

1. The distinction Mimesis-Diegesis is comparable to the distinction :

- A. Showing and telling
- B. Thinking and writing
- C. Teaching and studying
- D. Performing and watching

2. The Greek term for 'art' and its Latin equivalent (arts) refer to what

- A. Fine Arts
- B. Sciences
- C. Crafts
- D. Crafts and sciences

3. Aristotle defined tragedy as "an imitation of ....."

- A. Poetry
- B. Drama
- C. An action
- D. Painting

4. According to Aristotle , the plot should have

- A. Characters , setting and themes
- B. A Beginning , a middle and an end
- C. High born and low born character
- D. A chorus and hero speaking in poetry

5. what should be arranged ,according to Aristotle , into a cause?

- A. The plot
- B. The setting
- C. The hero's biography
- D. The love story in the play

6. Horace's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is titled :

- A. Poetics
- B. The Republic
- C. Institutio Rhetorica
- D. Ars Poetica

7. Quintilian's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is titled .....

- A. Poetics
- B. The Republic
- C. Institutio Oratoria
- D. Ars Poetica

8. How does a society , in the absence of the system of writing , preserve its knowledge and traditions ? How does it transmit this knowledge and tradition to the younger generation ?
- A. Through religion
  - B. Through poetry
  - C. Through education
  - D. Through science
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9. Oral poetry is a communal experience ,but literature is :
- A. An inter-communal experience
  - B. An interaction between a reader and book
  - C. A national experience
  - D. A national performance
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10. Plato analyzes poetry from the perspective of style and content to prove that it is :
- A. Educational
  - B. Rich and rewarding
  - C. Dangerous
  - D. Harmless
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11. In Narrative Discourse , Gerard Genette calls the time in which the story is told
- A. The time of the narrative
  - B. The time of the story
  - C. The time of the action
  - D. The time of the reading
- 

12. Anachronies , according to Gerard Genette, happen when:
- A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from ..... the time Zero
  - B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the ... Of the time Zero
  - C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from ... the time Zero) or from the future ( of the time zero)
  - D. A narrative is interrupted by flashbacks .
- 

13. Analepses happen ,according to Gerard Genette ,when:
- A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the future ...of the time zero
  - B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the future or the past of time zero
  - C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past to the time zero
  - D. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time zero

14. Prolepses happen ,according to Gerard Genette, when:
- A. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the future ...of the time zero
  - B. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the future or the past of time zero
  - C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past to the time zero
  - D. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time zero
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15. According to Gerard Genette ,"Zero Focalization" in a narrative is a situation in which
- A. The character knows more than the narrator
  - B. The character knows as much as the narrator
  - C. The character knows less than the narrator
  - D. The character doesn't knows anything
- 
16. According to Gerard Genette ,"Internal Focalization" in a narrative is a situation which
- A. The character knows more than the narrator
  - B. The character knows as much as the narrator
  - C. The character knows less than the narrator
  - D. The character doesn't knows anything
- 
17. According to Gerard Genette ," External Focalization" in a narrative is a situation which
- A. The character knows more than the narrator
  - B. The character knows as much as the narrator
  - C. The character knows less than the narrator
  - D. The character doesn't knows anything
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18. According to Marxist criticism, Literary products (novels ,plays, poems ,etc) understood ...
- A. Outside of the economic conditions of their time
  - B. Outside the text
  - C. Outside the country in which they were produced
  - D. Outside the author's life
- 
19. People's consciousness, according to Karl Marx , is determined by ....
- A. Their university education
  - B. Their culture
  - C. Their family uprising
  - D. Their material conditions
- 
20. According to Ronald Barthes
- A. The
  - B. The
  - C. The
  - D. The

21. From the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, western drama, poetry, literary criticism, art, education, Politics, fashion, sculpture were all produced in imitation of
- A. France
  - B. England
  - C. Classical antiquity
  - D. China
- 
22. 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
- 
23. Who said "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive"?
- A. Cicero
  - B. Horace
  - C. Seneca
  - D. Quintilian
- 
24. Who said "A man who follows another not only finds nothing; he is looking for nothing"?
- A. Cicero
  - B. Horace
  - C. Seneca
  - D. Quintilian
- 
25. The West's relationship with Greece and Rome is .
- A. Rich and productive
  - B. Contradictory and ambivalent
  - C. Weak and superficial
  - D. clear and ambiguous
- 
26. The Romans were unsatisfied with their attempt to imitate ....
- A. Imitation cannot produce originality
  - B. The Romans were poor translators
  - C. The Romans were poor imitators
  - D. The Greek culture was complex
- 
27. In Roman culture, poems, plays and rhetorical spread were standard:
- A. superstition propaganda
  - B. Foreign culture
  - C. National Moments
  - D. Finite culture

