

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
أسئلة اختبار النقد الأدبي الفصل الأول للعام 1436-1437 هـ.د. فوزي سليسلي
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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 :

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- 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
- D. The relationship between the time of the fiction and real time

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

31) Barthes 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 Actantial 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. Play wrights

41) Western drama , potery 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