Assessment Guide, American Tradition

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Ars Poetica

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About the Formative Surveys

The two Formative Surveys in this *Assessment Guide* have been prepared to help you quickly assess how well your students are performing on the College and Career Readiness Standards. The surveys are divided into groups of questions that are connected to specific reading and writing passages, plus groups of questions that focus on language arts skills in general.

Each survey contains 30 questions that cover the key categories of the College and Career Readiness Standards:

- **Reading Literature**
  - Key Ideas and Details
  - Craft and Structure
  - Integration of Knowledge and Ideas
- **Reading Informational Text**
  - Key Ideas and Details
  - Craft and Structure
  - Integration of Knowledge and Ideas
- **Writing**
  - Text Types and Purposes
  - Production and Distribution of Writing
  - Research to Build and Present Knowledge
- **Speaking and Listening**
  - Comprehension and Collaboration
  - Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas
- **Language**
  - Conventions and Standard English
  - Knowledge of Language
  - Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

In the back of this *Guide* you will find Remediation Rubrics for the surveys. The rubrics list the survey questions, the College and Career Readiness Standard addressed by each question, and the page numbers of program materials that offer teaching and practice on the standard. For example:

<table>
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<th>If students answer the following question incorrectly...</th>
<th>they need additional teaching and practice on CCSS...</th>
<th>which you will find in the following textbook pages...</th>
<th>and in these supplement pages...</th>
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<td>3. In a class discussion, you are asked to provide evidence of foreshadowing of the story's outcome. Which is the best response?</td>
<td><strong>Speaking and Listening</strong> Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.</td>
<td>57–61, 219–227</td>
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To further customize instruction, factor in the difficulty levels and Bloom’s taxonomy ratings of the questions answered correctly by a student. For example, if a student correctly answers a variety of Moderate and Difficult questions involving analysis and synthesis but does not correctly answer any questions involving evaluation, look for selections that are rated Moderate and for supplementary materials that teach and reinforce evaluation skills.

Keep in mind that students benefit from practice and reinforcement of newly learned skills. Consider spiraling your instruction so that you challenge students with higher-level selections and activities as they become more comfortable with particular skills and concepts.

Name: __________________________________________________

Formative Survey Answer Sheet

Formative Survey 1

Date: ___________________

7. A  B  C  D  17. A  B  C  D  27. A  B  C  D
10. A  B  C  D  20. A  B  C  D

Formative Survey 2

Date: ___________________

7. A  B  C  D  17. A  B  C  D  27. A  B  C  D
10. A  B  C  D  20. A  B  C  D
American Tradition, Formative Survey 1

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Passage 1

One Saturday Morning

1. Glenn sat in the car glumly, watching the flat fields passing by the window and seething in his own bad mood. What's fair about this? He asked himself in thought. But the answer was: nothing. He's a good student. He plays sports. He does a ton of chores around the house. And as a result, he has very little free time to do things just for himself, and Saturday mornings have always—ALWAYS—been for playing music. It's the only time of the week he can be alone in the house because both of his sisters have dance class and both of his brothers work at the park. It's the only time of the week when it's quiet enough in that noisy house for him to play his guitar in peace. It's something he waits for all week—those few hours when he can play his favorite songs without noise or interruption. And even work on learning new ones.

2. But today, he's been corralled into driving with his dad up to Brenton City to run errands. He wasn't even given a choice. So there goes his whole Saturday. It's not like he doesn't enjoy being with his dad or anything like that, but it was a hard week with three tests and an extra long basketball practice. If there was ever a week he needed to rejuvenate his spirit by spending an hour or two with his guitar, this was it. No offense to dad, but he'd rather be home playing.

3. "Penny for your thoughts," his dad said after a while. Dad only said that when he knew Glenn didn't want to talk, like now. He ignored the question and just kept staring out the window as they drove into Brenton City's old shopping district. Dad eased the car into a space in front of the hardware store, between the Sears and Audie's Music Emporium.

4. "Ah, Audie's," Dad said, trying to lighten the mood. "Your grandpa used to love that store."

5. Glenn had heard the story before. Grandpa Kent loved all kinds of music, especially jazz. He used to go into Audie's all the time to listen to records in the store's listening booths. He'd spend hours in there listening to his favorite musicians on the headphones. Big deal.

6. "Did I ever tell you about the time he won that contest?" Dad said as they shopped up and down the aisles of the hardware store. Glenn had never heard about any contest, so Dad told him how Grandpa Kent entered a contest at
Auddie's where you had to listen to pieces of jazz music and name the song they were from. Well, this was right up Grandpa's alley. He could not only name the song after only a couple of notes, but he could also name the recording date and location. “He sure loved music,” Dad said, wistfully. “Maybe that's where you get it.”

Later as they were loading their purchases into the car, Dad acknowledged how sad Glenn was to be spending the morning shopping. He had an idea. “Let's go into Auddie's,” he suggested. “Maybe get new strings for your guitar, or some picks or something.”

Glenn actually could use a new set of strings. His guitar was an inexpensive model from a department store, and it fell out of tune easily and frequently. So into Auddie's they went.

Glenn's eyes were wide as he took in the long racks of gleaming new guitars. Their shiny wood bodies seemed to glow. As he was looking at them and wondering what it would be like to play such finely made instruments, his dad was talking to Auddie over at the counter. He called Glenn over and introduced him.

“I knew your grandfather,” Auddie said, shaking Glenn's hand. Then he looked down at the hand he just shook and noticed Glenn's calloused fingertips. “You play guitar, do you Glenn?” he asked. Glenn nodded and Auddie smiled and continued stringing a gorgeous guitar which was lying on the counter on a soft blanket. He handled the instrument lovingly, as though it were a cherished friend. “This here's a fine one,” Auddie said, and spent the next twenty minutes explaining all the details of the fine workmanship that had gone into the making of the guitar. Auddie seemed to know everything there was to know about guitars. Glenn was enraptured.

Dad smiled as Glenn drank up Auddie's words and knowledge of guitars. Finally even Glenn had to admit that the day hadn't been a total loss after all. But as they were leaving the store, Auddie caught them at the door. “You're forgetting something,” he said. And with a wink at Dad, he handed Glenn a guitar case containing the gorgeous guitar he'd just strung. Glenn's mouth dropped open. “I can't accept this,” he said, in spite of his overwhelming desire to own it.

“Of course you can,” said Auddie. “Your grandpa wanted you to have it.”

And Dad explained to Glenn that this was what Grandpa Kent had won in the contest, but since he couldn't play, he asked Auddie to keep it until some member of the family took an interest in playing the guitar. Glenn was stunned. So this had been the whole reason for the shopping trip.

Unlike the dismal trip up to Brenton City, Glenn smiled all the way home.
1. Which event in the story creates the climax?
   a. Dad and Glenn drive to Brenton City.
   b. Auddie hands the guitar case to Glenn.
   c. Auddie describes the new guitar.
   d. Dad and Glenn return home from their trip.

2. What is Glenn’s biggest conflict in the story?
   a. He prefers to stay home to play his guitar.
   b. He needs a guitar of better quality than the one he owns.
   c. He has already heard the story of Grandpa Kent and the music contest.
   d. He wants his siblings to leave so the house will be quieter.

3. In a class discussion, you are asked to provide evidence of foreshadowing of the story’s outcome. Which is the best response?
   a. “Glenn is upset about being forced to go with Dad to do errands.”
   b. “Glenn wants to be home playing music.”
   c. “Dad parks his car in front of Auddie’s Music Emporium.”
   d. “Glenn’s grandpa loved jazz.”

4. What event in the story resolves the conflict?
   a. Dad describes for Glenn the contest Grandpa Kent participated in.
   b. Dad insists that Glenn accompany him to Brenton City to run errands.
   c. Dad suggests that he and Glenn go into Auddie’s Music Emporium.
   d. Dad explains to Glenn that Grandpa Kent won the guitar Auddie was stringing.

5. The description of Glenn’s household in Paragraph 1 BEST serves to
   a. explain Glenn’s bond with Grandpa Kent.
   b. increase sympathy for Glenn’s situation.
   c. describe how Glenn first became interested in music.
   d. demonstrate the close relationship between Glenn and his siblings.
Passages 2 and 3

Up-Hill
by Christina Rossetti (1830–1894)

Does the road wind up-hill all the way?
Yes, to the very end.
Will the day’s journey take the whole long day?
From morn to night, my friend.
5 But is there for the night a resting-place?
A roof for when the slow dark hours begin.
May not the darkness hide it from my face?
You cannot miss that inn.
Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?
10 Those who have gone before.
Then must I knock, or call when just in sight?
They will not keep you standing at the door.
Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and weak?
Of labour you shall find the sum.
15 Will there be beds for me and all who seek?
Yea, beds for all who come.

Public Domain

The Road Not Taken
by Robert Frost (1874-1963)

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
5 To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
10 Had worn them really about the same,
And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
15 I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
20 And that has made all the difference.

6. The author uses images of night in “Up-Hill” to
   a. imply uncertainty.
   b. structure rhyme.
   c. engage rhythm.
   d. determine setting.

7. Which word BEST describes the tone of “Up-Hill”?
   a. depressing
   b. sarcastic
   c. reassuring
   d. cheerful

8. What do the poems “Up-Hill” and “The Road Not Taken” have in common?
   a. Both have the same rhyme scheme.
   b. Both use roads and journeys symbolically.
   c. Both have religious themes.
   d. Both use death as a metaphor.

9. Which phrase MOST accurately describes the speaker of “The Road Not Taken”?
   a. a man who is lost on a hike
   b. a woman enjoying a walk in the woods
   c. a person having a religious experience
   d. a person recalling an important life decision

10. Which question about “The Road Not Taken” would BEST promote a useful class
discussion?
   a. “How does the speaker decide which road to take?”
   b. “When and where does the poem take place?”
   c. “What is the poem’s rhyme scheme?”
   d. “What is the poem’s hidden meaning?”

11. Suppose you want to research interpretations of the poem “The Road Not Taken.”
    Which of the following resources would be MOST effective for preliminary research?
   a. an online literary magazine site, using the keywords “poem interpretations”
   b. library books about Robert Frost
   c. Internet search engines, using the keywords “Road Not Taken analysis”
   d. library indexes on magazine articles, using the keywords “Frost poem interpretations”
Passage 4

excerpt from “The Gettysburg Address” by Abraham Lincoln

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

12. What rhetorical device does Lincoln use in the first sentence of Paragraph 2 of the excerpt?
   a. parallel structure
   b. metaphor
   c. analogy
   d. personification

13. What is the MOST important main idea of the Gettysburg Address excerpt?
   a. Countries should honor the military with ceremonies.
   b. Life is short and valuable.
   c. Citizens best honor soldiers by preserving the freedom they fought for.
   d. Political speeches are unimportant and are not remembered for long.

Skills Questions Group 1

14. Which sentence below has the MOST POSITIVE connotation?
   a. The judges agreed that the violinist’s performance was a good one, given her age.
   b. The judges agreed that the violinist’s performance was characterized by mediocrity.
   c. The judges agreed that the violinist’s performance was incomparable.
   d. The judges agreed that the violinist’s performance was typical of her past few recitals.

15. Read the sentence below.

The city council thanked Ms. Jackson for being so liberal with her time and energy in organizing the charity auction.

Which definition of liberal applies to the word as it is used in this sentence?
   a. not literal or exact
   b. generous; unselfish; lavish
   c. having values that favor social or political reform
   d. tolerant of the ideas and behavior of others
16. **Read the sentence.**

Some students **sauntered** across the campus to attend the afternoon pep rally, while other students hastened to get to the auditorium on time.

**Which synonym BEST matches the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence?**

a. jogged  
b. strode  
c. marched  
d. strolled

---

**Passage 5**

The following is a rough draft of a student’s letter to the editor of a local newspaper in response to his comments on the decrease in the number of young voters. It contains errors.

**Dear Editor:**

1. I agree that one of the biggest problems in our culture is the attitude of indifference young Americans have toward voting.
2. Many young adults ignored the numerous opportunities to share their opinions and ideas.
3. Some say they cannot take time out from their busy schedules to vote.
4. Others claim the voting process is too time-consuming and intimidating.
5. Most young adults, however, are simply naive about the issues or are apathetic and have an aversion towards candidates who tend to generalize the issues.

6. Why do less young adults participate in the voting process than ever before?
7. Studies have shown that people are more likely to participate in an activity if they have an incentive to do so.
8. In my opinion, young adults would be more likely to vote if they viewed it as a privilege rather than a duty.
9. It seems that people are much more likely to do something if they think it is going to benefit them.
10. In our last election, for example, if she were elected, one senatorial candidate promised that she would try to pass a bill that would provide every high school senior with college tuition free.
11. Since I have a personal interest in this issue, I had no problem taking the time to vote for this candidate, since she supports an issue that is important to me.

12. In my opinion, it is up to the politicians to bring to the forefront the issues that are important to young adults and appeal to them on a more personal level.
13. Young adults want to know how policies will potentially affect them and what they stand to gain by voting for a particular political candidate.
14. They also want to know that they can trust candidates to fulfill their campaign promises.

15. Voting is a privilege passed to all Americans. It provides us with a venue by which to share our ideas and concerns and empowers us to choose a stance on issues pertinent to us.
16. I invite all young adults between the ages of 18 and 24 to start educating themselves on these issues and to get out and vote in the next election.

Sincerely,

Ryan Reasoner  
Senior Class President, Rayburn High School
17. Which sentence, if included between Sentences 1 and 2, would provide the BEST supporting details?
   a. Most political candidates aim their messages at older voters.
   b. Only 32 percent of our nation’s citizens aged 18 to 24 cast their votes in the last election.
   c. The government collects statistics on what age groups are registered to vote.
   d. Older voters are more likely to research candidates and issues.

18. Read the sentence from the letter.
   (9) “It seems that people are much more likely to do something if they think it is going to benefit them.”

   Suppose the student is giving a formal presentation of the material in the letter at a school assembly. How should the underlined portion of the sentence be rewritten to BEST match the overall tone of the presentation?
   a. if they know they are going to get something back.
   b. if there is something in it for them.
   c. if they are going to get something out of it.
   d. if they believe they have a personal stake in the outcome.

19. Which inference is not supported by evidence in the text?
   a. The writer thinks politicians and voters share responsibility for low turnout by young voters.
   b. The writer is better educated on political issues than many people his age.
   c. The writer is a member of a political party.
   d. The writer has sympathy for young people who do not vote.

20. Which sentence, if added after Sentence 4, would make the writer’s argument clearer and more convincing?
   a. Still others have voted in numerous elections.
   b. Still others believe that their votes will not count.
   c. Still others are eager to vote as soon as they can.
   d. Still others try to encourage their friends to vote.

21. Read the sentences from the letter.
   “It provides us with a venue by which to share our ideas and concerns and empowers us to choose a stance on issues pertinent to us. I invite all young adults between the ages of 18 and 24 to start educating themselves on these issues and to get out and vote in the next election.”

   Which transition word or phrase would provide the BEST transition between the sentences?
   a. In contrast,
   b. Therefore,
   c. Meanwhile,
   d. Similarly,

22. Read Sentence 16 from the letter:
   “It provides us with a venue by which to share our ideas and concerns and empowers us to choose a stance on issues pertinent to us.”

   How should the word pertinent be spelled?
   a. correct as is
   b. pertinent
   c. pertanent
   d. pertenant
23. **Read the sentence from the letter.**

   (10) “In our last election, for example, if she were elected, one senatorial candidate promised that she would try to pass a bill that would provide every high school senior with college tuition free.”

**What is the BEST way to revise the sentence to clarify its meaning?**

a. In our last election, for example, one senatorial candidate assured us to make sure that if she were elected, every high school senior would get college tuition free.

b. In our last election, for example, one senatorial candidate made a promise that free tuition would be given, if she were elected, to every high school senior.

c. In our last election, for example, one senatorial candidate promised that if she were elected, she would try to pass a bill that would provide every high school senior with free college tuition.

d. If she were elected in our last election, for example, one senatorial candidate promised that she would give college tuition free to every high school senior.

24. **Which is the BEST summary of Paragraph 3 of the letter?**

a. Many young people don’t vote because they don’t trust politicians.

b. Young adults are self-centered, caring only about issues that affect them personally.

c. Politicians must be responsible for getting young voters to the polls.

d. Politicians can encourage young voters by emphasizing issues that are key to them.

25. **Suppose the student is giving a presentation to go with the letter. Which of the following graphic aids would be LEAST effective in achieving the letter’s purpose?**

a. an audiotape of a politician explaining why young people should vote

b. a slide show illustrating young people voting

c. a graph showing, by age group, how many people voted in the last election

d. a video of young people explaining why they don’t vote

Skills Questions Group 2

26. **Which sentence needs a hyphen to be written correctly?**

a. The building was constructed thirty one years after the town was founded.

b. More and more people have moved to the suburbs over the last two decades.

c. The mayor has served a total of fourteen years in office.

d. The post office was remodeled several months after the community center.

27. **Read the sentences below.**

You frequently see people surfing off Galveston Island as they catch the high waves resulting from tankers entering Galveston Bay. Tankers in the bay don’t cause a wake, but when they enter or approach the bay they do.

**What transition should be added to the beginning of the second sentence?**

a. For example,

b. Frequently,

c. In other words,

d. In contrast,
28. Which of the following questions would most effectively focus the research for a research project?
   a. When was the Constitutional Convention held?
   b. How did European laws influence the U.S. Constitution?
   c. How did the Founding Fathers write the Constitution?
   d. How was the Constitution ratified?

29. Read this excerpt.

   The people who built Stonehenge must have had a primitive knowledge of physical mechanics in order to have moved such huge rocks and to have placed them on top of one another. It was not until during the period of Greek culture that the first systematic treatment of physics started with the use of mechanics.

