who writes them
- C. Outside the language with which they are written
- D. Outside the economic conditions of their time

18- People's consciousness, according to **Karl Marx**, is determined by:

- A. Their material conditions
- B. Their religion
- C. The education they receive
- D. Their political affiliation

19- **History**, according to **Karl Marx**, is made up of two forces:

- A. Ideology and consciousness
- B. The left wing and the right wing
- C. The base and the superstructure
- D. Economic and military forces

20- According to **post-structuralism**, " there is no pre-discursive reality, and every reality is shaped and accessed by:

- A. Literature
- B. The economy
- C. A discourse
- D. The author

21- Rome was **superior** to Greece militarily, but inferior culturally and this situation made Roman writers feel :

- A. Superior and arrogant to the Greeks
- B. Inferior to the Greeks and resentful of them
- C. Equal to the Greeks
- D. Indifferent to the Greeks

22- Recent history is showing that the **Renaissance started** in :

- A. In al-Andalus in the 11th century  بالأندلس
- B. In Germany in the 15th century
- C. In England in the 16th century
- D. In France in the 16th century

23- Which books were translated into Latin from Arabic during the Renaissance ?

- A. Jewish books
- B. Roman books
- C. Greek books
- D. Egyptian books

24- The distinction between Mimesis and Diagesis was developed by :

A. Roman literary critics نقاد الأدب الروماني

- B. Arab philosophers
- C. Greek philosophers
- D. Christian priests

حظر

25- Who did Plato ban in the Republic ?

- A. The philosopher
- B. The politician
- C. The scientist

D. The poet شاعر

26- Who said " narration can proceed by imitation or narration or a mixture ... (not clear)

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

27- In which one of his dialogues did Plato analyze poetry as an imitation ?

A. Republic جمهورية

- B. Protagoras
- C. Gorgias
- D. Sophist

28- Which ones of these authors wrote philosophical works?

- A. Plato and Aristotle
- B. Horace and Virgil
- C. Cicero and Quintilian
- D. Seneca and Shakespeare

29- Which ones of these authors wrote poetry?

- A. Plato and Aristotle
- B. Horace and Virgil
- C. Cicero and Quintilian
- D. Seneca and Shakespeare

30- Which ones of these authors wrote rhetorical works?

- A. Plato and Aristotle
- B. Horace and Virgil
- C. Cicero and Quintilian
- D. Seneca and Shakespeare

31- Who said: "The subject of literary science is not literature, but literariness"

- A. Vladimir Propp
- B. A.J. Greimas
- C. Roman Jakobson رومان جاكوبسون
- D. Viktor Shklovsky

32- For **structuralism**, literature should be analyzed from:

- A. A literary perspective
- B. A political perspective
- C. A **scientific perspective** من منظور علمي
- D. A psychological perspective

33- How **many Actants** are there in the **Actantial Model**?

- A. **Six** عدد حروفه ٦ بدون S
- B. Sixteen
- C. Twenty-six
- D. Thirty-six

34- The **Actantial Model** is a **program of literary analysis** that was **developed by**:

- A. Vladimir Nabokov
- B. Victor Shklovsky
- C. Gerard Genette
- D. **A.J. Greimas** تخيلو ان فيه موديل A.J.

35- **Roland Barthes** wrote the famous essay :

- A. "What is an Author?"
- B. **"The Death of the Author"** ربطوه بحرف th 😊
- C. "Morphology of the Folktale"
- D. "The Narrative Discourse"

36- "**The Death of Author**" argues that the author of **literary works**:

- A. Should be killed
- B. Should be given more respect and importance
- C. **Should be dismissed altogether from the discussion and analysis of literature**
- D. Should be the final judge on the meaning of literary works

37- **Gerard Genette** calls the time in which the **story** happens :

- A. The time of the narration
- B. **The time of the story**
- C. The time Zero
- D. A prolepsis

38- **Gerard Genette** calls the "**Time Zero**" :

- A. **The time of the narration** زمن السرد
- B. The time of the story
- C. An ideal time
- D. An impossible time

39- one of the **distinctions that Formalism categorically rejected** is the distinction between:

- A. **Form and content** الشكل والمضمون
- B. European literature and world literature
- C. Philosophy and literature
- D. Russian and European literature

40- One of the most important concepts that **Post-structuralism** developed is:

- A. Eurocentrism
- B. **Logocentrism**
- C. Feminism
- D. Marxism

41- What is the definition of the "**plot**" in Aristotle's theory of tragedy?

- A. It is the story of the play
- B. It is the sequence of events
- C. **It is the cause-effect chain that connects the events**
- D. It is the actions of the hero

42- 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

43- 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. Who does the action?

