

1. "The subject of literary science," according to Roman Jakobson , "is not literature but...
  - A. Grammar!
  - B. Metaphor!
  - C. Literary Style!
  - D. Literariness**
2. Structuralist criticism continues the work of:
  - A. Formalism**
  - B. Symbolism
  - C. Linguistics
  - D. Marxism
3. In his study of fairy tales,Vladimir Propp established:
  - A. Twenty character types
  - B.Sixty character types
  - C.Thirty-one character types
  - D. Seven character types**
4. How many Actants are therein the Actantial Model?
  - A. Sixteen
  - B. Thirty
  - C. Six**
  - D. Twenty-one
5. What discipline or school of criticism did A.J.Greimas belongto?
  - A. Linguist
  - B. Structuralism**
  - C. Marxism
  - D. Formalism
6. Who developed the Actantial Model?
  - A. Michel Foucault
  - B. A.J. Greimas**
  - C. Gerard Genette
  - D. Roland Barthes
7. Who wrote”The Death of the Author”?
  - A. Michel Foucault!
  - B. Jacques Derrida!
  - C. Roland Barthes !**
  - D. Mikhail Bakhtin

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!
- .....

9. How does Gerard Genette define the "Time of the Story"?
- A. An imaginary time!
  - B. Any past time!
  - C. The time of the Narration!
  - D. The time in which the story happens
- .....

10. The "Time Zero", according to Gerard Genette, is:
- A. The time in which the story is being told
  - B. The time in which the story happens!
  - C. An ideal time!
  - D. An impossible time
- .....

11. Vladimir Propp develops his 31 functions in order to apply them on:
- A. Literature
  - B. Novels
  - C. Folktales
  - D. Short stories
- .....

12. What types of literature does the Actantial Model apply on?
- A. Plays
  - B. All literature
  - C. Short stories
  - D. Films
- .....

13. What is the definition of the "Plot" in Aristotle's theory of Tragedy?
- 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!
- .....

14. The question of "Voice" for Gerard Genette, is about:
- A. Who sees the action?!
  - B. Who narrates the action?
  - C. Who witnesses the action?!
  - D. The audience

15. The question of "focalization" for Gerard Genette, is about:

- A. Who participates in the action?!
  - B. Who sees the action? !
  - C. Who narrates the actions?!
  - D. The audience!
- .....

16. How does Gerard Genette define the "time of the narrative"?

- 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
- .....

17. When does an Analepsis happen

- A. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the past
  - B. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the future !
  - C. When there is a flashback!
  - D. When there is a time gap in the narrative
- .....

18. When does a Prolepsis happen?

- A. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the past!
  - B. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the future
  - C. When there is a flashback!
  - D. When there is a time gap in the narrative
- .....

19. When does an Anachronous happen?

- A. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the past!
  - B. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the future !
  - C. When the narrative is chronological!
  - D. 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!
- .....

21. Dante considered language to be:

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

22. Lorenzo Valla considered language to be:

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

23. What did Renaissance Humanists use to break the monopoly of Latin on education and promote the use of European languages?

- A. They used plays!
  - B. They used poems!
  - C. They used grammar books**
  - D. Nothing. It happened by chance
- .....

24. Humanist theories of imitation...

- A. Continued Roman theories of imitation**
  - B. Perfected Roman theories of imitation!
  - C. Departed from Roman theories of imitation!
  - D. Continued Greek theories of imitation!
- .....

25. Formalism rejected the distinction between:

- 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!
  - 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!
  - 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!
- C. To entertain the emperor and the masses!
- D. To educate children and entertain adults

29. The concept "Logocentrism" was developed by:

- A. Post-structuralists
- B. Structuralists!
- C. Formalists!
- D. Greeks

30. Why is Western literature and criticism connected to classical Greek and Roman cultures?

- A. They share the same taste in literature!
- B. They share the same religion!
- C. Western literature is a recreation, a revival of classical literature
- D. Western literature borrows mythology from the literature of classical antiquity!

31. Roman writers felt inferior to Greek culture because:!

- A. The Greeks had a bigger empire!
- B. The Greek culture was easy to understand!
- C. Roman was superior to Greece militarily, but inferior culturally
- D. It was easier to become famous in Greece than in Rome! !

32. Recent history is showing that the Renaissance started in:!

- A. In Al-Andalus in the 11th century
- B. In Germany in the 19th century!
- C. Paris in the 8th Paris!
- D. In New York in the 20th century! !!

33. The books of ancient Greece were translated back into Latin from:!

- A. Russian sources!
- B. Jewish sources!
- C. Greek sources!
- D. Arabic sources

34. Who made the distinction between Mimesis and Diegesis? !

- A. Plato
- B. Cicero!
- C. Aristotle!
- D. Ibn Rushd

35. Why did Plato ban the poet from the city?!

- A. He was jealous!
- B. He doesn't like entertainment!
- C. Poetry cripples the mind
- D. Poetry is not good for health! !

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! !
- .....

37. Plato analyzed poetry as an imitation in his dialogue.!
- A. Phaedrus!
  - B. Sophist!
  - C. Ian!
  - D. Republic!
- .....

38. What did Aristotle write?
- A. Drama!
  - B. Poetry!
  - C. Speeches!
  - D. Philosophical works
- .....

39. In which one of the following books did Aristotle analyze tragedy? !
- A. Rhetoric!
  - B. Politics!
  - C. Poetics!
  - D. Metaphysics! !
- .....

40. Tragedy was defined as "an imitation of an action" by:!
- A. Dryden!
  - B. Plato!
  - C. Horace!
  - D. Aristotle!
- .....

41. According to Aristotle, pity and fear are caused by:!
- A. Horror movies!
  - B. Novels!
  - C. Poetry!
  - D. Tragedy!
- .....

42. According to Aristotle, tragedy has: !
- A. Six parts
  - B. Twelve parts!
  - C. Twenty parts!
  - D. Thirty parts! !

43. A good plot, says Aristotle, should have:!

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

44. Formalism defined its project as the study of literature: !

- 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!
  - C. Post-structuralism!
  - D. Russian Formalism
- .....

46. Russian Formalists wanted to:

- A. Promote Russian literature!
  - B. Translate Russian literature!
  - C. Develop a science of literature
  - D. Mix science and literature!
- .....

47. Vladimir Propp was a Russian Formalist who studies: !

- A. Novels!
  - B. Fairy Tales
  - C. Plays!
  - D. Short stories! !
- .....

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

- A. Twenty character types!
- B. Sixty character types!
- C. Thirty-one character types!
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