

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اسئلة اختبار النقد الادبي الفصل الاول 1435
[أسئلة اختبار - النقد الادبي -]

1) 1-Ars Poetica is a treatise on poetry by :

- Plato
- Aristotle
- **Horace**
- D- Cicero

2) 2- "Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive. "The conqueror was:

- England
- France
- Russia
- **D- Rome**

3) 3-Medieval and Renaissance authors like Dante considered language to be :

- A- A human creation
- **B- A divine creation**
- C- A government creation
- D- A product of chance

4) 4-In the Renaissance, Lorenzo Valla broke with tradition and considered language to be :

- **A- A human creation**
- B- A divine creation
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5) 5-It was during the Renaissance that the monopoly of Latin as the sole language of instruction and education was broken. The weapon that humanists used to break that monopoly was :

- A- Books of literature
- B- Poems that praised the vernacular
- **C- Grammar Books**
- D- Criticism

6) 6-During the Renaissance, Humanist critics relied heavily on theories of imitation

that Developed :

- **A- In Rome**
- B- In Greece
- C- In Europe
- D- In the Muslim world

7) 7-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

8) 8-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

9) 9-Formalists located literary meaning in :

- A- The poet
- **B- The poem**
- C- The figures of speech
- D- The impact of the poem on the reader

10) 10-Formalists 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

11) 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

12) 12- when a narrative stops the chronological order to bring events or information

from the future (of the time zero), it is called :

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- **B- Prolepsis**
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13) 13-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

14) 14-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**

15) 15-According to Roland Barthes, "a text is not a line of words realizing a single 'theological' meaning (the 'message' of 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
- **" a multi-dimensional 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."

16) 16-Roland Barthes rejected the idea that literature and 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

17) 17-Barthes wants literature to move away from the idea 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**

18) 18-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

- **A set of beliefs governing the production, circulation, classification and consumption of text**

19) 19-What is the number of the actants in Greimas's Actantial Model ?

- **A- Six**

- B- Ten

- C- Sixteen

- D- Twenty

20) 20-A.J. Greimas says we can apply the Actantial Model on :

- A- Short stories

- B- Novels

- C- Plays

- **D- All literature**

21) 21-Mimesis-Diegesis is a literary distinction that was first formulated by :

- A- Shakespeare

- B- Aristotle

- C- Quintilian

- **D- Plato**

22) 22-Poetry, Says Plato, is dangerous and ought to be banned from the state because

- 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

23) 23-Without a system of writing, how does a society preserve and transmit its knowledge, its customs and its traditions

- A- They hire writers from another society

- **B- They use poetry and songs**

- C- They use videotape

- D- They use word of mouth

24) 24-Which critics said: "And narration may either simple narration, or imitation, or a union of the two" ?

- A- Ibn Rushd
- B- Aristotle
- C- Horace
- **D- Plato**

25) 25-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

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- B- The sciences
- C- The crafts
- **D- All kinds of human activities which we would call crafts or sciences**

26) 26-Aristotle defined what as " imitation of an action " ?

- A- Poetry
- **B- Tragedy**
- C- Films
- D- Music

27) 27-Tragedy causes pity and fear in :

- A- The writer
- **B- The audience**
- C- The actors
- D- The hero

28) 28-What genre of literature does Aristotle say have six parts

- A- The novel
- B- Comedy
- **C- Tragedy**
- D- Epic poetry

29) 29-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**

30) 30-The most accurate definition of the " plot " in Aristotle's theory of tragedy is :

- A- The events of the story
- B- The arrangement of the events in the story
- C- The arrangement of the hero's action in a cause- effect chain of incidents
- **The arrangement of the events in a cause-effect chain incidents**

31) 31-"Literariness," according to Jan Mukarovsky, consists in :

- **A- The maximum of foregrounding of the utterance**
- B- The minimum of foregrounding of the utterance
- C- The maximum of backgrounding of the utterance
- D- The minimum of backgrounding of the utterance

32) 32-In poetry, said Jakobson, the communicative function should be :

- **A- Reduce to minimum**
- B- Increased to a maximum
- C- Completely eliminated
- D- Used moderately

33) 33-Vladimir Propp tested his theories on :

- A- Renaissance drama
- B- American short stories
- C- English novels
- **D- Russian fairytales**

34) 34-Structuralism seeks to :

- A- Interpret literature
- **B- Investigate the structures of literature**
- C- Investigate styles in literature
- D- Investigate metaphors in literature

35) 35-Formalism became in the 1960s the foundation for which school of literary criticism ?

- **A- Structuralism**
- B- Deconstruction

- C- Marxism
- D- Post-structuralism

36) 36-With structuralism, literary criticism develops the ambition to study literature from a

- A- Strictly literary perspective
- **B- Strictly scientific perspective**
- C- Strictly poetic perspective
- D- Strictly Marxist perspective

37) 37-In Narrative Discourse, Gerard Genette defines the "time of the story" as :

- A- The time in which the author is writing the story
- **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

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39) 39-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 writing and the time of reading
- D- The relationship between the time of fiction and real time

40) 40-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 zero), it is called

- A- Flashback
- B- Projection in the future
- C- prolepses
- **D- Anachronies**

41) 41-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

42) 42-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**

43) 43-Logocentrism is an important concept that was developed by :

- A- Structuralists
- **B- Post-structuralists**
- C- Formalism
- D- Semioticians

44) 44-Karl Marx said that it is people's material conditions that determines their :

- A- Literary talents
- **B- Consciousness**
- C- Wealth
- D- Productivity

45) 45-In Marxist criticism, literary products (novels, plays, etc) cannot be understood :

- A- Without reference to the author's biography and political culture
- B- Without reference to the classical background that influences them
- **C- Outside of the economic conditions, class relations and ideologies of their time**
- D- Outside the time and place in which the author lives

46) 46-Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were :

- A- Literary critics
- **B- Political philosophers**
- C- Novelists
- D- Playwrights

47) 47-Western drama, poetry, literary criticism, art, education, politics, fashion, architecture, painting, sculpture were ALL produced in imitation of

- A- French literature

- **B- Classical Antiquity**
- C- Latin American culture
- D- Arabic and Islamic culture

48) 48-The West's relationship with Greece and Rome is :

- **A- Full of contradictions and ambivalence**
- B- Simple and straightforward
- C- Unknown
- D- Beautiful

49) 49-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

50) 50-The Romans were :

- **A- Simple, rural and uncultivated people**
- B- Sophisticated and literary people
- C- Multilingual
- D- Unable to read and write

51) formalist located literary meaning in

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52) with structuralism literary criticism develops the ambition to study literature from

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- c-strictly poetic perspective
- d-strictly marxist