

POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

QUEZON CITY BRANCH, Don Fabian St. Commonwealth,

Quezon City

NAME: ANEL THOM MACALLA DATE:DEC. 15 2020

COURSE/YEAR:BSIT 4-1 RATING:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

PROFESSOR: Prof. ROD S. DOLOROSA

**MIDTERM EXAMINATION**

WORLD LITERATURE

**TEST- 1. IDENTIFICATION. Write the correct answer on the blank provided.**

1. LITERATURE BY AMADOR DAGUIO It is a beautiful expression of man’s personal interpretation of some aspect of human life, a wording out in a unique, beautiful and personal manner of saying what an author thinks is a passionate meaning of life.
2. LITERATURE it adds to reality, it does not simply describe.
3. NARRATIVE POETRY tells a story in a richly imaginative and rhythmical language.
4. LYRIC POETRY expresses personal thoughts and feelings.
5. DRAMATIC POETRY portrays life and character through action in powerful, emotion packed lines.
6. ESSAY is a shorty literary composition in prose dealing with a single matter usually from a personal point of view.
7. FICTION is the literary production of man’s imagination finding a shape in stories of people or events.
8. PROSE ROMANCES are types of stories in which some supernatural or magical events, fantastic, and unrealistic, occur.
9. EPIC is a long narrative poem divided into distinct parts and episodes bound together by a common relationship to some great hero, action and time.
10. BALLAD is a short narrative poem intended to be sung.
11. METRICAL TALE It deals with any emotion or phase of life and its story is told in a simple, straightforward and realistic manner.
12. ELEGY is generally a poem of subjective and meditative nature. Poem of lamentation- death is its subject.
13. SONG is a short lyric poem intended to be sung.
14. SIMPLE LYRIC is any short poem where the verse is especially musical or where there is a marked subjective or emotional tone.
15. SONNET is a poem distinguished by its exact form-fourteen iambic pentameter lines.
16. THIRD PERSON is a person in which one character speaks throughout, but the presence, actions, and even the words of other characters are implied.
17. MASQUE is a form of court pageantry that flourished in England in the 16th century. It had a prologue serving to introduce a group of actors who came in a sort of decorative float.
18. MELODRAMA is a play with sensational actions, sentimental love story, extravagant emotions, and a happy ending.
19. COMEDYis a type of drama which aims primarily to amuse and which ends happily.
20. TRAGEDY is a type of drama in which the chief character undergoes a morally significant struggle which ends disastrously.
21. FACE is an exaggerated comedy based broadly on humorous situations.
22. HISTORICAL PLAY is a drama the materials of which are taken from the lives of outstanding figures in history.
23. LEGEND comes from a Latin word, an unverified story handed down from earlier times, especially one popularly believed to be historical.
24. MOUNT OLYMPUS the home of Greek gods, where the gods rule the world and imposes their will into other gods and mortals alike.
25. PARABLE a simple story illustrating a moral or religious lessons.
26. FABLE a short narrative making an edifying point and often employing as characters animals that speak and act like humans.
27. FAIRY TALE in this story, we meet witches, and queens, giants and elves, princes, dragons, talking animals, ogres and sometimes marvelous and magical things happen.
28. NOVELETTE a fictional prose narrative that is longer that a short story, but shorter than a novel.
29. Drama comes from a Greek word DRAN which means ACTION or TO DO.
30. POINT OF VIEW presents factual information or expresses a viewpoint.
31. BIOGRAPHY is a personal account of a person’s life written by another person.
32. CHARACTER SKETCH is an abbreviated portrayal of a particular characteristics of people.
33. DIARY is a daily record of events in a persons’ life.
34. EDITORIAL is a statement or an article by a news organization, newspaper or magazine that expresses the opinion of the editor.
35. NOVEL a long narrative divided into chapters and events are taken from true-to-life stories.
36. ESSAY is a brief work of non-fiction that offers an opinion on a subject.
37. FORMALISM an approach in studying focuses on the inherent features of a text.
38. READER RESPONSE this approach in studying literature establishes the interaction between the reader and the piece of literature.

39.MARXISM this approach focuses on class conflicts, as well as class distinctions by emphasizing social, economic and political inequalities.

40.HISTORICAL-BIOGRAPHICAL. This approach embraces the idea that text and author are inseparable, this, in order to make sense of the text, the reader must dig the authors’ life history to know what compelled him from writing the text.

41.QUEER THEORY This approach scrutinizes, problematizes and criticizes the role of gender in literature.

42.FEMINISM This approach examines the subjugation of women in the society and how they were personified in literature whether independent or dependent, superior or inferior, strong and weak, liberated and conservative.