44- Which Renaissance writer considered language to be **divinely** inspired:

- A. Lorenzo Valla
 - B. Petrarch
 - C. Joachim du Bellay
 - D. **Dante**
- مرتبط بحرف d 😊

45- Which **Renaissance writer** considered language to be **created** by the institutions of men :

- A. **Lorenzo Valla**
 - B. Petrarch
 - C. Joachim du Bellay
 - D. Dante
- صنع فيلا

اليونان القديمة

46- The culture of **Ancient Greece** can be described as :

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

47- 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** **ثقافة المتحف**

48- **Humanist** theories of imitation continued :

- A. Greek theories of imitation
- B. Arab theories of imitation
- C. **Roman** theories of imitation
- D. Egyptian theories of imitation

49- **Roman authors** used **poetry and literature** mostly :

- A. **To improve eloquence and sing national glories**
- B. To sell books and achieve fame
- C. To entertain emperors
- D. To educate people

50- Why is **Western literature** and criticism so **strongly** connected to classical Greek and Roman cultures?

- A. They share the same taste in literature
- B. They share the same language and religion
- C. Western literature is a continuation of classical literature
- D. **Western literature is a recreation, a revival of classical literature**

أسئلة اختبار النقد الأدبي

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

- محاظره 7
- A. Grammar "إن موضوع العلم الأدبي"، وفقا لرومان Jakobson، "ليس الأدب ولكن ..."
B. Metaphor
C. Literary Style
D. **Literariness**

(2) **Structuralist criticism** continues the work of:

- A. **Formalism** نقد البنيوي يستمر عمل: A. الشكلية
B. Symbolism
C. Linguistics
D. Marxism الجواب الصحيح الخيار الثالث اللسانيه

(3) In his study of fairy tales, **Vladimir Propp** established:

- A. Twenty character types (3) في دراسته من حكايات خرافية، مخصص لفلاديمير بروب أنشأت
B. Sixty character types
C. Thirty-one character types
D. **Seven** character types

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

- المحاضره ١١
- A. Sixteen (4) كم عدد الكيان هناك في الكيان نموذج؟
B. Thirty
C. **Six**
D. Twenty-one

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

- Lecture 8
- A. Linguist
B. **Structuralism** البنيوية
C. Marxism
D. Formalism

(6) Who developed the Actantial **Model**?

- A. Michel Foucault الذي طور نموذج الكيان؟
B. **A.J. Greimas**
C. Gerard Genette
D. Roland Barthes

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

- A. Michel Foucault الذي كتب "موت المؤلف"؟
B. Jacques Derrida التاسعه
C. **Roland Barthes**

D. Mikhail Bakhtin

(8) "The **death** of the Author" asks the reader to: "وفاة المؤلف" يسأل القارئ إلى:

A. Kill the author

B. Reestablish the importance of the author

9 C. **Dismiss** the author from the analysis of literature فصل صاحب البلاغ من تحليل الأدب

D. Disrespect the author

(9) How does Gerard Genette define the "**Time** of the Story"?

8 A. An imaginary time كيف جيرارد جينيت تحديد "وقت القصة"؟

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 Genette, is:

^ A. The time in which the story is **being told**

B. The time in which the story happens

C. An ideal time "الوقت صفر"، وفقا لجيرارد جينيت، هي:

D. An impossible time A. الساعة التي يجري قال القصة

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

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

B. Novels

7 C. **Folktales** الحكايات الشعبية

D. Short stories

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

A. Plays ما هي أنواع الأدب يفعل نموذج الكيان الفاعل تطبيق على؟

١١ B. **All literature** جميع الأدب

C. Short stories

D. Films

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

السابعه (13) ما هو تعريف "الحبكة" 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 تربط الأحداث

D. The actions of the hero

(14) The question of "**Voice**" for Gerard Genette, is about:

A. Who sees the action? مسألة "صوت" لجيرارد جينيت، هو حول:

B. Who **narrates** the action? الذي يروي العمل؟

الثامنه C. Who witnesses the action?

D. The audience

(15) The question of "focalization" for Gerard Genette, is about: مسألة "وجهة النظر" لجيرار جينيت، هو حول:

- 8
- 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 Genette define the "time of the narrative"? كيف جيرار جنيت تحديد "زمن الرواية"

- 8
- A. The time in which the story happens
 - B. The time in which the story is narrated. أي الزمن الذي رُوِيَ أو تروى فهُ 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؟

- 8
- 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 A. عندما يتوقف السرد لالتقاط بعض المعلومات من الماضي
 - D. When there is a time gap in the narrative

(18) When does a Prolepsis happen?

