

AP English Exam Review Midterm for 2004-2005

Identify the speaker and the literary work

1. "To be or not to be"
2. Something is rotten in Denmark
3. Brevity is the soul of wit
4. Alas, how terrible is wisdom when it brings no profit to the man that's wise
5. I solved the riddle by my wit alone
6. "Do not concern yourself with prophets" one stated " it was fate that he (Laius) should die a victim at the hands of his own son"
7. O God, I think I have called curses down on myself in ignorance
8. A drunken man accused me of being a bastard
9. May destiny ever find me pious in word and deed
10. Your ankles are my witness
11. I beg you-do not hunt this out . . . what I'm suffering is enough"
12. She was so hard--its mother
13. The hand that struck me was my own
14. Count no mortal happy till he has passed the final limit of his life secure from pain
15. Polybus was no kin to you in blood
16. You blame my temper but do not see your own
17. The old man himself wanted to thrust me out of the road by force. I became angry.
18. To be or not to be that is the question
19. Neither a borrower nor a lender be.
20. The serpent that did sting thy father's life
Now wears the crown."
21. That one may smile; and smile, and be a villain;
At least I'm sure it may be so in Denmark."
22. The time is out of joint.
23. . . . brevity is the soul of wit.
24. Though this be madness, yet there be method in 't.
25. O, my, offense is rank, it smells to heaven;
It hath the primal eldest curse upon 't.

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26. Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him
27. Good night, sweet prince;/And flights of angels sing
thee to thy rest!
28. The scene of Hamlet is (A) Wittenberg, (B) Cafe Elsinore,
(C) Castle Elsinore, (D) Castle Cursed.
29. King Hamlet was killed in the (a) throne room, (b) gardens, (c) orchard, (d) anteroom.
30. Ophelia drown while (a) placing ribbons on the bridge, (b) tap dancing over the moat, (c) placing
flowers on a limb, (d) kissing the blamey stone.
31. A speech given by a single character within a play is called
(a) volta, (b) soliloquy, (c) tangent, (d) ramble.
32. Neither a borrower nor a lender be.
33. The serpent that did sting thy father's life
Now wears the crown.
34. That one may smile; and smile, and be a villain;
At least I'm sure it may be so in Denmark."
35. The time is out of joint.
36. . . . brevity is the soul of wit.
37. Though this be madness, yet there be method in 't."
38. O, my, offense is rank, it smells to heaven;
It hath the primal eldest curse upon 't.
39. Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him
40. Good night, sweet prince;/And flights of angels sing
thee to thy rest!
41. I am justly killed by my own treachery
42. Exchange forgiveness with me
43. Tis given out that sleeping in my orchard
A serpent stung me
44. Hey nonny, nonny, hey nonny;
. . . / How should I your true love know you from another one?"
45. A lover and a cadet, a lad of fire
With locks curly
46. Modest as a maid / He never said a boorish thing
47. . . greatest oath was only "by St. Loy"
.
- 48 No morsel from her lips did fall
Nor dipped her fingers too deep

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- 49 He loved so hotly that till dawn grew pale
He slept as little as a nightingale
- 50 . . . somewhat deaf, which was a pity
- 51 Her hose were of the finest scarlet
- 52 She'd had five husbands
- 53 She had gaped-teeth
- 54 . . . was a chap of sixteen stone
A great stout fellow big in brawn and bone
- 55 . . . his nose displayed
A wart on which was displayed a tuft of hair
56. Truth, honor, generousness, and courtesy
He had done nobly
- 57 He was embroidered like a meadow
- 58 JAMES JOYCE WROTE PORTRAIT USING THE TECHNIQUE CALLED
(A) FREE FLOW, (B) STREAM-OF-CONSCIOUSNESS, (C) OVERMAN,
(D) ZARATHUSTRA.
59. THE NOVEL OF DEVELOPMENT CENTERING ON THE LIFE OF
A YOUNG MAN IS CALLED A (A) JUNGIAN, (B) BILDUNGROMAN,
(C) EPIC, (D) ALLEGORY.
- 60 JOYCE BELIEVES THE (A) PAST DETERMINES THE FUTURE,
(B) THE FUTURE IS FUTILE, (C) THE PAST IS THE PAST.
61. CHARLES STEWART PARNELL LOSES HIS POSITION IN IRELAND
DUE TO (A) HIS DEATH, (B) AN AFFAIR, (C) DUEL, (D) REALIZED
HE WAS ILLEGITIMATE.
62. JOYCE'S FATHER BELIEVES PARNELL'S PROBLEMS ARE CAUSED BY
THE (A) HOME RULE PARTY, (B) CHURCH, (C) IRISH MORALS.
63. THE SETTING FOR PORTRAIT IS CENTERED IN (A) BELFAST,
(B) DUBLIN, (C) EDINBURGH, (D) MOORS.
64. MOTIF IS THE (A) MEANING OF A NOVEL, (B) BILDUNGROMAN,
(C) BLINDNESS, (D) REPEATED IMAGE.
65. MOTIFS IN PORTRAIT INCLUDE (A) PATERNITY AND WEALTH,
(B) MYTHICAL AND EMPIRE,(C) PATERNITY AND VISIONARY,
(D) MYTHICAL AND BLINDNESS.
66. JOYCE FEELS THE ARTIST'S PURPOSE IS TO (A) PERCEIVE BEAUTY,
(B) "SPLENDOR OF TRUTH", (C) REPEAT AN IMAGE.
67. ICARUS PERISHES BECAUSE HE (A) FLIES TO NEAR THE SUN,
(B) USES CHICKEN FEATHERS,(C) STAYS BY HIS FATHER.