Which is the BEST way to rewrite the underlined part of the excerpt?
   a. The mechanics of physics, however, first started during Greek periods of culture with systematic physics.
   b. Nonetheless, the first systematic treatment of physics started with Greek cultures with the use of mechanics.
   c. A systematic treatment of physical mechanics, however, did not emerge until the Greek Period.
   d. The first systematic treatment of physics, in addition, began with Greek cultures and the use of mechanics.

30. Read the sentences.

   Alexander the Great admired Athens and Greek culture. He introduced Greek civilization to western Asia, and opened the east to Greek trade.

Which is the BEST way to combine the two sentences into one?
   a. Alexander the Great admired Athens and Greek culture, he introduced Greek civilization to western Asia, and he opened the east to Greek trade.
   b. Introducing Greek civilization to western Asia, Alexander the Great opened the east to Greek trade; and he admired Athens and Greek culture.
   c. Alexander the Great admired Athens and Greek culture, and he introduced Greek civilization to western Asia, and he opened the east to Greek trade.
   d. Alexander the Great, who admired Athens and Greek culture, introduced Greek civilization to western Asia and opened the east to Greek trade.
American Tradition, Formative Survey 2

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Passages 1 and 2

Rock Wall Challenge

CAST

KRISTINA, ropes instructor
ERNESTO, facilitator (co-instructor)
JASPER, facilitator (co-instructor)
SUSANNA, participant
ADELE, participant
LAWRENCE, participant
TODD, participant

SETTING: At the bottom of a cliff, KRISTINA and her facilitators prepare a group of high school students to climb the cliff.

KRISTINA: Rock climbing is dangerous, but if you follow all the proper safety precautions, it can be great fun. The equipment we use is exceptionally strong and safe. Your facilitators have undergone extensive training and each one of us is licensed and certified. Rock climbing is also a challenging sport. You get to test yourselves.

ERNESTO: But if you want to pass that test, you have to obey the rules and climb smart. Be smart, not a smart aleck. A smart aleck can get you or someone else hurt.

JASPER: Okay, we're going to make a pact now. We call these “The Three Agrees.” They aren't just platitudes; you must take them seriously.

KRISTINA: Raise your hand. Now repeat after me. Everyone together—I agree to be safe.

GROUP: (All together.) I agree to be safe!

KRISTINA: I agree to have fun.

GROUP: (All together.) I agree to have fun.

KRISTINA: I agree to support my teammates no matter what.

GROUP: (All together.) I agree to support my teammates no matter what.
JASPER: Good. Now while we facilitators assist you with your harnesses, Kristina will explain what you are going to do.

KRISTINA: See the rope leading up to the cliff top? The rope threads through a pulley secured to a concrete post behind the tree. It will not pull out. This rope can support 5,500 pounds. Your harnesses can support 5,500 pounds. The carabiners—these kidney-shaped steel connectors—can support 8,775 pounds.

ADELE: How are we supposed to remember all these numbers!

KRISTINA: (Laughs.) You don’t have to! I only want you to trust the equipment. That brings confidence, and confidence is the key to doing anything well.

JASPER: We want you to be focused on where your hands and feet are going, instead of worrying about the strength of the rope.

KRISTINA: You’re going to climb today on belay. Belay means to secure something or tie it down by means of a rope, to stop all movement. The word comes from the sailing days when rigging ropes were belayed by winding them on a cleat or pin.

ERNESTO: The belay rope is secured to your harness, up to the pulley and back to the belay team. If you slip, you won’t go anywhere because you are held up by the rope.

TODD: So even if we let go, we can’t fall?

JASPER: Not even if you try.

LAWRENCE: Can I go first?

KRISTINA: Ask your teammates. You decide what order you want to go in. (The group discusses the climbing order.)

SUSANNA: Lawrence will be first, then Todd, then Adele, then me.

KRISTINA: Good. Jasper, you act as second belay. Ernesto will be rope handler. Belay team ready?

JASPER/ERNESTO: (Together.) Ready!

KRISTINA: Adele, you and Todd be spotters. That means you watch to make sure Lawrence doesn’t slip in his first few steps. Lawrence, do you have your helmet? Good. Everything looks right: the harness is secure, no red is showing, all straps doubled back. I have the working end of the rope through the belay device on my harness. Good. Lawrence, you are on belay. Take a moment to acclimate yourself to the equipment before you start to climb.

LAWRENCE: (Checks his gear and takes a deep breath.) Spotters ready?

ADELE/TODD: (Together.) Ready!

LAWRENCE: Belay team ready?

KRISTINA: Belay is ready.
LAWRENCE: Ready to climb.

KRISTINA: Climb away.

(Lawrence works his way up the cliff. Adele and Todd hold out their arms until he climbs higher than they can reach.)

KRISTINA: That’s good, Lawrence. Find your hand and foot holds and keep moving upward. (Suddenly Lawrence looks down, freezes and clutches the cliff.)

LAWRENCE: I want to come down! Now! Get me down!

KRISTINA: Whoa, Lawrence, take it easy. Don’t do anything. Take a deep breath and relax. Rest a moment.

LAWRENCE: I don’t want to rest! I want to come down. I’m scared!

KRISTINA: Lawrence, before you started climbing, what did success mean for you? What was your goal for today?

LAWRENCE: I don’t know! I just want to come down.

KRISTINA: Did you want to reach the top and ring the bell?

LAWRENCE: Yes, that’s what I thought, but—

KRISTINA: Have you ever done any kind of climbing or faced heights like this before, Lawrence?

LAWRENCE: No.

KRISTINA: But you were courageous enough to want to go first today, right?

LAWRENCE: I guess I didn’t know what I was getting into.

KRISTINA: But isn’t that like a lot of things in life? We have to take what we’ve learned in the past and apply it to new and changing circumstances. Isn’t that right, Lawrence?

LAWRENCE: Yeah, I guess so.

KRISTINA: Climbing to where you are now is more than you’ve ever done before, so you’ve already won. Does that make any sense?

LAWRENCE: Yes, but how does that help me get down?

KRISTINA: Lawrence. Look up. You’re only fifteen feet from the top. You’ve already climbed nearly forty feet. What’s another few feet?

LAWRENCE: You want me to climb to the top?

KRISTINA: No, you want you to climb to the top. You said that climbing to the top would be success for you.

LAWRENCE: (Pauses.) You’re right. (Looks up.) Okay, listen, I’m going to finish this and ring the bell. Then I’m coming down.
KRISTINA: Sounds good to me. Climb away!

(Later, Lawrence has reached the top and now is back on the ground. Everyone congratulates him.)

LAWRENCE: That was incredible! I can’t believe I did it. Wow!

KRISTINA: Excellent, Lawrence. All of us get scared in new situations. But the only sure way to safety is to keep calm and rely on your training, your equipment, and your teammates. Well done!

Finding Mesa Verde

CAST

RICHARD, young man
CHARLIE, ranch foreman
MRS. WETHERILL, Richard’s mother
PAGOWITCH, Southern Ute,* friend of the cattlemen

Scene 1

(December 18, 1888. Snow falls on top of a rugged mesa in southwest Colorado. RICHARD and CHARLIE lope their horses through thick brush.)

CHARLIE: Rich, we haven’t seen one head up here on the mesa. You reckon that Pagowitch give us a bum steer?**

(Charlie grins back at Richard.)

RICHARD: Keep moving. We have to find thirty strays before the snow piles up. Can’t afford to lose any cows that are about to have calves.

CHARLIE: Oh, I know it. But climbing this mesa was some kind of ordeal.

RICHARD: (Raises up in his saddle.) Man, look at that view! You can see for miles. I can’t believe no one’s been up here before.

CHARLIE: Oh, they’ve been here. They just won’t stay.

(They stop near the cliff. Through the snow, across a steep walled canyon, under a giant rock ledge overhang, sits a long, intricate sandstone castle of little block towers, circular openings, and tumbledown rooms.)

RICHARD: Oh, my gosh, will you look at that! It looks like a palace under the cliff!

CHARLIE: I’ve heard tell of the cliff houses, but never figured something this grand. There must be a hundred rooms! (Looks around slowly.) What if someone’s still here?

RICHARD: (Laughs.) I don’t see any signs of life.

(Richard and Charlie peer over the edge of the cliff.)
RICHARD: Charlie, we have to get down there. I want to see it firsthand. Let’s make a pole ladder to reach that ledge, and we can climb down from there.

(Men begin collecting wood. Fade out.)

Scene 2

(On the cliff face, with numerous stacked living quarters. The men arrive at what appears to be a deserted living area.)

RICHARD: Charlie, look at these baskets. (Charlie emerges from another room.) Hardly deteriorated. And ashes in the fire pits! Dried food piled in storage rooms and pots and jars on shelves.

CHARLIE: (Looks around nervously.) It’s like they just left not very long ago.

RICHARD: (Moving toward pits.) Charlie! Out here, by these pits. Flint knives and arrowheads and scrapers.

CHARLIE: Just tools . . .

RICHARD: Look, there’s a digging stick for planting. I would guess they raised beans, squash, corn, and the like. I saw a broken metate in one room too.

CHARLIE: A what?

RICHARD: A metate, for grinding corn.

CHARLIE: I don’t see why you’re getting so darn excited. It looks like any old Ute or Shoshone camp I’ve seen.

RICHARD: They never built like this. I think it’s really old.

CHARLIE: Why hasn’t this stuff rotted away to dust?

RICHARD: It’s protected by the overhang of the cliff. The climate is dry most of the year.

(Gathers artifacts.)

RICHARD: You know, Charlie, some folks might pay a pretty penny for this gear. Look at these bone awls*** and this wooden spindle.

CHARLIE: Where did you find it?

RICHARD: In the trash dump. You can tell a lot by the things people throw out. There are all kinds of broken pottery and tools. Anything they didn’t want was tossed down the slope.

(Richard moves toward a hole in front of one of the rooms, squats and peers into the hole.)

RICHARD: What do you suppose these rooms below ground level were for?

CHARLIE: Root cellars? For storage, maybe?
RICHARD: But look at how they're placed, out in front of the living quarters like they have some important purpose to the village. Maybe a gathering place. I bet there used to be a roof, cedar logs, and adobe or the like. There's the strangest hole in the center of the floor. I saw it in the other ones too . . . I wonder what it was for?

CHARLIE: Rich, I'm sorry to be the one to break this to you, but we've got cattle to find before we can head for the barn.

RICHARD: Well, I for one would like to take some of this stuff with us. And I would sure like to see if there's any more of these cliff palaces around the mesa.

CHARLIE: Come on. You can come back after we round up the herd. (Walks away.)

RICHARD: (Gathering his artifacts, follows.) Okay, okay. I'm coming.

Scene 3

(The Wetherill Ranch. MRS. WETHERILL and PAGOWITCH look over the artifacts Richard brought from Mesa Verde.)

RICHARD: Charlie will tell you: It was like a fairyland as we looked across through the falling snow, like a palace under the cliff!

CHARLIE: We climbed down to one palace on a spruce tree. I called it Spruce Tree House.

RICHARD: And another with a lot of blocky towers we just called Square Tower House. You wouldn't believe all the stuff they left there!

MRS. WETHERILL: Oh, Richard, you can't keep these things, and you can't sell them.

RICHARD: Why not? We found them.

MRS. WETHERILL: No. You have to write to the university or maybe the Smithsonian Institution. This is an important discovery. These artifacts must all be preserved for future generations.

RICHARD: (Irritably.) What about my generation? We don't even know who these people were or when they left!

PAGOWITCH: (To Richard.) The Navajo call them Anasazi, which means “ancient ones” or “ancient enemies,” depending how you say it.

RICHARD: Why did they disappear so quickly?

PAGOWITCH: Not even the old ones know. Some say maybe because of war, or starvation. Some say they wore out the mesa, hunted out the game, over-planted the earth. They may have believed that they must leave or be destroyed.

RICHARD: Leave or be destroyed?
PAGOWITCH: We Utes wish to live in harmony with nature. We never hunt more game than we need, and we try to leave the landscape as unspoiled as we found it. Let the Mesa teach the same respect to all people.

CHARLIE: These folks have a point here, Richie. None of the stuff we found is really ours to claim.

RICHARD: You’re—(Pauses for a moment.) You’re right. Let’s put our heads together and write this letter. But first, (smiles) how about some lunch?

*Ute: a member of a Native American people of Utah, New Mexico, and Colorado

**bum steer: bad advice

***awls: pointed tools used to make holes, as in leather

1. If confronted with another obstacle in rock climbing, Lawrence will MOST LIKELY
   a. choose an easier climbing path.
   b. attempt to overcome it.
   c. come back down.
   d. learn to belay rather than climb.

2. Which of the following themes supports the central idea of appreciating and respecting ancient civilizations?
   a. Abandoned buildings may hold remnants of the past.
   b. Preserving the historical record of ancient people is important.
   c. People should strive to live in harmony with nature as their ancestors did.
   d. Exploration of a deserted mesa may reveal antiquities.

3. In “Finding Mesa Verde,” the act of climbing leads the main characters to find a historical place, while in “Rock Wall Challenge” the act of climbing leads the main character to find
   a. strength of character.
   b. new friendships.
   c. agreements among a group of students.
   d. an understanding of the future.

4. Which sentence means that no one other than Lawrence wanted to climb the wall?
   a. Only Lawrence wanted to climb up the wall.
   b. Lawrence wanted to climb up the wall only.
   c. Lawrence wanted to only climb up the wall.
   d. Lawrence only wanted to climb up the wall.

5. In a class discussion, you are asked to state the purpose of “Finding Mesa Verde.” Which is the BEST response?
   a. “The purpose is to explain how historical sites are discovered.”
   b. “The purpose is to entertain readers with historical characters.”
   c. “The purpose is to show that teenagers have been the same throughout history.”
   d. “The purpose is to dramatize the thrill of finding evidence of a lost civilization.”
Passage 3

A Fable by Mark Twain

1 An artist who had painted a small and very beautiful picture placed it so that he could see it in the mirror. He said, “This doubles the distance and softens it, and it is twice as lovely as it was before.” The animals out in the woods heard of this through the housecat, who was greatly admired by them because he was so learned, and so refined and civilized, and so polite and highbred, and could tell them so much which they didn’t know before, and were not certain about afterward. They were much excited about this new piece of gossip, and they asked questions, so as to get at a full understanding of it. They asked what a picture was, and the cat explained.

2 “It is a flat thing,” he said; “wonderfully flat, marvelously flat, enchantingly flat and elegant. And, oh, so beautiful!”

3 That excited them almost to a frenzy, and they said they would give the world to see it.

4 Then the bear asked, “What is it that makes it so beautiful?”

5 “It is the looks of it,” said the cat.

6 This filled them with admiration and uncertainty, and they were more excited than ever.

7 Then the cow asked, “What is a mirror?”

8 “It is a hole in the wall,” said the cat. “You look in it, and there you see the picture, and it is so dainty and charming and ethereal* and inspiring in its unimaginable beauty that your head turns round and round, and you almost swoon with delight.”

9 The donkey had not said anything as yet; he now began to throw doubts. He said there had never been anything as beautiful as this before, and probably wasn’t now. He said that when it took a whole basketful of sesquipedalian** adjectives to whoop up a thing of beauty, it was time for suspicion.

10 It was easy to see that these doubts were having an effect upon the animals, so the cat went off offended. The subject was dropped for a couple of days, but in the meantime curiosity was taking a fresh start, and there was a revival of interest perceptible. Then the animals assailed the donkey for spoiling what could possibly have been a pleasure to them, on a mere suspicion that the picture was not beautiful, without any evidence that such was the case. The donkey was not troubled; he was calm, and said there was one way to find out who was in the right, himself or the cat: he would go and look in that hole, and come back and tell what he found there. The animals felt relieved and grateful, and asked him to go at once—which he did.
But he did not know where he ought to stand; and so, through error, he stood between the picture and the mirror. The result was that the picture had no chance, and didn't show up.

He returned home and said, “The cat lied. There was nothing in that hole but a donkey. There wasn't a sign of a flat thing visible. It was a handsome donkey, and friendly, but just a donkey, and nothing more.”

The elephant asked, “Did you see it good and clear? Were you close to it?”

“I saw it good and clear, O Hathi, King of Beasts. I was so close that I touched noses with it.”

“This is very strange,” said the elephant; “the cat was always truthful before—as far as we could make out. Let another witness try. Go, Baloo, look in the hole, and come and report.”

So the bear went. When he came back, he said, “Both the cat and the donkey have lied; there was nothing in the hole but a bear.”

Great was the surprise and puzzlement of the animals. Each was now anxious to make the test himself and get at the straight truth. The elephant sent them one at a time.

First, the cow. She found nothing in the hole but a cow.

The tiger found nothing in it but a tiger.

The lion found nothing in it but a lion.

The leopard found nothing in it but a leopard.

The camel found a camel, and nothing more.

Then Hathi was wroth,*** and said he would have the truth, if he had to go and fetch it himself. When he returned, he abused his whole subjectry for liars, and was in an unappeasable fury with the moral and mental blindness of the cat. He said that anybody but a nearsighted fool could see that there was nothing in the hole but an elephant.

MORAL, BY THE CAT

You can find in a text whatever you bring, if you will stand between it and the mirror of your imagination.

*ethereal: intangible; highly refined

**sesquipedalian: given to the use of long words

***wroth: angry

Public Domain (Adapted)
6. The literary device MOST prevalent in this passage is
   a. metaphor.
   b. personification.
   c. allusion.
   d. foreshadowing.

7. In order to emphasize the consistency of the animals’ experiences, the author uses
   a. flashbacks.
   b. symbolism.
   c. similes.
   d. repetition.

8. Which best describes the technique the narrator uses to characterize the cat in the first paragraph?
   a. metaphor
   b. symbolism
   c. paradox
   d. irony

9. Which proverb BEST expresses the theme of the fable?
   a. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.
   b. How you see the world depends on your perspective.
   c. If at first you do not succeed, try again.
   d. The eyes are the window to the soul.

10. In a class discussion, which question about the fable would BEST promote a useful discussion?
    a. “Why is the cat the main character?”
    b. “What does the fable say about how people read literature?”
    c. “Why did Twain use animals as characters?”
    d. “Why is Twain considered a great American humorist?”

