

# [English lecture short questions and mutiple choice (total 20questions)](https://assignbuster.com/english-lecture-short-questions-and-mutiple-choice-total-20questions/)

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English 231 Midterm Exam (short answers) 20 questions, worth 5 points apiece The situations that are described in Lysistrata, written by Aristophanes, are not realistic. They are not in tune with the times they are set in. The unrealistic aspect, however, lends the play a humorous atmosphere.   
2. Calonice’s statement, “ Pathetic if it needs that much help” (Aristophanes), is humorous. This is in the third page of the play. It is an innuendo and refers to aspects of the sexual act.   
3. Calonice, like other women in the play, is unable to take control. Lysistrata is however, confident of herself. While the others look up to her, she is able to provide leadership.   
4. The genesis talks of God’s decision to send Jesus on earth. God’s curse is offset by the promise of his son. Man is thus provided forgiveness and redemption.   
5. God’s decision to impose an unfair share of the punishment on Eve is cruel and unjustified. This is different from his punishment for Adam. This is seen in the fourth page (King James Version).   
6. In the book of Genesis, the god of the Old Testament appears as a merciless entity. This can be seen in his treatment of Job later in the Old Testament. This is seen in pg. 614 (King James Version).   
7. St. Augustine was given over to lust and theft during his youth. According to Christianity, these acts are sinful. Later in his youth, he turned over a new leaf and it is only during this period that one would consider him to be worthy of sainthood.   
8. St. Augustine’s Confessions is addressed to people whom he considered to have lost their way in life. It is thus, addressed to people who do not follow Christianity. It also addresses people who do not follow it completely. It is written so as to bring people back on what Augustine felt was the right path.   
9. The Correct option is A. St. Augustine’s Confessions talk of the possibility of repentance. He says that people can repent of their sins till their death.   
10. The Koran is addressed to the prophet Muhammad. It is addressed to him for the benefit of the believers of Allah. The book is thus, indirectly addressed to followers of Islam.   
11. The second book of the Koran details many of the punishments that await non-believers. Some of these are Hell and its excruciating fire. The Koran also talks of the impossibility of the people who are not chosen by God, to convert, revealing the perverse inevitability of their doom.   
12. The Koran was dictated to Prophet Muhammad. It was dictated by god, through the Angel Gabriel.   
13. The correct option is E. The Book of Jonah appears in the Old Testament. It describes the travails of the prophet Jonah.   
14. According to the Old Testament, Pontius Pilate absolved himself of any responsibility regarding the fate of Jesus. This was because the decision was taken by the people. He had wanted to acquit Jesus.   
15. The Story of Joseph appears in both the Koran and the Old Testament. There are similarities in the stories of the Bible and the Koran.   
16. The story of Joseph is a part of the Koran and the Old Testament. Both these works have many features in common. The correct options are C and D.   
17. Dante wrote the Inferno when he was in his mid-thirties. The correct option is A. The book is one of the most important works of literature.   
18. Dante meets a lion, a leopard and a she-wolf before his journey to hell. He is assailed by these animals. They play an important part in the allegory.   
19. These animals stand for fraud, violence and incontinence. They are thus, important in the allegorical scheme of things. They represent sins that Dante has to reject.   
20. In Canto 5, Dante encounters a pair of lovers. These are called Paolo and Francesca.   
Works Cited   
The Bible: Authorized King James Version. Eds. Carroll, Robert; Prickett, Stephen. London: Oxford UP, 1997. Pp- 4, 614   
Aristophanes. Lysistrata. Tr. Ruden, Sarah. Indianapolis: Hackett, 2003. Pp 3.