

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

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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.

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.

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