This is a Class 3 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls
Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 05

Monday 09MAY2022

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	English
Class :	11S and 11SE
Teacher :	Mrs. Karen Attieh
Duration :	1 hour

Read the questions carefully. Write your answers on lined paper.

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

Part One: ***Of Mice and Men (30 marks)***

A. Identify the speaker. Write the name of the speaker next to each of the following quotes. You may use the same speaker more than once. (*12 marks, 2 marks each*)

1. _____ "S'pose I went in with you guys. Tha's three hundred an' fifty bucks I'd put in. I ain't much good, but I could cook and tend the chickens and hoe the garden some. How'd that be?"
2. _____ "I was born right here in Southern California. My old man had a chicken ranch, 'bout ten acres. The white kids come to play at our place, an' sometimes I went to play with them, and some of them was pretty nice. My 'ol man didn't like that. I never knew till long later why he didn't like that."
3. _____ "I lived right in Salinas. Come there when I was a kid. Well, a show come through, an' I met one of the actors. He says I could go with that show. But my ol' lady wouldn't let me. She says because I was on'y fifteen."
4. _____ "I don't want ta hurt you, but George'll be mad if you yell."
5. _____ "It ain't your fault. You don't need to be scairt no more. You done jus' what I tol' you to."
6. _____ "And I get to tend the rabbits."

B. Multiple Choice. Choose the letter that best answers each of the following questions. (*18 marks, 2 marks each*)

1. Why did Lennie resist fighting Curley at first?
    a. He was afraid that Curley would hurt him.
    b. He was in panic.
    c. He was afraid of his own strength.
    d. George had asked him to avoid fighting Curley.

2. Why did George and Lennie spend the first night in nature?
    a. George wanted Lennie to remember the place in case he gets in trouble.
    b. They were hiding from the lynch mob in Weed.
    c. They lost their way to the ranch.
    d. They wanted to arrive late to the ranch the next morning.

3. What is unusual about George and Lennie's relationship?

a. Lennie feels he is a burden to George.

b. They share a farfetched dream.

c. George is like a parent to Lennie.

d. They travel together.

4. What do Crooks' possessions reveal about him?

a. He is a messy person.

b. He is a permanent worker.

c. He spends his time reading books.

d. He keeps his distance from everyone else.

5. How does Steinbeck portray the life of a typical ranch hand?

a. Challenging

b. Difficult

c. Lonely

d. Demanding

6. Why was the boss suspicious of Lennie?

a. Lennie is big and strong.

b. Lennie and George travel together.

c. George did not let Lennie speak for himself.

d. Lennie seemed mentally challenged.

7. In the beginning of the story, what kind of animal does Lennie keep accidentally killing?

a. Rabbits

b. Mice

c. Puppies

d. Dogs

8. What motifs and themes does Steinbeck portray in the incident of Candy's dog?

a. Discrimination/ euthanasia/ American dream

b. Foreshadow/ racism/ loneliness/ fate of the powerless

c. Foreshadow/ euthanasia/ loneliness/ fate of the powerless

d. Euthanasia/ allusion/ loneliness/ foreshadow

9. Which incident foreshadows the death of Curley's wife?

a. Lennie constantly killing mice accidently

b. Lennie strangling the puppy Slim had given him

c. The incident in Weed

d. All of the above

Part Two: ***True or False (10 marks, 2 marks each)***

Indicate whether each statement is true or false. Correct the false statements.

1. In "To Helen," Poe compares the beauty of Helen to barks, meaning ships, and this is an allusion to Odysseus who took 10 years to reach home after the Trojan war.

2. Poe's muse in "To Helen" is a teacher who taught him to love poetry.

3. Teasdale wrote "Helen of Troy" is a monologue written because Sara Teasdale refused to follow the template passed down by a generation of poets who wrote about the physical beauty of Helen.

4. In "Helen of Troy," Teasdale presents a confident Helen of Troy who uses her beauty as well as her intelligence to get her husband back and conquer Greece.

5. "In Helen of Troy," Helen pleads for her death because of the immense suffering she brought to the world.

Part Three: ***Literary Analysis (60 marks)***

Answer the following questions in a short paragraph form (a minimum of 7 sentences/ 150 words for each question). You will be graded on content, organization, and mechanics. Your answer must show thorough understanding of the texts we have read in class.

1. Analyze the quote below. On what occasion did Socrates say this? What beliefs and values does it depict? Support your answer with textual evidence from the "Apology." Your answer must include a thorough understanding of Plato's Apology and analysis. (*30 marks*)

***"The hour of departure has arrived, and we go our separate ways, I to die, and you to live. Which of these two is better only God knows."* Socrates**

2. In Book 24 of the Iliad, was Achilles a good host to Priam? Give evidence from the text to support your evaluation. (*30 marks*)

SE05 Worked Solutions

Part One: ***Of Mice and Men (30 marks)***

Part One:

A.

1. Candy 2. Crooks 3. Curley's wife 4. Lennie 5. George 6. Lennie

B.

1. d 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. c 7. b 8. c 9. d

Part Two: ***True or False (10 marks, 2 marks each)***

1. T

2. F. Poe's muse in "To Helen" is **the mother of a childhood friend.**

3. T

4. T

5. F. "In Helen of Troy," Helen pleads for her death yet directly changes her mind upon realizing that even a tortuous life is far better than a simple death.

Part Three: ***Literary Analysis (60 marks)***

1. "The hour of departure has arrived, and we go our separate ways, I to die, and you to live. Which of these two is better only God knows." These were Socrates' final words before his execution as recorded in Plato's "Apology." They highlight his belief that true knowledge exists in knowing that you know nothing. Socrates, an honorable Greek philosopher, asserts that an unexamined life is not worth living and that human wisdom begins with the recognition of one's own ignorance. Socrates claims that what lies after death is unknown, and he suggests death to be one of two things: an annihilation and a dreamless sleep or a migration of the soul to a different place. In both cases, he believes, death is a gain. It is a joy to him to have the chance of meeting some great poets and leaders of the past. He aspires to continue his mission as a philosopher in the afterlife, if there was one! Additionally, this quote depicts Socrates' acceptance and confidence towards his death. He considers it a "blessing" to have an inner, prophetic voice that warns and stops him upon erring; however, during his trial, he mentions that this voice did not stop him, which means he considers all what he said virtuous and true. He has no regret towards all his claims during his trial even though the result was death because, to him, the difficulty is not to escape death but to escape from doing wrong, which is "far more fleet of foot." Finally, Socrates hopes that the people around him will learn from him and continue to ponder life, just as he did.

2. In Book 24 of the "Iliad", Priam breaks a taboo as he visits the enemy, Achilles, begging for Hector's body. He asks Achilles to think of his own father, Peleus, to accept the ransom, and to return the body of the fiercest Trojan warrior, Hector, to his homeland. Achilles was a great host to Priam. He not only agreed to grant him his wish, but also shared a meal with him and arranged a comfortable sleeping quarter for Priam. Homer illustrates how Achilles gazed at his enemy that night and appreciated his wisdom and words. He also successfully convinced Priam to eat after twelve days of fasting due to his grief over the dead of his favorite son. In this emotional and unique scene in Greek mythology, Achilles acts as a great host to Priam although he could have easily killed him. Instead, he spares his life and treats him as an honored guest, especially after realizing that he was sent by the gods.