ي للعام 3 143 4- 143 هـ فوزي سليسلي	النقد الأدبي اسئلة اختبار الفصل الثاني
 "The subject of literary science," according A. Grammar! B. Metaphor! C. Literary Style! D. Literariness الإدب 	to Roman Jakobson , "is not literature but "إن موضوع العلم الأدبي"، وفقا لرومان ياكوبسون، "ليس الأدب ولكن
 2. Structuralist criticism continues the work of A. Formalism B. Symbolism C. Linguistics D. Marxism 	نقد البنيوي يستمر عمل
C.Thirty-one character types	stablished: في در استه من حكايات خر افية، مخصص لفلاديمير بروب أنواع الشخصيات
 4. How many Actants are therein the Actantial A. Sixteen B. Thirty C. Six D. Twenty-one 	l Model? کم عدد Actantial وفیه من Actantial نموذج
 5. What discipline or school of criticism did A A. Linguist B. Structuralism C. Marxism D. Formalism 	A.J.Greimas belongto? ما الانضباط أو المدرسة من الانتقادات فعل s belongto
 6. Who developed the Actantial Model? A. Michel Foucault B. A.J. Greimas C. Gerard Gennette D. Roland Barthes 	الذي طور Actantial نموذج ؟
 7. Who wrote''The Death of the Author''? A. Michel Foucault! B. Jacques Derrida! C. Roland Barthes ! D. Mikhail Bakhtin 	الذي كتب "موت المؤلف"؟

 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! 	"وفاة المؤلف" يسأل القارئ إلى: فصل صاحب البلاغ من تحليل الأدب
C. The time of the Narration!	?? كيف حدد جير ارد جنتي الوقت وقت القصة في الوقت الذي تح
 10. The "Time Zero", according to Gerard Gennette, 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 	الوقت صفر بالنسبة لجيرارد جنتي هو في الوقت الذي قيلت فيه
 11. Vladimir Propp develops his 31 functions in order to ap A. Literature B. Novels C. Folktales D. Short stories 	oply them on: مخصص لفلاديمير بروب تطور له 31 وظائف من أجل تطبيقها على:
12. What types of literature does the Actantial Model appl A.Plays B. All literature جميع الأدب C. Short stories D.Films	y on? ماهي أنواع الأدب هل Actantial نموذج
 13. What is the definition of the "Plot" in Aristotle's theory 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! 	of Tragedy? ما هو تعريف" المؤامرة "في نظرية أرسم سلسلة الأدبية التي تربط الأحداث
 14. The question of "Voice" for Gerard Gennette, is about: A. Who sees the action?! B. Who narrates the action? C. Who witnesses the action?! D. The audience 	مسألة صوت لجيرارد جنتي هو حول

 15. The question of "focalization" for Gerard Gen A. Who participates in the action?! B. Who sees the action? ? C. Who narrates the actions?! D. The audience! 	مسألة تمركز لجير ار د جنتي هو حول
 16. How does Gerard Gennette define the "time of 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 	f the narrative" كيف جيرارد جنتي تحديد وقت السرد في الوقت الذي روى القصة
 17. When does an Analepsis happen A. When the narrative stops to pick up some B. When the narrative stops to pick up some C. When there is a flashback! D. When there is a time gap in the narrative 	÷
18. When does a Prolepsis happen?A. When the narrative stops to pick up someB. When the narrative stops to pick up someC. When there is a flashback!D. When there is a time gap in the narrative	-
19. When does an Anachronous happen?A. When the narrative stops to pick up someB. When the narrative stops to pick up someC. When the narrative is chronological!D. When there is a time gap in the narrative	-
20. Who wrote "What is an Author"? A. Michel Foucault! B. Roland Bathes! C. Jacques Derrida! D. Vladimir Propp!	الذي كتب ما هو المؤلف
 21. Dante considered language to be: A. Divinely instituted B. Created by men! C. Created by the governments! D. Created by chance 	يعتبر دانتي اللغة لتكون

22. Lorenzo Valla considered language to be:	تعتبر لورنزو الدفاعات اللغة لتكون
A. Divinely instituted! إنشاءها عن طريق الرجال B. Created by men	تم
C. Created by the governments! D. Created by chance!	
-	nononaly of Latin on advaction and
23. What did Renaissance Humanists use to break the r promote the use of European languages?	ماذا النهضة الإنسانيين استخدامها لكسر احتكار
A. They used plays! B. They used poems!	على التعليم وتشجيع استخدام اللغات الأوروبي
C. They used grammar books D. Nothing. It happened by chance	استخدم الباحثون ك
24. Humanist theories of imitationA. Continued Roman theories of imitation	النظريات الانسانية التقليد
B. Perfected Roman theories of imitation!C. Departed from Roman theories of imitation!	استمرار تقليد النظريات الرومانية
D. Continued Greek theories of imitation!	'
25. Formalism rejected the distinction between:	رفضت الشكلية التمييز بين
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!	يمكن وصف ثقافة اليونان القديمة
C. A culture of books!	
D. A culture of aristocracy	
27. The literary culture of Ancient Rome can be described as: A. A culture of books!	
B. A culture of aristocracy!C. A living culture!	يمكن وصف ثقافة الادبية من روما القديمة
ثقافة المتحف D. A museum culture	
28. What did Roman author use poetry and literature for?A. To improve eloquence and sing national glories	
B. To sell books and fight unemployment!	ماذا فعل مؤلف الروماني باستخدام الشعر والأدب في
C. To entertain the emperor and the masses!	لتحسين بلاغة أغاني الأمجاد الوطن
	التحسين بارعه أعاني الامجاد الوعد

