

اسئلة النقد الادبي مصحح د/ فوزي سليسي

[رابط مهم للماده لاختنا كارزما](https://vb.ckfu.org/t739205.html) <https://vb.ckfu.org/t739205.html>

هذا الملف يحتوي على نموذج 1433-1434 الفصل الأول والثاني

نموذج 1434-1435 الفصل الأول والثاني

نموذج 1436-1437 الفصل الأول ملاحظة الفصل الثاني كان مكرر

تجميع 47 سؤال لم يكررها الدكتور بالانماذج

مع أسئلة الواجب

Ars Poetica is a treatise on poetry by اطروحه كتبت في الشعر بواسطه؟

- Plato
- Aristotle
- **Horace**
- Cicero

Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive. "The conqueror was الاسير اليوناني أخذا في
!السر محتلة الهمجي" المحتل هنا هو؟

- England
- France
- Russia
- **Rome**

Medieval and Renaissance authors like Dante considered language to be

كتاب العصور الوسطى وعصر النهضة امثال دانتي اعتبروا ان اللغة

- **A divine creation**
- A government creation
- A human creation
- A product of chance

In the Renaissance, Lorenzo Valla broke with tradition and considered language
to be في عصر النهضة، حطم لورنزو فالالا التقاليد واعتبر ان اللغة

- **A human creation**
- A divine creation
- A government creation
- A product of chance

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 في عصر النهضة تم كسر احتكار اللاتينية كلغة وحيدة للتعليم والتعليم. ماهو السلاح الذي استخدمه
الإنسانيين لكسر هذا الاحتكار؟

- Books of literature
- Poems that praised the vernacular
- **Grammar Books**
- Criticism

During the Renaissance, Humanist critics relied heavily on theories of imitation that

في عصر النهضة اعتمد النقاد الإنسانيين بشكل كبير على نظريات تفيد بان التقليد تطور في Developed

- **In Rome**

- In Greece
- In Europe
- In the Muslim world

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

- Formal and serious في النقد الأدبي، الشكلية هي محاولة لجعل دراسة الأدب

- **Scientific and objective**

- Fun and entertaining
- Educational and interesting

The aim of Russian Formalism was ..الهدف كم الشكلية الروسيه هو

- To encourage Russians to write more literature
- To establish formalism as a respectable school of literary criticism
- **To establish literary scholarship as a distinct and autonomous field of study**
- To show the relevance of linguistic theory to the study of literature

Formalists located literary meaning in يحددون التشكيليون المعنى الادبي في

- The poet
- **The poem**
- The figures of speech
- The impact of the poem on the reader

Formalists proposed to make a distinction ..اقترحت الشكليون التمييز

- Between prose and poetry
- Between ancient and modern poetry
- **Between poetic language and ordinary language**
- Between Russian poetic language and English poetic language

when a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past (of the time zero), it is called عندما يوقف الراوي الترتيب الزمني " السرد" لينتذكر أحداث أو معلومات من الماضي (من الساعة صفر)، ذلك يسمى

- **Analepsis**
- Prolepsis
- Anachrony

when a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the future (of the time zero), it is called **أنواع** عندما يوقف الراوي الترتيب الزمني " السرد " ليستحضر أحداث أو معلومات من المستقبل (من الساعة صفر)، ذلك يسمى

- Analepsis
- **Prolepsis**
- Anachrony
- Flashback

Genette distinguishes three kinds of focalization :

Internal, external and zero focalization

- Simple, complex and composite focalization
- First, second and third degree focalization
- Small, medium and large focalization

What are the two issues that Gerard Genette says traditional criticism confuses

under "Point of View": **ما هي المسالتين اللتين يقول جيرارد عنها بان الانتقادات التقليدية تختلط تحت عنوان "وجهة نظر**

- Plot and characters
- Writer and narrator
- First-person narration and third-person narration
- **Narrative voice and narrative perspective**

According to Roland Barthes, "a text is not a line of words realizing a single 'theological' meaning (the 'message' of the Author-God)but: **وفقا لرولان بارت "، النص ليس سطر من الكلمات التي تمثل علم الكلام (" رسالة "من الكاتب-الاله) ولكن**

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

Roland Barthes rejected the idea that literature and should rely on **رفض رولان بارت فكرة أن الأدب يجب أن يعتمد على**

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

Barthes wants literature to move away from the idea of the author in order to discover: بارت يريد ان ينفصل "يبتعد" الادب عن فكرة المؤلف لأجل اكتشاف:

- The power of literature
- The hidden meaning of the text
- The intentions of the author
- **The reader and writing**

According to Michel Foucault, the "author function" is وفقاً لميشيل فوكو، "وظيفة الكاتب" هي

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

What is the number of the actants in Greimas's Actantial Model? في actants ما هو عدد من Actantial غريماس في نموذج

- **Six**
- Ten
- Sixteen
- Twenty

A.J. Greimas says we can apply the Actantial Model on

على Actantial يقول اي جي جيرمانز يمكننا تطبيق نموذج

- Short stories
- Novels
- Plays
- **All literature**

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

المحاكاة و السرد مسميات ادبية وضعت لأول مرة بواسطة

- Shakespeare
- Aristotle
- Quintilian
- **Plato**

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

الشعر، يقول أفلاطون، أمر خطير ويجب أن يمنع من الدولة لأنه

- Poetry makes people lazy
- **Poetry cripples the mind**
- Poetry makes people weak in math
- Poetry teaches people to rob and steal

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

بدون وجود نظام للكتابة، كيف يمكن للمجتمع المحافظه ونقل معارفه وعاداته وتقاليده؟

- They hire writers from another society
- **They use poetry and songs**
- Poetry makes people weak in math
- Poetry teaches people to rob and steal

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

من هو الناقد الذي قال: "و الرواية قد تكون بسيطة، أو محاكاة، أو مزيج من الاثنين؟"