43.MORAL/INTELLECTUAL This approach is concern itself with the content and values of the text, that is, to determine if the text is significant in the reader’s well-being-making them become better persons.

44.DECONSTRUCTION This approach strives to exhibit that any text is not a disconnected whole but contain a numerous conflicting meaning.

45.PLOT a series of events and character actions that relate to the central conflict.

46.CONFLICT is a struggle between two people or things in a short story.

47. CLIMAX In a short story, this is where the tension is most intense and it represents the turning point of the plot.

48. FALLING ACTION In a short story, this is where the tension subsides.

49. CHARACTER is a person, or sometimes even an animal, who takes part in the action of a short story or other literary work.

50. SETTING refers to the place where the story takes place, but it actually encompasses both the physical locale that frames the action, and the specific time, the climactic actions and even the historical period during which the story took place.

**TEST- 2 MATCHING TYPE. Match column A with column B.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***COLUMN A*** | ***COLUMN B*** |
|  |  |  |
| BB | **1.ALCHEMIST** | A the **Roman god of LOVE** (Roman Myth.) |
| Z | **2 APOLLO** | B the **Greek god of the sky, lightning, thunder, law, order, justice, king of the Gods and the Father of gods and men** |
| G | **3 NIKE/ VICTORIA** | C Titan god of the **OCEAN** |
| DD | **4 ARES** | D Tagalog **sky-god of good harvest**, husband of Idianale |
| W | **5 ATLAS** | E Greek god of **STRENGHT and POWER** |
| Y | **6 CRONUS** | F the Roman god of **HARVEST and AGRICULTURE** |
| T | **7 EROS** | G Greek or Roman goddess of Victory |
| B | **8 ZEUS** | H ancient Tagalog revered him as the **guardian of the mountains**; son of Idianale and Dumangan (phil.myth.) |
| Q | **9 DAVION** | I primordial god of the **sky and heavens** and **father of the Titans** |
| K | **10 BACCHUS** | J the Roman goddess of **HUNTING**  (Roman Myth.) |
| S | **11 TYPHON** | K Roman god of the WINE |
| E | **12 KRATOS** | L the Roman goddess of **MARRIAGE** (Roman Myth.) |
| M | **13 MORPHEUS** | M Greek god of **DREAMS and SLEEP**, can appear in dream |
| C | **14 OCEANUS** | N she was the Tagalog **goddess of FERTILITY** |
| O | **15 TRITON** | O messenger of the sea and the **son of Poseidon** and **Amphitrit**e |
| I | **16 URANUS** | P the Roman King of the GODS and the god of the sky and rain |
| A | **17 CUPID** | Q a durable melee strength hero with relatively straightforward and yet versatile skill set. |
| J | **18 DIANA** | R the fickle- minded **goddess of the wind and rain** (**Phil. Myth.)** |
| L | **19 JUNO** | S **deadliest monster** in Greek mythology.; Father of all monster |
| P | **20 JUPITER** | T Greek **god of sexual desire; attraction , love and procreation** |
| CC | **21 MINERVA** | U the goddess of **labor and good deeds** (Phil.Myth.) wife of Dumangan |
| V | **22 PLUTO** | V the Roman **god of the UNDERWORLD** |
| AA | **23 VENUS** | W Primordial **Titan of Astronomy**, condemned by Zeus to carry the world on his back after the Titans lost the war. |
| F | **24 SATURN** | X also known as ***Abba,*** creator of everything, “***maykapal sa lahat***” |
| X | **25 BATHALA** | Y **God of Agriculture**, leader of the youngest of the first generations of the Titans;and father of the Titans |
| U | **26 IDIYANALE** | Z Olympian GREEK god of the SUN, music, poetry, art, oracles, medicine, sunlight and knowledge. |
| D | **27 DUMANGAN** | AA Roman **goddess of LOVE and BEAUTY** |
| R | **28 ANITUN TABU** | BB is a melee strength hero whose alchemical prowess makes him a strange but versatile fighter. |
| H | **29 DUMAKULEM** | CC Roman **goddess of WISDOM, SCIENCE and war** |
| N | **30 LAKAPATI** | DD **Greek god of WAR**, represented the physical violent, and untamed aspect of WAR |
| MM | **31. SANSKRIT** | EE. Thailand’s greatest poet |
| JJ | **32. BAHASA** | FF. Greek ancient writer and poet, author of “Oediphus Rex” |
| LL | **33. VICTOR MARIE HUGO** | GG. India’s greatest poet |
| KK | **34. DANTE ALIGHERI** | HH. Author of “Don Quijote dela Mancha”, Spanish greatest poet and writer |
| PP | **35. HOMER** | II. One of Confucius greatest books of philosophy and wisdom in China |
| OO | **36. SONG OF ROLAND** | JJ. The national and official language of Malaysia |
| HH | **37. MIGUEL DE CERVANTES** | KK. Italian poet, author of “The Divine Comedy” |
| FF | **38.SOPHOCLES** | LL. French poet, author of “Les Miserables” |
| GG | **39.RABINDRANATH TAGORE** | MM. The national alphabet of India |
| NN | **40.JOHANN WOLFGANG** | NN. German greatest poet and writer. |
| II | **41.ANALECTS** | OO. This story depicts the national culture and traditions of France |
| EE | **42.SUNTHORN PHOU** | PP. one of the ancient poets of Greece, author of “ Iliad and Odyssey” epics. |

