

## الواجبات

### الواجب الاول

- 1. Why did Plato ban poetry and the poet from the city?**
  - a. Because poetry distracts the citizens from their duties and responsibilities
  - b. Because poetry does not help citizens become good warriors
  - c. Because Poetry cripples the mind and make citizens imitate ideas without understanding them
  - d. Because Plato wanted the philosopher to rule
  
- 2. Aristotle defines “plot” as:**
  - a. The story of a tragedy
  - b. The events that lead to the climax
  - c. The resolution of the conflict in tragedy
  - d. The cause-effect sequence in which the events of a tragedy are presented to the audience
  
- 3. Which Roman author compared the process of writing good plays and poems to the process that bees go through in the production of honey?**
  - a. Seneca
  - b. Cicero
  - c. Quintilian
  - d. Horace

## الواجب الثاني

**1 . The Formalist school was not interested in the psychology and biography of the author, or in the politics of literature or the readers' reactions because:**

**A. They wanted establish literary scholarship as a distinct and autonomous field of study**

B. They wanted to separate psychology from literature

C. They waned to create a new market

D. The psychology and biography of the author was becoming boring

**2 . Who said: "The subject of literary scholarship is not literature in its totality but literariness (literaturnost'), i.e., that which makes of a given work a work of literature."**

A. Vladimir Propp

**B. Roman Jakobson**

C. Viktor Shklovsky

D. Boris Eichenbaum

**3. How many functions did Vladimir Propp establish in the Morphology of the Folktale, and how many types?**

A. 7 functions and 31 types

**B. 31 functions and 7 types**

C. functions and 20 types ٢٠

D. functions and 10 types ١٠

## الواجب الثالث

**1. Structuralism in literature is a continuation of the work of**

- A. Renaissance Humanism
  - B. Marxist criticism
  - C. Russian Formalism**
  - D. Traditional criticism
- 

**2. Structuralism is not interested in the interpretation of literature, it is interested in**

- A. The spirituality of literature
  - B. The consumption of literature
  - C. The magic of literature
  - D. The structures of literature**
- 

**3. Gerard Genette explains that traditional criticism confuses under “Point of View”:**

- A- The question of “who sees?” and the question of “who speaks?”**
  - B- The question of “who writes?” and the question of “who tells?”
  - C- The question of “who writes?” and the question of “who reads?”
  - D- The question of the author with the question of the narrator
- 

**4. Roland Barthes calls for the “Death of the Author” because:**

- A- He hates the author
- B- He wants to liberate the author
- C- He wants the reader to have more freedom to interpret the text
- D- He wants to create competition between the author and the critic**

## اسئلة اختبارات

### الأختبار النهائي لمادة النقد الأدبي - ابو جنى و Randz

#### ٤٨ سؤال

**(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 there in the Actantial Model?**

- A. Sixteen
- B. Thirty
- C. Six
- D. Twenty-one

**(5) What discipline or school of criticism did A.J. Greimas belong to?**

- A. Linguist
- B. Structuralism
- C. Marxism
- C. 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?**

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- C. When there is a flashback
- 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
- 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 11<sup>th</sup> century
- B. In Germany in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- C. Paris in the 8<sup>th</sup> Paris
- D. In New York in the 20<sup>th</sup> 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:**

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- B. Sixty character types
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## أيضاً اسئلة اختبارات

٢٥ سؤال اختبارات الترم ما قبل الماضي تقريبا شهر ٢٠١٣/٤ م د.  
فوزي سليسلي

منقول عن الاخت / سر البسمة  
عمل وتجميع الاخت / كومي

1/ “[A] man who follows another not only finds nothing; he is not even looking.” .. who is say it :

a-Horace

b-Quintilian

c-Seneca

2/ “Captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive”..who is say it:

a-Horace

b-Quintilian

c-Seneca

3/ what is famous dialogue by Plato:

a-the Republic

b-Poetics

c-Political

4 / Who makes the very important distinction :between Mimesis and Diagesis

a-Napoleon

**b-Aristotle**

**c-Plato**

**5/ What does mean the “fine arts” in the modern sense:**

**a-human activities painting, architecture, sculpture, music and poetry**

**b-human activities painting and poetry**

**c-literature**

**6/ what kind of poetry did the Greeks have:**

**a-“literature” or “art**

**b-Art**

**c-uses the word “poetry**

**7/ which interest Books of the Republic**

**a-Book III and Book X**

**b-Book VI**

**c-Book IIV**

**8/ Structuralism in literature is a continuation of the work of**

**a-Renaissance Humanism**

**b-Marxist criticism**

**c-Russian Formalism**

**9/ Structuralism is not interested in the interpretation of literature, it is interested in**

**a-The consumption of literature**

**b-The magic of literature**

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**10/ Why did plato ban poetry and poet from the city:**

**a-Poetry Cripples the Mind**

**b-wanted the philosopher to rule**

**c-Poetry doesn't help citizens**

**11/what is famous book by Aristotle:**

**a-Poetics**

**b-Political**

**c-Republic**

**12/Aristotle defines plot as:**

**a-a cause-effect sequence of events**

**b-the story of tragedy**

**c-the events that lead to climax**

**13/Qualities of Good plots are :**

**a-Neither end nor middle**

**b-Beginning**

**c-a whole," with a beginning, middle, and end.**

**14/The end of the tragedy is**

**a-katharsis**

**b-nothing**

**c-pleasure**

**15/Quintilian is :**

**a-Poet**

**b-Institutio Oratoria.**

**c-Dramatic**

**16/When is the Formalist Movement emerge :**

**a-20<sup>th</sup>**

**b-19<sup>th</sup>**

**c-16<sup>th</sup>**

**17/What's Time Zero :**

**a-The time of the story**

**b-The story**

**c-Narration**

**18/The Death of the Author .. who wrote it :**

**a-Roland Barthes**

**b-Michel Foucault**

**c-Gerard Genette**

**18/Michel Foucault .. wrote :**

**a-What is an Author?**

**b-Poetics**

**c-The Death of the Author**

**19/Subject – Object .. what's mean :**

**a-The axis of desire**

**b-The axis of power**

**c-The axis of transmission**

**20/Helper – Opponent .. what's mean:**

**a-The axis of desire**

**b-The axis of power**

**c-The axis of transmission**

**21/Sender – Receiver .. what's mean:**

**a-The axis of desire**

**b-The axis of power**

**c-The axis of transmission**

**22/How many components in Greimas: The Actantial Model Origins :**

**a-Six**

**b-Eight**

**c-Five**

**23/: The Actantial Model Origins bases on theory of**

**a-Vladimir Propp**

**b-Michel Foucault**

**c-Quintilian**

**24/Poststructuralism was:**

a-They wanted to create a new market

**b-rebellion against' structuralism**

**c-Traditional school**

**25/How many functions did Vladimir Propp establish in the Morphology of the Folktale, and how many type?**

**a-31 functions and 7 types**

**b-20 functions and 20 types**

**c-10 functions and 10 types**

هذه ما هي إلا مقتطفات للتبويه ع بعض النقاط التي جاءت في الاختبار ولا تغني عن المحتوى ..

أتمنى لكم الفائدة

موفقين

تجميع و عمل : كومي



رابط فيه المحتوى مترجم الاخت

ANASF:

<http://www.e1500.com/vb/t52063.html>

بالتوفيق للجميع

انور دوح / طالب ١٤٢٨