- Ibn Rushd
- Aristotle
- Horace
- **Plato**

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

يقصد به (ARS) المصطلح اليوناني ل "الفن" وما يعادله باللاتينية

- The fine arts
- The sciences
- The crafts
- **All kinds of human activities which we would call crafts or sciences**

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

ماللذي يعرفه أرسطو ب "تقليد العمل"؟؟؟

- Poetry
- **Tragedy**
- Films
- Music

Tragedy causes pity and fear in المأساة تسبب الشفقة والخوف في

- The writer
- **The audience**
- The actors
- The hero

What genre of literature does Aristotle say have six parts

اي نوع من الأدب يقول أرسطو ان له ستة أجزاء ؟

- The novel
- Comedy
- **Tragedy**
- Epic poetry

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

إما هو الشيء الذي .. وفقا لأرسطو، يجب أن يكون له بداية، وسط ونهاية؟

- The characters
- The setting
- The themes
- **The plot**

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

ادق تعريف للحبكة ، في نظرية أرسطو للمأساة هو

- The events of the story
- The arrangement of the events in the story
- The arrangement of the hero's action in a cause- effect chain of incidents
- **The arrangement of the events in a cause-effect chain incidents**

Literariness," according to Jan Mukarovsky, consists in الادب وفقا لجان موكاروفسكي، يتكون في

- **The maximum of foregrounding of the utterance**
- The minimum of foregrounding of the utterance
- The maximum of backgrounding of the utterance
- The minimum of backgrounding of the utterance

In poetry, said Jakobson, the communicative function should be

قال جاكوبسون في الشعر، الوظيفه التواصليه يجب أن تكون

- **Reduce to minimum**
- Increased to a maximum
- Completely eliminated
- Used moderately

Vladimir Propp tested his theories on وضايف فلاديمير تختبر نظرياته على

- Renaissance drama
- American short stories
- English novels
- **Russian fairytales**

Structuralism seeks to تسعى البنيوية الى

- Interpret literature
- **Investigate the structures of literature**
- Investigate styles in literature
- Investigate metaphors in literature

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

... الأساس الذي عليه تنتقد مدارس الادب S أصبحت الشكلية في ١٩٦٠ ?

- **Structuralism**
- Deconstruction
- Marxism
- Post-structuralism

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

...بالبنوية ... النقد الأدبي طور طموح دراسة الأدب من منظور

- Strictly literary perspective
- **Strictly scientific perspective**
- Strictly poetic perspective
- Strictly Marxist perspective

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

... في سرد الخطاب جيرارد جينتي حدد "وقت القصة" ك

- The time in which the author is writing the story
- **The time in which the story happens**
- The time in which the story is being told
- The time in which the story is being read

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

..في سرد الخطاب جيرارد جينتي حدد "وقت السرد" ك

- The time in which the author is writing the story
- The time in which the story happens
- **The time in which the story is being told**
- The time in which the story is being read

.. جيرارد جينتي يسمي "ترتيب السرد" ب "narrative order" جيرارد

- **The relationship between the time of the story and the time of the narrative**
- The relationship between the time of the story and the time of the reading
- The relationship between the time of writing and the time of reading
- The relationship between the time of fiction and real time

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

عندما يوقف الراوي التسلسل الزمني لتذكر أحداث أو معلومات من الماضي (من الساعة صفر) من من المستقبل (من الساعة صفر)، يسمى ذلك ب

- Flashback
- Projection in the future
- prolepses
- **Anachronies**

Who said: " There is no pre-discursive reality. Every reality is shaped and accessed by a discourse" ? من القائل: "ليس هناك واقع ما قبل الكلام . كل واقع يتشكل و يصل بواسطه الكلام" ؟

- Roland Barthes
- Michel Foucault
- **Jacques Derrida**

According to Richard Mabark, European writers knew Greek works

... وفقا لريتشارد عرف الكتاب الأوروبيين الأعمال اليونانية

- From Arabic translations
- By hiring Greek translators
- **Only through the praise of (Roman) Latin authors**

Logocentrism is an important concept that was developed by

مركزية الكلام " مفهوم هام تم تطويره من قبل

- Structuralists
- **Post-structuralists**
- Formalism
- Semioticians

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

... قال كارل ماركس أن الظروف المادية للشعب هي التي تحدد

- Literary talents
- **Consciousness**
- Wealth
- Productivity

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

في الانتقاد الماركسي، الانتاج الادبي (الروايات، والمسرحيات، وغيرها) لا يمكن أن يفهمه

- Without reference to the author's biography and political culture
- Without reference to the classical background that influences them
- **Outside of the economic conditions, class relations and ideologies of their time**
- Outside the time and place in which the author lives

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were كان كارل ماركس وفريدريك أنجلز

- Literary critics
- **Political philosophers**
- Novelists
- Playwrights

Western drama, poetry, literary criticism, art, education, politics, fashion, architecture, painting, sculpture were ALL produced in imitation of

أنتجت الدراما والشعر والنقد الأدبي والفن والتعليم والسياسة والأزياء والعمارة والرسم والنحت الغربي محاكاة لـ ؟

- French literature
- **Classical Antiquity**
- Latin American culture
- Arabic and Islamic culture

The West's relationship with Greece and Rome is علاقة الغرب باليونان وروما هي علاقه

- **Full of contradictions and ambivalence**
- Simple and straightforward
- Unknown
- Beautiful

The Romans so desperately wanted to imitate the Greeks and so constantly failed to match them because: اراد الرومان بكل يأس محاكاة وتقليد اليونان و فشلوا باستمرار للحاق بهم "مجاتهم" بسبب:

- The Romans did not read and write
- The Romans did not have translators
- **Imitation cannot produce originality**
- The Romans were bad imitators

The Romans were; كان الرومان

- **Simple, rural and uncultivated people**
- Sophisticated and literary people
- Multilingual
- Unable to read and write

اختبار النقد الأدبي والنظرية الفصل الثاني 4341 د / فوزي سليسي

1) When Roman poet Horace Said : “Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive” he was expressing

- Pride
- **Inferiority**
- Hate
- Love

2) Who said: “No past life has been lived to lend us glory, and that which has existed before us is not ours”?

