

D. Mikhail Bakhtin

(8) "The death of the Author" asks the reader to: "وفاة المؤلف" يسأل القارئ إلى:

- 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 Gennette define the "Time of the Story"?

كيف جيرارد جينيت تحديد "وقت القصة"؟

- 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 Gennette, 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**

"الوقت صفر"، وفقاً لجيرارد جينيت، هي:
A. الساعة التي يجري قال القصة

(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

(13) ما هو تعریف "الحبكة" في نظرية أرسطو للأساسة؟

. سلسلة السببية التي تربط الأحداث

(14) The question of "Voice" for Gerard Gennette, is about:

- A. Who sees the action?
- B. Who narrates the action?**
- C. Who witnesses the action?
- D. The audience

مسألة "صوت" لجيرارد جينيت، هو حول:

الذي يروي العمل؟

السابعة

الثامنة

(15) The question of "focalization" for Gerard Gennetee, is about:

- A. Who participates in the action? مسألة "وجهة النظر" لجيرار جينيت، هو
8 B. Who sees the action? حول:
C. Who narrates the actions? الذي يرى العمل
D. The audience

(16) How does Gerard Gennette define the "time of the narrative"?

- A. The time in which the story happens كيف جيرار جينيت تحدّي "زمن الرواية"
8 B. The time in which the story is narrated
C. The time in which the story is read أي الزمن الذي رُوِّتْ أو تروى فيه القصة.
D. An imaginary time

(17) When does an Analepsis happen?

- A. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the past عندما لا أحد يحدث Analepsis
B. When the narrative stops to pick up some information from the future
8 C. When there is a flashback A. عندما يتوقف السرد لالتقاط بعض المعلومات من الماضي
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 عندما يتوقف السرد لالتقاط بعض المعلومات من المستقبل
8 C. When there is a flashback B. عندما يتوقف السرد لالتقاط بعض المعلومات من المستقبل
D. When there is a time gap in the narrative

(19) When does an Anachronies 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
8 C. When the narrative is chronologically incorrect D. عندما يكون هناك فجوة زمنية في السرد
D. When there is a time gap in the narrative

(20) Who wrote "What is an Author"? (20) من كتب "ما هو المؤلف؟"

- A. Michel Foucault ميشال فوكو
B. Roland Bathes
10 C. Jacques Derrida
D. Vladimir Propp

(21) Dante considered language to be: (1) تعتبر لغة دانتي أن يكون

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

(22) Lorenzo Valla considered language to be:

- A. Divinely instituted تعتبر لورنزو الدفاعات اللغة أن تكون:
6 B. Created by men

تم إنشاؤها من قبل الرجال

- 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?

- 6 A. They used plays
B. They used poems
C. They used grammar books واستخدم الباحثون كتب القواعد
D. Nothing. It happened by chance

ماذا النهضة الإنسانية استخدامها لكسر احتكار اللاتينية على التعليم وتشجيع استخدام اللغات الأوروبية؟

(24) Humanist theories of imitation النظريات الإنسانية التقليدية

- A. Continued Roman theories of imitation . النظريات الرومانية استمرار التقليد
- 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: رفضت الشكلية التمييز بين:

- 7 A. Literature and reality
B. Form and content الشكل والمضمون
C. Literature and criticism
D. Poetry and Prose

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

- 5 A. A living culture ثقافة حية .
B. A museum culture
C. A culture of books
D. A culture of aristocracy

(26) يمكن وصف ثقافة اليونان القديمة على النحو التالي:

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

- 5 A. A culture of books
B. A culture of aristocracy
C. A living culture
D. A museum culture ثقافة المتحف .

ويمكن وصف الثقافة الأدبية من روما القديمة على النحو التالي:

(28) What did Roman author use poetry and literature for?

- 5 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

(28) ما فعله الروماني مؤلف استخدم الشعر والأدب عنه؟

لتحسين بلاغة والغناء أمجاد الوطنية

(29) The concept "Logocentrism" was developed by:

- A. Post-structuralists
B. Structuralists تاكدي
C. Formalists

وقد تم تطوير مفهوم "Logocentrism" من قبل:

ما بعد البنويين

D. Greeks

لماذا هو الأدب الغربي والنقد متصله اليونانية الكلاسيكية والرومانية

- (30) Why is Western literature and criticism connected to classical Greek and Roman cultures?