- 8
- 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 B. عندما يتوقف السرد لالتقاط بعض المعلومات من المستقبل
 - D. When there is a time gap in the narratve

(19) When does an Anachronies happen?

- 8
- 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. عندما يكون هناك فجوة زمنية في السرد
 - D. When there is a time gap in the narrative

(20) Who wrote "What is an Author"? (20) من كتب "ما هو المؤلف؟"

- 10
- A. Michel Foucault ميشال فوكو
 - B. Roland Bathes
 - C. Jacques Derrida
 - D. Vladimir Propp

(21) Dante considered language to be: (1) تعتبر لغة دانتي أن يكون

- 6
- A. Divinely instituted
 - B. Created by men
 - C. Created by the governments
 - D. Created by chance

(22) Lorenzo Valla considered language to be:

- 6
- A. Divinely instituted
 - B. Created by men

تعتبر لورنزو الدفاعات اللغة أن تكون:

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?

6

A. They used plays

B. They used poems

C. They used grammar books واستخدم الباحثون كتب القواعد

D. Nothing. It happened by chance

ماذا النهضة الإنسانية استخدامها لكسر احتكار اللاتينية على التعليم وتشجيع استخدام اللغات الأوروبية؟

(24) Humanist theories of imitation.... النظريات الإنسانية التقليد

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

. النظريات الرومانية استمرار التقليد

(25) Formalism rejected the distinction between: رفضت الشكلية التمييز بين:

7

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:

5

A. A living culture

B. A museum culture

C. A culture of books

D. A culture of aristocracy

(26) يمكن وصف ثقافة اليونان القديمة على النحو التالي:

. ثقافة حية

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

5

A. A culture of books

B. A culture of aristocracy

C. A living culture

D. A museum culture

ويمكن وصف الثقافة الأدبية من روما القديمة على النحو التالي:

ثقافة المتحف D.

(28) What did Roman author use poetry and literature for?

5

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

(28) ما فعله الروماني مؤلف استخدام الشعر والأدب عنه؟

لتحسين بلاغة والغناء أمجاد الوطنية

(29) The concept "Logocentrism" was developed by:

تاكدي

A. Post-structuralists

B. Structuralists

C. Formalists

وقد تم تطوير مفهوم "Logocentrism" من قبل:

ما بعد البنيويين

D. Greeks

(30) **Why is Western literature and criticism connected to classical Greek and Roman cultures?** لماذا هو الأدب الغربي والنقد متصل باليونانية الكلاسيكية والرومانية

الاولى

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:** ورأى الكتاب الرومانية أدنى من الثقافة اليونانية للأسباب التالية:

2

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:** التاريخ الحديث يظهر أن النهضة بدأت في:

تاكدي

A. In al-Andalus in the 11th century

A. في الأندلس في القرن الـ 11

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:**

5

A. Russian sources : ترجمت الكتب من اليونان القديمة مرة أخرى إلى اللاتينية من:

B. Jewish sources

C. Greek sources

D. **Arabic** sources المصادر العربية

(34) **Who made the distinction between Mimesis and Diegesis?**

A. **Plato** افلاطون (الذي جعل التمييز بين المحاكاة والسرد) (والعرض والاختبار)

B. Cicero

C. Aristotle

D. Ibn Rushd

(35) **Why did Plato ban the poet from the city?**

لماذا أفلاطون حظر الشاعر من المدينة؟

3

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 والسرد "، كما يقول أفلاطون، ويمكن المضي قدما من قبل:

B. Narration

3

C. Imitation or narration or a mixture of the **two** التقليد أو السرد أو خليط من الاثنين

D. By indirect speech

أفلاطون تحليل الشعر كما تقليدا في حوارهِ.

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

٣

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

جمهورية

(38) What did **Aristotle** write?

ما لم أرسطو الكتابة؟

٤

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

الأعمال الفلسفية

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

٤

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

(39) في أي واحد من الكتب التالية لم أرسطو تحليل التراجيديا

فن الشعر

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

٤

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

تم تعريف تراجيديا بأنه "التقليد من العمل" حسب:

ارسطو

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

٤

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

وفقا لأرسطو، هي سبب الشفقة والخوف من قبل:

تراجيديا

(42) According to Aristotle, tragedy has:

٤

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

وفقا لأرسطو، تراجيديا لها:

سته اجزاء

(43) A **good plot**, says Aristotle, should have:

٤

- A. Entertainment
- B. Music and dance
- C. Beginning, middle and an end
- D. More than one story

الحبكة الممتازة ويقول أرسطو، ينبغي أن يكون:

بداية ووسط ونهاية

(44) **Formalism** defined its **project** as the study of literature:

7

- A. From a **scientific** and **objective** perspective
- B. From a religious perspective

حددت الشكلية مشروعها مثل دراسة الأدب:

A. من منظور علمي وموضوعي

- C. From a political perspective
- D. From an economic perspective

(45) Which school of criticism developed the concept of "Defamiliarization"?