28. Poetry ,says Plato is dangerous and might to be banned from the state ....
- A. Poetry cripples the imagination
  - B. Poetry cripples the mind
  - C. Poetry cripples the body
  - D. Poetry cripples the education system
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29. Mimesis-Dieges is a literary distinction that was the first formulated by
- A. Plato
  - B. Aristole
  - C. Quiniilian
  - D. Horace
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30. The distinction Mimesis and Diagesis refers to :
- A. The difference between the use of metaphor and similes
  - B. The distinction between poetry and drama
  - C. The difference between the use of first person singular and third person singular
  - D. The difference between the narrative and the dramatic mode
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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.”

- A. Plato in the Republic
  - B. Plato in the Georgia
  - C. Aristotle in the Poetics
  - D. Aristotle in the Polices
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32. Medieval and Renaissance authors like Dante considered language to be
- A. Human creation
  - B. A divine creation
  - C. A government creation
  - D. A product of chance
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33. In the Renaissance ,Lorenzo ,Valla broke with tradition and considered
- A. Human creation
  - B. A divine creation
  - C. A government creation
  - D. A product of chance

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

- A. In Rome
  - B. In Greece
  - C. In France
  - D. In England
- 

35. Formalists proposed to make a distinction:

- A. Between prose and poetry
  - B. Between dramatic language and poetic language
  - C. Between ordinary language and poetic language
  - D. Between literary language and technical language
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36. "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
- 

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

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

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

- A. Humanism
  - B. Formalism
  - C. Marxism
  - D. Post-structuralism
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39. Structuralism wanted to study literature.....

- A. From a strictly literary perspective
  - B. From a strictly dramatic perspective
  - C. From a strictly scientific perspective
  - D. From a strictly Marxist perspective
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40. In Narrative Discourse, Gerard Genette calls the time in

- A. The time of the narrative
- B. The time of the story
- C. The time of the action
- D. The time of reading

41. Barthes wants to celebrate the death of the author in order to the literature discovers :
- A. The criteria and the philosopher
  - B. The real behavior of the character
  - C. The reader and writing
  - D. The behavior of the author
- 
42. Michel Foucault rejects the notion of the “author” altogether and talks instead the "author function " which he defines as :
- A. A set of beliefs governing the writing and publishing of texts
  - B. A set of beliefs governing the reading , teaching and criticism of texts
  - C. A set of beliefs governing the classification and consumption of texts
  - 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:
- A. Marxism
  - B. Formalism
  - C. Deconstruction
  - D. structuralism
- 
44. To understand a text, Post-structuralism studies :
- A. The systems of knowledge which interacted to produce the text
  - B. The systems of metaphors which interacted to produce the text
  - C. The political systems which interacted to produce the text
  - D. The structure assumptions of the author
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45. The concept of "self" a singular and coherent entity for poststructural
- A. Crucial for understanding texts
  - B. A fictional construct
  - C. Constitutive of the meaning of texts
  - D. Old fashioned but still relevant to modern criticism
- 
46. An actant ,says Greimas, is :
- A. An extrapolation of the stylistic features of a narrative
  - B. An extrapolation of the deep meaning of a narrative
  - C. An extrapolation of the phonetic features of a narrative
  - D. An extrapolation of the syntactic structure of a narrative
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47. 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

48. History, according to Karl Marx, is made up of two.... material conditions of life and the superstructure,

- A. Ideology and consciousness
- B. Art and literature
- C. Popular culture and television
- D. Education and culture

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49. The idea that "there is no pre-discursive reality a discourse" is attributed to which school of cr.....?

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

.....  
50. Greimas ,Actantial Model can be applied on ...

- A. Specify types of literature
- B. All Literature
- C. Heroic
- D. Dramatic literature