



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2020 - 21

Programme – Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in English

Course Name – European Classical Literature

Course Code - BELS102

Semester / Year - Semester I

Time allotted : 75 Minutes

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

1. (Answer any Sixty)

(i) The Theban Plays or The Theban Trilogy consists of which of the following dramas?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Oedipus the King, Oedipus at Colonus, Antigone | b) Oedipus the King, Oedipus at Colonus, Antiocles |
| c) Dubliners, Ulysses, Finnegans Wake | d) None of these |

(ii)

Statement I: According to Aristotle, poetry is mimetic. Statement II: Tragedy is artistically superior to epic poetry.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) I is true but II is false | b) I is false but II is true |
| c) Both I and II are true | d) Both I and II are false |

(iii) What term does Aristotle use to imply the purging of emotions of pity and fear?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Catharsis | b) Anagnorisis |
| c) Peripeteia | d) Hamartia |

(iv) Statement I: Aristotle rejects Plato's view that a poet is an imitator. Statement II: In Aristotle's opinion, a poet is more like a historian.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) I is true but II is false | b) I is false but II is true |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|

c) Both I and II are true

d) Both I and II are false

(v) "Sing, goddess of epic poetry, the story of the anger of Achilles." - This line from Iliad Book I is an example of _____.

a) In Medias Res

b) Statement of Theme

c) Invocation to the Muse

d) Divine Intervention

(vi) 13. What does 'Hubris' mean?

a) An error of judgement

b) A reversal of fortune

c) An insolent pride

d) Recognition

(vii) Who wrote "Ode to Aphrodite"?

a) Pindar

b) Alcman

c) Alcaeus

d) Sappho

(viii) The Cyclops is a satyr play written by _____.

a) Aeschylus

b) Euripides

c) Brecht

d) Pirandello

(ix) In Iliad, Agamemnon is the King of Mycenae. His brother Menelaus is the King of _____.

a) Sparta

b) Phthia

c) Lesbos

d) Thebes

(x) Which of the following statement can be said to be false as a feature of Classical Literature?

a) Fantastic elements are a feature of Classical Literature

b) Classical Literature refers to ancient times

c) Classical Literature is traditional in nature

d) Gods are never a part of Classical Literature

(xi) Which of the following statement best describes the Epic Convention 'In Medias res'?

- a) The epic starts in the middle of the action
- b) A long introduction is given before the action starts
- c) No description of the action is given
- d) None of these

(xii) Aristotle's Poetics is in part a response to which of the following works?

- a) The World as Will and Representation
- b) Republic
- c) The Symposium
- d) Metaphysics

(xiii) An epic generally starts with the invocation to the muse. What does the word muse mean?

- a) The God or Gods whose blessings the poet seeks for undertaking the activity of writing the epic
- b) The bards whose songs act as the inspiration for writing the epic
- c) The poets of the epic himself
- d) None of these

(xiv) What was the most popular form of poetry in Ancient Greece?

- a) Limericks
- b) Humorous
- c) Biography
- d) Epic Poems

(xv) Who was the most famous female poet in Ancient Greece?

- a) Athena
- b) Persephone
- c) Sappho
- d) Hera

(xvi) Herodotus is considered what kind of writer?

- a) poet
- b) historian
- c) novelist
- d) essayist

(xvii) Who wrote the History of the Peloponnesian War?

- a) Herodotus
- b) Agamemnon

c) Xenophon

d) Thucydides

(xviii) The ruler of the gods and goddesses on Mount Olympus was _____.

a) Athena.

b) Apollo.

c) Poseidon.

d) Zeus.

(xix) All of the following wrote Greek tragedies except _____.

a) Aeschylus.

b) Aristophanes

c) Euripides.

d) Sophocles.

(xx) What were the two main city-states of Ancient Greece?

a) Roma and Alexandria

b) Corinth and Olympia

c) Sparta and Athens

d) Thebes and Argos

(xxi) What favor does Achilles ask of his mother?

a) Rescue him from the Achaean army

b) Help him get his bride back from Agamemnon

c) Stay out of his plans regarding his future

d) Ask Zeus for revenge on the Achaean army

(xxii) Why is Zeus reluctant to punish the Achaeans?

a) Because he favours the Greeks

b) Because his wife favours the Greeks

c) Because he does not want to get involved

d) Because he admires Agamemnon

(xxiii) Who is the greatest Trojan champion?

a) Paris

b) Hector

c) Aeneas

d) Priam

(xxiv) Why was the god Apollo angry at the Greeks?

a) Agamemnon refused to give Chryses back his daughter even though he had the

b) Agamemnon threatened his priest by saying, "Now go, / don't tempt my wrath-

ransom for her.

c) He went against the will of his own soldiers. They wanted him to give Chryseis back to her father

and you may depart alive."

d) He didn't make a sacrifice to Apollo before leaving for Troy

(xxv) What city is established on the land where Cadmus buries a serpent's teeth?

a) Thrace

c) Thebes

b) Athens

d) Delphi

(xxvi) What gift does Jupiter give Tiresias to compensate for his loss of sight?

a) Hindsight

c) Speech

b) Foresight

d) Eternal life

(xxvii) Who opposes the worship of Bacchus in Thebes?

a) Pentheus

c) Oedipus

b) Tiresias

d) Acoetes

(xxviii) In Satire 2.6, Horace describes his conversations with which senior political figure?

a) Maecenas

c) Agrippa

b) Augustus

d) Virgil

(xxix) What is the main reason Sappho is important?

a) She was a woman who wrote poetry

c) She had great poetry

b) She was the first women poet of the Classical Greek Age

d) None of these

(xxx) Which of the following statements best describe the difference between poetry and lyric poetry?