- A. They share the same taste in literature الأدب . الغربية هو الترفيه، إحياء الكلاسيكية الأدب
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 التالية:
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 في الأندلس في القرن الـ 11
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:

- ترجمت الكتب من اليونان القديمة مرة أخرى إلى اللاتينية من:
A. Russian sources المصادر العربية
B. Jewish sources
C. Greek sources
D. Arabic sources

- (34) Who made the distinction between Mimesis and Diegesis?

- A. Plato الذي جعل التمييز بين (المحاكا و السرد)
B. Cicero (والعرض والأخبار)
C. Aristotle افلاطون
D. Ibn Rushd

- (35) Why did Plato ban the poet from the city?

- لماذا أفلاطون حظر الشاعر من المدينة؟
A. He was jealous
B. He doesn't like entertainment
C. Poetry cripples the mind
D. Poetry is not good for health الشعر يشل العقل

- (36) "And narration," says Plato, can proceed by:

- A. Imitation والسرد "، كما يقول أفلاطون، ويمكن المضي قدما من قبل:
B. Narration
C. Imitation or narration or a mixture of the two التقليد أو السرد أو خليط من الاثنين
D. By indirect speech

أفلاطون تحليل الشعر كما تقليدا في حواره

(37) Plato analyzed poetry as an imitation in his dialogue.

- A. Phaedrus
- ٣ B. Sophist جمهورية
- C. Ian
- D. Republic

(38) What did Aristotle write?

ما لم أرسطو الكتابة؟

- A. Drama
- ٤ B. Poetry
- C. Speeches
- D. Philosophical works الأعمال الفلسفية

(39) In which one of the following books did Aristotle analyze tragedy?

- A. Rhetoric (39) في أي واحد من الكتب التالية لم أرسطو تحليل التراجيديا
- B. Politics
- ٤ C. Poetics فن الشعر
- D. Metaphysics

(40) Tragedy was defined as "an imitation of an action" by:

- A. Dryden تم تعريف تراجيديا بأنه "التقليد من العمل" حسب:
- ٤ B. Plato
- C. Horace ارسطو
- D. Aristotle

(41) According to Aristotle, pity and fear are caused by:

- ٤ A. Horror movies وفقاً لأرسطو، هي سبب الشفقة والخوف من قبل:
- B. Novels
- C. Poetry تراجيديا
- D. Tragedy

(42) According to Aristotle, tragedy has:

- ٤ A. Six parts وفقاً لأرسطو، تراجيديا لها:
- B. Twelve parts
- C. Twenty parts ستة اجزاء
- D. Thirty parts

(43) A good plot, says Aristotle, should have:

- ٤ A. Entertainment الحبكة الممتازة ويقول أرسطو، ينبغي أن يكون:
- B. Music and dance
- C. Beginning, middle and an end بداية ووسط ونهاية
- D. More than one story

(44) Formalism defined its project as the study of literature:

- ٧ A. From a scientific and objective perspective حدثت الشكلية مشروعها مثل دراسة الأدب:
- B. From a religious perspective
- A. من منظور علمي وموضوعي

- 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 المدرسة التي من الانتقادات وضعت مفهوم "Defamiliarization"
- B. French Structuralism
- C. Post-structuralism الشكلية الروسية
- D. Russian Formalism

(46) Russian Formalists wanted to: الشكليون الروسية أرادت أن:

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

(47) Vladimir Propp was a Russian Formalist who studies:

- A. Novels كان مختص لفلاديمير بروب لالشكلي الروسي الذي يدرس:
- B. Fairy Tales حكايات
- C. Plays
- D. Short stories

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

- A. Twenty character types في دراسته من الحكايات الخيالية، مختص لفلاديمير بروب أنثاً:
- B. Sixty character types
- C. Thirty-one character types
- D. Seven character types أنواع الحرف سبعة