

中國文化大學 100 學年度轉學招生考試

系組：英國語文學系二、三年級

日期節次：7 月 26 日第 1 節 09:00-10:20

科目：西洋文學概論 (80-17)

I. Identification: 20% (1 point for each)**A. Match the characters with the descriptions**

A	Hermes	B	Iphigenia	C	Daphne	D	Demeter	E	Io
F	Jason	G	Pandora	H	Odysseus	I	Atlas	J	Beatrice
K	Apollo	L	Theseus	M	Cain	N	Perseus	O	Virgil
P	Aphrodite	Q	Prometheus	R	Bacchus	S	Atalanta	T	Ajax

- Who stole fire from Zeus and gave it to humans?
- Who was sexually violated and transformed into a heifer by Zeus?
- Who was transformed into a laurel tree by his/her own father?
- Who was sacrificed to obtain favorable winds during the Greek voyage to Troy?
- During the Trojan War, who was buried instead of cremated in the funeral?
- Who was the god of truth and prophecy?
- Who was the leader of the Argonauts?
- Who killed Minotaur and later established the people's government in Athens?
- Who remained a symbol of ideal beauty, love, and inspiration for Dante Alighieri?
- Who was the god of commerce, also the messenger of the gods in Greek mythology?
- Who was the only woman in the hunt of the Calydonian boar?
- Whose daughter was kidnapped by Hades and forced to be the Queen of the Underground?
- Who committed the first murder in the Hebrew history?
- The origin of Greek drama was closely connected with the worship of which god?

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B. Match the terms with the definitions.

A	hubris	B	hamartia	C	Delphi	D	sermon on the mount
E	epithet	F	Koran	G	morality play	H	Greek chorus
I	parable	J	sonnet	K	Genesis	L	ex deus machina

- It is a collection of sayings and teachings of Jesus in the *New Testament*.
- It is also called "tragic flaw;" the fall of a noble man caused by some excess or mistake in behavior, not because of a willful violation of the gods' laws.
- It is a combination of a descriptive phrase and a noun, used to characterize a person or a thing; for example, "gray-eyed" Athena and "swift-footed" Achilles.

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18. It is a genre of Medieval theatrical entertainments designed to enlighten and discipline their audiences. The characters personify moral qualities and in which moral lessons are taught.
19. It is a fourteen-line poem in iambic pentameter with a carefully patterned rhyme scheme.
20. It is the central religious text of Islam that Muslims consider as the precise word of God.

II. Single Multiple-Choice Questions: 44% (2 points for each)

1. Where is Achilles' fatal weakness?
A) lung B) throat C) forehead D) heel
2. *The Iliad* starts with Achilles' rage. What is the reason of his rage?
A) Achilles' good friend Patroclus was killed by Hector.
B) Agamemnon took away Achilles' war prize, Briseis.
C) Apollo sent a plague to kill the Greek soldiers.
D) Paris stole Helen away and hence violated the host-guest relationship.
3. Which of the following deities sided with the Trojans?
A) Hera B) Venus C) Athena D) Poseidon
4. In what form did Zeus come to Danae and impregnate her?
A) golden sun B) golden cloud C) golden swan D) golden rain
5. What kind of monster is Minotaur?
A) snake-haired B) half-man, half-horse C) half-man, half-bull D) three-headed dog
6. What is the main theme in the "Parable of the Prodigal Son"?
A) It is a story about lost and found. It shows how God is willing to welcome each of us into His loving and forgiving arms.
B) It is a story about human evilness. It shows how God uses flood to purify human sins.
C) It is a story about human sufferings. It shows how God encourages people to accept misfortunes.
D) It is about misunderstanding among people. It explains the diversity in human languages.
7. Which of the following about the Renaissance Period is incorrect?
A) Latin was a common language for Renaissance writings, while theological works were the dominant form of literature in this period.
B) The word *renaissance* means "rebirth".
C) Petrarch's sonnets were admired and imitated throughout Europe during the Renaissance Period.
D) This period is traditionally viewed as a bridge between the Middle Ages and the Modern era.
8. Which of the following best describes *The Song of Roland*?
A) It is an autobiographical work that outlines the protagonists' sinful youth and his conversion to Christianity.
B) It is a political treatise that describes the essential qualities in leadership.
C) It is a philosophical treatise that deals with both dramatic and literary theories.
D) It is an epic poem, also the first and most outstanding example of the *chanson de geste*.