- Cicero
- Horace
- **Seneca**
- Quintilian

3) Who said: “A man who follows another not only finds nothing; he is not even looking.”?

- Cicero
- Horace
- **Seneca**
- Quintilian

4) The Romans so desperately wanted to imitate the Greeks and so constantly failed to match them

- Because the Romans were illiterate.
- **Because imitation cannot produce originality.**
- Because the Greeks were impossible to imitate.
- Because the Romans were poor imitators.

5) The period at the end of middle Ages is called the " Renaissance " because across Europe people wanted

- To study Chinese poetry
- To revive the Greek language
- To revive Egyptian hieroglyphs
- **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?

- Canada and the United States
- France and England
- China and Japan
- **Greek and Roman**

7) European writers and artists thought that were imitating the classical cultures of Greek and Roman. In reality they imitated mostly:

- The Greek
- **The Roman**
- The French
- The Italians

8) Plato wrote dialogues and in every single one of his dialogues, he addressed the problem of

- Painting
- **Poetry**
- Religion
- Architecture

9) Who said: "And narration may either simple narration, or imitation, or a union of the two"?

- Cicero
- Horace
- Aristotle
- **Plato**

10) Without a system of writing, how does a society preserve its knowledge, its customs and traditions? How does this society transmit its knowledge and customs and traditions to the younger generation?

- By using drawings
- By using mathematics
- By using dance
- **By using poetry**

11) Literature is an interaction between a reader and a book, but oral poetry is:

- A rhetorical performance
- A national performance
- **A communal performance**

12) To prove that poetry is dangerous, Plato analyzes it from two perspectives:

- Plot and characters
- **Style and content**
- Symbolism and realism
- Metaphors and figures of speech

13) In the Republic, Plato says that poetry should not be allowed in the city because:

- **Poetry breeds conformity**
- Poetry produces ignorance
- Poetry creates rebellion
- Poetry breeds intelligence

14) Aristotle's Poetics has been considered for centuries as

- The most authoritative book in philosophy
- The most authoritative book in linguistics
- The most authoritative book in poetic styles
- **The most authoritative book in literary criticism**

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 kinds being found in separate parts of the play; in the form of action, not of narrative; with incidents arousing pity and fear, where with to accomplish its katharsis of such emotions.

- Plato in the Republic
- Plato in the Gorgias
- **Aristotle in the Poetics**
- Aristotle in the Politics

16) Tragedy is the “imitation of an action (mimesis) according to:

- The law of literary criticism
- **The law of probability or necessity**
- The law of the government
- The law of theatre and drama

17) What, according to Aristotle, arouses pity and fear?

- Epic poems
- Novels
- Films
- **Tragedies**

18) The plot, according to Aristotle, must be “a whole,” with:

- A happy ending for comedy and an unhappy ending for tragedy
- **A beginning, middle, and end.**
- A good deal of entertainment
- An adventure story

19) According to Karl Marx, history is made up of two main forces

- Government and people
- **Base and superstructure**
- Culture and economy
- Capital and industry

20) According to Karl Marx, Art and Literature are

- **Commodities and consumer products**
- Means of entertainment
- Material for education
- Philosophical products

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”

- Karl Marx
- Michel Foucault
- **Jacques Derrida**
- Friedrich Engels

22) " Classical Marxism " refers to the work of:

- **Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels**

- Early Western Marxists
- Late Marxists
- The Frankfurt School

23) The monopoly of Latin as the sole language of instruction and education was broken during the Renaissance using

- Books of literature
- **Books of grammar**
- Books of criticism
- Books of proverbs

24) Which theories of imitation did Renaissance Humanists used to develop a language and a literature?

- Greek theories of imitation
- **Roman theories of imitation**
- European theories of imitation
- Islamic theories of imitation

25) The Formalist School of criticism wanted to study literature

- From an academic perspective
- **From a scientific perspective**
- As entertainment
- As educational material

26) The prefix "post' in Post structuralism means primarily that it is

- Critical of Formalism
- **Critical of Structuralism**
- Critical of Marxism
- Critical of Deconstruction

27) Formalist wanted literary critics to look for literary meaning in

- Biographies of the writers
- The social and political context of the literary text
- **The literary itself**
- The reaction of the reader to the literary text

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

- Between prose and poetry
- Between metaphors and metonymies
- Between form and content
- **Between poetic language and ordinary language**

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

- Figures of speech
- The intentions of the author
- **The utterance**
- The form

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

- The intentions of the author
- The metaphors
- The poetic function
- **The communicative function**

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

- The author
- The narrator
- An imaginary person that readers associate with the author
- **A set of assumptions governing the production, circulation, consumption of texts.**

32) The study of Russian fairytales allowed Vladimir Propp to develop his theory of:

- **The Morphology of the Folktale**
- The Actantial Model
- Fairytales Formalism
- Fairytales Structuralism

33) In Literary Studies: Structuralism is interested primarily in:

- **Investigating the structures and conventions of the literary texts.**
- Investigating literary texts and analyzing their contexts
- Investigating literary styles and tropes
- Investigating readers attitudes to literary texts

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

- Without reference to the author's biography and political culture
- Without reference to the classical background that influences them
- **Outside of the economic conditions, class relations and ideologies of their time**
- Outside the time and place in which the author lives

35) Barthes reminds the reader in this essay that the idea of the “author” is:

- **A modern invention.**
- An ancient invention
- A medieval invention
- An French invention

36) Gerard Genette Calls all irregularities in the time of narration:

- Foregrounding
- Foreshadowing
- **Anachronies**
- Flashbacks

37) An Analepsis, says Gerard Genette, happens when

- **The narrator recounts after the fact an event that took place earlier than the moment in which the narrative is stopped.**
- The narrator recounts before the fact an event that took place earlier than the moment in which the narrative is stopped.
- The narrator recounts an event as it happens
- The narrator fails to recount an event

38) The narrator fails to recount an event

- **The narrator anticipates events that will occur after the point in time in which the story has stops.**
- The narrator anticipates events that will occur before the point in time in which the story has stops
- The narrator anticipates events that will occur during the time in which the story has stops.
- The narrator anticipates events that do not occur.