***TEST-IV MULTIPLE CHOICE. Underline or encircle your answer. Avoid erasures.***

1. Poetry is finer and more philosophical than history; for poetry expresses the universal, and history only the particular. This is the words of ( **Robert Frost; Aristotle; Plato; T.S.Eliiot**).
2. It is the rhythmical creation of beauty in words. ( **Anonymous; Edgar Alan Poe; Edmund Burke; Robert Frost).**
3. It is a whole world of symbols. It tells a story that can be read symbolically.
4. **Assonance c. Alliteration**
5. **Allegory d. Symbolism**
6. This elements or device of Poetry occurs at the middle territory, when the vowel sound within a word matches the same sound in a nearby word, but surrounding consonant sounds are different.
7. **Character c. Assonance**
8. **Alliteration d. Allegory**
9. This element of poetry occurs when the initial sounds of a word, beginning either with a consonant or a vowel, are repeated in close succession.
10. **Assonance c. Metaphor**
11. **Irony d. Alliteration**
12. This figure of speech refers to a difference between the way something appears and what is actually true.
13. **Diction c. Meter**
14. **Denotation and Connotation d. Irony**
15. This figure of speech refers to both the choice and the order of words. It has typically been split into vocabulary and syntax.
16. **Diction c. Connotation and Denotation**
17. **Irony d. Metaphor**
18. This figure of speech immediately identify one object or idea with another, in one or more aspects. The meaning of a poem frequently depends on the success of it. It expands the sense and clarifies the meaning of something.
19. **Irony c. Metaphor**
20. **Rhyme d. Meter**
21. This figure of speech is the rhythm establishes by a poem , and it is usually dependent not only on the number of syllables in a line but also on the way those syllables are accented.
22. **Image c. Meter**
23. **Metaphor d. Rhyme**
24. It is something concrete and representational within a work of art. It alters or shapes the way we see what the poem is describing.
25. **Symbol c. Image**
26. **Simile d. Rhyme**
27. Two words that sound alike. **( Meter; Rhyme; Diction; Irony ).**
28. It is something other than itself., and it is also suggests deeper. **(Meter; Symbol; Simile).**
29. This novel of Rizal was dedicated to the 3 martyred priests GOMBURZA.
30. **El Filibusterismo ; b. Noli Me Tangere; c. Makamisa; d. El Consejo delos Dioses**
31. This historical landmark is a national shrine and an island fortress which was also called the “The Rock”. It is the last bastion to succumb to the Japanese invasion in 1942.
32. **Zamboanga Island b. Samal island c. Corregidor Island d. Talim Island**
33. Filipino old system of writing**.**
34. **Hangul b. Baybayin c. Alpabeto d. Austronesian d. Tamil**
35. Famous epic from Maguindanao.
36. **Biag n Lam-ang b. Aliguyon c. Bantugan d. Handiong**
37. Author of the Filipino Newspaper, the La propaganda, “***Fray Botod”***
38. **Jose ZP. Rizal b. Graciano Lopez Jaena; c. Mariano Ponce d. Marcelo H. del Pilar**
39. The first book printed in the Philippines by the Spanish friars.
40. **Filipino -English Dictionary b. Doctrina Christiana c. Ibong Adarna d. Qur’an**
41. The Filipino author of the story, “The Witch”.
42. **Roger Don SJ Cerda b. Mariano Dela Cruz; c. Edilberto Tiempo d. Juan Vera**
43. The pen name of Andres Bonifacio as a writer and member of La Liga Filipina.
44. **Taga-ilog b. Dimasalang c. Kalipulako d. Agapito/ May Pag-asa**
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**TEST- III** Identify the names of the following god and goddesses and some of Greek mythical creatures. Write your answer on the blank provided.

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