

Final Task – Gulliver’s Travels (Liveworksheets format)

Part I – Lilliput

1. What aspect of European politics does Swift satirize through the conflict between the Lilliputians?
 - a) Religious disputes (Catholic vs. Protestant) *
 - b) Size differences between nations
 - c) Rivalries between monarchies and parliaments
 - d) Debates about the value of science
2. The controversy over which end of the egg to break is an example of:
 - a) Allegory
 - b) Exaggeration *
 - c) Irony
 - d) Symbolism
3. How does Part I connect to the Enlightenment context?
 - a) Critique of irrational political conflicts *
 - b) Defense of scientific progress
 - c) Support for colonial expansion
 - d) Praise of religious uniformity

Part II – Brobdingnag

1. What is the King of Brobdingnag’s reaction to Gulliver’s description of England?
 - a) Admiration for its military power
 - b) Disgust at its violence and corruption *
 - c) Curiosity about its religion
 - d) Approval of its scientific achievements
2. Which rhetorical appeal is most evident in the King’s criticism of gunpowder and war?
 - a) Logos (logic) *
 - b) Pathos (emotion)
 - c) Ethos (ethics/credibility)
 - d) Allegory
3. The Brobdingnag episode reflects Enlightenment debates about:
 - a) Human rights and limits of monarchy *
 - b) Scientific method and experimentation
 - c) Freedom of the press
 - d) Economic trade routes

Part III – Laputa, Balnibarbi, and Lagado

1. The Laputans are primarily satirized for their obsession with:
 - a) Agriculture and trade
 - b) Music and mathematics detached from reality *

- c) War and conquest
- d) Religious rituals

2. The absurd experiments at the Academy of Lagado highlight Swift's criticism of:
 - a) The misuse of science without practical benefit *
 - b) The dangers of political tyranny
 - c) The corruption of legal systems
 - d) The unfairness of colonial expansion
3. Which Enlightenment concern is most reflected in Part III?
 - a) Balance of power in government
 - b) The value of reason applied for social progress *
 - c) The need for religious tolerance
 - d) The right to revolution

Part IV – Houyhnhnms and Yahoos

1. The Houyhnhnms represent:
 - a) Human corruption
 - b) Rationality and order *
 - c) Colonial power
 - d) Scientific advancement
2. The Yahoos symbolize:
 - a) The noble savage
 - b) Corruption and greed in humanity *
 - c) Rational morality
 - d) Religious tolerance
3. Which Enlightenment debate is echoed in the contrast between Houyhnhnms and Yahoos?
 - a) Rousseau's "noble savage" vs. Hobbes' brutish human nature *
 - b) Montesquieu's separation of powers vs. absolutism
 - c) Locke's theory of property vs. mercantilism
 - d) Voltaire's defense of free speech vs. censorship