Larbi Ben M'hidi University.   English Department
Level: M1- Civ & Lit
Module: Textuality and Contextuality Analysis

PART ONE: MCQ (0.5pt for each)
1. c) Leads to subjective knowledge
2. c) Social and cultural diversification after WWII
3. c) Encouraged multifaceted methodologies
4. c) How history is written and transmitted
5. a) Historians
6. b) The credibility and authenticity of historical sources
7. b) It changes as it is transmitted based on memory
8. a) Insufficient data
9. c) Predictable
10. b) Contextuality

PART TWO: Definitions (1 pt for each)
History: The systematic and chronological study of past events based on available sources.
Historiography: The study of how history is written, recorded, interpreted, and transmitted, including the evaluation of sources and authorial perspective.
Interdisciplinarity: An approach that integrates methods and perspectives from multiple disciplines to study complex phenomena.
Research Question: A clearly formulated question that guides the direction, scope, and methodology of a study.
Disciplinarity: Disciplinarity refers to the organization of knowledge within clearly defined academic disciplines, each with its own theories, methods, concepts, and objects of study, and where research is conducted within the boundaries of a single field without integrating approaches from other disciplines.

PART THREE: Short Answers (2 pts for each)
1. Why did interdisciplinarity become necessary?
Because complex social, cultural, and literary phenomena cannot be fully understood through a single discipline.
And because of the complexity of the post-WWII world.
2. Role of a research question:
It provides focus, defines scope, determines methodology, and guides data collection and analysis.
3. Disciplines combined with literary studies:
History, sociology, psychology, anthropology (example: postcolonial studies/ further example: Orientalism by Edward Said)
4. Limits of interdisciplinarity:
Methodological confusion, lack of disciplinary depth and training, and subjective interpretations.
5. Characteristics of a good research question: Feasible, ethical, clear, focused, relevant.