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 :	11S
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 Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck. Write the correct letter on the lined paper provided. (10 points)

1. George and Lennie are two main characters. How can their relationship be defined?
   a) They are brothers, although not biologically.
   b) One is the parent and the other is the child.
   c) George and Lennie are colleagues at the farm.
   d) None of the above

2. What was The Roaring Twenties and how is that significant to The Great Depression?

a) The Roaring Twenties was a period in history where the US was downgrading, forcing people to leave the country, and that is what led to the downfall of the economy in the US.
b) The Roaring Twenties was a short period in history where many immigrants crossed borders to find work in the US, and eventually, that led to the downfall of the economy in the country.
c) The Roaring Twenties was a two-decade period in history where the upper class were losing their money and that affected the economy and led to a demise.
d) None of the above

3. Choose the **best** symbol found in the novel.
   a) Curley's wife
   b) Lennie's mouse
   c) Lennie's aunt Clara
   d) Crooks' horse

4. What does the author denote by setting the story in the United States?
   a) The author purposely set the story in the United States to convey the American dream and how unattainable it was for the men at the ranch.
   b) The author purposely set the story in the United States because Lennie and George are real individuals in California.
   c) The author purposely set the story in the United States to depict the country's harsh laws.
   d) The author purposely set the story in the United States because the author is American.

5. Who is the antagonist in the novel?
   a) The antagonist in the novel is Crooks.
   b) The antagonist in the novel is the ranch.
   c) The antagonist in the novel is Curley's wife.
   d) The antagonist in the novel is the oppressive society.

6. Why does Slim drown his four puppies and what does that represent?
   a) Slim drowns his four puppies because they were getting sick, and he did not want the rest of the ranch workers to get sick.
   b) Slim drowns his four puppies because he didn't have enough money to feed them and that represents how poor society was.
   c) Slim drowns his four puppies because of limited resources and that represents how the weak cannot survive in society.
   d) Slim drowns his four puppies because he wanted to prove how strong he was which, in parallel, proves his mental strength.

7. Why did Steinbeck not provide female characters with names?
   a) By accident, since Steinbeck states that he did not know that occurred until the book was published.
   b) On purpose, to prove how useless they were perceived as, only used as objects when required.
   c) No reason, only because he did not want them to be major characters, rather they were minor characters.
   d) None of the above

8. What does Candy's dog and his death represent?
   a) Candy's dog and his death represent how society barely gives the weak and disempowered hope of survival in harsh conditions.
   b) Candy's dog and his death represent a foreshadowing of death in the novel that proves how the weak cannot survive.
   c) Candy's dog and his death represent the trials of the ranch and the trials of life that George and Lennie are constantly subjected to.
   d) A &B

9. Crooks' name is very ironic. What does his name in the story signify?
   a) Although Crooks was given his name due to his crooked back, the name signifies his thievery and his rule breaking.
   b) Although Crooks was given his name due to his skin colour, the name signifies his constant subjection to opposition.
   c) Although Crooks was given his name due to his favourite horse, the name signifies his constant lawbreaking.
   d) Although Crooks was given his name due to a crooked leg, the name signifies his discrimination towards others.

10. What are the "classes" of society from **strongest to weakest** in the novel?
    a) White man, black man, white woman, black woman
    b) White man, white woman, black man, black woman
    c) White man, black woman, black man, white woman
    d) White man, white woman, black woman, black man

III. The following questions are based on The Iliad by Homer and Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck. 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 does the dream of owning a farm symbolically represent for George and Lennie in *Of Mice and Men*? *(2 points)*
5. How does Crooks act sly towards Lennie? Explain accordingly. *(1 point)*
6. There are various motifs throughout the novel. Give **one** example of a motif and justify it accordingly. *(1 point)*

SE01 11S 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. D
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. B

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. George and Lennie's dream of owning a farm symbolically represents hope in the novel. They have hope that they can have a better life, a better future, that they will

economically live better, with an abundance of crops and animals. They believe that this will change their lives for the better, and they believe that owning a farm is their only hope left in their state of The Great Depression.

5. Crooks is a distinct character who even owns up to his name, especially when he is sly with Lennie. Lennie – as a naive man – goes to see Crooks at his house, but unbeknownst to Lennie, he cannot enter a black man's home. However, Crooks knows this, and is aware that Lennie does not know this, and takes advantage of Lennie's obliviousness on purpose, because then that means that Crooks can hurt Lennie.
6. One motif seen in *Of Mice and Men* is friendship, especially since Steinbeck constantly points back to Lennie and George's rare friendship. In The Great Depression, it was the survival of the fittest, where people were no longer honest and genuine with each other, but were more selfish and primal, acting on basic instincts to survive. Therefore, seeing George and Lennie's loyalty towards each other was too genuine that the men at the ranch could not possibly believe it. In return, Steinbeck purposely brings that symbol around and constantly repeats it throughout the novel to prove a specific point of how rare the men's friendship was at such a time.