39) The "time of the story," says Gerard Genette, is the time in which:

- The author writes the story
- The narrator tells the story
- **The story happens**
- The story is analyzed

40) The "time of the narrative," says Gerard Genette, is the time in which

- The author writes the story
- **The narrator tells the story**
- The story happens
- The story is analyzed

41) European writers, says Richard Mabrak, know Greek works

- From German translators Directly by reading them
- Directly by reading them
- **Through the praise of Roman Latin authors**
- From Arab translators

42) According to Gerard Genette, "Narrative voice "and "narrative perspective" are two issues that traditional criticism

- **Confuses under "Point of View"**
- Classifies under "Point of View"
- Does not connect to "Point of View"
- 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:

- Their literary talents
- Their spiritual conditions
- The universities they go to
- **Their material conditions**

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

- In the passive voice
- In the active voice
- **A mixture of the two**
- In direct speech

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

- Narrative Mood
- **Narrative Order**
- Narrative Perspective
- Levels of Narrative

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

- Plato
- **Aristotle**
- Roland Barthes
- Michel Foucault

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

- The intentions of the author
- The message of the text
- The beauty of literature
- **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"?

- Formalism
- Structuralism
- **Post-Structuralism**
- Marxism

49) How many actants does Greimas's Actantial Model include?

- Twenty-six
- Sixteen
- Thirty-six
- **Six**

50) What kind of literature does Greimas' Actantial Model

- Historical literature
- **All literature**
- Fairy tales

اسئلة النقد الادبي ١٤٣٥ الفصل الاول

- 1) the distinction Mimesis-Diegesis is comparable to the distinction
 - **Showing and telling**
 - thinking and writing
 - Teaching and studying
- 2) the Greek term for (art)(and it is latin equivalent (ars)refer to what
 - sciences
 - **Crafts and sciences**
 - Crafts
- 3) Aristotle defined tragedy as (an imitation of)
 - poetry
 - drama
 - **An action**
- 4) According to Aristotle ,the should have
 - characters, setting and themes
 - **A Beginning , a middle and an end**
 - High born and low born characters
- 5) 5) what should be arranged ,according to Aristotle , into a cause?
 - the setting
 - **The plot**
 - the love story in the play
- 6) Horace's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is titled
 - poetics
 - the Republic
 - **Ars Poetica**
- 7) Quintilian's famous treatise on poetry and rhetoric is it...
 - poetics
 - the Republic
 - **Institutio Oratoria**

8) How does it transmit this knowledge and tradition to the younger.....

- through sciences
- **through poetry**
- through religion

9) Oral poetry is a communal experience ,but literature is

- Anational experience
- **An interaction between a reader and book**
- Anational performance

10) Plato analyzes poetry from the perspective of style and content to prove that it is :

- Educational
- Harmless
- **Dangerous**

11) In Narrative Discours, Gerard Genette calls the time in which the story is told

- **The time of the narrative**
- The time of the story
- The time of reading

12) Anachronies, according to Gerard Genette, happen when:

- A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time Zero)
- A narrative is interrupted by flashbacks
- **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:

- when a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the future (of the time zero
- **A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information or the past of time zero**

- A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the time Zero)

14) Prolepses happen ,according to Gerard Genette,when

- **A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the future of the time zero**
- A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the past of time zero
- A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information of the time zero

15) According to Gerard Genete , "Zero Focalization" in a narratier is a situation in

- The charactor knows MORE than the narrator
- **The charactor knows LESS than the narrator**
- The character knows as much as the narrator

16) According to Gerard Genete , "Internal Focalization" in a narrative is a situation which

- **The character knows as much as the narrator**
- The charactor knows LESS than the narrator
- The charactor knows MORE than the narrator

17) According to Gerard Genete, "External Facalization" in a narrative is a situation which

- The character knows as much as the narrator
- The charactor knows LESS than the narrator
- **The charactor knows MORE than the narrator**

18) According to marxist critism, Literary products (novels ,plays, poems ,etc)

- **Outside of the economic conditions of their time**
- Outside the text
- Outside their life

19) People's consciousness, according to Karl Marx , is determined by

- Their family upbringing
- Their cultuer
- **Their material conditions**

20) According to Gerard Genete , "Zero Focalization" in a narratier is a situation in

- The character knows as much as the narrator
- **The narrator knows MORE than the character**
- The charactor knows more than the narrator

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 ...

- French literature
- Latin American culture
- **Classical antiquity**

22) Who said "No past life has been lived to lend us glory, and that which has existed before us is not ours"

- Horace
- Plato
- **Seneca**

23) Who said "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror or conquer".

- Seneca
- **Horace**
- Aristotle

24) Who said "A man who follows another not only finds nothing:

- Aristotle
- Horace
- **Seneca**

25) The west's relationship with Greece and Rome is ..

- weak
- **Contradictory and ambivalent**
- clear

26) The Romans were unimpressed with their attempt to imitate

- **Imitation cannot produce originality**
- The Romans were poor imitators
- The Romans were poor translators

27) in Roman Civilization, Poems, Play and Literature as ..

