This is a Class 2 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls
Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 03
FEB2023

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

Subject :	English
Class :	11S
Teacher :	Miss Jovana
Duration :	1 hour

Please answer on the lined paper provided. Remember to doublecheck your work.

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.

Read every question carefully. Write the correct letter on the lined paper provided.

I. The following questions are based on The Classical Age of Greece. (20 points)

1. An example of an epithet is _____.
a) Achilles as "the swift runner"
b) "I knew the end then…"
c) "…winning my father greater glory, glory for myself."
d) None of the above

2. What is an epic simile?
   a) An epic simile uses descriptive words and phrases that characterize persons and things
   b) An epic simile extends over several lines for dramatic power
   c) An epic simile is a certain convention only used to describe gods
   d) A & B

3. The Greeks, unlike Jews, Christians, and Muslims, did not have commandments or certain sacred writings. Instead, they relied on traditional stories about their gods. How many Olympians did they have?
   a) Ten Olympians
   b) Thirteen Olympians
   c) Twelve Olympians
   d) Two Olympians

4. The way one lived in ancient Greece depended on one's position in society. Who were the common folk of Athens?
   a) Those who could trace their ancestry to Sparta
   b) Farmers, merchants, and resident foreigners
   c) Those who inherited land and owned land
   d) Artists, writers, and potters

5. Athenian women and Spartan women were very different. What was different about Spartan women?
   a) Spartan women could own land, dress immodestly, and take part in athletics
   b) Spartan women could not own land, but had to attend a certain academy for education
   c) Spartan women did not have much freedom as Athenian women, and instead were confined at home
   d) None of the above

6. Many artists and writers enjoyed a special and honourable status in Athens. They were inspired by the goddesses of arts and sciences. Who were the nine goddesses?
   a) The goddesses of Athena
   b) The goddesses of Hera
   c) The goddesses of Sappho
   d) The goddesses of Muse

7. The Greeks enjoyed drama in its literary form. From this arose the term "tragedy". What is considered a tragedy in Greek literature?
   a) Short and personal expressions of poetry
   b) The downfall of a strong hero
   c) Comedic lyrics concerning politics
   d) None of the above

8. Why is Greek literature so important today?
   a) It gave birth to the most cherished ideas of Western civilization, such as freedom, rational thoughts, and democracy
   b) It gave birth to poetry and drama, and continues to inspire writers of today
   c) It gave birth to philosophical terms that Eastern civilizations only use
   d) A & B

9. What was "The Decline" between 1200-800 BC?
   a) The wealthy city of Troy was burned down by the Mycenaeans, which then formed the term "independent city states"
   b) The Dorians moved to Greece, controlled the Mycenaeans, and caused the collapse of the knowledge of writing
   c) The wealthiest city state fell after Alexander the Great plundered Athens and took control of it
   d) The elegant life of the Greeks was crumbled when they were forced to become slaves, due to the Peloponnesian War

10. Some of the greatest philosophers include Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. Their ways of thinking originated from a specific way that Greeks taught. How did they teach students?
    a) They stressed the importance of animals, plants, and the human body
    b) The importance of ethics, politics, and logic thinking was the basis
    c) The students were taught to think for themselves
    d) A & C

II. The following questions are based on the Iliad by Homer. (20 points)

11. Why did Athena seize Achilles by his head of hair?
    a) Athena seized Achilles by his head of hair because she desired to kill Agamemnon herself
    b) Athena seized Achilles by his head of hair to stop Achilles from killing Agamemnon, as Hera loved and cared for both men
    c) Athena seized Achilles by his head of hair to force him to see Apollo, the god of arrows
    d) None of the above

12. Thestor's son affirmed that the deadly Archer was to send more diseases upon them, unless…
    a) Unless Chryseis was given back
    b) Unless they won the war against the Trojans
    c) Unless they offered a hundred sacred bulls
    d) A & C

13. What does "she's nothing less in build or breeding, in mind or works of hand" signify?
    a) Agamemnon's wife is ranked higher than Chryseis, where Clytemnestra is wiser, stronger, and fairer
    b) Agamemnon's wife is ranked lower than Chryseis, where Chryseis is wiser, stronger, and fairer
    c) Agamemnon's wife is ranked as equal as Chryseis, where both are just as wise, strong, and fair
    d) None of the above

14. Why did Achilles feel insulted when Agamemnon demanded to be given Achilles' war prize?
    a) Achilles felt insulted because he fought long and hard for his war prize
    b) Achilles felt insulted because he was unassumingly upset at Agamemnon's selfish ways
    c) Achilles felt insulted because Agamemnon was dishonourable and disgraceful
    d) Achilles felt insulted because the sons of Achaea offered him the war prize

15. Achilles describes Agamemnon's men as "worthless husks". What does that term suggest?
    a) The men that Agamemnon rules are as worthless as husks
    b) The men that Agamemnon rules are competent at war
    c) The men that Agamemnon rules are inferior to the king
    d) The men that Agamemnon rules are useless and pointless at war

16. What is one motif that is constantly conveyed throughout Book 1?
    a) Achilles' armour
    b) Agamemnon's wrath
    c) The gods' Temples
    d) The Achaeans' plague

17. What theme is expressed throughout Book 1?
    a) Achilles is loved by many of the Olympians, which grants him additional power at war
    b) Fate is accepted by mighty warriors which causes them to be identified as heroes
    c) War and all its glory is admired and highly pursued instead of a militant's desire for a personal life
    d) B & C

18. What does "I swear, a yearning for Achilles will strike Achaea's sons…" foreshadow?
    a) This foreshadows Achilles' death
    b) This foreshadows Achilles abandoning the troops
    c) This foreshadows Achilles killing the Achaeans
    d) None of the above

