

**1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d**

1. Practical Criticism is still a major influence today, particularly in
  - a) churches
  - b) clubs
  - c) schools
  - d) temples
  
2. In Practical Criticism, the literary text is seen as
  - a) funny
  - b) historical
  - c) religious
  - d) self-sufficient
  
3. Practical Criticism dominated twentieth-century
  - a) religion
  - b) history
  - c) literary studies
  - d) maths
  
4. Practical Criticism was developed by I. A. Richards, William Empson and
  - a) T. S. Eliot
  - b) M. Arnold
  - c) Coleridge
  - d) F. R. Leavis
  
5. Literary criticism is the study, discussion, evaluation, and interpretation of
  - a) religion
  - b) literature
  - c) history
  - d) chemistry

6. Literature includes plays, novels, poetry, and
- a) short stories
  - b) history
  - c) biology
  - d) geography
7. Literary criticism is a view or opinion on what a particular written work
- a) theory
  - b) application
  - c) means
  - d) philosophy
8. Literary criticism is about the meanings that a reader finds in
- a) author's mind
  - b) author's life
  - c) age
  - d) an author's literature.
9. Modern literary criticism is often informed by
- a) literary theory
  - b) its age
  - c) the author
  - d) humor
10. Some critics consider literary criticism a practical application of
- a) practical criticism
  - b) literary theory
  - c) beauty
  - d) satire
11. To analyze a literary text is to ask what that text
- a) means
  - b) makes fun of
  - c) likes
  - d) hates
12. The analytical process is complex but it can be broken down into
- a) one basic activity
  - b) two basic activities

- c) three basic activities
- d) four basic activities

13. Literary criticism is an attempt to evaluate and understand the creative writing, the literature of

- a) an author
- b) music
- c) history
- d) economy

14. Practical Criticism was favoured by many early twentieth-century English and American

- a) novelists
- b) academics
- c) poets
- d) singers

15. Point of view is the perspective from which the reader will view

- a) the author
- b) author's life
- c) the events in a story
- d) love

**2. Indicate if the following statements are true or false**

1. Practical Criticism is an approach to the study of English economy.
2. Practical Criticism was favoured by many early sixteenth-century English and American academics.
3. Practical Criticism was developed by I. A. Richards, William Empson and F. R. Leavis.
4. Practical Criticism dominated sixteenth-century literary studies.
5. In Practical Criticism, readers need to know nothing of the author or the historical or social contexts in which the work was written.
6. Literary criticism is an attempt to evaluate and understand the creative writing, the literature of an author.
7. Literary criticism is a description, analysis, evaluation, or interpretation of a particular literary work or an author's writings as a whole.
8. The student of literature should examine form and style very carefully in order to analyse in detail the techniques used by the writer.

9. The first activity in the analytical process is to divide the text into its constituent parts, its main elements and/or themes.
10. The second activity in the analytical process is to explain how these parts are related, both to each other and to the text as a whole.
11. Literature includes plays, novels, poetry, and history.
12. Practical Criticism is still a major influence today, particularly in churches.
13. The analytical process can be broken down into five basic activities.
14. Modern literary criticism is often informed by literary theory.
15. To analyze a literary text is to ask what that text means.

## Part II

### Answer Two of the following questions

1. Define the following concepts:
  - A. Practical criticism
  - B. Literature,
  - C. literary criticism,
  - D. literary theory
2. "The analytical process can be divided into two basic activities."  
Analyse the previous statement.
3. "People read literature for different reasons." Explain.

- الجزء الأول من الامتحان عبارة عن أسئلة يقوم الطالب فيها بالاختيار من متعدد و/أو الصواب والخطأ. الجزء الثاني هو الاجابة عن عدد من الأسئلة المقالية التقليدية.

الاجابة عن جميع الأسئلة سوف تكون في كراسة اجابة بما في ذلك أسئلة الاختيار من متعدد والصواب والخطأ.

للإجابة عن أسئلة الاختيار من متعدد يجب كتابة السؤال كاملاً يليه الاختيار السليم مع وضع خط تحت هذا الاختيار.

للإجابة عن أسئلة الصواب والخطأ يجب كتابة السؤال كاملاً ثم علامة الصح أو الخطأ ووضع خط تحتها.