A. Post-structuralists B. Structuralists! C. Formalists!			,
D. Greeks	والرومانية الكلاسيكية	لماذا الأدب الغربي والنقد متصلا بالثقافات اليونانية والرومانية الكلاسيكية	
 30. Why is Western literature and criticism conner. A. They share the same taste in literature! B. They share the same religion! C. Western literature is a recreation, a reviva D. Western literature borrows mythology from 		ب الغربي هو الترفيه إحياء الأدب الكلاسيكي of classical literature	
		كتاب الرومانيون أدنى من الثقافة اليونانية	ر أي الك
 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. 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 showin A. In Al-Andalus in the B. In Germany in the 19 C. Paris in the 8th Paris D. In New York in the 2 	9 11th century 9th century!	خ الحديث يظهر أن النهضة بدأت في	التاري
 33. The books of ancient Grant Grant A. Russian sources! B. Jewish sources! C. Greek sources! D. Arabic sources 	eece were translated b	ack into Latin from: ! جمت الكتب من اليونانية القديمة الى اللاتينية	ترج
 34. Who made the distinctio A. Plato B. Cicero! C. Aristotle! D. Ibn Rushd 	n between Mimesis an	اd Diegesis? ! ي جعل التمييز بين التنكر البئي و Diegesis	الذ
 35. Why did Plato ban the por A. He was jealous! B. He doesn't like enter C. Poetry cripples the n D. Poetry is not good for the second se	tainment! مind العقل	ا افلاطون حظر الشاعر من المدينة الشعر يشل	لماذ

 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! !! 	اضاف رواية كما قال افلاطون يمكن المضي قدما التقليد او السرد او خليط بينهما
 37. Plato analyzed poetry as an imitation in his dia A. Phaedrus! B. Sophist! C. Ian! D. Republic! 	اogue!! افلاطون حلل الشعر كما تقليدا في حواره
 38. What did Aristotle write? A. Drama! B. Poetry! C. Speeches! D. Philosophical works 	ماذا كتب ارسطوا
 39. In which one of the following books did Ariston A. Rhetoric! B. Politics! C. Poetics! D. Metaphysics! ! 	otle analyze tragedy? ! في أي واحدة من الكتب حلل ارسطوا المأساة
 40. Tragedy was defined as "an imitation of an act A. Dryden! B. Plato! C. Horace! D. Aristotle! 	ion" by: ! تم تعريف المأساة بانه التقليد من العمل حسب
 41. According to Aristotle, pity and fear are caused A. Horror movies! B. Novels! C. Poetry! D. Tragedy! 	d by:! حسب ارسطوا سبب الشفقة والخوف بواسطة
 42. According to Aristotle, tragedy has: ! A. Six parts B. Twelve parts! C. Twenty parts! D. Thirty parts! ! 	حسب ار سطو ا المأساة لها

43. A good plot, says Aristotle, should have:!	مؤامرة جيدة كما يقول ارسطو ينبغي ان يكون	
 A. Entertainment! B. Music and dance! C. Beginning, middle and an end D. More than one story! ! 	بداية ووسط	
 44. Formalism defined its project as the study of li A. From a scientific and objective perspective 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"?		
A. Greek and Roman critics! B. French Structuralism! Defamiliariz	المدرسة التي من الانتقادات وضعت مفهوم ation	
C. Post-structuralism! D. Russian Formalism الروسية الشكلية		
 46. Russian Formalists wanted to: A. Promote Russian literature! B. Translate Russian literature! C. Develop a science of literature D. Mix science and literature! 	أرادت الشكليون الروسية أن تطوير ع	
47. Vladimir Propp was a Russian Formalist who studies: !		
A Novalal	: studies.) كان مخصص لفلادييمير بورب الشكلي الروسي الذي	
D. Short stories! !		
 48. In his study of fairy tales. Vladimir Propp esta A. Twenty character types! B. Sixty character types! C. Thirty-one character types! D. Seven character types 	في در اساته من الحكايات الخيالية فلاديمير بروب انش	