19. Why is Achilles depicted as the greatest Greek warrior?
    a) Achilles is depicted as the greatest Greek warrior because he was the only individual who was able to bring Chryseis back to her father

b) Achilles is depicted as the greatest Greek warrior because he was a descendent of Apollo, the father of all gods
c) Achilles is depicted as the greatest Greek warrior because he was powerful and unconquerable
d) Achilles is depicted as the greatest Greek warrior because he was exceptionally enlightened

20. What is the difference between a prophet and a seer?
a) The difference is that a prophet explains visions and its known truth, while a seer knows all things that are, that are past, and that are to come
b) The difference is that a prophet is a teacher of dreams while a seer is one who can only see the future but not interpret it
c) The difference is that a prophet is a psychic while a seer can see the supernatural and the underworld
d) There is no difference as both are fortune-tellers

III. The following passages are excerpts from Dante's "La Vita Nuova" (The New Life), translated by Mark Musa. Read the passage slowly and then answer every question carefully and accordingly on the lined paper provided. (20 points)

The First Sight of Beatrice

Nine times already since my birth the heaven of light had circled back to almost the same point, when there appeared before my eyes the now glorious lady of my mind, who was called Beatrice even by those who did not know what her name was. She had been in this life long enough for the heaven of the fixed stars to be able to move a twelfth of a degree to the East in her time; that is, she appeared to me at about the beginning of her ninth year, and I first saw her near the end of my ninth year. She appeared dressed in the most patrician of colors, a subdued and decorous crimson, her robe bound round and adorned in a style suitable to her years. At that very moment, and I speak the truth, the vital spirit, the one that dwells in the most secret chamber of the heart, began to tremble so violently that even the most minute veins of my body were strangely affected; and trembled, it spoke these words: *Ecce deus fortior me, qui veniens dominabitur michi* (Here is a god stronger than I who comes to rule over me).

The Effects of Love

After that vision my natural spirit was interfered with in its functioning, because my soul had become wholly absorbed in thinking about this most gracious lady; and in a short time I became so weak and frail that many of my friends were worried about the way I looked; others, full of malicious curiosity were doing their best to discover things about me, which, above all, I wished to keep secret from everyone. I was aware of the maliciousness of their questioning, and guided by Love who commanded me according to the counsel of reason, I would answer that it was Love who had conquered me. I said that it was Love because there were so many of his signs clearly marked on my face that they were impossible to conceal. And when people would ask: "Who is the person for whom you are so destroyed by love?" I would look at them and smile and say nothing.

1. The name Beatrice in Latin is translated to "one who brings joy". Knowing this, why does Dante write that "she was called Beatrice even by those who did not know what her name was"? Develop your answer.
2. What does "*Ecce deus fortior me, qui veniens dominabitur michi*" convey? Give evidence from the excerpt.
3. Why does Dante state that he had become so weak and frail? Develop your response accordingly. Give examples from the text.
4. How does Dante depict Beatrice's magnificence? Provide evidence from the passage.
5. What phrase(s) stood out the most to you and why? Write a **minimum** of five lines.

11S Barem (SE03)

I.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. C

II.

11. B
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. D
16. A
17. D
18. A
19. C
20. A

III.

1. Since Beatrice translates to "one who brings joy", the reader predicts why others call her that, even without knowing her name. This proves that Beatrice brought a certain peace of mind and brought joy to thoughts of many people around her, providing them with warmth, light, and delight. Beatrice granted elation to those around her, by possibly being a "glorious lady" to many minds alike. Although the passage does not depict whether she was always ecstatic or not does not matter, since she is the one who brings that certain bliss to others instead.
2. The term "*Ecce deus fortior me, qui veniens dominabitur michi*" in Latin is translated to "Here is a god stronger than I who comes to rule over me". With this certain quote, Dante portrays that Love has now become stronger than him, a god of a higher dominance, has finally come to govern Dante's senses. Dante no longer has the rationality of authority over his senses because of Love, because of a god stronger than he, because of Beatrice. This is seen when he explains that his heart began to quaver so violently; "…the one that dwells in the most secret chamber of the heart, began to tremble so violently that even the most minute veins of my body were strangely affected."
3. Dante states that he had become so weak and frail because Love has governed and taken over his own will of authority, it has become stronger than his own needs, wants, and desires. Love is no longer his arrogance but is now his abundance in accordance to Love's own passage of power. He has become a nervous man, no longer arrogant and full of himself, but he has lost his confidence where "Love had conquered him", where he had become "destroyed by love", and where "the most minute veins" of his body were strangely affected.

4. Dante depicts Beatrice's magnificence in the text with a few certain methods. He describes Beatrice as a "glorious lady" where even those who did not know her name, still called her Beatrice. He considers her magnificent, dressed in noble robes, adorned in well designs suitable to her style and her age. He describes that he first saw her when he was nine and she was eight years old, and that even after that moment, he became completely absorbed in thinking about the "gracious lady". Not only is she described as gracious, glorious, and well-dressed, but she is also described as the only one who was able to overtake Dante, through all her splendor.
5. The phrase that stood out the most to me was, "At that very moment, and I speak the truth, the vital spirit, the one that dwells in the most secret chamber of the heart, began to tremble so violently that even the most minute veins of my body were strangely affected…" This part of the excerpt was highlighted to me because of its depiction to the feelings of love, and its association with not only one's heart, but all its senses. It conveys how powerful love is, where it is not merely a feeling or a reaction, but it is a complete sensational transformation of mind, body, heart, and soul.