- 7
- A. Greek and Roman critics
 - B. French Structuralism
 - C. Post-structuralism
 - D. Russian Formalism
- المدرسة التي من الانتقادات وضعت مفهوم "Defamiliarization"؟
الشكلية الروسية

(46) Russian Formalists wanted to: الشكليون الروسية أرادت أن:

- 7
- A. Promote Russian literature
 - B. Translate Russian literature
 - C. Develop a science of literature
 - D. Mix science and literature
- تطوير علم الأدب

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

- 7
- A. Novels
 - B. Fairy Tales
 - C. Plays
 - D. Short stories
- كان مخصص لفلاديمير بروب للشكلي الروسي الذي يدرس:
حكايات

(48) In his study of fairy tales, Vladimir Propp established:

- 7
- A. Twenty character types
 - B. Sixty character types
 - C. Thirty-one character types
 - D. Seven character types
- في دراسته من الحكايات الخيالية. مخصص لفلاديمير بروب أنشأ:
أنواع الحرف سبعة

1-Ars Poetica is a treatise on poetry by :

- A- Plato
- B- Aristotle
- C- [Horace](#)
- D- Cicero

مقال على الشعر من قبل ars poetica:

8

هوراس

2- "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive. "The conqueror was:

- A- England
- B- France
- C- Russia
- D- [Rome](#)

أخذت الأسيرة اليونان الفاتح أسير في البرية. "الفاتح كان:

1

روما

3-Medieval and Renaissance authors like Dante considered language to be :

- A- A human creation
- B- [A divine creation](#)
- C- A government creation
- D- A product of chance

من العصور الوسطى وعصر النهضة مؤلفين مثل دانتي واعتبرت اللغة أن تكون:

6

الوحي الالهي

4-In the Renaissance, Lorenzo Valla broke with tradition and considered language to be :

- A- [A human creation](#)
- B- A divine creation
- C- A government creation
- D- A product of chance

-في عصر النهضة، وكسر لورنزو الدفاعات مع التقاليد وتعتبر اللغة لتكون:

٦

أ- النقد الانساني

5-It was during the Renaissance that the monopoly of Latin as the sole language of instruction and education was broken.

The weapon that humanists used to break that monopoly was :

- A- Books of literature
- B- Poems that praised the vernacular
- C- [Grammar Books](#)
- D- Criticism

5-وكان أثناء عصر النهضة أن احتكار اللاتينية كلغة وحيدة للتعليم والتعليم كان مكسور. السلاح الذي الإنسانيين تستخدم لكسر

كان هذا الاحتكار:

قواعد كتب

6

6-During the Renaissance, Humanist critics relied heavily on theories of imitation that Developed :

- A- In Rome
- B- In Greece
- C- [In Europe](#)
- D- In the Muslim world

خلال عصر النهضة، اعتمد النقد انساني كبير على نظريات التقليد أن وضعت:

٦

في أوروبا C-

7-In literary criticism, formalism is the attempt to make the study of literature :

- A- Formal and serious
- B- [Scientific and objective](#)
- C- Fun and entertaining
- D- Educational and interesting

7-في النقد الأدبي، الشكلية هي محاولة لجعل دراسة الأدب:

7

متكرر مع

استله

ثانيه

8-The aim of Russian Formalism was :

والهدف من الشكلية الروسية كان:

- A- To encourage Russians to write more literature
- B- To establish formalism as a respectable school of literary criticism
- C- [To establish literary scholarship as a distinct and autonomous field of study](#)
- D- To show the relevance of linguistic theory to the study of literature

إنشاء المنح الدراسية الأدبية كحقل متميزة ومستقلة -C
من الدراسة

9-Formalists located literary meaning in :

- A- The poet
- B- The poem
- C- [The figures of speech](#)
- D- The impact of the poem on the reader

والكلام أرقام

واقترحت الشكليون أن نميز:

10-Formalists proposed to make a distinction :

- A- Between prose and poetry
- B- Between ancient and modern poetry
- C- Between poetic language and ordinary language
- D- [Between Russian poetic language and English poetic language](#)

بين اللغة الشعرية الروسية والإنجليزية اللغة الشعرية

7

11-when a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the **past** (of the time zero), it is called :

عند توقف السرد النظام chronological لجلب الأحداث أو معلومات من الماضي (في ذلك الوقت صفر)، ويسمى:

- 7 A- Analepsis
B- Prolepsis
C- Anachrony
D- Flashback

الجواب C

12- when a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the **future** (of the time zero), it is called :

عند توقف السرد النظام chronological لجلب الأحداث أو معلومات من المستقبل (في ذلك الوقت صفر)، ويسمى:

- 7 B- Prolepsis
C- Anachrony
D- Flashback

13-Genette distinguishes three kinds of focalization : جينيت يميز ثلاثة أنواع من وجهة نظر

- 8 A- Internal, external and zero focalization
B- Simple, complex and composite focalization
C- First, second and third degree focalization
D- Small, medium and large focalization

الداخلية والخارجية والصفر
وجهة نظر

14-What are the two issues that Gerard Genette says traditional criticism confuses under "Point of View":

- 8 A- Plot and characters
B- Writer and narrator
C- First-person narration and third-person narration
D- Narrative voice and narrative perspective

ما هي القضايا اللذين يقول جيرار جينيت الانتقادات التقليدية يخط تحت عنوان "وجهة نظر":

صوت السرد والمنظور السردية

15-According to Roland Barthes, "a text is not a line of words realizing a single 'theological' meaning (the 'message' of the Author-God) but :

ووفقا إلى رولان بارت "، وهو النص ليس خط من الكلمات تحقيق في" لاهوتية "واحدة مما يعني (في الرسالة" من تأليف الله) ولكن

- A- " a space in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."
B- " a ground in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."
C- " a multi-dimensional in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."
D- " a uni-dimensional space in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."

"متعدد الأبعاد التي مجموعة متنوعة من كتابات،
فإن أيأ منها الأصلي، مزيج والصدام

16-Roland Barthes rejected the idea that literature and should rely on :

رفض رولان بارت فكرة أن الأدب ويجب أن تعتمد على:

- A- A single method of reading that everyone should follow
B- A single self-determining author, in control of his meanings
C- A single school of criticism to interpret all the texts
D- A single philosophy of language to use for literary criticism

ب- مؤلف تقرير المصير واحد، في السيطرة على المعاني له

17-Barthes wants literature to move away from the idea of the author in order to discover :

- A- The power of literature
B- The hidden meaning of the text
C- The intentions of the author
D- The reader and writing

بارت يريد الأدب الابتعاد جيئة وذهابا فكرة المؤلف من أجل اكتشاف:

القارئ والكتابة

18-According to Michel Foucault, the "author function" is :

وفقا لميشيل فوكو، و "المؤلف وظيفة" هي:

- 10 A- A set of belief that the author encodes in his text for the reader to find
B- A set of criteria the reader applies to understand the opinion of the author in the text
C- A set of criteria used in bookstores to organize books on the shelves
D- A set of beliefs governing the production, circulation, classification and consumption of text

د- وهناك مجموعة من المعتقدات التي
تحكم إنتاج وتداول وتصنيف واستهلاك
النص

19-What is the number of the actants in Greimas's Actantial Model ?

- 11 A- Six
B- Ten
C- Sixteen
D- Twenty

ما هو عدد من الكيان في جيريماس الكيان الفاعل؟

20-A.J. Greimas says we can apply the Actantial Model on : 20-A.J. Greimas يقول يمكننا تطبيق للكيان الفاعل على

- 11 A- Short stories
B- Novels

- C- Plays
- D- [All literature](#)

21-Mimesis-Diegesis is a literary distinction that was first formulated by :

- A- Shakespeare
 - B- Aristotle
 - C- Quintilian
 - D- [Plato](#)
- التنكر البيئي-Diegesis هو تمييز الأدبية التي وضعت لأول مرة من قبل: افلاطون

22-Poetry, Says Plato, is dangerous and ought to be banned from the state because

- A- Poetry makes people lazy
 - B- [Poetry cripples the mind](#)
 - C- Poetry makes people weak in math
 - D- Poetry teaches people to rob and steal
- الشعر، يقول أفلاطون، هو خطير ويجب أن تكون ممنوعة من الدولة ل الشعر يشل العقل

23-Without a system of writing, how does a society preserve and transmit its knowledge, its customs and its traditions ?

- A- They hire writers from another society
 - B- [They use poetry and songs](#)
 - C- They use videotape
 - D- They use word of mouth
- بدون وجود نظام للكتابة، كيف تحافظ على المجتمع ونقل معرفتها والعادات والتقاليد لها؟ التي يستخدمونها الشعر والأغاني

24-Which critics said: "And narration may either simple narration, or imitation, or a union of the two" ?

