

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
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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 .
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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
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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
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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
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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
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20. According to Ronald Barthes
- A. The
 - B. The
 - C. The
 - D. The

21. From the 16th to the 20th 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
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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
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23. Who said "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror or conquerer"?
- A. Cicero
 - B. Horace
 - C. Seneca
 - D. Quintilian
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24. Who said "A man who follows another not only finds nothing: he is looking for?"
- A. Cicero
 - B. Horace
 - C. Seneca
 - D. Quintilian
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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
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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
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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. Aristotle
 - C. Quintilian
 - 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 Politics
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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
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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
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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
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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
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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
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43. Post-structuralism was a critical and comprehensive response to the basic assumption of:
A. Marxism
B. Formalism
C. Deconstruction
D. structuralism
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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
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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 thought.....?

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

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

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