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68. TO JOYCE A SUDDEN SPIRITUAL REVELATION IS (A) CRISIS, (B) MYTH, (C) EPIPHANY.
69. THE ARCHITECT IN PORTRAIT IS (A) DAEDALUS, (B) ICARUS, (C) JOYCE, (D) DANTE.
70. In Portrait of the Artist who are these characters?
- Wells
 - Nasty Roche
 - Emma
 - woman in the pink gown
 - bird girl on the beach
 - May Dedalus
 - Simon Dedalus
 - Cranly
71. Identify these concepts
- still point philosophy
 - Plato's theory of beauty
 - Stephen's aesthetic Theory
 - Time/ Space and objects
 - Dedalus
 - dean of studies
 - motif
 - pandybat
 - prefect of studies
 - kinetic
72. Beowulf is (A) a narrative poem, (B) an epic poem, (C) a novella, (D) a record.
73. The themes of Beowulf concern all of the following *except* (A) evil, (B) fate, (C) beauty, (D) courage.
74. Beowulf is (A) primarily mythology, (B) probably a mixture of myth and history, primarily historical, (D) an ancient song.
75. Beowulf reflects life as lived in (A) 6thC Scandinavia, (B) 7th of 8thC England, (C) 6thC England, (D) 9th or 10thC Denmark.
76. Beowulf's religious beliefs were apparently (A) pagan, (B) Christian, (C) a mixture of pagan and Christian, (D) Protestant.
77. At the time of Grendel's reign of terror, the king was (A) Scyld, (B) Hrothgar, (C) Heorot, (D) Healfdene.
78. Grendel symbolizes (A) Lucifer, (B) monsters, (C) Cain's evil, (D) hell.
79. Grendel attacked (A) at midnight, (B) after supper, (C) before supper, (D) in the morning.
80. The number of years Grendel's reign of terror lasted was (A) 10, (B) 12, (C) 15, (D) 20.
81. Beowulf was a (A) Geat, (B) Swede, (C) Dane, (D) Finn.
82. The term "swan's riding" is an example of (A) a kenning, (B) personification, (C) a homily, (D) irony.
83. "Seaworthy wave-cutter" is a kenning for a (A) swan, (B) shark, (C) mermaid, (D) ship.

84. The number of men Beowulf arrived with was (A) 1000, (B) 100, (C) 50, (D) 14.
85. Beowulf's battle strategy centered around (A) a surprise attack, (B) diversion, (C) single-handed combat, (D) guerrilla tactics.
86. Beowulf's strength lay in his (A) grip, (B) sword, (C) shield, (D) heart.
87. Beowulf's men (A) felt victory was assured, (B) believed none would return home, (C) refused to support their leader, (D) fell asleep at their posts.
88. Beowulf had (A) strength, (B) wisdom, (C) courage, (D) God on his side.
89. Beowulf's trophy of victory was Grendel's (A) hand, (B) arm, (C) hand, arm, and shoulder (D) head.
90. Grendel (A) probably bled to death, (B) escaped, (C) died from blood poisoning, (D) drowned.
91. Grendel sought refuge in (A) a sand dune castle, (B) a forest, (C) a tree, (D) his den in a lake.
92. To conquer Grendel's mother, Beowulf had to (A) journey into a forest, (B) dive to the bottom of the lake, (C) swim to an island, (D) climb a mountain.
93. Beowulf armed himself with (A) Hrunting, (B) Heorot, (C) a magic axe, (D) a magic spell.
94. Beowulf's life was saved by (A) Hrunting; (B) his mail-shirt; (C) a prayer; (D) luck.
95. Beowulf overcame Grendel's mother with (A) Hrunting, (B) his strength; (C) a giant sword; (D) a curse.
96. Beowulf returned with (A) Grendel's head; (B) Grendel's mother's head, (C) nothing, (D) Grendel's head and the hilt of the giant sword.
97. The number of years Beowulf reigned before the fire-dragon appeared was (A) 10, (B) 20, (C) 35, (D) 50.
98. Beowulf's warriors escaped to the (A) woods, (B) dragon's cave, (C) seashore, (D) castle.
99. In his speech Wiglaf implied the warriors were (A) self fish, (B) courageous, (C) unworthy to be Beowulf's followers, (D) unfeeling.
100. Wiglaf and Beowulf defeated the dragon with (A) blows to the head, (B) sword thrusts to the midsection, (C) dismemberment.
101. Beowulf died from a wound in his (A) chest; (B) head, (C) abdomen, (D) neck.
102. As his heir, Beowulf named (A) Nagling, (B) his son, (C) Wiglaf, (D) Wexstan.
103. In his memory, Beowulf desired the construction of a (A) marble statue, (B) memorial headstone, (C) tomb by the sea, (D) lighthouse.
104. Beowulf was (A) interred in a family crypt, (B) burned on a funeral pyre, (C) cast adrift on a flaming ship, (D) left to decay on the barrow.