- **National monuments**
- Literary Style
- Folktales

28) Poetry, Says Plato, is dangerous and ought to be banned from the state because ..

- **Poetry cripples the mind.**
- Poetry cripples the body.
- Poetry cripples the mind.

29) Who made the distinction between Mimesis and Diegesis?

- Ibn Rushd
- **Plato**
- Cicero

30) The distinction Mimesis and Diagesis refers to

- The difference between the narrative and dramatic
- The difference between the poetry and drama
- **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.”

- Aristotle in the Metaphysics
- Aristotle in the Politics
- **Aristotle in the Poetics**

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

- **A divine creation**
- Created by men
- Created by chance

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

- In Greece
- **In Rome**
- In France

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

- Created by chance
- **A human creation**
- A divine creation

35) Formalists proposed to make a distinction

- Between prose and poetry
- Between dramatic language and poetic language
- **Between ordinary language and poetic language**

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

- **The maximum of foregrounding of the utterance**
- The minimum of foregrounding of the utterance
- The minimum of backgrounding of the utterance

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

- **Reduced to minimum**
- Reduced to maximum
- Used moderately

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

- Marxism
- **Formalism**
- Post-structuralists

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

- From a strictly dramatic perspective
- From a strictly Marxist perspective
- **From a strictly scientific perspective**

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

- The time of the action
- **The time of the story**
- The time of reading

41) -Barthes wants literature to move away from the idea of the author in order to discover

- The power of literature
- The intentions of the author
- **The reader and writing**

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

- A set of belief that the author encodes in his text for the reader to find
- A set of criteria used in bookstores to organize books on the shelves
- **A set of beliefs governing the production, circulation, classification and consumption of text**

43) Post-structuralism was a critical and comprehensive response to the basic assumption of:

- Deconstruction
- **Structuralism**
- Marxism

44) To understand a text, Post-structuralism studies :

- **The system of knowledge which interacted to produce the text**
- The system of metaphor which interacted to produce the text
- The system which interacted to produce the text

45) The concept of "self" a singular and coherent entity

- crucial of understanding texts
- **A fictional construct**
- old fashioned but still relevant to modern criticism

46) An actant, says Greimas, is

- An extrapolation of the syntactic features of a narrative
- An extrapolation of the deep meaning of a narrative
- **An extrapolation of the syntactic structure of a narrative**

47) European writers, says Richard Mabrak, knew Greek works

- From German translators
- Directly by reading them
- **Through the praise of Roman Latin authors**

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

Ideology and consciousness -

- Art and literature
- Education and culture

49) The idea that "there is no pre-discursive reality outside of discourse" is attributed to which school?

- Marxism
- Structuralism
- **Post-Structuralism**

50) Greimas, A structural Model can be applied on

- Heroic literature
- **All literature**
- Dramatic literature

1) In which one of his books Aristotle discuss tragedy

- Rhetoric
- Sophistical Refutations
- **Poetics**
- Physics

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

- Plato
- **Aristotle**
- Cicero
- Seneca

3) According to Aristotle, tragedy causes :

- Pleasure and distress
- Fear and loathing
- Happiness and sadness
- **Pity and fear**

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

- Plato
- **Aristotle**
- Cicero
- Seneca

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

- The Greeks
- The Romans
- **The Formalists**
- The Post-structuralists

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

- Mimesis
- **Defamiliarization**
- The death of the author
- Actantial model

7) Who developed the "morphology of the folktale" ?

- Vladimir Nabokov
- **Vladimir Propp**
- Roland Barthes
- A.J. Greimas

8) The functions of the folktale are

- Twenty-one functions
- **Thirty-one functions**
- Forty-one functions
- Fifty-one functions

9) The character types of the folktale are :

- **Seven character types**
- Twenty character types
- Thirty-one character types
- Seventeen character types

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

- **Formalism**
- Post-structuralism
- Deconstruction
- Feminism

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

- **Who sees the action ?**
- Who witnesses the action ?
- Who tells the action ?
- Who hears about the action ?

12) "Literariness," according to Jan Mukarovsky, consists in

- The maximum backgrounding of the utterance
- The minimum backgrounding of the utterance
- **The maximum foregrounding of the utterance**
- The minimum foregrounding of the utterance

13) In poetry, said Jakobson, the communicative function should be

- **Reduced to minimum**
- Increased to maximum
- Completely eliminated
- 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
- A narrative stops the chronological order in order to bring events or information from the future of the past time zero
- **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)**
- A narrative is interrupted by flashbacks

15) Analepses happen, according to Gerard Genette, when

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

- Outside the country in which they were produced
- Outside the life of the author who writes them
- Outside the language with which they are written
- **Outside the economic conditions of their time**

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

- **Their material conditions**
- Their religion
- The education they receive
- Their political affiliation

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

- Ideology and consciousness
- The left wing and the right wing
- **The base and the superstructure**
- Economic and military forces

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

- Literature
- The economy
- **A discourse**
- The author

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

- Superior and arrogant to the Greeks
- **Inferior to the Greeks and resentful of them**
- Equal to the Greeks
- Indifferent to the Greeks

22) Recent history is showing that the Renaissance started in

- **In al-Andalus in the 11th century**
- In Germany in the 15th century
- In England in the 16th century
- In France in the 16th century

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

- Jewish books
- Roman books
- **Greek books**
- Egyptian books

24) The distinction between Mimesis and Diagesis was developed by

- **Roman literary critics**
- Arab philosophers
- Greek philosophers
- Christian priests

25) Who did Plato ban in the Republic ?

- The philosopher
- The politician
- The scientist
- **The poet**

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

- **Plato**
- Aristotle
- Horace
- Virgil

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

- **Republic**
- Protagoras
- Gorgias
- Sophist

28) Which ones of these authors wrote philosophical works?

