This is a Class 2 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School

for Boys and Girls — Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 01

06NOV2023

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

Subject :	English	
Class :	11SE	
Teacher :	Miss Jovana	
Duration :	1 hour	
Please answer on the lined paper provided.		
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.

I. The following questions are based on The Literature of Ancient Greece and The Iliad by Homer. Write the correct letter on the lined paper provided. (10 points)

1. Ancient Greece was known as the birthplace of democracy. In its city-states, each had three classes of society. What is the second class for the Spartans?
   a) The second class of society for Spartans were slaves. They farmed the land and worked long hours, only to receive little in return.
   b) The second class of society for Spartans were common folk. They were a small number of commoners who could not trace their ancestry to Sparta but lived freely as merchants and farmers.
   c) The second class of society for Spartans were aristocrats. They were wealthy landowners and inherited their lands and positions in society from families.
   d) The second class of society for Spartans were councils. They governed the city and enjoyed the full rights of citizenship.

2. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle are three well-known philosophers today. Each focused on specific principles. Who focused on examining reality?
   a) Socrates
   b) Plato
   c) Aristotle
   d) A & C

3. Who were rhapsodes in ancient Greece?
   a) Rhapsodes were professional singers who memorised and recited epic poems at festivals.
   b) Rhapsodes were professional dancers who danced to the poems being sung at festivals.
   c) Rhapsodes were prisoners who were let out during festivals to listen to poems being sung.
   d) Rhapsodes were soldiers who were allowed to stop war and compete in the Olympics.

4. Why was fate such an important principle for the ancient Greeks?
   a) Fate was an important principle for the Greeks because they believed that they could change their fate by their attitudes and actions.
   b) Fate was an important principle for the Greeks because they believed that it was wisdom that sealed their destiny and not their actions.
   c) Fate was an important principle for the Greeks because they believed that it was foolish to change one's destiny because one's fate is sealed from birth.
   d) Fate was an important principle for the Greeks because they believed that it was traditional to accept one's destiny and believe in it.

5. Homer was believed to have been blind. Why is that important to know?
   a) That is important to know because Homer was believed to have been extremely wise.
   b) That is important to know because Homer was believed to have been the inspiration to the hero of the epic.
   c) That is important to know because Homer was believed to have been the founder of the Academy, a school that helped blind writers.

d) That is important to know because Homer was believed to have been a soldier in the Trojan War, which is what caused his blindness.

6. Who is the deadly Archer in the Iliad?
   a) Apollo
   b) Achilles
   c) Agamemnon
   d) Athena

7. What does "she's nothing less in in build or breeding, in mind or works of hand" mean?
   a) Chryseis is compared to Clytemnestra and is described as being just as equal as her with her physique, beauty, mind, and works.
   b) Chryseis is compared to Clytemnestra and is described as being less than her with her physique, beauty, mind, and works.
   c) Chryseis is compared to Clytemnestra and is described as being better than her with her physique, beauty, mind, and works.
   d) None of the above

8. Choose the **best** example of an epithet.
   a) "But the swift runner Achilles answered him at once…"
   b) "Not so quickly, brave as you are, godlike Achilles…"
   c) "…shadowy mountains ranges, seas that surge and thunder…"
   d) A & B

9. Choose the best example of an epic simile.
   a) "That would be a disgrace. You are all witness, look – *my* prize is snatched away!"
   b) "A dark glance and the headstrong runner glanced at him in kind…"
   c) "Lash him with the threats of the price he will face."
   d) "…furious, his dark heart filled to the brim, blazing with anger now, his eyes like searing fire."

10. 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

II. The following questions are based on the novel Lies of Silence by Brian Moore. Read every question carefully and write the correct letter on the lined paper provided. (10 points)

1. What part of Ireland is considered independent?
   a) Northern Ireland
   b) Southern Ireland
   c) The Isle of Man
   d) B & C

2. The name Andrea means "strength" and "to be fearless". What does this represent in the novel?
   a) Andrea is characterised as brave and courageous as she does not mind dating Michael, knowing he is 12 years younger than her, and married. She does not rely or depend on him, since she is strong-willed and strong-minded.
   b) Andrea is characterised as brave and courageous since she is a fearless journalist who reports the bombings happening all over Belfast. She works with BBC and is one of the greatest reporters, as claimed by BBC.
   c) Andrea is characterised as brave and courageous as she tells Michael she wants a divorce and instead of waiting for his approval she sends him divorce papers. She wants to leave him, she does not want a man like Michael, because she believes she deserves better.
   d) Andrea is characterised as brave and courageous as she decides to stand her ground and stay with Michael, right when his wife finds out about them. She refuses to break up with him even when Michael's wife threatens both of them.

3. What does a balaclava symbolise?
   a) A balaclava symbolises murder and death.
   b) A balaclava symbolises oppression and loss of identity.
   c) A balaclava symbolises fearfulness.
   d) None of the above

4. Why is it presently ironic that the hotel was bombed last year?
   a) It is presently ironic because last year's bombing did not happen.
   b) It is presently ironic because Michael refused to bomb it, but it still went off because of Moira.
   c) It is presently ironic because they have more security at the hotel this year, and yet the bomb still happens.
   d) It is presently ironic because Moira was part of the IRA.

5. When the IRA are at Michael's house, the reader notices that Moira is not afraid but is putting makeup on. What does this characterise?
   a) Moira is not afraid and instead puts makeup on because she is part of the IRA, although Michael does not know that.
   b) Moira is not afraid and instead puts makeup on because she trusts that Michael will protect her and shield her, and all she has to do is look and act pretty.
   c) Moira is not afraid and instead puts makeup on because she knows some of the men in the IRA, and she explicitly tells Michael that, too.
   d) Moira is not afraid and instead puts makeup on because she refuses to show her feelings to others and instead hides her insecurities.