- A- Ibn Rushd
 - B- Aristotle
 - C- Horace
 - D- [Plato](#)
- الذي النقاد وقال: "ورواية قد إما السرد البسيط، أو التقليد، أو اتحاد من اثنين؟ مكرر بطريقه ثانيه

25-The Greek term for "art" and its Latin equivalent (ars) refer to :

- A- The fine arts
 - B- The sciences
 - C- The crafts
 - D- [All kinds of human activities which we would call crafts or sciences](#)
- مصطلح اليوناني ل "الفن" ولها اللاتينية أي ما يعادل (ARS) الرجوع إلى: جميع أنواع الأنشطة البشرية التي يمكن أن نسميه الحرف أو العلوم

26-Aristotle defined what as " imitation of an action " ?

- A- Poetry
 - B- [Tragedy](#)
 - C- Films
 - D- Music
- أرسطو يعرف ما ب "التقليد من العمل؟ تراجيديا

27-Tragedy causes pity and fear in :

- A- The writer
 - B- [The audience](#)
 - C- The actors
 - D- The hero
- تراجيديا تسبب الشفقة والخوف في: الجمهور

28-What genre of literature does Aristotle say have six parts

- A- The novel
 - B- Comedy
 - C- [Tragedy](#)
 - D- Epic poetry
- 8-ما النوع من الأدب لا يقول أرسطو دينا ستة أجزاء

29-What is it that, according to Aristotle, should have a beginning, a middle and an end ?

- A- The characters
 - B- The setting
 - C- The themes
 - D- [The plot](#)
- ما هو عليه أنه وفقا لأرسطو، ينبغي أن يكون لها بداية، وسط ونهاية؟ الحكمة

30-The most accurate definition of the " plot " in Aristotle's theory of tragedy is :

- A- The events of the story
 - B- The arrangement of the events in the story
 - C- The arrangement of the hero's action in a cause- effect chain of incidents
 - D- [The arrangement of the events in a cause-effect chain incidents](#)
- التعريف الأكثر دقة من "الحكمة" في نظرية أرسطو تراجيديا هو: ترتيب الأحداث في حوادث سلسلة السبب والنتيجة

31-"Literariness," according to Jan Mukarovsky, consists in :

الادبيه وفقا لجان موركاروفسكي، تتمثل في:

- A- [The maximum of foregrounding of the utterance](#)
- B- The minimum of foregrounding of the utterance
- C- The maximum of backgrounding of the utterance
- D- The minimum of backgrounding of the utterance

إبراز التعبير هو إبراز الكلام بذاته

32-In poetry, said Jakobson, the communicative function should be :

2-في الشعر، وقال جاكوبسون، وينبغي أن تكون وظيفة تواصلية:

- A- [Reduce to minimum](#)
- B- Increased to a maximum
- C- Completely eliminated
- D- Used moderately

تقليل إلى الحد الأدنى

33-Vladimir Propp tested his theories on :

اختبار مخصص لفلاديمير بروب نظرياته على:

- A- Renaissance drama
- B- American short stories
- C- English novels
- D- [Russian fairytales](#)

القصص الخيالية الروسية

34-Structuralism seeks to :

- A- Interpret literature
- B- [Investigate the structures of literature](#)
- C- Investigate styles in literature
- D- Investigate metaphors in literature

التحقيق في هياكل الأدب

35-Formalism became in the 1960s the foundation for which school of literary criticism ?

- A- [Structuralism](#)
- B- Deconstruction
- C- Marxism
- D- Post-structuralism

أصبحت الشكلية في 1960s الأساس الذي مدرسة النقد الأدبي؟

36-With structuralism, literary criticism develops the ambition to study literature from a

مع البنيوية والنقد الأدبي تطور طموح لدراسة الأدب من

- A- Strictly literary perspective
- B- [Strictly scientific perspective](#)
- C- Strictly poetic perspective
- D- Strictly Marxist perspective

منظور علمي صارم

37-In Narrative Discourse, Gerard Genette defines the "time of the story" as :

- A- The time in which the author is writing the story

37-السرد الخطاب، جيرار جينيت يحدد "وقت القصة" على النحو التالي:

- B- [The time in which the story happens](#)
- C- The time in which the story is being told
- D- The time in which the story is being read

في الوقت الذي يحدث القصة

38-In Narrative Discourse, Gerard Genette defines the "time of the narrative" as :

- A- The time in which the author is writing the story

في السرد الخطاب، جيرار جينيت يحدد "وقت السرد" على النحو التالي:

- B- The time in which the story happens
- C- [The time in which the story is being told](#)
- D- The time in which the story is being read

في الوقت الذي يجري قال القصة

39-Gerard Genette calls "narrative order" :

جيرارد جينيت يدعو "النظام السردية":