- **Plato and Aristotle**
- Horace and Virgil
- Cicero and Quintilian
- Seneca and Shakespeare

29) Which ones of these authors wrote poetry?

- Plato and Aristotle
- **Horace and Virgil**
- Cicero and Quintilian
- Seneca and Shakespeare

30) Which ones of these authors wrote rhetorical works?

- Plato and Aristotle
- Horace and Virgil
- **Cicero and Quintilian**
- Seneca and Shakespeare

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

- Vladimir Propp
- A.J. Greimas
- **Roman Jakobson**
- Viktor Shklovsky

32) For structuralism, literature should be analyzed from:

- A literary perspective
- A political perspective
- **A scientific perspective**
- A psychological perspective

33) How many Actants are there in the Actantial Model?

- **Six**
- Sixteen
- Twenty-six
- Thirty-six

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

- Vladimir Nabokov
- Victor Shklovsky
- Gerard Genette
- **A.J. Greimas**

35) Roland Barthes wrote the famous essay

- "What is an Author?"
- **"The Death of the Author"**
- "Morphology of the Folktale"
- "The Narrative Discourse"

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

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

37) Gerard Genette calls the time in which the story happens

- The time of the narration
- **The time of the story**
- The time Zero
- Analepsis

38) Gerard Genette calls the "Time Zero"

- **The time of the narration**
- The time of the story
- An ideal time
- An impossible time

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

- **Form and content**
- European literature and world literature
- Philosophy and literature
- Russian and European literature

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

- Eurocentrism
- **Logocentrism**
- Feminism
- Marxism

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

- It is the story of the play
- It is the sequence of events
- **It is the cause-effect chain that connects the events**
- 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?

- They used plays
- They used poems
- **They used grammar books**
- Nothing. It happened by chance

43) The question of "Voice," according to Gerard Genette, is about:

- Who sees the action?
- **Who narrates the action?**
- Who witnesses the action?
- Who does the action?

44) Which Renaissance writer considered language to be divinely inspired:

- Lorenzo Valla
- Petrarch
- Joachim du Bellay
- **Dante**

45) Which Renaissance writer considered language to be created by the institutions of men

- **Lorenzo Valla**
- Petrarch
- Joachim du Bellay
- Dante

46) The culture of Ancient Greece can be described as

- **A living culture**
- A museum culture
- A culture of books
- A culture of the aristocracy

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

- A culture of books
- A culture of the aristocracy
- A living culture
- **A museum culture**

48) Humanist theories of imitation continued

- Greek theories of imitation
- Arab theories of imitation
- **Roman theories of imitation**
- Egyptian theories of imitation

49) Roman authors used poetry and literature mostly

- **To improve eloquence and sing national glories**
- To sell books and achieve fame
- To entertain emperors
- To educate people

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

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

اسئله اختبار النقد الادبي ١٤٣٧ الفصل الاول

1) Tragedy causes pity and fear in :

- A. The writer
- **B. The audience**
- C. The actors
- D. The hero

2) What genre of literature does Aristotle say must have six parts ?

- A. The novel
- B. Comedy
- **C. Tragedy**
- D. Epic poetry

3) 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**

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

- A. The event of the story
- B. The arrangement of the events in the story
- C. The arrangement of the hero's actions in a cause-effect chain of incidents
- **D. The arrangement of the events in a cause-effect chain on incidents**

5) Ars Poetica is a treatise on poetry by :

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

6) " Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive " The conqueror was :

- A. England
- B. France
- C. Russia
- **D. Rome**

7) 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

8) 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

9) It was during the Renaissance that monopoly of Latin as the sole language of instruction and education was broken . The weapon that humanist used to break that monopoly was:

- A. Books of literature
- B. Poems that praised the vernacular
- **C. Grammar books**
- D. Criticism

10) During the Renaissance , Humanism critics relied on theories of imitation that were developed

- **A. In Rome**
- B. In Greece
- C. In Europe
- D. In the Muslim world

11) 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

12) The aim of Russian Formalism was :

- 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

13) Formalist located literary meaning in :

- A. The poet
- **B. The poem**
- C. The figures of speech
- D. The impact of the poem on the reader

14) Formalist 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

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

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

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

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

17) Vladimir Propp tested his theories on :

- A. Renaissance drama
- B. American short stories
- C. English novels
- **D. Russian fairytales**

18) Structuralism seeks to :

- A. Interpret literature
- **B. Investigate the structures of literature**
- C. Investigate styles in literature
- D. Investigate metaphors in literature

19) Formalism became in the 1960's the foundation for which school of literary criticism

?

- **A. Structuralism**
- B. Deconstruction
- C. Marxism
- D. Post-structuralism

20) With Structuralism literary criticism develops the ambition to study to study literature from a

- A. strictly literary perspective
- **B. strictly scientific perspective**
- C. strictly poetic perspective
- D. strictly Marxist perspective

21) In Narrative Discourse , Gerard Genette defines the "time the story" as :

- A. The time in which the author is writing the story
- **B. The time in which the story happen**
- C. The time in which the story is being told
- D. The time in which the story is being read

22) In Narrative Discourse , Gerard Genette defines the "time the narrative" as :

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

23) Gerard Genette calls " narrative order " :

- **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 the writing and the time of the reading

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

- A. Flashback
- B. Projection in the future
- C. Prolepsis
- **D. Anachronies**

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

- **A. Analepsis**
- B. Prolepsis
- C. Anachrony
- D. Flashback

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

- A. Analepsis
- **B. Prolepsis**
- C. Anachrony
- D. Flashback

27) Genette distinguishes three kinds of focalization:

- **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

28) What are the two issues that Gerard Genette says traditional criticism confuses under “ point of View “:

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

29) According to Roland Barthes, “ a text is not a line of words realizing a single „ theological† meaning (the „message† of the the Author –God) but :

- 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 space 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

30) Roland Barthes rejected the idea that literature and criticism should rely on :

- 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 interpreta all the texts
- D. A single philosophy of language to use for literary criticism

31) Barhes wants literature to move away from the ideal 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**

32) According to Michel Foucault , the " author function " is :

- 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 texts**

33) What is the number of the actants in Greimas"s Actanital Model?

