(1) In which one of his books did Aristotle discuss tragedy?
A. Rhetoric
B. Sophistical Refutations
C. Poetics
D. Physics

....

(2) Who defined tragedy as "an imitation of an action that is seri...
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

....

(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 p...
A. The Greeks
B. The Romans
C. The Formalists
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

....

...B.....

Who developed the
Vladimir Nabokov
Vladimir Propp
Roland Barthes
A.J. Greimas

....

7) The functions of
Twenty-one funct
Thirty-one functi
Fourty-one funct
Fifty-one functio

....

9) The characte
Seven charact
Twenty chan
Thirty-one ch
Seventeen ch

....

10) Which
Formalism
Post-struc
Deconstr
Feminis

11) "Foc
bout:
A. Who
B. Who
C. Who
D. Who

(12
A.
B.
C.
D.

(7) Who developed the "morphology of the folktale"?
A. Vladimir Nabokov
Ⓑ. Vladimir Propp
C. Roland Barthes
D. A.J. Greimas

(8) The functions of the folktale are:
A. Twenty-one functions
Ⓑ Thirty-one functions
C. Fourty-one functions
D. Fifty-one functions

(9) The character types of the folktale are:
Ⓐ. 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 el
A. Formalism
Ⓑ Post-structuralism
C. Deconstruction
D. Feminism

(11) "Focalization," Gerard Gennette says in *The Narrative Discourse*, should b
about:
Ⓐ. 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
Ⓒ. 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 a maximum
C. Completely eliminated
D. Used moderately

(14) Anachronies, according to Gerard Gennete, happen when

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

(15) Analepses happen, according to Gerard Gennete, when:

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

(16) Prolepses happen, according to Gerard Gennete, 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 past of the time zero
C. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from
the time zero
D. A narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information from the
zero

(17) According to Marxist criticism, literary products (novels, plays, poems, etc) ca
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 consciousn
A. Their material conditi
B. Their religion
C. The education they r
D. Their political affili

(19) History, accordin
A. Ideology and cons
B. The left wing and
C. The base and the
D. Economic and m

(20) According to
shaped and
A. Literature
B. The economy
C. A discourse
D. The author

(21) Rome was
Roman writers
A. Superior ar
B. Inferior to
C. Equal to t
D. Indiffere

(22) Rece
A. In al-A
B. In Ger
C. In En
D. In Fr

(23)
A. Je
B. R
C. G
D. I

(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
- 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 Diegesis was developed by:
A. Roman literary critics
B. Arab philosophers
C. Greek philosophers
D. Christian priests

(25) Who did Plato ban in the Republic?
A. The philosopher
B. The politician
C. The scientist
Ⓞ The poet

(26) Who said: "narration can proceed by imitation or narration or a mixture of
Ⓐ Plato
B. Aristotle
C. Horace
D. Virgil

(27) In which one of his dialogues did Plato analyze poetry as an imitation?
Ⓐ Republic
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 Jackobson
D. Viktor Shklovsky

(32) For Structuralism, literature should be analyzed from:
A. A literary perspective
B. A political perspective
C. A scientific perspective
D. A psychological perspective

(33) How many Actants are there in the Actantial Model?
A. Six
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 Gennette
D. A.J. Greimas

(35) Roland Barthes wrote the famous essay...
A. "What is an Author?"
B. "The Death of the Author"
C. "Morphology of the Folktale"
D. "The Narrative Discourse"

(36) "The Death of the 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 Gennette 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 Gennette calls the "Time Zero":
A. The time of the narration
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 betw
A. Form and content
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 Gennette, 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

(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

(46) The culture of Ancient Greece can be described as:

A. A living culture

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

(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

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق