

附錄四：窈窕淑女 學習單

(Sources:<http://www.billodonnell.org/bhs/pygmalionmc.html>)

Act One

1. What purpose does the rain shower serve?
 - A. It gives the main characters a relatively believable circumstance under which to meet.
 - B. It symbolizes a washing away of old circumstances.
 - C. It sets up the conflict of man vs. nature.
 - D. It shows that no one can control the weather. All, regardless of social station, are subject to it.

2. The note taker is assumed to be of what profession? What actually is his profession?
 - A. He is assumed to be a college professor, but he is really a newspaper reporter.
 - B. He is assumed to be a social worker, but he is really a political aide gathering information for a member of the House of Lords.
 - C. He is assumed to be a police officer, but he is really a phonetician.
 - D. He is assumed to be a clergyman, but he is really an inmate who has escaped from the insane asylum.

3. What does the note taker say about a "woman who utters such depressing and disgusting sounds?"
 - A. He says she "needs the help and redemption of the Lord."
 - B. He says she "has had a hard, miserable life, and deserves their pity."
 - C. He says she "is a symbol of all that is unjust about the current system of government."
 - D. He says she "has no right to be anywhere--no right to live."

4. The note taker brags about what he could do for the flower girl within three months. What does he claim?
 - A. He claims that he could get her into a good university.
 - B. He claims that he could pass her off as a duchess at an ambassador's garden party.
 - C. He claims that he could teach her to speak three languages fluently.
 - D. He claims he could have her married to a wealthy member of high society.

5. Who takes the cab Freddy brings? Why?
 - A. The note taker takes it.
 - B. The mother and daughter take it because they don't want to get wet.
 - C. The flower girl takes it; she feels rich with the money Professor Higgins gave her.
 - D. No one takes it. The rain has stopped, and they have all started walking home.

6. What do Higgins and Pickering have in common?

- A. They both study speech.
- B. They both went to Cambridge University.
- C. They both hate women.
- D. They both belong to the same church.

Act Two

7. When Higgins recognizes the flower girl, what is his reaction?

- A. He says he is glad to see her.
- B. He says she is useless, and he tells her to leave.
- C. He says she can stay and clean house for him if she wants to.
- D. He feels kindly and asks his housekeeper to give her food and clothes and a good meal, then to send her home.

8. What does Eliza Doolittle want?

- A. She wants to marry Professor Higgins and get away from her terrible life.
- B. She wants to learn how to speak well enough to be able to work in a flower shop.
- C. She wants to get medical assistance for her lingering cough.
- D. She wants money so she can leave the city and start a new life.

9. Even after Higgins grants her request, what is his attitude towards Eliza?

- A. He treats her as an unfavorable object.
- B. He changes and treats her very well.
- C. He is indifferent towards her.
- D. He treats her like a daughter.

10. Eliza determines to leave rather than to be further insulted. Higgins uses several means to persuade her to stay. Which of these did he *not* offer?

- A. Chocolates
- B. Taxis
- C. Lavish parties
- D. Gold and diamonds

11. What is the point of the bath scene?

- A. It is symbolic of washing away the old life.
- B. It is a sharp contrast with her previous life.
- C. It shows that Eliza has ideas of morals and decency even though she is low class.
- D. It was merely to provide lightness for the audience in an otherwise serious play.

12. Why did Alfred Doolittle come to see Professor Higgins?
- A. He wanted to ask Higgins to also teach his other two children.
 - B. He wanted to blackmail Higgins to get some money for himself.
 - C. He wanted to force Higgins to marry her.
 - D. He wanted to wish Eliza good luck and bring her clothes.
13. Doolittle says, "I'm undeserving, and I mean to go on being undeserving." Why does he not want to better himself?
- A. He doesn't want to lose his friends.
 - B. His belief in the class system is so firm that he is afraid to become better.
 - C. He wants to have a life free from responsibilities and people's expectations.
 - D. He doesn't believe he will be able to keep the money, and he doesn't want to get used to having it and then be disappointed.
14. Why does Doolittle want only five pounds instead of the ten he is offered?
- A. He doesn't think Eliza is worth ten pounds.
 - B. He thinks if he asks for less now he will be in a better position later to get more.
 - C. He doesn't know how to make change for anything over a five pound note.
 - D. His wife told him to ask for five, and he always does what she says.
- Act Three
15. Who are Mrs. and Miss Eynsford Hill?
- A. They are Pickering's sister and her daughter.
 - B. They are the mother and daughter from the rainstorm in Act One.
 - C. They are former pupils of Higgins.
 - D. They are tutors Higgins has hired to help Eliza.
16. What does Liza do wrong at Mrs. Higgins' home?
- A. She uses her sleeve for a napkin.
 - B. She tells an odd story of her aunt's death using vulgar, though well-pronounced, language.
 - C. She accidentally admits that she can't read.
 - D. She talks about the price of flowers and reveals her true identity.

17. Who is Nepommuck?

- A. He is a guest at the ambassador's reception, fluent in many languages, who claims Eliza is really a princess.
- B. He is the taxi driver. He recognizes Eliza and announces that she is a fraud.
- C. He is the host's son. He falls madly in love with Eliza.
- D. He is a colleague of the Professor's. He congratulates Higgins on his excellent work.

18. Is Eliza successful at the ambassador's reception?

- A. Yes, she is.
- B. No, she isn't.
- C. She says she is, but Doolittle says she isn't.
- D. She doesn't think so, but Doolittle does, so she lets him go on thinking his way.

Act Four

19. What did Eliza do to Higgins when they returned home?

- A. She cursed him in her former dialect.
- B. She threw his slippers at him.
- C. She wrote him a letter telling him how she really felt.
- D. She thanked him and went quietly up to bed, where she cried herself to sleep.

20. What is Higgins' advice to Liza when he realizes she is upset?

- A. He tells her to take a hot bath and eat some chocolate.
- B. He tells her to talk to Mrs. Pearce.
- C. He tells her to straighten up and act upper class.
- D. He tells her to go to bed, have a little cry, and say her prayers.

21. How does Eliza feel now?

- A. She is delighted with her new identity.
- B. She is not sure what she wants to do next. She sees good and bad in both alternatives.
- C. She is angry at Higgins because she says she isn't fit now for anything but being a lady.
- D. She realizes that the upper class is a group of senseless snobs, and she wants to return to the streets she knows.

22. Why does Liza tell Freddy, "Don't you call me Miss Doolittle...Liza is good enough for me."?

- A. She feels in many ways that "Liza" in her old way was a better person than "Miss Doolittle."
- B. She still thinks of Freddy as her equal.
- C. She thinks he is being sarcastic, and she wants him to stop.
- D. She doesn't like using her father's name at all.

23. What was Freddy doing below Eliza's window?
- A. He was spying for her father.
 - B. He was listening to see if he could learn anything from the Professor's lessons.
 - C. He has fallen in love with her and hangs around hoping to get a glimpse of her.
 - D. He was hoping she would want to take a ride and he could get some more business.

Act Five

24. Why is Henry Higgins concerned about Liza's being gone?
- A. He is afraid that she will say things that will damage his reputation in the academic and social communities.
 - B. Her absence has affected him personally. He misses her services; he can't find anything and doesn't know when his appointments are.
 - C. He knows that he is legally responsible if anything happens to her, and he doesn't want to have to be involved with the police.
 - D. He wants to use her in another experiment and is angry that he can't get started.

25. Why is Alfred Doolittle upset?
- A. He has unwillingly come into money and now has the responsibilities of being middle class.
 - B. He really wants to marry someone other than the woman he is about to marry.
 - C. He was hoping to get more money from Higgins.
 - D. He has realized how much he misses Eliza, and he wants her to come home with him.

26. What becomes of Eliza in the play, *Pygmalion*?
- A. She goes off with Nepommuck to tour Europe.
 - B. She marries Freddy and runs her own flower shop.
 - C. She stays with Higgins as his secretary.
 - D. She goes on to the university to study with Pickering.

Discussion: *Pygmalion* & *My Fair Lady*

Intelligences	Possible Questions for Discussion
Linguistic	18. What words, phrases, or good expressions have you learned from this play or the film? 19. What is the science of phonetics? What is its practical importance in the play? What is its symbolic importance? 20. What is the <i>Pygmalion</i> myth? In what significant ways, and with what effect, has Shaw transformed that myth in his play?
Logical-Mathematical	21. Compare the ending of the play, <i>Pygmalion</i> to that of the film, <i>My Fair Lady</i> . Which one is more reasonable? 22. In what ways are Higgins and Eliza similar? In what ways are they totally incompatible?
Visual-Spatial	23. What did you like the best about the movie? Why? 24. Describe the use of costume or makeup in the film? Did it advance the emotions the filmmakers were trying to evoke?
Physical-Kinesthetic	25. Who was your favorite character in this movie? Why? Who was your least favorite character in this movie? Why? 26. Select an action performed by one of the characters in the film and explain why the character took that action. What motivated him or her? What did this motivation have to do with the theme of the film? 27. Explain how Alfred Doolittle contributed to the comic spirit of <i>Pygmalion</i> .
Musical	28. Analyze the use of music in the movie. Did it enhance the story that the filmmakers were trying to tell? 29. What is your favorite song in the movie? Sing it to your classmates.
Interpersonal	30. What social norms and mores appear to govern differences between men and women in the play? What advantages do men have over women, and what advantages do women have over men? Include your analysis of how these differences bear on important thematic or structural elements of the play. 31. How do you think of the method Higgins use to teach Elizabeth? If you were Higgins, how would you treat Eliz.?
Intra-personal	32. Trace the growth and development of Eliza's character. How does she not only change externally but also internally? 33. Did you learn anything from the play or the movie? What was it?

A Response to the Play, *Pygmalion* or the Film, *My Fair Lady*

Class: _____ Name: _____ No.: _____