

Introduction to Western LiteratureYour answers must be in English.Part I: Please identify and briefly indicate the significance of *SIX* of the following items (24%):

Epic Simile	Parable	Dramatic Irony	Sophism	Dido
Antigone	Tower of Babel	Uruk	Patroclus	Medea
Catharsis	Lesbia			

Part II: Please choose *FOUR* out of the following aphorisms and identify their sources. In your answer, please list (a), speaker, (b), addressee(s), (c), author, and (d), title of the work in which the quoted passage appears (16%):

1. "The unexamined life is not worth living."
2. "Let it be a warning even to you. Indulge a woman never, and never tell her all you know. Some things a man may tell, some he should cover up."
3. "Apollo tells me I must make for Italy, named by his oracles. There is my love; there is my country."
4. "So, you mock my blindness? Let me tell you this. You with your precious eyes, you're blind to the corruption of your life, to the house you live in, those you live with—who *are* your parents? Do you know?"
5. "All this weighs on my mind too, dear woman. But I would die of shame to face the men of Troy and the Trojan women trailing their long robes if I would shrink from battle now, a coward."
6. "Who told thee that thou wast naked? Hast thou eaten of the tree, whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldst not eat?"
7. "There is no permanence. Do we build a house to stand for ever, do we seal a contract to hold for all time? Do brothers divide an inheritance to keep for ever, does the flood-time of rivers endure?"

Part III. Please fill in the following blanks with the most appropriate items: (60%)

1. Intertwined with the lessons about humankind's proper relations to God is a generational process that eventually concentrates on the origins and development of the ____ (1) as God's chosen people. This part of the story begins with ____ (2)'s willingness to sacrifice his only son Isaac. It continues through the rivalry in which Isaac's son ____ (3) supplants his brother Esau, and it culminates in the trials and ultimate prosperity of Jacob's son ____ (4).
2. The father of Herakles (or Hercules) was ____ (5) and the sea-nymph ____ (6) was the mother of Achilles.
3. Chief among the gods was Zeus, whose grandfather was ____ (7), personification of the sky; he lay over ____ (8), the earth, and she produced countless children, the youngest of whom was ____ (9), who went on to marry his own sister ____ (10).
4. ____ (11) was given control of the seas, while ____ (12) won overall sovereignty, ruling over the earth and the sky. Among their three sisters were ____ (13), goddess of the hearth, and ____ (14), wife of Zeus.
5. ____ (15) was the god of war, ____ (16) the lame smith-god, ____ (17) goddess of youth, ____ (18) the goddess of love, while ____ (19) goddess of wisdom and of war, was the daughter of Zeus and ____ (20), the personification of counsel.
6. Leto bore Zeus the twins ____ (21), the god of music and poetry, and ____ (22) the huntress; Semele bore ____ (23), god of wine; and Maia was the mother of ____ (24), the messenger god.
7. There are in tragedy as a whole, according to Aristotle, six constituent elements, viz. ____ (25), ____ (26), ____ (27), ____ (28), ____ (29), and ____ (30).