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9. Which are not the children of Heaven Uranus and Earth Gaea?
A) Cyclops B) Titans C) Hundred-Handers D) Gorgons
10. Which of the following is one of the Seven Deadly Sins?
A) Murder B) Gluttony C) Fraud D) Adultery
11. Which of the following statements is incorrect about *Don Quixote*?
A) The protagonist is obsessed with chivalrous spirit, resolving to restore dignity to the lost profession of knight-errantry.
B) It is a picaresque novel, also one of the most influential works in German literature.
C) The story can be read as an example of over-idealism; it serves to describe an idealism without regard to practicality.
D) The first half of the novel is farcical, whereas the second half is more serious and philosophical about the theme of deception.
12. Which of the following works centers on the theme of transformation?
A) *Theogony* by Hesoid B) *Odyssey* by Homer
C) *Metamorphoses* by Ovid D) *Paradise Lost* by Milton
13. Which prophet warned the Trojans in vain against accepting the Wooden Horse from the Greeks?
A) Tiresias B) Laocoon C) Amphiaraus D) Diomedes
14. Which statement is true about *The Decameron*?
A) De Sanctis described the work as the "Human Comedy," suggesting that it is worthy of comparison to Dante's *Divine Comedy*.
B) It is a medieval allegorical work best known for its glorification of God's Grace and Love.
C) It is a collection of 100 stories told by 10 people fleeing from plague-ridden Paris to a villa in the countryside.
D) This work is structured in a frame narrative completed by Boccaccio in the late eighteenth century.
15. Which of the following works is not written by Shakespeare?
A) "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" B) "My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun"
C) "To His Coy Mistress" D) *The Merchant of Venice*
16. What is the thing that Pandora left inside the box given by gods?
A) Hope B) Wealth C) Love D) Curiosity
17. Which of the following did not contribute to Perseus' triumph over Medusa?
A) The Grey Women who indicated the direction to the North Nymphs
B) Ariadne who revealed the way to escape from the labyrinth designed by Daedalus
C) A magic wallet that becomes the right size for any object
D) A cap that makes the wearer invisible
18. In *The Divine Comedy*, what kind of sinner is entrapped in Limbo?
A) One who had committed sins when alive.
B) One who was born before Jesus.
C) One who is dead and can hardly remember who God is.
D) One who does not believe Jesus is the son of God.

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19. What is the main similarity shared by Phaethon and Icarus?
- They were both Argonauts accompanying Jason to Chochis in his quest for the Golden Fleece.
 - They were both warriors fighting for Achilles during the Trojan War.
 - They both paid no heed to the warnings from their fathers and both died at the end.
 - They both ventured into the Underground to save their families or friends.
20. Which of the following statements does not correspond with Machiavelli's concepts of a prince?
- A prince should be virtuous, but he should be able to abandon those virtues if necessary.
 - A prince must have the wisdom to recognize good advice from bad.
 - A prince must be a fox to recognize traps, and a lion to frighten wolves.
 - It is much safer for a prince to be loved than feared by his people.
21. In the *Hebrew Bible*, who ultimately led the Israelites to the Promised Land?
- Moses
 - Jesus
 - Abraham
 - Joshua
22. Which of the following biblical statements is true?
- Both Sodom and Jerusalem have been used as metaphors for vice and sins.
 - Joseph was sold into slavery by his jealous brothers, but later became the chief adviser to the Egyptian Pharaoh.
 - When he was a young boy, King Solomon defeated the Philistine giant Goliath with a slingshot.
 - The source of Samson's great strength was his necklace.

III. Essay Questions: 36% (12 points for each)

- Generally describe the main themes in *The Divine Comedy* and Dante's idea of the world of the afterlife.
- What is the best plot according to Aristotle's *The Poetics*? Give specific examples from Greek dramas to illustrate your points.
- Provide your analysis of two carpe diem poems that best illustrate the key elements of this genre.

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