11. What BEST indicates that the passage was written in the nineteenth century?
    a. The passage teaches a moral lesson.
    b. The characters have little scientific knowledge.
    c. The animals speak in a human language.
    d. The author uses language current at the time of its writing.

Passage 4

Excerpt from a speech by Patrick Henry to the Virginia House of Burgesses on March 23, 1775

   It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace--but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!
12. What literary device does Henry use in the excerpt?
   a. understatement
   b. personification
   c. rhetorical question
   d. simile

13. What is the main argument of the excerpt of Henry’s speech?
   a. Gentlemen tend to talk while soldiers take action.
   b. It is necessary to fight to gain peace and freedom.
   c. Life itself is more precious than freedom.
   d. Death is preferable to fighting an unjust war.

14. Read the sentence from Patrick Henry’s speech.
   “The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms!”
   The feature in the sentence that BEST accomplishes Henry’s purpose is
   a. abstract diction.
   b. sensory imagery.
   c. technical language.
   d. simple syntax.

15. Which is the conventional syntax for Patrick Henry’s question “Why stand we here idle?”
   a. Why stand we here idle?
   b. Why here do we stand idle?
   c. Why idle do we stand here?
   d. Why do we stand here idle?

Skills Questions Group 2

16. Read the sentence.
   The King was not prepared to augment his children’s official incomes so that they could indulge their frivolous pastimes.
   What does augment MOST NEARLY mean in the sentence?
   a. change
   b. develop
   c. guarantee
   d. increase

17. Read the sentence and the thesaurus entries that follow.
   “In subsequent lessons,” said Ms. Hernandez, “we will learn how to solve for X in the equation.”
   Thesaurus entries for subsequent:
   1. trailing  2. pursuing
   3. resulting  4. upcoming
   Which thesaurus entry BEST matches the meaning of the underlined word as it is used in the above sentence?
   a. entry #1
   b. entry #2
   c. entry #3
   d. entry #4
Passage 5

The following is a rough draft of a student’s report. It contains errors.

Karen Yakey
English
Mr. Brister
May 21, 2003

Ernest Hemingway’s Life

1 Ernest Hemingway was a sportsman, an adventurer, and one of the greatest writers of the twentieth century. Born in Oak Park Illinois in 1899 Hemingway grew up hunting, fishing, and playing games in the countryside surrounding his home. In school, he was good in sports, but as he grew older, he found out that writing was his thing.

2 After graduating high school, Hemingway embarked on a monumental and perilous adventure. He traveled to Europe in 1917, where he enlisted in the Italian Ambulance Corps during World War I. He was stationed at the front lines on the Italian-Austrian border, where he aided wounded soldiers and transported them to field hospitals. Hemingway wanted to become involved in the action so much that he once even rushed onto the battlefield to aid a comrade. He was so badly injured in the rescue that he had to be transported to the hospital himself. After recovering, a medal for valor was awarded to him by the Italian government, but for the rest of his life, he bore the scars of war.

3 In his writing, Hemingway incorporated his adventures on the Italian front into his short stories and into one of his greatest novels, A Farewell to Arms. After World War I ended, Hemingway moved to Paris where he lived and worked among other eminent artists and writers of the time. There he began writing under the tutelage of American-born author Gertrude Stein. Without using ornamental language that might detract from the essential meaning of his stories, to write she taught Hemingway. Hemingway later based his memoir, A Moveable Feast, on this period of his life. He claimed that once people have lived in Paris, it becomes a place they take with them, or as he said, “Paris is a moveable feast.”

4 Hemingway achieved celebrity status as a writer in both Europe and the United States. He did not, however, become complacent or cease to seek out new adventures in life. He was an avid sports fan, or as he called himself, a sports “aficionado,” a term that denotes an especially enthusiastic follower. Many of his stories involve horse racing, bicycling, hunting, and bullfighting. Between 1936 and 1939, he lived and worked as a journalist in Spain covering the Spanish Civil War. The novel For Whom the Bell Tolls arose from Hemingway’s experiences in that country. He spent several months on an African safari. The experience later inspired his nonfiction work, The Green Hills of Africa.

5 As Hemingway aged and became more prominent as a writer, he became more philosophical in his writing. In his most famous work, The Old Man and the Sea, for example, the protagonist faces a seemingly insurmountable challenge. His only thought, however, is “I don’t know what I will do, but I
will do something. There are a lot of things I can do.” This form of reserved stoicism is common among the heroes of Hemingway’s later stories and no doubt reflects the author’s personal beliefs, since Hemingway himself endured a tremendous amount of pain and anguish throughout his life. Despite the hardships Hemingway faced, his work exhibits a powerful belief in the strength of the human character to overcome any hardship and to maintain a sense of grace and dignity, even in the face of the most horrendous struggle. As Hemingway once wrote, “The world is a fine place, and worth the fighting for.”

Bibliography

http://www.writers/american.hemingway/index.htm

_____ 18. Which inference is supported by evidence in the report?
   a. Hemingway hated war.
   b. Hemingway was courageous.
   c. Most of Hemingway’s protagonists were based on his own life.
   d. Good novelists must experience what they write about.

_____ 19. Which is the BEST summary of Paragraph 5 of the report?
   a. Hemingway thought people should be stoic in the face of hardship.
   b. In Hemingway’s most famous work, the protagonist faces a huge challenge.
   c. All in all, Hemingway felt that life was worthwhile.
   d. Hemingway’s changing philosophy of life was apparent in his later work.

_____ 20. Read the sentence from Paragraph 1 of the report.
   “In school, he was good in sports, but as he grew older, he found out that writing was his thing.”
   Suppose the student is giving a formal presentation of the report at a conference. How should the sentence be rewritten to BEST match the overall tone of the report?
   a. In school, he was pretty strong in sports, but as he grew older, he found out that writing was what he liked.
   b. In school, he excelled in sports, but as he grew older, he realized that writing was his passion.
   c. In school, he was great in sports, but as he grew older, he knew that writing was awesome to him.
   d. In school, he succeeded in sports, but as he grew older, he felt certain that writing was his favorite thing.

_____ 21. Read this sentence from Paragraph 2 of the report.
   “After recovering, a medal for valor was awarded to him by the Italian government, but for the rest of his life, he bore the scars of war.”
   Which is the BEST revision of the sentence using only the active voice?
   a. After recovering, a medal for valor to him was awarded, by the Italian government, but he bore for the rest of his life the scars of war.
   b. After he recovered, a medal for valor was awarded to him by the Italian government, but the scars of war he bore for the rest of his life.
   c. After recovering, awarded to him by the Italian government was a medal for valor, but for the rest of his life, he bore the scars of war.
   d. After he recovered, the Italian government awarded him a medal for valor, but he bore the scars of war for the rest of his life.
22. Read this sentence from Paragraph 3 of the report.

“Without using ornamental language that might detract from the essential meaning of his stories, to write she taught Hemingway.”

What is the BEST way to rewrite the sentence to improve structure and clarity?

a. How to write, she taught Hemingway without using ornamental language that might detract from the essential meaning of his stories.

b. She taught Hemingway how, without using ornamental language that might detract from the essential meaning of his stories, to write.

c. She taught Hemingway how to write without using ornamental language that might detract from the essential meaning of his stories.

d. How to write without using ornamental language that might detract from the essential meaning of his stories, she taught Hemingway.

23. Read the sentences from the report.

“He was an avid sports fan, or as he called himself, a sports ‘aficionado,’ a term that denotes an especially enthusiastic follower. Many of his stories involve horse racing, bicycling, hunting, and bullfighting.”

Which word or phrase would provide the BEST transition between the sentences?

a. Remarkably,

b. Furthermore,

c. Regardless,

d. Consequently,

24. Suppose the writer wants to credit the information in Paragraph 4 to the author John Green on page 180 in the book Hemingway: The Man. What is the correct way to cite this source?

a. Include the source with the page number in the report’s bibliography.

b. Write a footnote reading “Hemingway: The Man” at the bottom of the page on which Paragraph 4 appears.

c. Write “(Green 180)” at the end of Paragraph 4.

d. Write “(Hemingway, 180)” at the end of Sentence 1 of Paragraph 4.

25. What research question is most thoroughly answered by the student’s report?

a. What are the most important aspects of Hemingway’s life and work?

b. How did Hemingway’s characters reflect his own life?

c. How did Hemingway use various settings to communicate his themes?

d. What adventures and hardships did Hemingway undergo?

26. Suppose the student is giving a presentation to go with the report. Which of the following graphic aids would be LEAST effective in achieving the report’s purpose?

a. a video of a critic discussing For Whom the Bell Tolls

b. an interactive map relating Hemingway’s works to various locations

c. an audio recording of Hemingway reading his work

d. a slide show of Hemingway in places around the world
Skills Questions Group 2

_____ 27. Some usage guides say the word comprise does NOT mean “to compose” or “to make up”—in other words, the parts do NOT comprise the whole. Which of the following sentences would these guides criticize for using comprise INCORRECTLY?
   a. The federal government comprises the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.
   b. The legislative branch comprises the House of Representatives and the Senate.
   c. One hundred senators comprise the United States Senate.
   d. The House of Representatives comprises 435 members.

_____ 28. Which word in the following sentence is misspelled?
   Do you agree with Willa Cather’s observation that writers aquire most of the material they use by the time they are fifteen years old?
   a. observation
   b. aquire
   c. material
   d. fifteen

_____ 29. Read the sentence.
   In 1751 Benjamin Franklin was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly, causing the beginning of his nearly 40-year career as a public official.
   Which word BEST replaces the underlined words in the sentence to create a more precise meaning?
   a. shaping
   b. initiating
   c. proposing
   d. organizing

_____ 30. Read this excerpt.
   (1) Abigail Adams was a unique individual. (2) She was well educated and had an avid interest in politics. (3) She learned how to read and write and enjoyed poems most. (4) She was extremely resourceful and assisted her husband in his political career.
   Which sentence disrupts the flow of ideas in this excerpt?
   a. Sentence 1
   b. Sentence 2
   c. Sentence 3
   d. Sentence 4
About the Lesson Tests

The Lesson Tests align with the lessons in the *Mirrors & Windows: Connecting with Literature Student Edition*. In most cases, a lesson comprises the content provided for a single literary selection, including the selection and its Before Reading and After Reading sections. The Lesson Test for a single selection generally includes twelve to twenty questions: eight to ten multiple choice, five to ten matching, and one essay. Variations on this basic lesson format include the following:

- Shorter selections, such as poems, may have fewer items and often do not have matching questions.
- If any type of Connection material is included with the selection, it is considered part of the lesson. In the case of a Literature Connection, Primary Source Connection, or Informational Text Connection, at least one question about that piece is included in the Lesson Test.
- For a Comparing Literature or other grouping, all the grouped selections and the accompanying Before and After Reading are treated as a single lesson. Approximately equal numbers of multiple-choice questions about each selection are provided in the Lesson Test. Matching questions are included for just one of the selections, while the essay question addresses all the selections in the grouping.

The title of each Lesson Test indicates what selection or selections it covers, and subheads within the test identify groups of questions that relate to specific selections. Approximately equal numbers of easy, medium, and difficult questions are included in each Lesson Test. Each question has been assigned a value of one point; you may weight different types of items as you see fit. The questions in the test are also rated according to the six levels of Bloom’s taxonomy: knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation.

Completing a Lesson Test should take students approximately thirty minutes. This estimate allows ten minutes for the multiple choice and matching questions and twenty minutes for the essay. Depending on the level of detail expected in the response to the essay question, you may allow students to refer to the text of the selection while they complete this part of the test. Answers to the questions are provided in the Answer Key at the end of the book.

Lesson Tests in the EXAMView® Assessment Suite for This Program

Each Lesson Test in this book includes a portion of the questions available in a bank created for the selection or selections. The full question bank, along with the Lesson Test as it is presented in this guide, is available in the EXAMView® Assessment Suite for this program. The EXAMView® question banks include details about the difficulty level and Bloom’s taxonomy level of each question. The question banks also list the key College and Career Readiness Standards addressed by each question. You may use the EXAMView® question banks to compile your own tests, or you may edit the EXAMView® Lesson Tests to adapt them for your unique needs.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Osage Creation Account / The Navajo Creation Myth

1. A story that explains how objects or events in the natural world resulted from the action of a supernatural force or being is called a
   A. myth.
   B. fable.
   C. ballad.
   D. legend.
   E. proverb.

2. Chronological order is the arrangement of details in order of their
   A. cause.
   B. nature.
   C. location.
   D. occurrence.
   E. importance.

3. According to “The Navajo Creation Myth,” why doesn’t bamboo have a tassel?
   A. Badger pulled it off.
   B. The wind blew it away.
   C. It got lost in the duststorm.
   D. Begochiddy threw it into a hole.
   E. The gods used it to create Earth.

4. Which of the following words is the best synonym for abode in the sentence “Their abode, though humble, was comfortable.”
   A. myth
   B. home
   C. tradition
   D. world
   E. style
5. According to “The Osage Creation Account,” why did the animals ask the elk for help?
   A. He was the biggest.
   B. He was the smartest.
   C. He appealed to them.
   D. He could solve problems.
   E. He gave them confidence.

6. Chronologically, which of the following events was the last to happen in “The Osage Creation Myth”?
   A. Plants grew.
   B. The elk rolled over.
   C. The Osage people wept.
   D. Water covered the earth.
   E. Soft earth was exposed.

7. Which of the following excerpts from “The Navajo Creation Myth” does not contain a word or phrase that indicates chronological order?
   A. “This fourth world they called Hahjeenah.”
   B. “After that five little whirlwinds were sent up . . .”
   C. “Then all the storms went below to the third world . . .”
   D. “Then the cyclones blew until they had dried the mud.”
   E. “When he reached the hole, he tried to jump onto the crust . . .”

8. Based on the information in “The Navajo Creation Myth,” which of the following phrases best describes Begochiddy?
   A. very glad
   B. very angry
   C. very excited
   D. very respected
   E. very demanding

9. Based on these selections, one can assume that both the Osage and the Navajo
   A. have the same gods.
   B. believe in four worlds.
   C. feel close to the earth and animals.
   D. have the same beliefs about creation.
   E. tell fictional stories to amuse themselves.

10. What is the main purpose of these two creation stories?
    A. to reflect
    B. to explain
    C. to analyze
    D. to entertain
    E. to persuade
Matching

for The Osage Creation Account / The Navajo Creation Myth

Choose the best definition or description for each of the following.

A. Sechai  
B. Hahjeenah  
C. Lukatso  
D. Nastoldisse  
E. Wazha’zhe

11. the Navajo fourth world  
12. the Navajo word for “bamboo”  
13. dust-devils  
14. the Navajo word for “grandfather”  
15. another name for the Osage

Essay

for The Osage Creation Account / The Navajo Creation Myth

16. In a brief essay, compare and contrast the Osage and the Navajo views of the relationship between humans and nature and how the Earth came to be. Support your response with details from the selections.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Song of the Sky Loom / Prayer to the Pacific

1. In a metaphor, the idea or image through which the subject is expressed is called the
   A. tenor.
   B. simile.
   C. theme.
   D. vehicle.
   E. symbol.

2. The purpose of repetition is to
   A. entertain the reader.
   B. compare two dissimilar things.
   C. describe or reflect on the subject.
   D. tell the audience the main idea or theme.
   E. emphasize ideas or create a musical effect.

3. In “Song of the Sky Loom,” what is the mother figure?
   A. Earth
   B. nature
   C. the sky
   D. weaving
   E. the garment

4. In which of the following sentences is the word garment used correctly?
   A. We should garment the room.
   B. The clothes were very garment.
   C. The garment clothing was theirs.
   D. The students could not garment well.
   E. His garment, though ragged, was clean.

5. Why do the children in “Song of the Sky Loom” have tired backs?
   A. They have walked far.
   B. They are restrained by the earth.
   C. They are carrying lots of presents.
   D. They have not gotten enough sleep.
   E. They have been bent over a loom for a long time.
6. In “Prayer to the Pacific,” the poet compares the creation myth to
   A. the sun.
   B. the poem.
   C. the ocean.
   D. a land of sandrock.
   E. the reader of the poem.

7. Which of the following is a metaphor?
   A. “We bring you the gifts you love.”
   B. “May the fringes be the falling rain.”
   C. “Clouds that blow across the sand are wet.”
   D. “That we may walk fittingly where birds sing.”
   E. “Wet earth on my feet / swallowing raindrops”

8. The repetition of the phrase “That we may walk fittingly” suggests what about the Tewa people?
   A. They enjoy walking.
   B. They want to fit in with other people.
   C. They put a lot of importance on staying fit.
   D. They deeply respect nature and feel close to it.
   E. They do not have other means of transportation.

9. What is the main cause for the overall effect of “Song of the Sky Loom”?
   A. repetition of single words
   B. repetition of the same vowels
   C. repetition of most of a sentence
   D. repetition of final sounds in lines
   E. repetition of initial sounds in words

10. The topic of “Prayer to the Pacific” is enhanced by
    A. the lack of punctuation.
    B. the repetition of sounds.
    C. the frequent use of metaphor.
    D. the poem’s physical appearance.
    E. the absence of a tenor in its metaphors.

Essay

*for Song of the Sky Loom / Prayer to the Pacific*

11. Both “Song of the Sky Loom” and “Prayer to the Pacific” explore the relationships between humans, nature, and the supernatural world. Compare and contrast the ways in which they do this. Do both poems seem to have the same message when it comes to these relationships? Support your response with details from the selections.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Coyote and the Earth Monster

1. Which of the following are characteristics of a trickster in Native American cultures?
   A. brave and honest
   B. powerful but kind
   C. deceitful and cruel
   D. unreliable but clever
   E. peaceful but careless

2. After hearing Titmouse’s warning, what was Coyote’s plan to deal with the monster?
   A. He would jam his mouth open with a tree trunk.
   B. He would eat the monster’s flesh once inside its belly.
   C. He would attack it with the knife he carried in his belt.
   D. He would not go to the north where the monster lived.
   E. He would lure the monster out of its cave with his humming.

3. What happens to Woodtick in the story?
   A. He gets left behind when the monster’s mouth closes.
   B. He is flattened after being pulled through the monster’s mouth.
   C. He develops a taste for blood after feasting on the monster’s blood.
   D. He is forever marked on his back by the shape of the monster’s teeth.
   E. He is grateful to Coyote and so agrees never to suck the blood of coyotes.

4. The “hundreds of other souls” Coyote encounters inside the monster are described as cadaverous. Which of the following best describes what is meant by this?
   A. The look like dead people.
   B. They are suffering greatly.
   C. They only come out at night.
   D. They are desperately hungry.
   E. They are accustomed to cave life.
5. Coyote attacks the monster’s heart, “disgorging a torrent of thick, treacly, red-hot liquid, like lava from a volcano.” Which of the following is a synonym for treacly?
A. sweet
B. syrupy
C. poisonous
D. slow moving
E. malodorous

6. What does Coyote assume about the monster?
A. that it will easily defeat him
B. that it is unable to eat dead trees
C. that it will already have been defeated
D. that he will be able to run faster than it
E. that he will be able to see it before it swallows him

7. Which element or elements of the story make it a fantasy?
A. frequent use of dialogue
B. descriptions of violent action
C. talking animals and a monster
D. static characters and a vague setting
E. an explanation of how things are the way they are

8. Which of the following literary devices often used in oral literature is not evident in this story?
A. dialogue
B. repetition
C. detailed action
D. archetypal characters
E. commentary from the narrator

9. In what way is Coyote’s interaction with the humans in this story typical of a trickster character?
A. He performs acts of bravery and courage to save them.
B. He acts only in his own interests; any help to humans is unintentional.
C. While helping them, he purposely unleashes something that will harm them.
D. He shows impatience with their complaints, but he helps them nonetheless.
E. He seeks out the monster in order to help people, but he does not attach himself to them afterward.
Matching

*for Coyote and the Earth Monster*

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. Coyote  
B. Titmouse  
C. Woman  
D. Earth Monster  
E. Woodtick

_____ 10. hides in the mountains to wait for people or animals  
_____ 11. gives a warning about the monster  
_____ 12. pulls a tree up by its roots  
_____ 13. opens and closes mouth while gasping for air  
_____ 14. alerts the hundreds of people trapped in the monster

Essay

*for Coyote and the Earth Monster*

15. Write an essay in which you examine the relationship between the humans and animals and the earth monster in this story. What might the relationship suggest about the views of the Flathead tribe concerning the place of people and animals in the world? Support your response with information from the story.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Iroquois Constitution

1. For what purpose was the Iroquois Confederacy created?
   A. to keep peace among its members
   B. to preserve their common cultural heritage
   C. to make a stronger defense against rival nations
   D. to share their resources as protection against famine
   E. to protect themselves against the coming of the White Man

2. Where do the Five Nations meet?
   A. on a different Nation’s land each time
   B. outside the borders of the Five Nations
   C. under a great tree on the Onondaga land
   D. under a great tree that is equidistant to all the nations
   E. wherever Dekanawidah decides, based on his visions

3. Which of the following is not one of the characteristics of a pledged lord outlined in the Constitution?
   A. honesty
   B. a peaceful heart
   C. bravery in battle
   D. calm deliberation
   E. concern for the well-being of others

4. The Constitution states that “any man or any nation outside the Five Nations shall . . . make known their disposition to the lords of the confederacy.” What does disposition mean?
   A. location
   B. general nature
   C. opinion on matters
   D. inclination or tendency
   E. items given as an offering
5. “The smoke of the confederate council fire shall ever ascend and pierce the sky so that other nations . . . may see the council fire of the Great Peace.” Which of the following is a synonym for *ascend*?
   A. rise
   B. burn
   C. spread
   D. darken
   E. continue

6. Why do new lords of the Five Nations have to furnish strings of shells, or *wampum*?
   A. as evidence that they are wealthy enough to be a lord
   B. as evidence that they are willing to defend the Five Nations in battle
   C. as evidence that they will live according to the rules of the Constitution
   D. as evidence that they will not betray any of the secrets of the Five Nations
   E. as evidence that they are willing to contribute new ideas to the Constitution

7. What does the Tree of Great Peace symbolize?
   A. the protection nature affords humans
   B. Native Americans’ connection to nature
   C. a signal to other nations to become allies
   D. the coming together of the Five Nations in peace
   E. the hospitality of the Onondaga in hosting the council fire

8. To open the council, Dekanawidah expresses gratitude to the other lords, to nature, and to the Great Creator. Which of the following best explains this tradition?
   A. It expresses peace toward all forms of life.
   B. It expresses the motto of the Five Nations.
   C. It marks the Onondaga as the hosts of the council.
   D. It emphasizes the interconnectedness and interdependency of life.
   E. It shows Dekanawidah to be more in tune with the natural world than the others.

9. Which of the following best describes an ideal leader in the Iroquois Confederacy?
   A. a fearless leader
   B. a cunning negotiator
   C. an infallible wiseman
   D. a servant of the people
   E. an honored defender of nature

10. The mood, or atmosphere, of this selection can best be described as
    A. cold and direct.
    B. warm and informal.
    C. caring and forgiving.
    D. tricky and confusing.
    E. somber and respectful.
Matching

for The Iroquois Constitution

Match each item with what it symbolizes.

- A. the Tree of the Great Peace
- B. an eagle
- C. smoke from the council fire
- D. wampum

11. evidence of a lord’s commitment to exercise justice in all affairs
12. the coming together of the Five Nations in peace
13. welcome to other nations to become allies
14. protection of the confederacy

Essay

for The Iroquois Constitution

15. In an essay, explain how the Iroquois Confederacy proposed to bring peace among its members. What would be difficult about bringing together five separate nations in a single government? Support your response with details from the text and logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for A Journey through Texas

1. An abridgment is a
   A. purely factual text.
   B. critique of a literary work.
   C. text that states an opinion.
   D. story in a nonfictional work.
   E. shortened version of a work.

2. What caused the travelers the greatest pleasure?
   A. learning the correct direction to go
   B. getting beans, squashes, and gourds
   C. finally returning home safe and sound
   D. making friends with the native people
   E. hearing that the people ahead had maize

3. The Native Americans cooked their food in
   A. pots.
   B. gourds.
   C. boiling oil.
   D. wooden tongs.
   E. an outdoor oven.

4. In which of the following sentences is the word feign used correctly?
   A. A feign illness can be very serious.
   B. It is feign to pretend to be sick when you feel fine.
   C. When you feign an illness, you need to be treated.
   D. If you break your leg, you feign to go to the hospital.
   E. You should not feign being sick in order to stay home.
5. Which of the following best restates the meaning of the phrase “these were the first abodes we saw that were like unto real houses”?
   A. We were the first ones to see real houses.
   B. These dwellings didn’t even look like actual houses.
   C. At first, we didn’t recognize the abodes as real houses.
   D. These were the first real houses that we saw on our trip.
   E. The abodes we saw were the first ones that weren’t imaginary.

6. Which of the following statements about a narrative is false?
   A. It is only told in fiction.
   B. It is usually told in chronological order.
   C. This selection consists of only one narrative.
   D. This selection has a narrative with a beginning and an end.
   E. None of the above

7. What is the main purpose of this selection?
   A. to persuade people to move west
   B. to criticize different groups of people
   C. to show what a good leader the author was
   D. to describe a trip and the people encountered on it
   E. to reflect on what should have been done differently

8. What is the most likely reason the Native Americans in this selection did not show grief when their relatives died of illness?
   A. They were taught not to show any emotion.
   B. They usually were enemies with their relatives.
   C. They did not believe that death was a sad event.
   D. They failed to understand that the relative was really dead.
   E. They had already grieved deeply during the relative’s illness.

9. What is the best explanation for Cabeza de Vaca’s use of the phrase “where the sun sets” instead of the word “west”?
   A. He wanted to compare his trip to a sunset.
   B. He wanted to emphasize the importance of nature.
   C. There were no names for any of the four directions at that time.
   D. It was the common way of referring to this direction at that time.
   E. It is more poetic and descriptive and he believed it would enhance his writing.

10. This travel narrative could best be described as
    A. partly fact and partly fiction.
    B. factual but somewhat biased.
    C. totally objective and unbiased.
    D. mostly opinions based on fact.
    E. totally made up and purely fiction.
Matching

for A Journey through Texas

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. besought  
B. calabashes  
C. holding parley
D. singular  
E. subsist

11. unusual; strange
12. pleaded with
13. gourds with hard shells
14. live
15. talking or conferring

Essay

for A Journey through Texas

16. In a brief essay, discuss how Cabeza de Vaca handled the cultural differences he encountered in his travels. Does he merely report things in his narrative, or does he judge them? Does he seem confused by new customs, or does he show evidence of ethnocentrism, the tendency to judge other societies by the standards of one’s own? Support your response with information from the selection.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The General History of Virginia / Of Plymouth Plantation

1. Point of view is the
   A. viewpoint of the main character.
   B. author’s opinion about the subject.
   C. clues about the main idea, or theme.
   D. narrator’s opinion about the subject.
   E. vantage point from which a story is told.

2. According to William Bradford in “Of Plymouth Plantation,” how many passengers on the *Mayflower* died?
   A. zero
   B. one
   C. five
   D. twelve
   E. twenty

   A. Powhatan
   B. Pocahontas
   C. the twelve guides
   D. John Smith’s men
   E. the Queen of Appomattoc

4. In which sentence is the word *mollify* used correctly?
   A. He tried to mollify the argument.
   B. The argument is going to mollify soon.
   C. Mollify first, argue next, and then pacify.
   D. After their argument, she tried to mollify him.
   E. She was so angry that she wanted to mollify him.

5. Which of the following words is the best antonym for *haughty* in the sentence “The queen was known for her haughty attitude”?
   A. royal
   B. proud
   C. humble
   D. positive
   E. negative
6. Who or what does John Smith blame for his group’s misfortunes on the voyage to Virginia?
   A. fate
   B. God
   C. the Council
   D. the group itself
   E. the bad weather

7. What or whom does John Smith mainly credit for his ultimate survival?
   A. fate
   B. God
   C. himself
   D. Powhatan
   E. his compass

8. Which of the following sentences has the same meaning as the phrase “they brought such plenty of their fruits and provision as no man wanted”?
   A. They brought enough food for everyone.
   B. Nobody wanted what they had brought.
   C. They brought only the things that they did not want.
   D. All of the men ate too much of the fruits and other food.
   E. They brought more fruits and provisions than we wanted.

9. Which of the following sentences is in the third-person point of view?
   A. Remember to walk the dog.
   B. We studied together for three hours.
   C. Did you get permission to come with us?
   D. I am going to meet Alex, Jamal, and Sam.
   E. Marissa spends every summer in Portugal.

10. In “The General History of Virginia,” which of the following best describes why John Smith might have chosen to switch the point of view of the account after he becomes manager of the voyage?
    A. The switch from first-person to third-person allows him to express more of his personal opinions instead of just objectively reporting the events.
    B. The switch from third-person to first-person allows him to express more of his personal opinions instead of just objectively reporting the events.
    C. The switch from first-person to third-person adds interest to the account because the reader is able to understand the events from a different perspective.
    D. The switch from first-person to third-person makes the account seem more objective; it also allows him to praise his own accomplishments without sounding vain.
    E. The switch from third-person to first-person makes the account seem more objective; it also allows him to praise his own accomplishments without sounding vain.
Matching

*for The General History of Virginia / Of Plymouth Plantation*

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. conceit  
B. doleful  
C. entreaty  
D. extremity  
E. gluttony  
F. pilfer  
G. profane

_____ 11. full of sadness  
_____ 12. an earnest request  
_____ 13. steal  
_____ 14. personal opinion  
_____ 15. blasphemous  
_____ 16. habit of eating too much  
_____ 17. state of extreme danger

Essay

*for The General History of Virginia / Of Plymouth Plantation*

18. Evaluate Smith’s and Bradford’s uses of narrative perspective and point of view in their writings. What point(s) of view do they use, and why? In an essay, discuss how these literary elements affect the reading of their work. Support your response with information from the texts.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_for To My Dear and Loving Husband_

1. A hyperbole is a
   A. deliberate exaggeration.
   B. type of emotional poem.
   C. pair of rhymed lines.
   D. poem’s overall effect.
   E. seemingly contrary statement.

2. To what does the poet compare her love in value or importance?
   A. rivers
   B. past loves
   C. the heavens
   D. gold and other riches
   E. jewels and other gifts

3. Which of the following is the best definition for _manifold_ in the sentence “Studying hard will increase your odds of doing well _manifold_.”
   A. often
   B. easily
   C. obviously
   D. many times
   E. most of the time

4. Which of the following words is the best antonym for _persevered_ in the sentence “When times were hard, they persevered”?
   A. quit
   B. suffered
   C. excelled
   D. persisted
   E. succeeded

5. Who is “thee” in this poem?
   A. God
   B. the reader
   C. fellow women
   D. the speaker’s husband
   E. the poet’s secret lover
6. Which fact about Anne Bradstreet is most evident in this poem?
   A. She had a hard life.
   B. She loved her husband.
   C. She lived in the United States.
   D. She did not expect to live long.
   E. She did not think women should be modest.

7. Which of the following lines from the poem contains a paradox?
   A. “Compare with me, ye women, if you can.”
   B. “I prize thy love more than whole mines of gold”
   C. “My love is such that rivers cannot quench,”
   D. “The heavens reward thee manifold, I pray.”
   E. “That when we live no more, we may live ever.”

8. Why does Bradstreet use hyperbole in this poem?
   A. to make the poem more real
   B. to seem realistic and believable
   C. to convey the intensity of her love
   D. to suggest the contrary nature of love
   E. to make the reader question a common idea

9. Based on the rhymes used in this poem, which of the following words most likely had a different pronunciation at Bradstreet’s time?
   A. thee
   B. doth
   C. hold
   D. pray
   E. persevere

Essay

for To My Dear and Loving Husband

10. Based on what you know about Puritan values, evaluate whether or not this poem is in keeping with them. What criticisms might the Puritan church have toward this poem and its author? Support your response with details from the selection.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Huswifery

1. An extended metaphor is a
   A. long list of details about a subject.
   B. comparison that uses the words like or as.
   C. description that is obviously exaggerated.
   D. comparison of two or more things that are extremely dissimilar.
   E. point-by-point presentation of one thing as though it were another.

2. What color or colors are to be used in the clothing?
   A. “all”
   B. “pink”
   C. “fine”
   D. “heavenly”
   E. “varnished”

3. Which of the following is a synonym for affections in the line, “Make mine Affections Thy Swift Flyers neat”?
   A. love
   B. skills
   C. feelings
   D. fondness
   E. attachment

4. Which of the following is an antonym for varnished in the sentence, “We told a varnished version of the truth”?
   A. plain
   B. biased
   C. colorful
   D. detailed
   E. imaginative

5. Which of the following is most characteristic of the plain style of writing?
   A. many details
   B. common ideas
   C. simple sentences
   D. short overall length
   E. old-fashioned words
6. The “Distaff,” “Flyers,” “Spool,” and “Reel” are all related to
   A. “my Soul.”
   B. “Thy Holy Word.”
   C. “mine Affections.”
   D. “my conversation.”
   E. “Thy Spinning Wheel.”

7. Which of the following lines is not an example of plain style?
   A. “My ways with glory and Thee glorify.”
   B. “Thine Ordinances make my Fulling Mills.”
   C. “Then mine apparel shall display before Ye”
   D. “Affections, Judgment, Conscience, Memory, “
   E. “All pinked with Varnished Flowers of Paradise.”

8. What about Edward Taylor is most relevant to this poem?
   A. He was both a physician and a minister.
   B. He was well educated, having attended Harvard.
   C. He experienced the many challenges of frontier life.
   D. He emigrated to New England because of his strong religious beliefs.
   E. He was a penitent sinner who considered himself unworthy of receiving God’s grace.

9. Why might Taylor have decided to title the poem “Huswifery”?
   A. He wanted to sound more poetic by using an unusual word.
   B. The poem has a plain style and a simple title helps to accent it.
   C. The poem uses the chores of a housewife in an extended metaphor.
   D. He wanted to make the reader wonder about the reason for the title.
   E. The poem emphasizes the contrast between huswifery and the main idea.

10. Taking into account the entire poem, what is meant by the last line, “That I am Clothed in Holy robes for glory”?
    A. In this way, I will be made holy.
    B. That I am dressed by God for honor.
    C. Let my apparel gain me entrance into heaven.
    D. So I am a good enough person to glorify God.
    E. Then I will be clothed splendidly to bring me glory.

Essay

for Huswifery

11. Write a critical essay in which you evaluate whether the speaker in “Huswifery” is only glorifying God, or if he is actually glorifying himself, or both. Explain your answer with evidence from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God

1. An analogy is a
   A. literary technique of repeating a grammatical structure.
   B. reuse of sound, word, phrase, or sentence for emphasis.
   C. theme or basic character type that recurs throughout literature.
   D. rhetorical device based on using powerful emotional language to persuade.
   E. comparison of two things that are alike in some ways but otherwise different.

2. The wickedness of sinners makes them
   A. heavy as lead.
   B. stiff as a board.
   C. friends of Satan.
   D. unaware of their other sins.
   E. as trustworthy as a group of snakes.

3. According to Edwards, what is the only reason the members of his congregation have not gone to hell?
   A. the times
   B. God’s hand
   C. their prayers
   D. their good intentions
   E. his influence as their pastor

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   The house was so __________, she found it to be loathsome.
   A. dirty
   B. large
   C. small
   D. modern
   E. expensive
5. Which word is the best antonym for *induce* in the following sentence?

Despite Ms. Garcia’s efforts to induce her students, she was not successful.

- A. incense
- B. contrive
- C. persuade
- D. constitute
- E. discourage

6. Which pair of words could complete the following sentence?

The dog was very ____________, and would bark only when provoked.

- A. old
- B. sick
- C. calm
- D. mean
- E. disobedient

7. Which of the following statements about the analogies in this sermon is true?

- A. They use repetition of phrases and sentences.
- B. They tend to show how human beings are similar to God.
- C. They are intended to make the sermon sound like a poem.
- D. They often compare an abstract idea or trait with a concrete thing.
- E. They get their strength from being biblical or somewhat religious in nature.

8. All of the following contribute to the effect of this selection *except for*

- A. the analogies.
- B. the violent images.
- C. the powerful language.
- D. the frequent repetitions.
- E. the use of biblical terms.

9. Which of the following lines from the sermon does not fit in with its overall *theme*, or message?

- A. “... the creation groans with you; the creature is made subject to the bondage of your corruption, not willingly; ...”
- B. “God’s creatures are good, and were made for men to serve God with, and do not willingly subserve to any other purpose ...”
- C. “There are black clouds of God’s wrath now hanging directly over your heads, full of the dreadful storm ...”
- D. “... it is nothing but His pleasure that keeps you from being this moment swallowed up in everlasting destruction.”
- E. “... it is a great furnace of wrath, a wide and bottomless pit, full of the fire of wrath ...”
10. Which two words from the title tell the most about the mood, or atmosphere, of this sermon?
A. “Angry” and “God”
B. “Hands” and “God”
C. “Hands” and “Angry”
D. “Sinners” and “Angry”
E. “Sinners” and “Hands”

Matching

_for Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God_

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. abhor
B. ascribe
C. avail
D. constitution
E. incense

11. physical makeup of a person
12. shrink from in disgust
13. be of use or advantage
14. assign; attribute
15. make very angry

Essay

_for Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God_

16. In an essay, discuss the purpose and meaning behind the rhetorical and literary devices that Edwards uses in his sermon. Why did he choose to use these? Support your response with details from the selection.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African, Written by Himself

1. What purpose did Equiano have in writing his narrative?
   A. He wanted to invent a new persona for himself.
   B. He wanted to record his family history for his descendants.
   C. He hoped to sell enough copies of his story to buy his freedom.
   D. He wanted to reveal the truth about slavery to the British public.
   E. He wanted to become famous in order to win a seat in Parliament.

2. The anecdote about the man who goes fishing
   A. shows that some slave masters were capable of being kind.
   B. demonstrates the lack of recourse that slaves in the West Indies had.
   C. shows that slaves were often given ways to make their own money.
   D. compares the worth of a slave in the West Indies to the worth of fifteen fish.
   E. describes the only leisure activity in which slaves were allowed to participate.

3. What is Equiano’s main point regarding the brutality of slavery?
   A. The life of a negro is worth fifteen pounds sterling.
   B. It degrades the humanity of both the slave and the slave-owner.
   C. It separates husbands from their wives and children from their parents.
   D. Slaves cannot seek justice from wrongs committed against them by their masters.
   E. It takes a rare individual to stand up to the societal norm of slavery and denounce it.

4. Equiano asks, “Is not this one of the many acts of the islands which call loudly for redress?” What does the word *redress* mean?
   A. formal attire
   B. a sense of purpose
   C. remedy of a wrong
   D. thorough examination
   E. monetary compensation
5. Of the slave-owners, Equiano states, “. . . had the pursuits of those men been different, they might have been as generous, as tender-hearted and just, as they are unfeeling, rapacious and cruel.” Which of the following words is a synonym for rapacious?
A. evil
B. vulgar
C. violent
D. greedy
E. widespread

6. After talking with the Creole man about his fishing, Equiano states, “I could not help feeling the just cause Moses had in redressing his brother against the Egyptian.” Why is this allusion appropriate to the situation?
A. The Creole man’s parents were originally taken from Egypt.
B. It shows that Equiano is a Christian, which would appeal to his audience.
C. Equiano supports an overthrow of the slave-owners, even if it requires violence.
D. The theft of the man’s fish is similar to a story from the Bible about Moses’s brother.
E. The Hebrews (Jews) were enslaved in Egypt just as the Africans were enslaved in the West Indies.

7. What point does Equiano make when he says, “Are slaves more useful by being thus humbled to the condition of brutes, than they would be if suffered to enjoy the privileges of men?”
A. It is safer for the slave-owners to treat their slaves like animals and deprive them of education.
B. The slave-owners would be well served to practice even a portion of the humility that the slaves do.
C. Slave-owners could get more value from the slaves if they fed them better and did not injure them.
D. Slaves would contribute more toward society if they were free than if they were to remain enslaved.
E. Slaves have earned the privileges of free men through their hard work; slave-owners should now compensate them.

8. Irony is the difference between appearance and reality—in other words, what seems to be and what really is. What is ironic about Equiano’s master being shocked at the way people would buy and sell slaves by the pound?
A. He buys and sells livestock by the pound.
B. He used to buy and sell slaves that way, until he met Equiano.
C. The price for “by the lump” is nearly the same as by the pound.
D. His preference for buying them “by the lump” is still very wrong.
E. He recognizes that this practice is wrong, but is unwilling to do anything to change it.
Matching

*for The Interesting Narrative of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African, Written by Himself*

*Match the phrase from the selection with the literary device it represents.*

A. “... it corrupts the milk of human kindness and turns it into gall.”

B. “Surely this traffic cannot be good, which spreads like a pestilence, and taints what it touches!”

C. “you assert that... their minds are such a barren soil or moor, that culture would be lost on them...”

D. “You stupify them with stripes...”

E. “And are ye not struck with shame and mortification, to see the partakers of your nature reduced so low?”

____  9. simile

____  10. alliteration

____  11. allusion

____  12. rhetorical question

____  13. metaphor

Essay

*for The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African, Written by Himself*

14. In a brief essay, evaluate the argument Equiano makes to his largely white audience about the immorality and dangers of slavery. How might his argument have been received? Which points are particular strong? Support your response with details from the selection.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. In “On Being Brought from Africa to America,” what does the speaker say mercy did for her?
   A. made her an angel
   B. left her in moral darkness
   C. introduced her to Christian salvation
   D. made her realize she was a descendant of Cain
   E. made her look with scorn upon others of her race

2. In “To S. M., a Young African Painter, on Seeing His Works,” the lines, “That splendid city, crowned with endless day, / Whose twice six gates on radiant hinges ring:” are an example of what literary device?
   A. allusion
   B. metaphor
   C. hyperbole
   D. assonance
   E. onomatopoeia

3. Which of the following is a synonym for ardent in the line, “On deathless glories fix thine ardent view”?
   A. keen
   B. bleak
   C. steady
   D. sorrowful
   E. enthusiastic

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   She was so __________ in school that her teacher called her seraphic.
   A. loud
   B. angelic
   C. insulting
   D. offensive
   E. interested
5. What seems to be Wheatley’s purpose in “On Being Brought from Africa to America”?
A. to distance herself from the paganism of Africa
B. to criticize those who associate Africans with Cain
C. to remind white Christians that Africans can also be good Christians
D. to admit how spiritually lost she had been prior to being brought to America
E. to declare that Africans are valuable to society once they have been converted

6. In “To S. M., a Young African Painter, on Seeing His Works” what is the speaker’s underlying assumption about inspiration?
A. that artists find inspiration from a muse
B. that it is divinely given and cannot be forced
C. that it pales in comparison to the inspiration of Heaven
D. that it will not be necessary once they die and go to Heaven
E. that only the truly great artists have really experienced inspiration

7. In “To S. M., a Young African Painter, on Seeing His Works,” which line best answers why the speaker says that in Heaven they will no more hear tales of Damon and Aurora?
A. “Elate thy soul, and raise they wishful eyes.”
B. “For nobler themes demand a nobler strain,”
C. “There shall thy tongue in heavenly / murmurs flow,”
D. “... the solemn gloom of night / Now seals the fair creation from my sight”
E. “Still may the painter’s and the poet’s fire / to aid thy pencil, and thy verse conspire!”

8. In “To S. M., a Young African Painter, on Seeing His Works” what are the “deathless glories” upon which S. M. should fix his “ardent view”?
A. the rewards of Heaven
B. the enduring works of art
C. inspirational stories from mythology
D. the virtues of being a devoted Christian
E. the things he can purchase with the sale of the art

**Essay**

*for On Being Brought from Africa to America / To S. M., a Young African Painter*

9. In a brief essay, describe what one can learn about the life of Phillis Wheatley based on these two poems.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The ideals of Neoclassicism include respect for all of the following except
   A. tradition.
   B. authority.
   C. religion and faith.
   D. reason and order.
   E. moderation and simplicity.

2. An autobiography is a
   A. fictional story about cars.
   B. nonfictional text about cars.
   C. list of dates and facts about a person.
   D. story of a person’s life written by that person.
   E. story of a person’s life written by another person.

3. Why did Benjamin Franklin decide to write his paper anonymously?
   A. He didn’t want to lose his job carrying and selling the papers.
   B. He was forbidden to write anything by “Order of the House.”
   C. It was illegal at that time for young people’s writing to be published.
   D. He thought his brother would object to printing anything he had written.
   E. He knew his brother was jealous of his talents and would not print his writing.

4. What did the Franklins do to get around the order banning James from printing the New England Courant?
   A. They moved to another city.
   B. They changed the name of the paper.
   C. They went to court to get the order revoked.
   D. They printed the paper under Benjamin Franklin’s name.
   E. They changed the publication from a paper to a magazine.
5. Which of the following words is the best synonym for *ingenious* in the sentence “That idea is ingenious”?
   A. creative
   B. sensible
   C. ridiculous
   D. confusing
   E. humorous

6. Which of the following words is the best antonym for *admonishing* in the sentence “They contented themselves with admonishing me”?
   A. scolding
   B. praising
   C. evading
   D. consulting
   E. reminding

7. Which of the following sentences has the same meaning as the phrase “...I made bold to give our Rulers some Rubs...” from “The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin”?
   A. I stole some office supplies.
   B. I dared to criticize our leaders.
   C. Our bosses said that I needed to become bolder.
   D. I became bold enough to make contact with the rulers.
   E. Our leaders were physically injured because of my actions.

8. What seems contrary about the aphorisms in “Poor Richard’s Almanack,” given what you know about the character of Poor Richard?
   A. The aphorisms sound as if they are from an earlier time.
   B. A wise man would not likely be concerned with such matters.
   C. A female is more likely to have come up with these statements.
   D. The sayings seem to have been written by many different people.
   E. For a simple man, he was able to come up with very witty sayings.

9. Which of the following is an aphorism?
   A. Happy Birthday!
   B. Thou shalt not steal.
   C. Try to get a good night’s rest.
   D. You have the right to remain silent.
   E. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

10. How did working together at the newspaper affect the relationship between Benjamin Franklin and his brother?
    A. It caused many disagreements, but also led them to respect one another.
    B. It caused many arguments over the years and ultimately tore them apart.
    C. It caused them to feel jealous and deeply resentful of each other’s talents.
    D. It led them to realize that they were much more similar than they thought.
    E. It led them to realize that they got along better as coworkers than as brothers.
Matching

*Match each aphorism with its meaning.*

**for Poor Richard’s Almanack**

A. He that lieth down with dogs shall rise up with fleas.
B. Tart words make no friends; spoonful of honey will catch more flies than a gallon of vinegar.
C. He that falls in love with himself shall have no rivals.
D. If a man could have half his wishes, he would double his troubles.
E. If you will not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.
F. He that is of the opinion that money will do every thing may well be suspected of doing everything for money.
G. A penny saved is a penny earned.
H. A truly great man will neither trample on a worm nor sneak to an emperor.

___ 11. If you act foolishly, you will get painful reminders of your foolishness.
___ 12. The value of money increases when it is not spent.
___ 13. Narcissism will drive away potential admirers.
___ 14. Be careful with whom you associate.
___ 15. Money is not all-powerful; thinking so might make others question your motives.
___ 16. Sometimes getting what you want can be a bad thing.
___ 17. Those of good character do not take advantage of the weak or lower their morals for the powerful.
___ 18. Kindness is more effective than harshness.

Essay

**for The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin / Poor Richard’s Almanack**

19. In his autobiography, Benjamin Franklin often uses the perspective he has gained as an older man to comment on how he acted and thought when he was a younger man. In a short essay, discuss how those observations affect the reader’s understanding of the autobiography. How would it read differently if it were a journal written at the time the events happened? Support your response with details from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Speech in the Virginia Convention

1. In this speech, Patrick Henry urges the colonists
   A. to fight for their freedom from England.
   B. to use peaceful means to deal with England.
   C. to accept the deal that England has offered them.
   D. not to take any extreme measures against England.
   E. None of the above

2. What does Henry say he wants if he cannot have liberty?
   A. war
   B. death
   C. power
   D. money
   E. patriotism

3. In which of the following sentences is the word *insidious* used correctly?
   A. She is very open, honest, and insidious.
   B. The cat slept in the insidious spot of sun.
   C. Our homework assignment was insidious.
   D. He was rewarded for his insidious trading.
   E. The villain in the story has an insidious nature.

4. Which of the following is an antonym for *effectual* in the sentence “Their efforts proved to be effectual”?
   A. useless
   B. unskilled
   C. infrequent
   D. successful
   E. productive

5. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   They tried to _____ the disaster.
   A. avert
   B. submit
   C. inviolate
   D. subjugate
   E. remonstrate
6. When Henry says “Our chains are forged,” the word *chains* refers to
   A. slavery.
   B. supports.
   C. literal chains.
   D. weapons for battle.
   E. the colonists’ connection to each other.

7. Which of the following best captures the meaning of the sentence, “I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience”?
   A. I need more to guide me than just my past experience.
   B. The only way to judge the future is to examine the past.
   C. I am experienced, and therefore I will make the best leader.
   D. Memories of my past experiences are the only thing that keeps me going.
   E. The past has no bearing on the future, we have only the experiences of today.

8. Which of the following is most likely to be a rhetorical question?
   A. How are you feeling?
   B. Beautiful day, isn’t it?
   C. Do you think I’m wrong?
   D. Am I speaking a foreign language?
   E. What would you like for your birthday?

9. Based on this speech, how does Henry seem to feel about the concept of hope?
   A. It is a waste of time to entertain hopeful thoughts.
   B. The most important thing is never to lose hope for peace.
   C. If action is taken too quickly, it can lead to a loss of hope.
   D. It is sometimes necessary to abandon hope and take action instead.
   E. Hope and peace are the pillars around which all men should build their lives.

10. Henry most likely chose to include rhetorical questions in his speech to
    A. persuade the colonists that peace was the best option.
    B. confuse the audience that had assembled to hear his speech.
    C. force the colonists to realize that war was the only option left.
    D. find out how the colonists really felt about the future of America.
    E. find out if the majority of people would support a war against England.
Matching

*for Speech in the Virginia Convention*

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. formidable  
B. inestimable  
C. martial  
D. subjugation  
E. submission

11. enslavement  
12. overwhelming  
13. too great to be measured  
14. act of yielding  
15. warlike

Essay

*for Speech in the Virginia Convention*

16. Do you agree with the point of view that Henry presents in this speech? Do you think the colonists could have handled their problems with England in another manner? Why or why not? Support your response with details from the text, making sure to cite specific parts of the speech that you agree or disagree with.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Common Sense / The Crisis, No. 1

1. An argument is a form of
   A. narration.
   B. reflection.
   C. persuasion.
   D. description.
   E. explanation.

2. The emotional attitude toward the reader or subject implied by a literary work is called the
   A. tone.
   B. mood.
   C. theme.
   D. point of view.
   E. characterization.

3. In “Common Sense,” Paine says that his argument consists of
   A. “prejudice and prepossession.”
   B. “an appeal by the king of England.”
   C. “controversy and different motives.”
   D. “disquietudes of the desperate and discontented.”
   E. “simple facts, plain arguments, and common sense.”

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   The police officer was _________ when she was divested of her badge.
   A. proud
   B. effectual
   C. fortunate
   D. powerful
   E. devastated
5. In which sentence is the word *precarious* used correctly?
   A. My puppy is playful and precarious.
   B. Would you prefer to be precarious or intelligent?
   C. The Spanish test we had yesterday was precarious.
   D. On thin ice in the middle of the lake, he was in a precarious situation.
   E. Now that I have a job and a place to live, my future feels much more precarious.

6. Based on its use in “The Crisis, No. 1,” what is another way of saying “What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly”?
   A. It pays to buy quality.
   B. Everybody loves a bargain.
   C. Whatever it costs, it’s worth it.
   D. We don’t value things we get too easily.
   E. Cheap things don’t have much substance.

7. In “The Crisis, No. 1,” what does Paine say is the main purpose or advantage of panic?
   A. It makes a person feel alive.
   B. It provides good life experience.
   C. It reveals sincerity and hypocrisy.
   D. It teaches us how to deal with crises.
   E. It gives men the chance to become heroes.

8. Which of the following is part of Paine’s argument in “Common Sense”?
   A. “. . . what relief can Britain give?”
   B. “A government of our own is our natural right . . .”
   C. “Men of all ranks have embarked in the controversy . . .”
   D. “. . . he will divest himself of prejudice and prepossession . . .”
   E. “Volumes have been written on the subject of the struggle . . .”

9. In “The Crisis, No. 1,” what does Paine mean by “summer soldier” and “sunshine patriot”?
   A. people who are successful
   B. people who go south in the winter
   C. people who like hot, sunny weather
   D. people who volunteer during their spare time
   E. people who participate only during good times
10. In “The Crisis, No. 1,” what do you think is the main reason Paine indicates that God is on the side of the colonists?
A. to show that he is a religious man
B. to make the British seem like Satan
C. to make readers feel more confident
D. to convince the President to declare war
E. to convince Americans it is not wrong to fight

Matching

for Common Sense / The Crisis, No. 1

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. ague  D. infidel
B. apparition  E. touchstone
C. ineffectual

11. ghost, specter, or phantom
12. used to determine genuineness
13. person who does not accept a particular belief
14. chill; fit of shivering
15. inadequate

Essay

for Common Sense / The Crisis, No. 1

16. In a brief essay, state Paine’s reasons for fighting for independence in “The Crisis, No. 1” and explain how he supports his reasons. Additionally, discuss whether Paine’s arguments would be persuasive to a modern audience. Support your response with details from the selection.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Declaration of Independence / Bill of Rights

1. Which of the following statements about a thesis is false?
   A. It is the main idea.
   B. It is first presented.
   C. It is later supported.
   D. It is found in fiction.
   E. It is found in nonfiction.

2. Parallelism is a rhetorical technique in which a writer
   A. compares unlike things.
   B. asks the reader questions.
   C. emphasizes the main idea.
   D. repeats the same initial sound in words.
   E. expresses ideas in the same grammatical form.

3. Amendment 1 provides for all of the following rights except
   A. freedom of religion.
   B. freedom of speech.
   C. freedom of the press.
   D. the right to bear arms.
   E. the right to assemble peaceably.

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Part of the nature of dreams is that they are ____________.
   A. evincing
   B. transient
   C. usurped
   D. estimable
   E. magnanimous

5. Which of the following words is the best synonym for redress in the sentence “After the kids vandalized his store, the owner hoped to receive redress”?
   A. pity
   B. relief
   C. assistance
   D. vengeance
   E. compensation
6. In the parallel statements beginning with “He has refused. . . . He has forbidden. . . .,” who is the he?
   A. God
   B. King George III
   C. Thomas Jefferson
   D. George Washington
   E. Americans, in general

7. What is the thesis of the Declaration of Independence?
   A. “a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation”
   B. “all men are created equal”
   C. “Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed”
   D. “That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES”
   E. “we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor”

8. Why might Jefferson have chosen to write the entire first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence as one sentence?
   A. to include all the thesis statements
   B. to provide parallelism for emphasis
   C. to prove what a good writer he was
   D. to set the stage and immerse the reader
   E. to show how complicated the document is

9. Most surprising about the writing of the Declaration of Independence is that it was written
   A. in a few days.
   B. during the 1700s.
   C. by Thomas Jefferson.
   D. with much parallelism.
   E. before the Bill of Rights.

10. What is the main effect of the frequent use of parallelism in the Declaration of Independence?
    A. It makes the argument seem to be well supported.
    B. It soothes the reader with all the repeated phrases.
    C. It emphasizes and strengthens the ideas presented.
    D. It makes the thesis clearer and easier to understand.
    E. It impresses the audience with the intelligence of the author.

Essay

11. Which amendments in the Bill of Rights have the same or a similar meaning today as they did when they were first written? Which amendments seem to have been applicable to that time but not so much to modern American society? Explain your answers.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Letter to John Adams

1. Why has it taken Abigail so long to write the letter?
   A. She was sick for ten days.
   B. The family had to evacuate Boston.
   C. She was angry that the government did not secure Boston.
   D. She was seized by a “lethargy” that prevented her from writing.
   E. The cost of basic services has risen dramatically and there is no money for stamps.

2. In her letter, Abigail Adams states that the government needs more
   A. time.
   B. stability.
   C. structure.
   D. good leaders.
   E. financial support.

3. In her letter, Abigail Adams scolds her husband for
   A. being gone so long.
   B. not giving women more rights.
   C. not securing Boston from invasion.
   D. not being around to help raise his children.
   E. proclaiming his importance in the founding of the nation.

4. What is the definition of *acquiesce* in the phrase, “thus I acquiesce in a painful separation”?
   A. to survive
   B. to give in to
   C. to wallow in
   D. to suffer from
   E. to triumph over
5. Which phrase best completes the following sentence?

Although they usually ____________, this time the burglaries seemed to be arbitrary.
A. follow a pattern
B. occur at random
C. don’t happen often
D. happen everywhere
E. only happen far away

6. Why, in writing to her husband, does Abigail Adams “suppress every wish and silence every murmur” about the difficulties of his having been gone for so long?
A. She understands his important duty to the country.
B. She doesn’t want him to think her a “weak female.”
C. He had previously chastised her for complaining about his absence.
D. She fears it would lead to an argument about their respective duties.
E. She doesn’t mind the separation because it gives her time to pursue her own interests.

7. In what respect does Adams find her husband not to be “very generous”?
A. He has not written to her for at least ten days.
B. He insists on maintaining men’s power over women.
C. He refuses to discuss government issues with his wife.
D. He has left the care of the children and household to Abigail.
E. He has not proclaimed the importance of the new nation to “foreign powers.”

8. Of what danger does Adams warn her husband?
A. that power without reason is liable to break
B. that not seeing his children could cause them harm
C. that women will overthrow men’s power if new laws are not enacted
D. that remaining in Boston is not safe since it is not secured from foreign invasion
E. that foreign nations will not acknowledge the United States if he does not proclaim their power

9. What does Adams mean when she writes, “Whilst the building is in flame, they tremble at the expense of water to quench it”?
A. For lack of money, the government is hindered in doing what it needs to do.
B. After the devastation of Boston, the government is now bankrupt and does not know what to do next.
C. The government is occupied in minor details while certain areas require serious and immediate attention.
D. The government is looking beyond the immediate problems to see what troubles await them in the future.
E. The government declares that the citizens are responsible for securing their own community and taking care of local issues.
Matching

for Letter to John Adams

Match the following phrases from the letter with their meanings.

A. “‘For if our country perishes, it is as impossible to save an individual as to preserve one of the fingers of a mortified hand.’”
B. “...power and liberty are like heat and moisture; where they are well mixed everything prospers; where they are single, they are destructive.”
C. “A people may let a king fall, yet still remain a people, but if a king lets his people slip from him, he is no longer a king.”
D. “Charm by accepting, by submitting sway / Yet have our humor most when we obey.”
E. “Engaged in a corrupted state / Wrestling with vice and faction.”

10. Busy working against sin, lack of ethics, and infighting.
11. A ruler requires subjects to rule over, but a people can govern themselves without an absolute ruler.
12. Together they are beneficial, but alone they can be dangerous.
13. If the whole nation is destroyed, a single person has not much hope of surviving.
14. Women exercise power in ways that men often do not recognize, even while under the influence of that power.

Essay

for Letter to John Adams

15. How do you think John Adams would have responded to this letter? Which parts of it would he have agreed with and which parts would he have disagreed with? Why? Support your response, making sure to cite specific details from the letter.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Letters from an American Farmer

1. How does Crèvecoeur think Englishmen will react upon seeing the American nation?
   A. with envy for its natural resources
   B. with scorn for its lack of development
   C. with fear of its wide-open and unexplored spaces
   D. with joy that it is entirely unlike the European countries
   E. with pride for how the English settlers have shaped the country

2. What does Crèvecoeur say is the one difficulty in assessing the new land?
   A. There are not very many good roads to get from town to town.
   B. The country is too large for the average person to travel across.
   C. The citizens are not accustomed to being evaluated and judged.
   D. It is too different from countries in Europe to make a good comparison.
   E. No major cities have been established yet, so there are only small clusters of population.

3. Crèvecoeur says the eastern provinces of America are different from the rest of the country in that they
   A. do not have “among them an esquire.”
   B. are filled with “fair cities” and “substantial villages.”
   C. are inhabited by a “promiscuous breed” of people.
   D. possess a “pleasing uniformity of decent competence.”
   E. are inhabited by the “unmixed descendants of Englishmen.”

4. Which of the following is an antonym for indigence in the sentence, “The farm workers lived in indigence”?
   A. filth
   B. wealth
   C. poverty
   D. happiness
   E. desperation
5. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   His ________ in reading out loud indicated to us that he was unlettered.
   A. pride
   B. sadness
   C. difficulty
   D. excitement
   E. proficiency

6. Why does Crèvecoeur applaud the lack of castles and mansions in America?
   A. It suggests equality among the citizens.
   B. In Europe, these structures were built using slave labor.
   C. Castles suggest a monarchy, whereas America is a democracy.
   D. In his view, simple homes are more attractive than fancy castles and mansions.
   E. The citizens have used more economical and innovative ways to build their homes.

7. Based on this selection, how does Crèvecoeur seem to feel about European society?
   A. He resents the disparity between the rich and poor in Europe.
   B. He believes European society has nothing to offer the new nation.
   C. He believes the colonists were wise to discard European traditions.
   D. Although he admires the new nation, he is more comfortable in European society.
   E. He believes that only Europeans could have built a nation as admirable as America.

8. How does Crèvecoeur’s characterization of American government compare to his characterization of European government?
   A. American government is straightforward, whereas European government is complex.
   B. American government is weak and variable, whereas European government is strong and uniform.
   C. American government is virtually unnoticeable, whereas European government is firmly established.
   D. American government is mild and equitable, whereas European government is dictatorial and unequal.
   E. American government is prone to vigilantism, whereas European government is ruled primarily by a central authority.

9. Why does Crèvecoeur emphasize that he is writing as an “American farmer”?
   A. He is ashamed of his French heritage.
   B. Farming is Crèvecoeur’s primary occupation.
   C. He feels his readers will take him seriously if he says he is a farmer.
   D. He had plans to become a farmer, but the war made it difficult for him.
   E. Most Americans were farmers at that time—it was considered an honorable profession.
Matching

for Letters from an American Farmer

Match each of the following phrases with the literary device it represents.

A. “Here are no aristocratical families, no courts, no kings, no bishops, no ecclesiastical dominion . . .”
B. “. . . united by the silken bands of mild government . . .”
C. “There he sees a parson as simple as his flock . . .”
D. “… they too enter for a great share in the pleasing perspective displayed in these thirteen provinces.”
E. “We are all animated with the spirit of an industry which is unfettered and unrestrained, because each person works for himself.”

10. metaphor
11. alliteration
12. parallelism
13. hyperbole
14. simile

Essay

for Letters from an American Farmer

15. In a single paragraph, evaluate Crèvecoeur’s use of exaggeration in this excerpt. Does exaggeration make his arguments more or less convincing? Use examples from the essay to support your answer.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Thanatopsis

1. Blank verse is
   A. rhymed iambic dimeter.
   B. rhymed dactylic trimeter.
   C. unrhymed iambic pentameter.
   D. unrhymed trochaic tetrameter.
   E. poetry with neither rhyme nor regular meter.

2. Which statement about iambic pentameter is true?
   A. There are six feet in a line, and the first syllables are stressed.
   B. There are two feet in a line, and the first syllables are stressed.
   C. There are four feet in a line, and the first syllables are stressed.
   D. There are five feet in a line, and the second syllables are stressed.
   E. There are three feet in a line, and the second syllables are stressed.

3. Which of the following is an antonym for *insensible* in the sentence, “He splashed in the icy water, seemingly insensible”?
   A. lost
   B. aware
   C. ecstatic
   D. sensitive
   E. comfortable

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   She did not feel like laughing and having fun because she was in a _______ mood.
   A. hoary
   B. lapsed
   C. pensive
   D. venerable
   E. patriarchal
5. Who or what is the “she” referred to near the beginning of the poem?
   A. nature
   B. poetry
   C. the reader
   D. the narrator’s lover
   E. an unknown woman

6. To what is death compared near the end of the poem?
   A. sleep
   B. dreams
   C. drapery
   D. a dungeon
   E. a quarry-slave

7. Which of the following lines is in the most regular iambic pentameter?
   A. “Of the last bitter hour come like a blight”
   B. “Earth and her waters, and the depths of air”
   C. “To Nature’s teachings, while from all around”
   D. “Comes a still voice—Yet a few days, and thee”
   E. “Make thee to shudder, and grow sick at heart,—”

8. Which of the following is **not** an elaboration of “All that breathe / Will share thy destiny”?
   A. “the solemn brood of care / Plod on”
   B. “The gay will laugh / When thou art gone”
   C. “In their last sleep—the dead reign there alone”
   D. “and each one as before will chase / His favorite phantom”
   E. “yet all these shall leave / Their mirth and their employments”

9. In lines 8–29, death is viewed as
   A. sad.
   B. bitter.
   C. cold and pale.
   D. right and natural.
   E. insensible and rude.

10. What effect does the meter of the poem produce, as related to its subject?
    A. It seems less like a poem.
    B. It is soothing in its regularity.
    C. It stresses the beauty of nature.
    D. It jars the reader into taking action.
    E. It produces distance from the subject.
Matching

for Thanatopsis

Choose the best definition for each of the following words.

A. blight   F. lapse
B. clod   G. patriarch
C. communion   H. sepulcher
D. hoary   I. pensive
E. insensible

11. act of sharing thoughts and actions
12. father; ruler; founder
13. lump; often of earth or clay
14. vault for burial
15. lacking sensation; unaware
16. discontinuation; passing away
17. having white or gray hair
18. anything that destroys or prevents growth
19. expressing deep thoughtfulness

Essay

for Thanatopsis

20. In a brief essay, describe how Bryant addresses possible fears about death. Evaluate how effective you think he is in comforting the reader. Support your response with details from the poem.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Old Ironsides

1. Meter is determined by
   A. the metric feet in a stanza.
   B. the rhyme scheme of a poem.
   C. the number of lines in a poem.
   D. the presence or absence of rhyme.
   E. the number of stresses in each line.

2. The speaker thinks it would be most fitting for Old Ironsides to
   A. sail.
   B. sink.
   C. be destroyed.
   D. return to battle.
   E. be hit by lightning.

3. In which of the following sentences is the word vanquish used correctly?
   A. Vanquish should be your first goal.
   B. With her help, he was beginning to vanquish.
   C. She finds it boring to vanquish for a long time.
   D. He is trying to vanquish his fears by talking about them.
   E. We knew we had won when the vanquish enemy began to retreat.

4. Sensory details are
   A. the main characteristics of a person.
   B. the main features that make something what it is.
   C. ideas that express or appeal to our common sense.
   D. expansion or elaboration on the main idea in a literary work.
   E. words or phrases that appeal to one or more of our five senses.

5. In line 16, what is “the eagle of the sea”?
   A. any boat
   B. a seabird
   C. a huge wave
   D. Old Ironsides
   E. a winged monster
6. At the beginning of “Old Ironsides,” why does the poet write “Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!”?
   A. He wants the flag removed because it is not American.
   B. He is stating what others want to do, which he opposes.
   C. He wants the flag removed because it is old and tattered.
   D. He realizes that it needs to be done, although it saddens him.
   E. He wants the flag removed because it is a reminder of battle.

7. How many feet are in the following line?
   “Beneath it rung the battle shout,”
   A. two
   B. three
   C. four
   D. six
   E. eight

8. Which sense or senses, if any, are not appealed to in the poem?
   A. taste only
   B. taste and smell
   C. taste, smell, and touch
   D. taste, smell, touch, and hearing
   E. The poem appeals to all five senses.

9. Which of the following lines from the poem contains the strongest sensory detail?
   A. “That banner in the sky”
   B. “And there should be her grave”
   C. “Or know the conquered knee”
   D. “Oh, better that her shattered hulk”
   E. “Her deck, once red with heroes’ blood”

10. What is the most likely reason why some lines in this poem vary in number of iambic feet?
    A. Some lines require more words.
    B. A regular meter would be boring.
    C. The poet wants to stress some lines.
    D. Any variation occurs only by chance.
    E. The alternating meter mimics ocean waves.

**Essay**

_for Old Ironsides_

11. Write a literary analysis of “Old Ironsides” in which you examine the language Holmes uses to argue his point about what should be done with the ship. How does his choice of words help to persuade the reader? Support your response with examples from the poem.
Stanzas on Freedom, page E43

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Stanzas on Freedom

1. Why are rhetorical questions not meant to be answered?
   A. Their answers depend on the reader.
   B. They have no right or wrong answers.
   C. Their answers are clear from the context.
   D. They are too vague or abstract to answer.
   E. They are age-old questions with no answers.

2. What is a couplet?
   A. a line with two feet
   B. a pair of rhyming lines
   C. the first two lines in a poem
   D. the last two lines in a poem
   E. a set of unstressed and stressed syllables

3. “Roused blood” is compared to
   A. lava.
   B. slavery.
   C. blushing.
   D. bravery.
   E. freedom.

4. Which of the following is an antonym for base in the sentence, “Their heritage could best be described as base”?
   A. good
   B. noble
   C. scoffing
   D. enslaved
   E. unknown

5. What is the answer, according to Lowell, to the question “If there breathe on earth a slave, / Are ye truly free and brave?”
   A. No.
   B. Yes.
   C. It depends on the person.
   D. It depends on the context.
   E. It depends on the meaning of “free” and “brave.”
6. Whom is the speaker addressing in this poem?
   A. slaves
   B. relatives
   C. just men
   D. everyone in the United States
   E. men and women in New England

7. According to this poem, what is “true freedom”?
   A. putting the past behind you
   B. not being indebted to anyone else
   C. being brave enough to do what you want
   D. identifying with others and working for their freedom
   E. feeling worthy and deserving of what life has to offer

8. With which of the following statements would Lowell most strongly agree?
   A. Do not let anyone change your personal beliefs.
   B. It is better to do what is right than what is popular.
   C. If you do not look out for yourself, no one else will.
   D. It is best to think things through before taking action.
   E. It is important to strive to achieve your personal goals.

9. What is the main purpose of this poem?
   A. to reflect
   B. to inform
   C. to narrate
   D. to describe
   E. to persuade

10. What do the first 16 lines of the poem seem to indicate about Lowell?
    A. He was active in the colonists’ fight for freedom from England.
    B. He probably studied law since he knows so much about freedom.
    C. Devoting eight lines to each sex indicates a belief in women’s rights.
    D. He felt New Englanders had a strong responsibility to help end slavery.
    E. He was an idealist who loved peace and opposed fighting for any reason.

Essay

for Stanzas on Freedom

11. Lowell uses many powerful words and images in his poem. Why do you think he chose to focus on these particular elements? How do they help him to make his point? Support your response with information from the selection, making sure to cite specific examples of words and imagery.
The Tide Rises, the Tide Falls / A Psalm of Life, page 97

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Tide Rises, the Tide Falls / A Psalm of Life

1. A writer creates a mood through all of the following except
   A. details.
   B. symbols.
   C. repetition.
   D. word choice.
   E. rhyme scheme.

2. What is personification?
   A. making an imaginary person seem real
   B. writing a poem in the first-person point of view
   C. describing an animal, idea, or force of nature as if it were human
   D. characterizing a person according to his or her main features or traits
   E. comparing the appearances or personalities of two or more characters

3. In which of the following sentences is the word efface used correctly?
   A. They drew an efface on the wall of the bank.
   B. As community service, they had to efface the graffiti.
   C. The efface of the mountain suddenly loomed before us.
   D. We efface the situation first and then decide how to act.
   E. Everyone knows it is wrong to efface, but many people still do it.

4. Replacing sublime with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?

   In poetry, nature is often described in sublime terms.
   A. abstract
   B. concrete
   C. elaborate
   D. descriptive
   E. commonplace
5. What does “Dust thou art, to dust returnest, / Was not spoken of the soul,” from “A Psalm of Life,” mean?
   A. The soul doesn’t die.
   B. We should accept fate.
   C. Sadness is not a part of our souls.
   D. Art needs to be cared for and appreciated.
   E. We came from nature, and we return to nature.

6. What is the effect of the rhyme scheme of “The Tide Rises, the Tide Falls”?
   A. It contradicts the meter.
   B. It competes with the repetition.
   C. It creates a mood of excitement.
   D. It links the stanzas and mimics the tide.
   E. It emphasizes all the most important words.

7. Which of the following is an example of personification?
   A. “Be not dumb, driven cattle!”
   B. “Dust thou art, to dust returnest”
   C. “Let the dead Past bury its dead!”
   D. “Tell me not, in mournful numbers”
   E. “In the world’s broad field of battle”

8. Which of the following lines from “A Psalm of Life” is a break from the meter of the poem, which creates emphasis?
   A. “Life is but an empty dream!”
   B. “Life is real! Life is earnest!”
   C. “Dust thou art, to dust returnest”
   D. “Art is long, and Time is fleeting”
   E. “Trust no Future, howe’er pleasant!”

9. What is the overall mood of “The Tide Rises, the Tide Falls”?
   A. dark
   B. joyous
   C. inspiring
   D. peaceful
   E. mysterious

10. What is the overall mood of “A Psalm of Life”?
    A. mournful
    B. dreamy
    C. inspiring
    D. forboding
    E. mysterious

Essay

11. Write an analysis of the metaphorical language used in “A Psalm of Life.” Explain the intended effect of the metaphors or similes and how they work together within the poem to create a mood.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Snow-Bound

1. How does the family spend the time while they are trapped indoors?
   A. They pray and sing traditional songs.
   B. They play games with the dog and cat.
   C. They make up stories about exotic places.
   D. They read all the books and pamphlets they have.
   E. They write letters to friends who are also trapped in their homes.

2. What is meant by the lines “And, when the second morning shone, / We looked upon a world unknown, / On nothing we could call our own”?
   A. The storm had blown away everything in their yard.
   B. The storm had dropped the house in a new location.
   C. In the daylight things look different than they do at night.
   D. They could not see anything familiar because the snow covered all.
   E. The storm made them appreciate what they had and look at it with new eyes.

3. What do the boys name “Aladdin’s cave”?
   A. the tunnel they dig to the barn
   B. the barn with all the animals in it
   C. the fireplace with its Turkish andirons
   D. the house while they are snow-bound within it
   E. the bookshelf where they find all the books to read

4. The speaker states that the December sky gave a “mute and ominous prophecy.” What does ominous mean?
   A. vague
   B. chilling
   C. fulfilling
   D. mysterious
   E. threatening

5. The rooster is described as bowing his head and sending “down his querulous challenge.” Which of the following is a synonym for querulous?
   A. bizarre
   B. talkative
   C. nonserious
   D. enthusiastic
   E. argumentative
6. What literary device is used in the lines “We minded that the sharpest ear / The buried brooklet could not hear, / The music of whose liquid lip / Had been to us companionship”?
A. simile
B. hyperbole
C. slant rhyme
D. personification
E. onomatopoeia

7. What makes “the old, rude-furnished room / Burst, flower-like, into rosy bloom”?
A. the rosy light of sunset
B. the light from the fireplace
C. a collection of flower bouquets
D. the warming light of the rising sun
E. the good cheer of the inhabitants

8. How does the speaker feel about the poetry of Ellwood?
A. He finds it lacking in quality and style.
B. It makes him long for release from the house.
C. Reading it is his favorite was to pass the time.
D. He thinks it was clearly inspired by the Muses.
E. He enjoys the exciting story of David and the Jews.

9. The overall mood, or atmosphere, of this poem can best be described as
A. cheerful.
B. ominous.
C. desperate.
D. humorous.
E. suspenseful.

10. What does the speaker’s reaction to receiving a week-old newspaper indicate?
A. He has finally realized that life on the farm is not for him.
B. The newspaper is not as fun to read as the books in the house.
C. He is glad to be able to reconnect with the world beyond the farm.
D. He had not realized that others had also been imprisoned by the snowstorm.
E. The confinement made him realize that the important things in life are at home.

Essay

for Snow-Bound

11. In a brief essay, describe how Whittier uses allusion in this poem. What allusions does he use, and what effect do they have on the poem? Why do you think he chose to use these particular allusions? Support your response with details from the poem.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Nature / The Rhodora

1. Which statement about the theme of a literary work is false?
   A. It might be implied.
   B. It is the central message.
   C. It might be directly stated.
   D. It is another word for plot.
   E. It might be a perception about life.

2. In “Nature,” Emerson defines a nature-lover as one who
   A. “studies nature constantly.”
   B. “sees beauty in all of its aspects.”
   C. “likes being alone in the country.”
   D. “has retained the spirit of infancy.”
   E. “believes in a higher being or order.”

3. Replacing *exhilarates* with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   Practicing yoga exhilarates me.
   A. bores
   B. cheers
   C. excites
   D. refreshes
   E. strengthens

4. Which phrase best completes the following sentence?
   Martha Jane Burk was called Calamity Jane because she
   ________________________.
   A. caused many disasters
   B. was an old, wise woman.
   C. was athletic and outdoorsy.
   D. was always able to stay calm.
   E. brought order to the Wild West.
5. When using the term “dear” in line 11 of “The Rhodora,” the speaker is addressing
A. Beauty.
B. his lover.
C. the reader.
D. the rhodora.
E. wise people.

6. In the excerpt from Nature, what does the sentence “I am glad to the brink of fear” mean?
A. Feeling fear is exhilarating.
B. I’m glad to be rid of my fear.
C. I’m so happy it’s almost scary.
D. Facing danger makes me blithe.
E. It feels good to face one’s fears.

7. Which of the following lines from “The Rhodora” expresses the idea that nature and humans’ appreciation of nature come from the same source?
A. “. . . eyes were made for seeing,”
B. “Then Beauty is its own excuse for being:”
C. “To please the desert and the sluggish brook,”
D. “Made the black water with their beauty gay;”
E. “The self-same Power that brought me there / brought you.”

8. In line 8 of “The Rhodora,” why does the rhodora “cheapen” the red-bird’s “array”?
A. The flower does not cost anything.
B. The petals of the flower are purple, indicating royalty.
C. The flower’s color is showier than that of the red-bird.
D. The bird is courting, or trying to win the approval of, the flower.
E. The flower is more beautiful in its simplicity and its remote location.

9. Which of the following is not a part of Emerson’s argument in the excerpt from Nature?
A. Man tends to try to understand nature through intellect alone.
B. A spiritual connection to nature will help to eliminate evil in one’s life.
C. The greatest delight in life comes from the harmony of man and nature.
D. One must ponder all aspects of nature at length in order to truly understand it.
E. All of the above are part of Emerson’s argument.
10. Which of the following best states the theme of the excerpt from *Nature*?
   A. Few adults properly appreciate nature.
   B. People should feel more and think less.
   C. Humans have the ability to conquer nature.
   D. The world is in trouble because it is not whole.
   E. It is important to feel a spiritual oneness with nature.

### Matching

*for Nature*

**Match each sentence with its meaning.**

A. “The sun illuminates only the eye of the man, but shines into the eye and the heart of the child.”
B. “Nature is a setting that fits equally well a comic or a mourning piece.”
C. “The ruin or the blank, that we see when we look at nature, is in our own eye.”
D. “Every spirit builds itself a house; and beyond its house a world; and beyond its world, a heaven.”
E. “I become a transparent eyeball; I am nothing; I see all; the currents of the Universal Being circulate through me . . .”

11. Nature reflects back to us that which is inside us.

12. Nature shows and fits a variety of emotions.


14. Communion with nature can bring about an awareness of the interconnectedness of all life.

15. The world as a person knows it is created by that person.

### Essay

*for Nature / The Rhodora*

16. In “The Rhodora,” Emerson writes “. . . Beauty is its own excuse for being.”
   In a brief essay, explain what he means by this statement, and then discuss whether you agree or disagree. Support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Concord Hymn

1. What is alliteration?
   A. the repetition of rhymes in a poem
   B. the repetition of the meter of a line of poetry
   C. the repetition of vowel sounds in stressed syllables
   D. the repetition of consonant sounds at the end of words
   E. the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginnings of words

2. Consonance is a repetition of
   A. consonant sounds at the ends of words.
   B. consonant sounds at the beginnings of words.
   C. hard-sounding consonants, like b, d, k, and p.
   D. the same consonant sound throughout a stanza.
   E. the same consonant sound throughout an entire poem.

3. In which of the following sentences is the word redeemed used correctly?
   A. She redeemed her reputation.
   B. He redeemed the dog to the pound.
   C. The weather appeared to be redeemed.
   D. The battle redeemed throughout the night.
   E. The Revolutionary War redeemed the British.

4. What does Emerson mean when he refers to “the shot heard round the world”?
   A. Guns back then were extremely loud.
   B. Battles in this war took place all over the world.
   C. Lexington and Concord were very quiet at that time.
   D. The American Revolution had far-reaching interest and effect.
   E. Everyone in Concord fired their guns at once, in a gesture of unity.
5. Why does the speaker say, “Bid Time and Nature gently spare / the shaft we raise to them . . .”?
   A. He hopes it will be a long time before Americans are forced to fight in another war.
   B. He is reminding Americans of the need to fight to keep the dreams of the lost soldiers alive.
   C. He believes Time and Nature will make the monument even more beautiful as the years pass.
   D. He thinks Time and Nature are the best ways to reward and remember the soldiers who fought in the battle.
   E. He wants the monument to last a long time so that future generations will never forget the battle and those who fought in it.

6. Which words contribute to the consonance of the following line?
   “By the rude bridge that arched the flood”
   A. by and bridge
   B. rude and bridge
   C. the, that, and the
   D. rude, arched, and flood
   E. by, rude, bridge, and flood

7. Which of the following lines is the most alliterative?
   A. “The foe long since in silence slept”
   B. “Bid Time and Nature gently spare”
   C. “And Time the ruined bridge has swept”
   D. “And fired the shot heard round the world”
   E. “Down the dark steam which seaward creeps”

8. Which of the following best explains the reason behind the title of the poem?
   A. It is a hymn thanking God for peace and harmony.
   B. It is a song of joy that celebrates the Americans’ defeat of the British.
   C. It is a poem commemorating the Obelisk in Concord, Massachusetts.
   D. It is a story about the events of the historic Battle of Lexington and Concord.
   E. It is a song of praise for the soldiers who fought in the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

9. The use of consonance and alliteration in this poem
   A. contributes to the meter.
   B. competes with the rhyme.
   C. makes it sound like a hymn.
   D. distracts from the subject of war.
   E. makes the poem seem more real.
10. Which of the following is not a possible reason Emerson wrote “The foe long since in silence slept” instead of something like “The enemy has been dead for a long time”?
A. It makes death seem less harsh.
B. It was the way of speaking then.
C. It fits with the meter of the poem.
D. It sounds more poetic and hymnlike.
E. All of the above are possible reasons.

Essay

for Concord Hymn

11. In a brief essay, discuss what value there is in building memorials to commemorate tragic or heroic events. What do you think are the characteristics of a good memorial? Do you think Emerson would agree with you, based on his poem? Explain, making sure to support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Walden / The Present

1. What does Thoreau say resignation really is?
   A. quitting
   B. surrender
   C. acceptance
   D. desperation
   E. consolation

2. Thoreau says it is never too late to
   A. give up our prejudices.
   B. find meaning in our lives.
   C. become a happier person.
   D. live in harmony with nature.
   E. feel reborn and young again.

3. Which of the following is a synonym for *ethereal* in the phrase, “they would of necessity rise to a higher and more ethereal life”?
   A. real
   B. hectic
   C. spiritual
   D. cheerful
   E. meaningful

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Since she knew what she was doing, she considered his instructions to be ____________.
   A. earnest
   B. volatile
   C. ethereal
   D. saturated
   E. superfluous
5. *Read the following sentence. Then answer the question below.*

“I saw a striped snake run into the water, and he lay on the bottom, apparently without inconvenience, as long as I staid there, or more than a quarter of an hour; perhaps he had not yet fairly come out of the torpid state.”

Which of the following phrase means the opposite of the phrase “torpid state”?
A. “the common mode”
B. “the awakening hour”
C. “unconscious despair”
D. “without inconvenience”
E. “low and primitive condition”

6. What is the overall tone of this excerpt from *Walden*?
A. familiar and joking
B. proud and emphatic
C. sarcastic and serious
D. sincere and reflective
E. playful and lighthearted

7. What was Thoreau’s main purpose in writing *Walden*?
A. to explain
B. to describe
C. to entertain
D. to persuade
E. to tell a story

8. In what way is this excerpt from *Walden* like most poetry?
A. It deals with nature.
B. It is critical of humans.
C. It uses figurative language.
D. It creates an atmosphere and tone.
E. It is written in the first-person point of view.

9. A *theme* is a central message or perception about life revealed through a literary work. Which of the following best describes the theme of “The Present”?
A. The pain of the present will one day be just a memory.
B. It is important to fully experience and cherish the present.
C. Focusing on the present can detract from life’s broader goals.
D. It is important to take action in the present because the future may not occur.
E. The present is the main thing that connects us to our fellow creatures on Earth.
10. What seems to be Thoreau’s attitude toward the way most humans live their lives?
   A. indifferent  
   B. mildly critical  
   C. vastly superior  
   D. somewhat envious  
   E. harshly disapproving

Matching
for Walden

Match each idea with the sentence that is an elaboration of the same idea.

   A. The mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation.  
   B. Practically, the old have no very important advice to give the young.  
   C. The morning, which is the most memorable season of the day, is the awakening hour.  
   D. A living dog is better than a dead lion.  
   E. An honest man has hardly need to count more than his ten fingers.

11. All poets and heroes, like Memnon, are the children of Aurora, and emit their music at sunrise.

12. Here is life, an experiment to a great extent untried by me; but it does not avail me that they have tried it.

13. I say, let your affairs be as two or three, and not a hundred or a thousand.

14. Let every one mind his own business, and endeavor to be what he was made.

15. There is no play in them, for this comes after work.

Essay
for Walden / The Present

16. Write an essay in which you compare and contrast the ideas and tones present in the excerpt from Thoreau’s Walden and Dillard’s “The Present.” Support your response with details from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Civil Disobedience / Self-Reliance

1. What is irony?
   A. a comparison of two unlike things
   B. the main argument in a nonfiction work
   C. an author’s attitude toward the subject
   D. the use of figures of speech for emphasis
   E. a difference between appearance and reality

2. According to “Self-Reliance,” what is “the lengthened shadow of one man”?
   A. immortality
   B. self-reliance
   C. a conviction
   D. an institution
   E. nonconformity

3. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Being in a hurry, she was ________ and took a shortcut in filling out the paperwork.
   A. adverse
   B. arduous
   C. expedient
   D. scrupulous
   E. unscrupulous

4. Replacing arduous with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   Tuesday’s homework was very arduous.
   A. easy
   B. inspiring
   C. important
   D. interesting
   E. complicated
5. In “Civil Disobedience,” what does subjects mean in the sentence, “I think that we should be men first, and subjects afterward”?
A. topics
B. essential substances
C. forms of consciousness
D. people under authority or control
E. individuals being experimented on or studied

6. In which circumstance is the following statement ironic?
I can’t wait for us to get together!
A. The speaker is impatient.
B. The people involved just got together.
C. The speaker is eager to get together.
D. The people involved do not see each other often.
E. The speaker does not look forward to getting together.

7. Which of the following lines from “Civil Disobedience” is an example of situational irony?
A. “Law never made men a whit more just . . .”
B. “Let your life be a counterfriction to stop the machine.”
C. “Now what are they? Men at all? or small movable forts and magazines . . .”
D. “It is not desirable to cultivate a respect for the law, so much as for the right.”
E. “For it matters not how small the beginning may seem to be: what is once well done is done forever.”

8. Which statement correctly compares Thoreau’s and Emerson’s main purposes in writing these two selections?
A. They both mainly wanted to inform.
B. They both mainly wanted to reflect.
C. They both mainly wanted to persuade.
D. Thoreau wanted to inform, and Emerson wanted to reflect.
E. Thoreau wanted to persuade, and Emerson wanted to criticize.

9. Which of the following best summarizes Emerson’s thesis in “Self-Reliance”?
A. Conformity is a virtue.
B. Society is an evil conspiracy.
C. The world’s opinion is important.
D. Never apologize for your actions.
E. Trust yourself, and don’t conform.
10. Which of the following lines from “Civil Disobedience” best states its thesis?
   A. “The mass of men serve the state thus, not as men mainly, but as machines, with their bodies.”
   B. “Under a government which imprisons any unjustly, the true place for a just man is also a prison.”
   C. “Can there not be a government in which the majorities do not virtually decide right and wrong, but conscience?”
   D. “. . . I believe,—‘That government is best which governs not at all,’ and when men are prepared for it, that will be the kind of government which they will have.”
   E. “Unjust laws exist: shall we be content to obey them, or shall we endeavor to amend them, and obey them until we have succeeded or shall we transgress them at once?”