- A- [The relationship between the time of the story and the time of the narrative](#)
- B- The relationship between the time of the story and the time of the reading
- C- The relationship between the time of writing and the time of reading
- D- The relationship between the time of fiction and real time

أ- العلاقة بين زمن القصة وزمن السرد

40-When a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past (of the time zero) of from the future (of the time zero), it is called

عندما يتوقف سرد التسلسل الزمني لتقديم الأحداث أو معلومات من الماضي (من الساعة صفر) من من المستقبل (من الساعة صفر)، ويسمى

- A- Flashback
- B- Projection in the future
- C- prolepses
- D- [Anachronies](#)

41-Who said: " There is no pre-discursive reality. Every reality is shaped and accessed by a discourse" ?

- وقال الذين: "لا يوجد واقع ما قبل استطرادي يتشكل كل الواقع والوصول إليها من قبل الخطاب."؟
- 13 A- Roland Barthes
B- Michel Foucault جاك دريدا
C- Jacques Derrida
D- A . J . Greimans

42-According to Richard Mabark, European writers knew Greek works : ووفقا لريتشارد Mabark والكتاب الأوروبية عرفت أعمال اليونانية:

- 2 A- Directly by reading them
B- From Arabic translations فقط من خلال الثناء من المؤلفين (الرومانية) اللاتينية
C- By hiring Greek translators
D- Only through the praise of (Roman) Latin authors

43-Logocentrism is an important concept that was developed by :

هو مفهوم هام تم تطويره من قبل Logocentrism

- A- Structuralists
B- Post-structuralists
C- Formalism
D- Semioticians

44-Karl Marx said that it is people's material conditions that determines their :

وقال كارل ماركس أنه من الظروف المادية الشعب هو الذي يحدد لهم:

- A- Literary talents
B- Consciousness وعي
14 C- Wealth
D- Productivity

في النقد الماركسي، ومنتجات الأدبية (الروايات، والمسرحيات، الخ) لا يمكن أن يفهم:

45-In Marxist criticism, literary products (novels, plays, etc) cannot be understood :

- A- Without reference to the author's biography and political culture
14 B- Without reference to the classical background that influences them خارج هذه الشروط، العلاقات الطبقية الاقتصادية والأيدولوجيات من وقتهم
C- Outside of the economic conditions, class relations and ideologies of their time
D- Outside the time and place in which the author lives

46-Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were :

كان كارل ماركس وفريدريك انجلز:

- A- Literary critics
14 B- Political philosophers الفلاسفة السياسية
C- Novelists
D- Playwrights

47-Western drama, poetry, literary criticism, art, education, politics, fashion, architecture, painting, sculpture were ALL produced in imitation of الدراما الغربي والشعر والنقد الأدبي والفن والتعليم والسياسة، والأزياء، والعمارة، والرسم والنحت وأنتجت ALL في تقليد

- 1 A- French literature
B- Classical Antiquity العصور القديمة الكلاسيكية
C- Latin American culture
D- Arabic and Islamic culture

48-The West's relationship with Greece and Rome is : العلاقة بين الغرب واليونان وروما هي:

- 1 A- Full of contradictions and ambivalence
B- Simple and straightforward كامل من التناقضات والازدواجية
C- Unknown
D- Beautiful

49-The Romans so desperately wanted to imitate the Greeks and so constantly failed to match them because :

الرومان حتى أراد يائسة لتقليد اليونانيين وهكذا فشلت باستمرار لمطابقتها للأسباب التالية:

- 1 A- The Romans did not read and write
C B- The Romans did not have translators
C- Imitation cannot produce originality التقليد لا يمكن ان تنتج الأصالة -C
D- The Romans were bad imitators

50-The Romans were :

كان الرومان:

- 1 A- Simple, rural and uncultivated people
B- Sophisticated and literary people
C- Multilingual الناس البسطاء، في المناطق الريفية وغير المزروعة
D- Unable to read and write

تحليل أسئلة اختبار المستوى الماضي (1435-1436) للنقد الأدبي
للاخت / (أم البواسل)