- **A. Six**
- B. Ten
- C. Sixteen
- D. Twenty

34) A.J Greimas says we can apply the Actantial Model on :

- A. Short stories
- B. Novels
- C. Plays
- **D. All literature**

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

- A. Roland Barthes
- B. Michel Foucault
- **C. Jacques Derrida**
- D. A. J Greimans

36) According to Richard Mabark ,European writers knew Greek works :

- A. Directly by reading them
- B. From Arabic translations
- C. By hiring Greek translators
- **D. Only through the praise of (Roman) Latin authors**

37) Logocentrism is an important concept that was developed by :

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

38) Karl Marx said that it is people"s material conditions that determinates their :

- A. Literary talents
- **B. Consciousness**
- C. Wealth
- D. Productivity

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

- A. Without reference to the authors biography and political culture.
- B. Without reference to the classical background that influences them
- **C. Outside of the economic condtions, class relations and ideologies of their time**
- D. Outside the time and place in which the author lives

40) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were:

- A. Literary critics
- **B. Political philosophers**
- C. Novelist
- D. Playwrights

41) Western drama, poetry, literary criticism, art, education, politics, fashion, architecture, writing, sculpture were ALL produced in imitation of

- A. French literature
- **B. Classical Antiquity**
- C. Latin American culture
- D. Arabic and Islamic culture

42) The West's relationship with Greece and Rome is :

- **A. Full of contradictions and ambivalence**
- B. Simple and straightforward
- C. Unknown
- D. Beautiful

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

- A. The Romans did not read and write
- B. The Romans did not have translators
- **C. Imitation cannot produce originality**
- D. The Romans were bad imitators

44) The Romans were :

- **A. Simple rural and uncultivated people**
- B. Sophisticated and literary people
- C. Multilingual
- D. Unable to read and write

45) Mimesis-Diegesis is a literary distinction that was first formulated by

- A. Shakespeare
- B. Aristotle
- C. Quintilian
- **D. Plato**

46) Poetry , says Plato , is dangerous and ought to be banned from the state because: Without a system of writing , how does a society preserve and transmit its knowledge , its customs and its traditions ?

- 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

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

- A. They hired writers from another society
- **B. They use poetry and songs**
- C. They use videotape
- D. They use word of mouth

48) Which critics said : “ And narration may be either simple narration , or Imation , or a union of the two “ ?

- A. Ibn Rushd
- B. Aristotle
- C. Horace
- **D. Plato**

49) 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**

50) Aristotle defined what as " an imitation of an action " ?

- A. Poetry
- **B. Tragedy**
- C. Films
- D. Music

جميع الاسئلة التي لم يكررها الدكتور في النماذج

نموذج عام 1434 الفصل الثاني

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

. Linguist

Structuralism

. Marxism

. Formalism

-

(20) Who wrote "What is an Author"?

Michel Foucault

Roland Bathes

Jacques Derrida

Vladimir Propp

-

(46) Russian Formalists wanted to:

Promote Russian literature

Translate Russian literature

Develop a science of literature

Mix science and literature

-

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

Twenty character types

Sixty character types

Thirty-one character

. Seven character types

نموذج الفصل الاول ١٤٣٥

1-Ars Poetica is a treatise on poetry by :

Plato

Aristotl

C-Horace

D-Cicero

-

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

Developed :

In Rome ✓

In Greece

inEurope ✗

In the Muslim world

The aim of Russian Formalism was :

To encourage Russians to write more literature

To establish formalism as a respectable school of literary criticism

To establish literary scholarship as a distinct and autonomous field of study

To show the relevance of linguistic theory to the study of literature

Formalists located literary meaning in :

the poet

the poem

The figures of speech

The impact of the poem on the reader

Formalists proposed to make a distinction :

Between prose and poetry

Between ancient and modern poetry

Between poetic language and ordinary language ✓

Between Russian poetic language and English poetic language ✗

Genette distinguishes three kinds of focalization :

Internal, external and zero focalization

Simple, complex and composite focalization

- First, second and third degree focalization

- Small, medium and large focalization

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

A- Plot and characters

B- Writer and narrator

C- First-person narration and third-person narration

D- Narrative voice and narrative perspective

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

" a space in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash.

" a ground in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."

" a multi-dimensional in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash. "

" a uni-dimensional space in which a variety of writings, none of them original, blend and clash."

Roland Barthes rejected the idea that literature should rely on :

A single method of reading that everyone should follow

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

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

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

Strictly literary perspective

- **Strictly scientific perspective**
- Strictly poetic perspective
- Strictly Marxist perspective

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were :

Literary critics

Political philosophers

- C- Novelists
- D- Playwrights

-

Western drama, poetry, literary criticism, art, education, politics, fashion, architecture, painting, sculpture were ALL produced in imitation of

A- French literature

B- Classical Antiquity

Latin American culture

Arabic and Islamic culture

The West's relationship with Greece and Rome is :

Full of contradictions and ambivalence

- B- Simple and straightforward
- C- Unknown
- D- Beautiful

-

50-The Romans were :

- Simple, rural and uncultivated people

Sophisticated and literary people

Multilingual

Unable to read and write

نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥

Who said: "No past life has been lived to lend us glory, and that which has existed before us is not ours"?

Cicero

Horace

. Seneca

. Quintilian

-

Who said: "[A+] man who follows another not only finds nothing; he is not even looking."?

Cicero

Horace

Seneca

Quintilian

-

The period at the end of middle Ages is called the " Renaissance " because across Europe people wanted:

To study Chinese poetry

To revive the Greek language

To revive Egyptian hieroglyphs

. To revive Greek and Roman learning

-

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?