6. In Michael and Moira's relationship, who embodies Northern Ireland and who embodies Southern Ireland?
   a) In their relationship, Moira embodies Southern Ireland while Michael embodies Northern Ireland.
   b) In their relationship, Moira embodies Northern Ireland while Michael embodies Southern Ireland.
   c) In their relationship, Moira and Michael both embody Southern Ireland.
   d) In their relationship, Moira and Michael both embody Northern Ireland.

7. Moore enforces many stereotypes in his novel. What are some of those stereotypes?
   a) Some stereotypes include the Bible, churches, and cathedrals.
   b) Some stereotypes include British food, British accents, and British lifestyles.
   c) Some stereotypes include images of Christians, both Protestants and Catholics.
   d) A & C

8. What does it mean when Moira's father calls her "high-strung"?
   a) He meant that she is, generally, a very nervous person.
   b) He meant that she is, generally, a very agitated person.
   c) He meant that she is, generally, a very unstable person.
   d) All of the above

9. What is cyclothymia?
   a) Cyclothymia is a disease one may contract from the cold in Ireland.
   b) Cyclothymia is a disease one may contract from the heat in Ireland.
   c) Cyclothymia is a disorder that causes extreme high and low levels of emotions.
   d) Cyclothymia is a disorder that causes extreme high and low levels of hatred.

10. What does HPD stand for?
    a) HPD stands for Histrionic Personality Disorder.
    b) HPD stands for Histrionic Paranoid Disorder.
    c) HPD stands for Histrionic Personality Disease.
    d) HPD stands for Histrionic Paranoid Disease.

III. The following questions are based on The Iliad by Homer and Lies of Silence by Brian Moore. Read every question carefully and respond appropriately on the lined paper provided. (10 points)

1. Describe the characteristics of Agamemnon that the reader can see in Book 1 of *The Iliad*. Give **three** examples as evidence. *(3 points)*
2. What is a war-prize? *(1 point)*
3. Give **one** theme appropriate for Book 1 of *The Iliad*. *(2 points)*
4. What is Moira's probable disorder? Develop your response. *(2 points)*
5. Give **one** motif found in the novel. Develop your response accordingly. *(1 point)*
6. Describe the relationship between Moira and her mother. Provide evidence. *(1 point)*

SE01 11SE ANSWER KEY:

I.

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

II.

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

III.

1. Agamemnon, the king of Mycenae and the brother of Menelaus, is seen as arrogant, conceited, and disrespectful throughout Book 1 of *The Iliad*. Agamemnon spurns the priest of Apollo, Chryses, and refuses his offer as a ransom, thus being disrespectful to a priest who has divine authority given. Not only that, but Agamemnon did not respond respectfully, calling Chryses an "old man". In addition, Agamemnon is arrogant and conceited because he refuses to give a war prize – that he did not win – back, although he sees his soldiers dying of a plague. He even goes so far as to enrage Chryses, the father of Agamemnon's illegal war prize, by stating that his daughter will remain far away from her "fatherland", will be his slave, until she dies. Considering Agamemnon is meant to be a mighty king of a mightier city-state, he represents the opposite.
2. A war-prize can be expressed as a woman who is won by the opposing army at war. Whoever from the soldiers wins a battle against the other, wins the woman, and that woman then becomes the soldier's prize, there at his beck-and-call.
3. One theme appropriate for *The Iliad's Book 1* is fate. Achilles is one of the many men who is not afraid of his destiny, whether death or defeat, but he is aware that eventually he, alongside every mortal and demi-god, will die. No one will live forever – even demigods – as they are not divinities but are mortal human beings. This does not frighten the men but rather encourages them even more at war, to die a heroic death, or to be overthrown. Either way they are accepting of their fate, their destiny, which is that they will not be men forever.

4. Moira's probable disorder is a personality disorder, known as Histrionic Personality Disorder. This disorder occurs due to genetics, childhood trauma, or poor parenting styles. It is characterized by a pattern of excessive attention-seeking behaviors, usually beginning in early childhood, including inappropriate seduction and an excessive desire for approval. There are many symptoms for Histrionic Personality Disorder, and the symptoms that Moira portrays are that she is uncomfortable when she is not the centre of attention, she has shallow emotions where she seems almost too neutral and uncaring, and she uses appearance to draw attention. Moira's personality disorder disrupts her relationships with others, such as her relationship with her mother and with her husband, Michael Dillon. She displays a certain persona, where she does not care about anyone or anything, only needs male attention, and only desires people to see her looking perfect in her outfits and makeup.
5. One motif found in the novel is identity. Moore heavily discusses influence using religion or using the British rule over Northern Ireland. He constantly uses this symbol throughout the novel to prove that the characters do not know their true identity without the constant and personal justification of religion or British governance.
6. Moira and her mother have an unusual relationship. Moira – with her posh accent, her elegant physique, and her perfect aura – is the complete opposite to her mother, who is described as having a certain accent, with an unkempt physique and an even shabbier house. Moira and her mother do not have a close relationship with each other. It is possible that Moira's mother affected Moira, where her mother tried to achieve perfectionism at a very young age and never did. This affected Moira in return, who tries to achieve perfectionism himself. Moira does not want to look like her mother, and neither does she want to be her mother, either, even though her mother does not particularly know that.