- 1) the distinction Mimesis-Diegesis is comparable to the distinction :
A. Showing and telling
- 2) the Greek term for (art)(and it is latin equivalent (ars)refer to what
D. Crafts and sciences
- 3) Aristotle defined tragedy as (an imitation of)
C. An action
- 4) According to Aristotle ,the should have
B. A Beginning , a middle and an end
- 5) what should be arranged ,according to Aristotle , into a cause?
A. The plot
- 6-Horace's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is titled
D. Ars Poetica
- 7-Quintilian's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is it ...
C. Institutio Oratoria
- 8) How does it transmit this knowledge and tradition to the younger.....
B. through poetry
- 9) Oral poetry is a communal experience ,but literature is
B. An interaction between reader and book
- 10) Plato analyzes poetry from the perspective of style and content to prove that it is :
C. Dangerous
- 11) In Narrative Discourse, Gerard Genette calls the time in which the story is told
A. The time of the narrative
- 12) **Anachronies**, according to Gerard Genette, happen when:
C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time Zero or from the Future (of the time zero)
- 13) **Analepses** happen ,according to Gerard Genette, when:
B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information or the past of time zero
- 14) **Prolepses** happen ,according to Gerard Genette, when
A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information future of the time zero

- 15) According to Gerard Genete , "Zero Focalization" in a narratier is a situation in
C. The charactor knows MORE than the narrator
- 16) According to Gerard Genete , "Internal Focalization" in a narrative is a situation which
B.The character knows as much as the narrator
- 17) According to Gerard Genete , "External Facalization" in a narrative is a situation which
A. The charactor knows LESS than the narrator
- 18) According to marxist critism, Literary products (novels ,plays, poems ,etc)
A. Outside of the economic conditions of their time
- 19) People's consciousness, according to Karl Marx , is determined by
D. Their material conditions
- 20) للأسف غير واضح السؤال
- 21) From the 16 th to the 20 th centuries , westn drama ,poetry , literay criticism , art , education, Politics, fashion, sculpture were All produced in imitation of ...
C. Classical antiquity
- 22) Who said "No past life has been lived to lend us glory, and that which has exis ted before us is not curs"
C. Seneca
- 23) Who said "Captive Greece took its wild conguer or conqtive".
B. Horacc
- 24) Who said "A man who follows another not only finds nothing:
C. Seneca
- 25) The west's relation ship with Greece and Roma is ..
B. Contradictory and ambivalent
- 26) The Romans were unsaisted with their attempt to imitate ..
A. Imitalion connot produce originality
- 27) للأسف غير واضح السؤال
- 28) للأسف غير واضح السؤال
- 29)Mimesis-Dieges is a literary distinction that was the first ...
 كلمة غير واضحة الخيارات كانت كلها اسماء مفكرين وأدباء والأقرب للإجابة هو افلاطون لانه من أوائل المفكرين الذين قالوا أن السرد أو الحكايه الاجابه في المحاضره الثالثه والأجابه أن شاء الله
Plato

30) The distinction Mimesis and Diagesis refers to

C. The difference between the use of first person singular and third person singular

31) Who wrote following passage and where?

“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 kinds 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. . . . Every Tragedy, therefore, must have six parts, which parts determine its quality—namely, Plot, Characters, Diction, Thought, Spectacle, Melody.”

C. Aristotle in the Poetics

32) Medieval and Renaissance authors like Dante considered language to be

B. A divine creation

33) In the Renaissance, Lorenzo Valla broke with tradition and considered

A. A human creation

34) Renaissance humanists relied heavily on theories of imitation that were de...

A. In Rome

35) Formalists proposed to make a distinction

C. Between ordinary language and poetic language

36) "Literariness", according to Jan Mukarovsky, consists in:

C. The maximum for grounding of the utterance

37) In poetry, said Jakobson, the communicative function should be:

A. Reduced to minimum

38-Structuralism emerged in the 1960s and as its foundation the ..of criticism?

B. Formalism

39) Structuralism wanted to study literature.....

C. From a strictly scientific perspective

40) In Narrative Discourse, Gerard Genette calls the time in

B. The time of the story

41) Barthes wants to celebrate the death of the author in order for the literature to discover :

C. the reader and writing

42) Michel Foucault rejects the notion of the author altogether and talks instead of the "author function" which he defines as :

D. A set of beliefs governing the production, circulation, classification and consumption of texts

- 43) Post-structuralism was a critical and comprehensive response to the basic assumption of:
D. structuralism البنيوية
- 44) To understand a text, Post-structuralism studies :
A. The systemic of knowledge which كلمة ماهي واضحة to produce the text
- 45) The concept of "self" a singular and coherent entity
B. A fictional construct بناء خيالية
- 46) An actant, says Greimas, is :
D. An extrapolation of the syntactic structure
- 47) European writers, says Richard Mabrak, knew Greek works
C. Through the praise of Roman Latin authors
- 48) History, according to Karl Marx, is made up of **التصوير** material conditions of life and the superstructure.
A. Ideology and consciousness أيدولوجية و consciousness
- 49) The idea that "there is no pre-discursive reality a discourse" is attributed to which school?
C. Post-Structuralism
- 50) Greimas, A actantial Model can be applied on
B. All Literature جميع الأدب