a) Poetry may or may not be sung out but lyric poetry is written with the intention of

b) The difference is on a metrical scale

being sung out

c) All of these

d) None of these

(xxxii) Ancient Greek Lyric poems were composed to be sung out in the accompaniment of which musical instrument?

a) Saxophone

b) Lyre

c) Harp

d) Flute

(xxxiii) "Hymn to Aphrodite" came to prominence after it was quoted by which Greek orator?

a) Dionysus

b) Aagenor

c) Aristophanes

d) None of these

(xxxiiii) In the poem "Hymn to Aphrodite" how does Sappho address The Goddess Aphrodite?

a) Aphrodite is addressed as the fair God

b) Aphrodite is address as the daughter of the mighty Zeus

c) Aphrodite is addressed as the radiant God

d) None of these

(xxxv) Aphrodite's chariot which is drawn by a flock of sparrows symbolises

_____.

a) Freedom

b) Fertility

c) Squalor

d) None of these

(xxxvi) The impression made by the phrasing of the Aphrodite's question in Stanza 5: "Who shall I persuade this time / to take you back, yet once again" is best described as which of the following statements?

a) This is not the first time Sappho requires her assistance to help coerce a jilted lover

b) Perhaps Sappho is the one who has wronged her lover

c) Both of these

d) None of these

(xxxvi) Although poetry, Sappho's "Ode to Aphrodite" is a good example of the Aristotelian concept of _____.

- a) Catharsis
- b) Hubris
- c) Hamartia
- d) None of these

(xxxvii) Who is the priest that Achilles calls upon to see what must be done to appease Apollo?

- a) Kalchas
- b) Agamemnon
- c) Chryses
- d) Aias

(xxxviii) Who was the mortal man responsible for the plague against the army?

- a) Odysseus
- b) Agamemnon
- c) Achilles
- d) Chratheus

(xxxix) What is Thetis?

- a) Goddess
- b) Mortal
- c) Demi-goddess
- d) Sea nymph

(xl) Why is Agamemnon returning Chryseis to her father?

- a) He believes that he was ordered to by the gods in a dream.
- b) He fell in love with Bryseis
- c) Apollo has cursed his armies for as long as he keeps her
- d) Menelaus threatened to kill him if he did not do so

(xli) What people is Achilles said to lead?

- a) The Minyans
- b) The Peraebians
- c) The Cephalenians
- d) The Myrmidons

(xlii) When Zeus hears Thetis' request, he _____.

- a) immediately grants it in full
- b) is reluctant to grant it because he fears Hera

c) angrily sends Thetis away

d) calls a council of the gods to decide the matter democratically

(xliii) Which of the following is an important work by Horace?

a) Art of Poetry (Ars Poetica)

b) Sailing to Byzantium

c) Nils Nisi Sancto Sanctorum

d) Il Noma dela Rosa

(xliv) Apart from satires Horace is also known to be the father of the _____ poetic form.

a) Ode

b) Elegy

c) Sonnet

d) Epistle

(xlv) The original language of Horace's poetry was _____.

a) Greek

b) Latin

c) Roman

d) English

(xlvi) Horace was a Roman poet in the time of _____.

a) Murad II

b) Augustus Caesar

c) Julius Caesar

d) Nero

(xlvii) Which of the three Theban plays was probably written first?

a) Oedipus at Colonus

b) Oedipus the King

c) Antigone

d) Not known

(xlviii) Who is the mother of Oedipus?

a) Merope

b) Jocasta

c) Antigone

d) Not known

(xlix) What does Oedipus use to stab out his own eyes?

a) The king's dagger

b) The royal knife

c) The brooches of Jocasta

d) Creon's sword

(I) From whose curse did Oedipus rescue Thebes?

- a) Apollo's
- b) Laius'
- c) Creon's
- d) The Sphinx's

(li) Where was Laius killed?

- a) On a one-lane bridge
- b) At the mountain top
- c) Between a rock and a hard place
- d) At the three-way crossroads

(lii) Where did Oedipus send Creon at the beginning?

- a) To the crossroads
- b) To the mountain
- c) To the Pythian Oracle
- d) To be banished from Thebes

(liii) What does Jocasta convince Oedipus to do to Creon?

- a) Banish him
- b) Forgive him
- c) Abandon him
- d) Kill him

(liv) Where was Oedipus born?

- a) Thebes
- b) Corinth
- c) Colonus
- d) Athens

(lv) What are the possible themes of Oedipus Rex?

- a) Fate vs Free Will
- b) Guilt and Shame
- c) Vision and Blindness
- d) All of these

(lvi) Why was Oedipus abandoned by his parents at his birth?

- a) Because he was sick
- b) Because of a horrible prophecy
- c) Because they wanted a daughter
- d) None of these

(lvii) Why had the Thebans gathered at the king's court when the play begins?

- a) Their city was suffering from a plague
- b) They wanted the king to rescue them

- c) Both their city was suffering from a plague and they wanted the king to rescue them
- d) None of these

(lviii) What was the hamartia of Oedipus?

- a) He trusted the words of the oracle
- b) He killed Laius at the crossroads
- c) He thought he could prevent the prophecy from materializing
- d) He married his own mother

(lix) Statement I: Aristotle rejects Plato's view that a poet is an imitator.

Statement II: In Aristotle's opinion, a poet is more like a historian.

- a) I is true but II is false
- b) II is true but I is false
- c) Both I and II are true
- d) Both I and II are false

(lx) According to Aristotle, what differentiates the different kinds of poetry?

- a) Medium of imitation
- b) Object of imitation
- c) Mode of imitation
- d) All of these