Canada and the United States

France and England

. China and Japan

. Greek and Roman

-

European writers and artists thought that were imitating the classical cultures of Greek and Roman. In reality they imitated mostly:

The Greek

The Roman

The French

The Italians

-

Plato wrote dialogues and in every single one of his dialogues, he addressed the problem of:

Painting

Poetry

Religion

Architecture

Literature is an interaction between a reader and a book, but oral poetry is:

A scientific performance

A rhetorical performance

A national performance

A communal performance

-

To prove that poetry is dangerous, Plato analyzes it from two perspectives:

Plot and characters

Style and content

Symbolism and realism

Metaphors and figures of speech

-

In the Republic, Plato says that poetry should not be allowed in the city because:

Poetry breeds conformity

Poetry produces ignorance

Poetry creates rebellion

Poetry breeds intelligence

-

Aristotle's Poetics has been considered for centuries as:

The most authoritative book in philosophy

The most authoritative book in linguistics

The most authoritative book in poetic styles

The most authoritative book in literary criticism

-

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 kinds being found in separate parts of the play; in the form of action, not of narrative; with incidents arousing pity and fear, where with to accomplish its katharsis of such emotions.

Plato in the Republic

Plato in the Gorgias

Aristotle in the Poetics

Aristotle in the Politics

-

Tragedy is the "imitation of an action (mimesis) according to:

The law of literary criticism

The law of probability or necessity

The law of the government

The law of theatre and drama

-

20- According to Karl Marx, Art and Literature are:

Commodities and consumer products

Means of entertainment

Material for education

Philosophical products

-

22- " Classical Marxism " refers to the work of:

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

Early Western Marxists

Late Marxists

The prefix "post' in Post structuralism means primarily that it is :

Critical of Formalism

Critical of Structuralism

Critical of Marxism

Critical of Deconstruction

-

Formalist wanted literary critics to look for literary meaning in:

Biographies of the writers

The social and political context of the literary text

The literary itself

The reaction of the reader to the literary text

-

One of the most important distinction that the Formalists proposed was:

Between prose and poetry

Between metaphors and metonymies ✘

Between form and content

Between poetic language and ordinary language ✔

-

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

The intentions of the author

The metaphors

The poetic function

The communicative function

-

35- Barthes reminds the reader in this essay that the idea of the "author" is:

A modern invention.

An ancient invention

A medieval invention

An French invention

-

42- According to Gerard Genette, "Narrative voice "and "narrative perspective" are two issues that traditional criticism

Confuses under "Point of View"

Classifies under "Point of View"

Does not connect to "Point of View"

Refuses to study under "Point of View"

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

In the passive voice

In the active voice

A mixture of the two

In direct speech

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

Formalism

Structuralism

Post-Structuralism

Marxism

نموذج الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦

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

Formalism

Post-structuralism

Deconstruction

Feminism

-

The distinction between Mimesis and Diagesis was developed by :

Roman literary critics

Arab philosophers

Greek philosophers

Christian priests

-

Who did Plato ban in the Republic ?

The philosopher

The politician

The scientist

The poet

-

Which ones of these authors wrote poetry?

Plato and Aristotle

Horace and Virgil

Cicero and Quintilian

Seneca and Shakespeare

Which ones of these authors wrote rhetorical works?

Plato and Aristotle

Horace and Virgil

Cicero and Quintilian

Seneca and Shakespeare

-

32- For structuralism, literature should be analyzed from:

A literary perspective

A political perspective

A scientific perspective

A psychological perspective

the homework

1) why did plato ban poetry and the poet from the city

- . Because poetry distracts the citizens from their duties and responsibilities
- Because poetry does not help citizens become good warriors
- **Because Poetry cripples the mind and make citizens imitate ideas without understanding them**
- Because Plato wanted the philosopher to rule

2) aristotle defines plot as

- The events that lead to the climax
- The story of a tragedy
- The resolution of the conflict in tragedy
- **The cause-effect sequence in which the events of a tragedy are presented to the audience**

3) which roman author compared the process of writing good plays and poems to the process that bees go through in the production of honey

- Horace
- **Seneca**
- Quintilian
- Cicero

4) The Formalist school was not interested in the psychology and biography of the author, or in the politics of literature or the readers' reactions because:

- **They wanted establish literary scholarship as a distinct and autonomous field of study**
- They wanted to separate psychology from literature
- They wanted to create a new market
- The psychology and biography of the author was becoming boring

5) Who said: "The subject of literary scholarship is not literature in its totality but literariness (literaturnost'), i.e., that which makes of a given work a work of literature."

- Boris Eichenbaum
- **Roman Jakobson**
- Vladimir Propp
- Viktor Shklovsky

6) How many functions did Vladimir Propp establish in the Morphology of the Folktale, and how many types?

- functions and 10 types
- functions and 20 types
- **functions and 7 types**
- functions and 30 types

7) Structuralism in literature is a continuation of the work of

- Renaissance Humanism
- Marxist criticism
- **Russian Formalism**
- Traditional criticism

8) Structuralism is not interested in the interpretation of literature, it is interested in

- The spirituality of literature
- The consumption of literature
- The magic of literature
- **The structures of literature**

9) Gerard Genette explains that traditional criticism confuses under “Point of View

- **The question of “who sees?” and the question of “who speaks?”**
- The question of “who writes?” and the question of “who tells?”
- The question of “who writes?” and the question of “who reads?”
- The question of the author with the question of the narrator

10) Roland Barthes calls for the “Death of the Author” because

- He hates the author
- He wants to liberate the author
- He wants the reader to have more freedom to interpret the text
- **He wants to create competition between the author and the critic**

كل الشكر جينا ه / نبر

بالتوثيق : أسرار