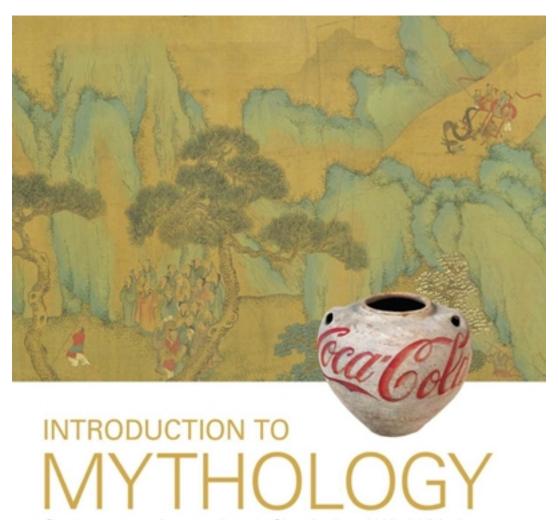
Test Bank for Introduction to Mythology Contemporary Approaches to Classical and World Myths 4th Edition by Thury

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Contemporary Approaches to Classical and World Myths

EVA M. THURY - MARGARET K. DEVINNEY

FOURTH EDITION

OXFORD

## Test Bank

| 1. | lyths passed on orally would <b>NOT</b> include  an abundance of names or titles  information aimed at drawing the attention of the audience  a new story being created on the spot  extensive repetition of words or phrases  |
|----|--|
| 2. | oratactic composition in oral storytelling is  OK, because the audience doesn't expect logical connections  not OK, because the audience becomes confused when there are contradiction  OK, because the audience also thinks paratactically  not OK, because the audience cannot compare facts or versions   |
| 3. | esiod's explanation of the creation of humans  ) is a syntactic fusion of two accounts ) shows that he sees women as a great evil ) does not yet involve the gods ) is not very different from the Bible   |
| 4. | ne factor likely to influence a written (literary) myth is that  the author may shape characters and stories to fit artistic goals written myths are always less reliable than oral oral myths are always less reliable than written most written versions preserve the paratactic nature of the oral  |
| 5. | vid lived and wrote in  ) Greece ) Rome ) Phrygia ) Thrace   |
| 5. | major example of rationalization in the <i>Prose Edda</i> is that norri:  ) was writing at a time when Christianity was replacing paganism.  ) was bringing the stories of the old gods to his contemporaries.  ) was trying to convince readers that they should continue the old ways.  ) links the ancient Icelandic gods with Troy and Christianity in the Prologue. |

## 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 <i>Odyssey</i> is a major literary work by  |
| 13. | The fact that <i>Metamorphoses</i> 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.  |

## **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