

U-2-4

I. Single Choice Questions: 40% (2 points for each)

1. According to the Gospels, what is the literary genre that Jesus employs to convey his messages?
 - A) parables
 - B) proverbial sayings
 - C) mystery plays
 - D) history plays
2. In the *Book of Job*, why did God reprimand Job?
 - A) He used human knowledge to question God's ways.
 - B) He violated one of the Ten Commandments.
 - C) He committed one of the seven deadly sins.
 - D) He murdered his brother and refused to repent.
3. How did Judas signal Jesus' identity to the Roman officials?
 - A) He pointed his fingers at Jesus.
 - B) He greeted Jesus with a hug.
 - C) He gave Jesus a kiss.
 - D) He gave Jesus some silver coins.
4. Which of the following is NOT true about *Everyman*?
 - A) It is a morality play written at the end of the 15th century.
 - B) It examines the question of Christian salvation by use of allegorical characters.
 - C) Its subject matter is to "ease the hearts of unhappy women in love and bring them pleasure."
 - D) It can be read as an allegory.
5. Which of the following is NOT included in *The Canterbury Tales*?
 - A) The Cook's Tale
 - B) The Monk's Tale
 - C) The Knight's Tale
 - D) The King's Tale
6. Which of the following works resembles *The Canterbury Tales* in terms of narrative structure?
 - A) *The Decameron*
 - B) *The Divine Comedy*
 - C) *Paradise Lost*
 - D) *The Praise of Folly*
7. Which of the following presents an imaginative and allegorical vision of the afterlife?
 - A) *The Decameron*
 - B) *The Divine Comedy*
 - C) *Paradise Lost*
 - D) *The Praise of Folly*
8. What is the genre of *The Prince*?
 - A) a dramatic monologue
 - B) a political treatise
 - C) an epic poem
 - D) a story within a story
9. In *The Prince*, what are the two animals from whose traits a prince can adopt in order to hold on to power and lead his subjects?
 - A) fox and tiger
 - B) eagle and wolf
 - C) lion and wolf
 - D) lion and fox
10. In the Inferno of *The Divine Comedy*, what are the animals that block Dante the pilgrim's way up the mount of bliss?
 - A) leopard, lion, wolf
 - B) leopard, lion, fox
 - C) greyhound, lion, wolf
 - D) greyhound, lion, fox
11. Who function as tour-guides for Dante the pilgrim in *The Divine Comedy*?
 - A) Virgil and Homer
 - B) Virgil and Beatrice
 - C) Homer and Ovid
 - D) Aeneas and Beatrice
12. Which of the following is a picaresque novel?
 - A) *Theogony*
 - B) *Paradise Regained*
 - C) *Don Quixote*
 - D) *Metamorphosis*
13. In what way did Zeus show himself and make Danaë bear him Perseus?
 - A) in the form of golden rains
 - B) in the form of a swan
 - C) in the form of Danaë's husband
 - D) in the form of a bull
14. Which of the following works does not match its playwright?
 - A) Aeschylus-*Agamemnon*
 - B) Sophocles-*The Eumenides*
 - C) Shakespeare-*The Tempest*
 - D) Euripides-*Medea*
15. Identify the speaker and listener in the dialogue below.
 "Although you cannot be my bride, / you will assuredly be my own tree, / O Laurel, and will always find yourself / girding my locks, my lyre, and my quiver too—"
 - A) Echo & Narcissus
 - B) Zeus and Danae
 - C) Apollo and Daphne
 - D) Zeus and Io

19. Which divines sided with the Greeks in the Trojan War?
 A) Zeus, Thetis, Poseidon B) Athena, Hera, Poseidon
 C) Apollo, Artemis, Thetis D) Zeus, Hera, Poseidon
20. Which of the following is not true about the role of chorus in Greek dramas?
 A) The chorus generalizes the meaning of the action.
 B) The chorus converses with the characters in performances.
 C) The chorus gives advice to the characters.
 D) The chorus usually communicates through dances.

II. Matching (10 %): Match the terms with the definitions

A. dramatic irony	B. Pygmalion Effect	C. catharsis	D. Dionysia
E. Minotaur	F. Achilles' heel	G. carpe diem	H. Passover
I. <i>Metamorphosis</i>	J. Machiavellian	K. <i>Orestea</i>	L. mimesis

1. () It refers to those who deceive and manipulate others for gain.
 2. () It is a book in which transformation is the common theme shared by the stories contained.
 3. () It explains the liberation of the Israelites from Egyptian slavery.
 4. () It is a mythical creature with the head of a bull on the body of a man.
 5. () It is a form of self-fulfilling prophecy.
 6. () It is the result of the reader having a greater knowledge than the characters themselves.
 7. () It is a large festival in ancient Athens in honor of the wine god.
 8. () It is a trilogy of the three plays: *Agamemnon*, *The Libation Bearers*, and *The Eumenides*.
 9. () It is usually translated as "seize the day" in English.
 10. () It is a term in dramatic art that describes "emotional cleansing" or "emotional purging."

III. True or False Questions (10%): Write "T" if the statement is true, or "F" if it is false.

1. () In the Trojan War, Achilles was the one who thought of the idea of the wooden horse.
 2. () Among the twelve Olympians, the only ugly god is Hephaestus, the god of fire and forge.
 3. () The Renaissance Period emphasizes more "God's will" than "the dignity of man."
 4. () Both "~~The Passionate Shepherd to His Love~~" and "~~Thy Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd~~" were written in the style of traditional pastoral poetry.
 5. () Shakespeare's sonnets deal with a variety of themes, including sex, love, and mortality.
 6. () Stories in *One Thousand and One Nights* are collected by various authors, translators and scholars across the Middle East, Central Asia and North Africa.
 7. () There are 101 cantos in *The Divine Comedy*, because 101 is a perfect number.
 8. () "The Tower of Babel" explains the origin of the diversity in human languages.
 9. () The Gorgons are terrifying because they lure nearby sailors with their enchanting voices to shipwreck on the rocky coast.
 10. () Hades, one of Zeus' brothers, is the ruler of the underworld and also the god of wealth.

IV. Essay Questions: 40%

1. Identify the quotation below and explain how the author illustrates the concepts of gender, politics, and fortune of his time.

"I conclude, therefore that, fortune being changeful and mankind steadfast in their ways, so long as the two are in agreement men are successful, but unsuccessful when they fall out. For my part I consider that it is better to be adventurous than cautious, because fortune is a woman, and if you wish to keep her under it is necessary to beat and ill-use her; and it is seen that she allows herself to be mastered by the adventurous rather than by those who go to work more coldly. She is, therefore, always, woman-like, a lover of young men, because they are less cautious, more violent, and with more audacity command her."

2. What are the similarities and differences between *The Divine Comedy* and *The Decameron*, in terms of themes, subject matters, and narrative techniques?

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第 2 頁 共 2 頁