

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

1. Which of the following work is a morality play that examines the theme of Christian salvation by use of allegorical characters?
A) *One Thousand and One Nights* B) *Confession*
C) *Everyman* D) *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*
2. Which of the following is not included in the Seven Deadly Sins?
A) Sex B) Gluttony C) Sloth D) Lust
3. In the Trojan War, who came up with the idea of the Wooden Horse?
A) Achilles B) Hector C) Agamemnon D) Odysseus
4. Which of the following is not included in the Ten Commandments?
A) You shall not rest on the Sabbath day.
B) You shall not murder.
C) You shall not commit adultery.
D) You shall not make wrongful use of the name of the Lord your God.
5. What is the reason that Jesus often teaches in parables?
A) Figurative language is easier to understand than plain language.
B) It is tradition that prophets often teach in parables.
C) That is how Jesus prevents the Pagans from stealing the Lord's messages to the Christians.
D) Jesus explains parables only to those who would incline their ears to God's words.
6. Among the 12 Labors of Hercules, which labor is the most difficult of all and the only one that shows Hercules' wit?
A) Slay the Stympthalian Birds. B) Steal the Apples of the Hesperides.
C) Capture and bring back Cerberus. D) Obtain the Girdle of the Amazon Queen.

7. Which of the following biblical statement is incorrect?
- A) The rainbow is God's promise to Noah that the earth would never again be destroyed by a flood.
 - B) The "Tower of Babel" records the first murder in human world.
 - C) Included in Pentateuch, Genesis talks about God's creation of the world and of humans.
 - D) The "Passover" story explains the liberation of the Israelites from Egyptian slavery.
8. Which of the following is not one of the virgin goddesses?
- A) Aphrodite B) Athena C) Artemis D) Hestia
9. In *The Divine Comedy*, how are the sinners in Inferno different from those in Purgatory?
- A) The sinners in Inferno were born after God, whereas those in Purgatory were born before God.
 - B) The sinners in Inferno were born before God, whereas those in Purgatory were born after God.
 - C) The sinners in Inferno are unrepentant and will never be able to see God.
 - D) The sinners in Purgatory are unrepentant and will never be able to see God.
10. What is the reason that the Gorgons are terrifying?
- A) They are snake-haired monsters.
 - B) They eat both men and women.
 - C) Whoever sees them directly in the eyes will be turned into stone.
 - D) Whoever touches their hair will be turned into stone.
11. Which divine is not one of the Twelve Olympians?
- A) Dionysus B) Hephaestus C) Ares D) Hermes
12. Which hero resigned his royal power and established a people's government?
- A) Perseus B) Theseus C) Hercules D) Atalanta
13. Which of the following is not a carpe diem poem?
- A) "Come Live with Me and Be My Love" B) "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd"
 - C) "My Love is Like a Red, Red Rose" D) "To the Virgins, to Make Much of Time"
14. Who built the labyrinth that confined the Minotaur?
- A) Daedalus B) Icarus C) Patroclus D) Pegasus

15. Which of the following best describes *The Canterbury Tales*?
- A) The author uses the stories and the storytellers to present an ironic and critical picture of English society at the time.
 - B) Written in the picaresque style, the novel parodies chivalric knighthood while criticizing the class structure in Spain.
 - C) Generally considered as one of the oldest works in French Literature, the epic poem is based on the historical incident of the Battle of Roncevaux Pass.
 - D) Subtitled as *Principe Galeotto*, the work consists of a frame story and one hundred tales told by ten young people who have fled the plague-ridden city of Florence.
16. Which of the following is not in the trilogy of *The Oresteia*?
- A) *Agamemnon*
 - B) *The Libation Bearers*
 - C) *The Eumenides*
 - D) *Antigone*
17. Which of the following best describes the Renaissance spirit?
- A) People took the rules of propriety seriously. They respected the concept of decorum and would often try hard to conform to the social codes.
 - B) The spirit of individuality was highly appreciated by people. Also, this period probably is best known for its artistic developments.
 - C) Following the fall of the Roman Empire, this period valued highly the codes of chivalry and courtly love.
 - D) Also recognized as "The Age of Enlightenment," this period saw reason as the primary source for authority. It is also the period that witnessed the development of the modern novel.
18. In Greek Mythology, who does not possess the talent of prophecy?
- A) Cassandra
 - B) Tiresias
 - C) Prometheus
 - D) Epimetheus
19. Which of the following statement about *Praise of Folly* is incorrect?
- A) It is written by Desiderius Erasmus.
 - B) It is an extended speech spoken by the woman Folly.
 - C) It glorifies the manifold virtues of church and society.
 - D) It was soon placed by the Catholic Church on the list of banned books.

20. Which of the following quotation is not from Shakespeare?

- A) "Fair is foul, and foul is fair."
- B) "Beauty is truth, truth beauty."
- C) "To be or not to be, that is the question."
- D) "Life is but a walking shadow"

II. Identification: 20% (1 point for each)

A. Match the authors (write the alphabets on the answer sheet) with their works.

Authors

A. Shakespeare	B. Dante	C. Boccaccio	D. Anonymous
E. Machiavelli	F. Milton	G. Homer	H. Cervantes
I. Euripides	J. Aeschylus	K. Sophocles	L. Aristophanes
M. Hesiod	N. Plato	O. Aristotle	P. Ovid

Works

1. *The Divine Comedy*

2. *Medea*

3. *Don Quixote*

4. *The Prince*

5. *Theogony*

6. *The Odyssey*

7. *The Song of Roland*

8. *The Republic*

9. *Paradise Regained*

10. "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?"

B. Match the definitions with the terms.

Terms

A. diaspora	B. carpe diem	C. Exodus	D. Book of Job
E. catharsis	F. Achilles' heel	G. Oedipus Complex	H. Electra complex
I. Quixotism	J. Tower of Babel	K. hubris	L. ex deus machina
M. epic	N. hamartia	O. Genesis	P. in medias res

Definitions

- 11. a lengthy narrative poem concerning heroes and heroic deeds
- 12. a character's flaw or error
- 13. into the middle of affairs
- 14. the second book of the Hebrew Bible that describes how Moses leads the Hebrews out of Egypt

- 15. Latin for "god from the machine;" a plot device used to solve intricate problems
- 16. a Greek word meaning "cleansing;" a term that Aristotle explains in *The Poetics* as the purging of the emotions of pity and fear that are aroused in the viewer of a tragedy
- 17. a psychoanalytic term used to explain a girl's sexual attachment to her father
- 18. a Latin word meaning "seize the day"
- 19. extreme haughtiness or arrogance
- 20. Greek for "a scattering [of seeds];" the movement, migration, or scattering of a people away from an ancestral homeland

III. Short Answer Questions: 40% (10 points for each)

1. Use two stories to illustrate the meaning, importance, and function of "host-guest relationship" in Greek Mythology.
2. Explain the main themes in *The Prince* and the way the work demonstrates the Renaissance idea of human nature.
3. Compare and contrast the theme of "love" in *The Divine Comedy* and *The Decameron*.
4. Use two stories to interpret the theme of transformation in Ovid's *The Metamorphoses*.