Test Bank for Introduction to Mythology Contemporary Approaches to Classical and World Myths 4th Thury

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1. Myths passed on orally would **NOT** include _____.
   A) an abundance of names or titles
   B) information aimed at drawing the attention of the audience
   C) a new story being created on the spot
   D) extensive repetition of words or phrases

2. Paratactic composition in oral storytelling is _____.
   A) OK, because the audience doesn't expect logical connections
   B) not OK, because the audience becomes confused when there are contradictions
   C) OK, because the audience also thinks paratactically
   D) not OK, because the audience cannot compare facts or versions

3. Hesiod's explanation of the creation of humans _____.
   A) is a syntactic fusion of two accounts
   B) shows that he sees women as a great evil
   C) does not yet involve the gods
   D) is not very different from the Bible

4. One factor likely to influence a written (literary) myth is that _____:
   A) the author may shape characters and stories to fit artistic goals
   B) written myths are always less reliable than oral
   C) oral myths are always less reliable than written
   D) most written versions preserve the paratactic nature of the oral

5. Ovid lived and wrote in _____.
   A) Greece
   B) Rome
   C) Phrygia
   D) Thrace

6. A major example of rationalization in the *Prose Edda* is that Snorri_____:
   A) was writing at a time when Christianity was replacing paganism.
   B) was bringing the stories of the old gods to his contemporaries.
   C) was trying to convince readers that they should continue the old ways.
   D) links the ancient Icelandic gods with Troy and Christianity in the Prologue.

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Complete the statement with the answer that best represents what you've learned in this chapter:

7. An example of why historians might study myth is _____.

8. Because of what happened to Enkidu, Gilgamesh is afraid of _____.

9. A type of storytelling that represents ideas and events in a sequence without paying attention to making logical connections is _____.

10. Changing shape is a motif in all of the stories in _____.

11. When an author rationalizes the presentation of a story, it can then be termed _____.

12. The *Odyssey* is a major literary work by _____.

13. The fact that *Metamorphoses* emphasizes abrupt, radical, irreversible change at the hands of strange, impetuous divinities could be the result of the uncertain times in which _____ wrote.

14. _____ often use information provided by archeologists to provide information about the past.

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Answer Key

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. to get a perspective on past events/ to reconstruct what happened to a particular people, country, period, or person /to get a sense of the mindset of the people or period they are studying
8. death
9. paratactic
10. Ovid's *Metamorphoses*
11. syntactic
12. Homer
13. Ovid
14. Historians

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