Matching

for Civil Disobedience / Self-Reliance

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. squalid
B. unscrupulous
C. predominate
D. aversion
E. endeavor

11. have power over
12. try
13. without moral principles
14. disdain
15. miserable

Essay

for Civil Disobedience / Self-Reliance

16. In a brief essay, explain why and how Emerson promotes non-conformity. Use support from his essay to describe how Emerson would identify a non-conformist.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

For Letter to Sophia Ripley

1. Why would older women want to participate in the conversation groups, according to Fuller?
   - A. They would keep updated on social gossip.
   - B. They would receive cheer and mental stimulation.
   - C. They would be able to address their doubts and difficulties.
   - D. They would be able to gain aid from the experience of others.
   - E. They would be able to exercise control of the group if it goes off-topic.

2. What goal does Fuller have for the groups, beyond stimulating conversation?
   - A. She wants to systematize women’s thought.
   - B. She wants to reform the women’s personalities.
   - C. She wants to clarify issues of the commonplace.
   - D. She wants to educate women who have not had the privilege.
   - E. She wants to organize the group to lobby for women’s suffrage.

3. Fuller hopes members of the conversation group will discuss
   - A. how to establish their social agenda.
   - B. whom they should elect as the next president.
   - C. what their life’s purpose is and how to fulfill it.
   - D. how to start meetings in cities other than Boston.
   - E. whom they should include and exclude from their Parlatorio.
4. Fuller states that some of the women could benefit from hearing the aspirations of others. What does aspirations mean?
   A. cautions
   B. speeches
   C. ambitions
   D. fears or anxieties
   E. sources of motivation

5. What does Fuller mean when she says that Boston women have “great pretensions to mental refinement”?
   A. They are interested in improving their minds.
   B. They claim to be very intelligent and cultured.
   C. They are not at all intelligent but pretend to be so.
   D. They are anxious about the state of women’s education.
   E. They have made many advancements in women’s education.

6. Which of the following best describes Fuller’s purpose in writing this letter to Sophia Ripley?
   A. to persuade her to help
   B. to explain and persuade
   C. to explain how the group works
   D. to share her personal experience of the group
   E. to relate the story of how she developed the group

7. What does Fuller mean when she states, “if my resources should prove sufficient to make me its moving spring, I should be willing to give to it a large portion of those coming years, which will, as I hope, be my best”?
   A. Change in the group will primarily come from her.
   B. It will be a few years before the group is organized.
   C. She hopes to help the group while she is young and able.
   D. If she is able, she will dedicate herself fully to the project.
   E. If her wealth is sufficient, she will be able to fund the group for a few years.

8. Why does Fuller believe that women will benefit from such a group?
   A. It will prepare them for their work in fighting for women’s rights.
   B. Women have lots of free time to devote to thinking of discussion topics.
   C. She believes women are mentally deficient and need the extra education.
   D. Women prefer to do things in groups and will find comfort in this situation.
   E. Women do not have many opportunities to test their minds by engaging in discussion.
Matching

for Letter to Sophia Ripley

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. inducement  D. digress
B. ascertain      E. earnestness
C. pedantry

_____ 9. go off course

_____ 10. motive

_____ 11. eagerness for learning

_____ 12. seriousness

_____ 13. figure out

Essay

for Letter to Sophia Ripley

14. In a brief essay, explain what Fuller’s intentions are for the group and how she sees her role within it. Evaluate whether the letter is suitably persuasive and whether it explains the group sufficiently. Support your response with details from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Devil and Tom Walker

1. The high point of interest in a work of fiction is the
   A. plot.
   B. climax.
   C. conflict.
   D. resolution.
   E. exposition.

2. Which of the following is not part of the exposition?
   A. plot resolution
   B. background information
   C. description of the setting
   D. introduction to the characters
   E. establishment of the tone or mood

3. In the early description of Tom Walker as “a meager, miserly fellow,”
   what word could Irving have substituted for miserly without changing
   the meaning of the phrase?
   A. resolute
   B. prevalent
   C. precarious
   D. speculative
   E. parsimonious

4. What does the phrase “she must have died game” mean?
   A. She enjoyed dying.
   B. She put up quite a fight.
   C. She killed game animals.
   D. She won the game of life.
   E. She smelled gamey after death.

5. The climax in this story occurs when
   A. the Walker wealth disappears.
   B. Mrs. Walker cannot be found.
   C. the Devil comes for Tom Walker.
   D. Tom Walker first meets the Devil.
   E. the story resolves itself into a proverb.
6. Which of the following is not typical of the descriptions of the setting in this story?
   A. “It was late in the dusk of evening . . .”
   B. “A few miles from Boston . . . there is a deep inlet, winding several miles”
   C. “The swamp was thickly grown with great gloomy pines and hemlocks . . .”
   D. “It was full of pits and quagmires, partly covered with weeds and mosses . . .”
   E. “They lived in a forlorn-looking house that stood alone, and had an air of starvation.”

7. How does the setting relate to the plot of this story?
   A. The setting introduces and explains the plot.
   B. The setting is gloomy, but the plot is inspiring.
   C. The setting presents a strong contrast to the plot.
   D. Both the setting and the plot seem real and believable.
   E. Both the setting and the plot are dark and mysterious.

8. Why might Irving have chosen to have the “black woodsman” list off so many of his names when Tom Walker first encounters him?
   A. to provide a contrast to his real self
   B. to make the story historically accurate
   C. to further develop the plot of the story
   D. to criticize the social prejudices of the time
   E. to build up to the revelation of his true identity

9. What is most fitting about the story being set in Massachusetts?
   A. Massachusetts had outlawed slavery.
   B. Massachusetts had many earthquakes at that time.
   C. Massachusetts was the site of the Salem Witch Trials.
   D. Massachusetts was one of the original thirteen colonies.
   E. Massachusetts was known for allowing freedom of religion.

10. Which of the following is a possible theme, or message, or this story?
    A. Do not be greedy.
    B. The Devil is not always bad.
    C. Share equally with your spouse.
    D. Strive to achieve your personal goals.
    E. Becoming religious late in life cannot save you.
Matching

_for The Devil and Tom Walker_

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. Zion           F. Tom Walker
B. Kidd           G. Old Scratch
C. Salem          H. Mrs. Walker
D. Quaker         I. Crowninshield
E. Belcher        J. Deacon Peabody

___ 11. a usurer
___ 12. a place known for witches
___ 13. a tall termagant
___ 14. one-time governor of Massachusetts
___ 15. another name for heaven
___ 16. the name of a religious group
___ 17. a mighty rich man who liked to display his wealth
___ 18. another name for the Devil
___ 19. a pirate who supposedly buried treasure
___ 20. eminent landowner who made money from the Indians

Essay

_for The Devil and Tom Walker_

21. Evaluate the role of Tom’s wife in the story. What does her character suggest about Tom? Support your response with information from the selection.
The Raven / Alone / Letter to John Allan, page 141

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The speaker in “Alone” says he could not awaken his heart to
   A. joy.
   B. love.
   C. emotion.
   D. loneliness.
   E. forgiveness.

2. In which of the following sentences is the word entreated used correctly?
   A. She entreated them to fresh pineapple.
   B. I entreated my dad to let me have a car.
   C. Poe entreated the reader with alliteration.
   D. The raven entreated the room late at night.
   E. No matter how hard I begged, she entreated.

3. Replacing undaunted with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   His recent experiences have left him undaunted.
   A. weak
   B. injured
   C. worldly
   D. muscular
   E. frightened

4. What is the speaker doing when the raven appears?
   A. dying
   B. writing
   C. reading
   D. sleeping
   E. entreating
5. In which of the following lines does Poe use the most alliteration?
   A. “Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,”
   B. “Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore,”
   C. “While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,”
   D. “As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.”
   E. “‘Tis some visitor, I muttered, ‘tapping at my chamber door—’”

6. Which of the following best describes the overall mood of “The Raven”?
   A. sad and inspiring
   B. harsh and violent
   C. peaceful and quiet
   D. gloomy and haunted
   E. emotional and tempestuous

7. What does the last line of “Alone”—“Of a demon in my view”—tell us about the speaker?
   A. He is a pessimist.
   B. He is not really alone.
   C. He is having hallucinations.
   D. He is a very imaginative person.
   E. He believes in God and the Devil.

8. Tone is the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. In “Letter to John Allan,” Poe’s tone is one of
   A. pride.
   B. regret.
   C. nostalgia.
   D. happiness.
   E. desperation.

9. A symbol is anything that stands for, or represents, both itself and something else. What does the raven symbolize?
   A. the speaker’s mental illness
   B. the speaker’s past bad decisions
   C. Lenore’s true feelings for the speaker
   D. the speaker’s grief at the loss of Lenore
   E. the everlasting love between Lenore and the speaker

10. Based on all three selections, what can you infer about Poe?
    A. He was incapable of loving.
    B. He was obsessed with Lenore.
    C. He felt closer to nature than to people.
    D. He was a melancholy and depressed person.
    E. He thought alliteration was more important than rhyme.
Matching  

_for The Raven / Alone / Letter to John Allan_

*Choose the best definition for each of the following.*

| A. beguiling | D. ominous |
| B. craven    | E. surcease |
| C. obeisance | F. tempest  |

11. coward  
12. violent storm  
13. charming  
14. gesture of respect  
15. forewarning evil  
16. relief (from); end

Essay  

_for The Raven / Alone / Letter to John Allan_

17. Write a literary analysis of “The Raven,” focusing on the use of one specific element, such as its symbolism, rhyme, or alliteration. Support your response with specific details from the poem.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Fall of the House of Usher

1. What is foreshadowing?
   A. mixing up the order of the plot  
   B. leading up to a powerful climax  
   C. creating a mysterious atmosphere  
   D. hinting at events that will occur later  
   E. making the situation darker than it really is

2. Who is Roderick Usher, in relation to the narrator?
   A. a close relative  
   B. a distant relative  
   C. a boyhood friend  
   D. a person he just met  
   E. a recently made enemy

3. In which sentence is the word *specious* used correctly?
   A. My accusation rendered him specious.  
   B. The specious show dealt with reality only.  
   C. His entire argument was built on a specious thesis.  
   D. The specious house looked small from the outside.  
   E. What may appear specious can be merely misleading.

4. What does the word *fantastically* mean as used in the phrase “Vast forms that move fantastically” in the last verse of “The Haunted Palace”?
   A. wonderfully  
   B. without restraint  
   C. eccentrically or extravagantly  
   D. in the unreal manner of a fantasy  
   E. in an extreme, exaggerated way

5. The description of how the narrator reacts upon first seeing Madeline, “utter astonishment not unmingled with dread,” is an example of
   A. just Gothic fiction.  
   B. just foreshadowing.  
   C. both Gothic fiction and foreshadowing.  
   D. irony, Gothic fiction, and foreshadowing.  
   E. just situational irony, or something that is unexpected.
6. In which excerpt does Poe use foreshadowing to hint that the story will not have a happy ending?

A. “[The physician’s] countenance, I thought, wore a mingled expression of low cunning and perplexity.”
B. “In the manner of my friend I was at once struck with an incoherence—an excessive nervous agitation.”
C. “There was an iciness, a sinking, a sickening of the heart—an unredeemed dreariness of thought which on goading of the imagination could torture into aught of the sublime.”
D. “I saw the mighty walls rushing asunder—there was a long tumultuous shouting sound like the voice of a thousand waters—and the deep and dank tarn at my feet closed sullenly and silently over the fragments of the ‘House of Usher.’”
E. “I was aware, however, that his very ancient family had been noted, time out of mind, for a peculiar sensibility of temperament, displaying itself, through long ages, in many works of exalted art, and manifested, of late, in repeated deeds of munificent yet unobtrusive charity . . .”

7. Which of the following sentences from the story best exemplifies gothic fiction?

A. “A servant-in-waiting took my horse, and I entered the Gothic archway of the hall.”
B. “The windows were long, narrow, and pointed, and at so vast a distance from the black oaken floor as to be altogether inaccessible from within.”
C. “The radiance was that of the full, setting, and blood-red moon, which now shone vividly through that once barely discernible fissure, of which I have before spoken as extending from the roof of the building, in a zigzag direction, to the base.”
D. “Upon my entrance, Usher arose from a sofa on which he had been lying at full length, and greeted me with a vivacious warmth which had much in it, I at first thought, of an overdone cordiality—of the constrained effort of the ennuyé man of the world.”
E. “I had so worked upon my imagination as really to believe that about the whole mansion and domain there hung an atmosphere peculiar to themselves and their immediate vicinity—an atmosphere which had no affinity with the air of heaven, but which had reeked up from the decayed trees, and the gray wall and the silent tarn—a pestilent and mystic vapor, dull, sluggish, faintly discernible, and leaden-hued.”

8. Which of the following best explains why Poe never reveals the name of the narrator?

A. to heighten the sense of mystery
B. to foreshadow his role in the story
C. to make him seem like a thing, not a person
D. to lessen the likelihood of confusing the characters
E. to create more distance between him and the reader
9. Which of the following contributes the most to the mood of this story?
   A. the theme
   B. the ending
   C. the repetition
   D. the point of view
   E. the choice of words

10. The ending of this story could best be described as
   A. sad.
   B. fitting.
   C. vague.
   D. incomplete.
   E. unexpected.

Matching

for The Fall of the House of Usher

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. tarn      F. vagary
B. pinion     G. tenuity
C. sedge      H. anomaly
D. prolixity  I. incubus
E. seraph    J. impromptu

11. a wing
12. thinness
13. an angel
14. a nightmare
15. a marsh plant
16. wordiness
17. a spontaneous performance
18. a mountain lake
19. something unusual
20. an unpredictable action or idea

Essay

for The Fall of the House of Usher

21. A symbol is anything that stands for, or represents, both itself and something else. In a brief essay, analyze the house in this story as a symbol of the Usher family. Use details from the story to support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Death of Edgar Allan Poe

1. In what point of view is the poem written?
   A. first-person point of view
   B. second-person point of view
   C. third-person point of view
   D. third-person limited point of view
   E. third-person omniscient point of view

2. The reference to “. . . the diminutive worm / of corruption initiating its march / in this Danish youth . . .” is an example of
   A. allusion.
   B. hyperbole.
   C. elaboration.
   D. synecdoche.
   E. personification.

3. Where was the speaker before he was carted off to the hospital?
   A. in a dank cave
   B. on a boat in the harbor
   C. on a street in Baltimore
   D. at a Shakespearean play
   E. on a battlefield near Baltimore

4. The speaker refers to “brusque hands” that drag him to the hospital. What does brusque mean?
   A. harsh
   B. gentle
   C. strong
   D. masculine
   E. desperate

5. Which of the following things can rightly be called diminutive?
   A. a ghost
   B. an oak tree
   C. a jigsaw puzzle
   D. a miniature poodle
   E. a grandfather clock
6. Why does the speaker say he no longer complains?
   A. There is no one around to hear him.
   B. He believes that a glorious afterlife awaits him.
   C. He no longer feels the pain that has plagued him.
   D. He expected this kind of death and is weary of life.
   E. He knows that better people have died in worse ways.

7. Why does the speaker feel that “they” hated him?
   A. They stabbed him with a sharpened dagger.
   B. They envied his great success and critical acclaim.
   C. They left him in the streets until he was near death.
   D. They preferred the style and substance of Byron or Shakespeare rather than his.
   E. They were more interested in practical things than in his imaginative, psychological writings.

8. Why does the speaker feel “wrenched from vast and profound dreams” as he dies?
   A. The “brusque hands” interrupted his reverie.
   B. His approaching death feels more real than his life did.
   C. The pain of death has ended the hallucinations of his fever.
   D. His early death means that his ambitions cannot be realized.
   E. He was working on what he thought would be his masterpiece when he died.

9. What does the poem suggest about how Murena viewed Poe’s writing?
   A. He believed it was equal to Shakespeare’s in quality.
   B. He blamed Poe’s gloomy style of writing for destroying Poe.
   C. He felt it had the potential to save men from the terrors within them.
   D. He liked it, but felt Poe died before he was able to create his best work.
   E. He felt it was too saturated with crimes and supernatural elements to be serious.

10. The speaker refers to himself as an “unarmed gentleman of the real battle.” What does this suggest about how he saw his role as a writer?
    A. He felt he lacked the skill to accomplish his writing goals.
    B. He felt writing was the best way to combat his depression.
    C. He felt he had to write to warn people about the dangers of war.
    D. He felt he was never given a chance to defend himself against his critics.
    E. He felt he was in a war concerning the soul, and writing was his only defense.

**Essay**

*for Death of Edgar Allan Poe*

11. Write a literary analysis about “Death of Edgar Allan Poe,” focusing on how Murena created the mood of the poem. Do you think this mood is appropriate? Why or why not? Support your response with details from the poem.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Minister’s Black Veil

____ 1. Which of the following does not describe a reaction the parishioners have upon seeing Mr. Hooper’s veil?
   A. Women with fragile nerves faint.
   B. They feel a sense of gloom and unease.
   C. Some people do not return his greetings.
   D. Children climb onto the seats to get a good look at him.
   E. They have a feeling he has discovered their deepest sins and secrets.

____ 2. What rumor starts after Hooper attends the young lady’s funeral?
   A. Hooper is actually a ghost.
   B. Hooper conjured angels to hover around the coffin.
   C. The young lady died from seeing Hooper’s veiled face.
   D. Hooper was able to raise the young lady from the dead.
   E. The sight of Hooper’s face made the young lady’s body shudder.

____ 3. Why does Elizabeth leave Mr. Hooper’s house in tears?
   A. The veil reminds her of many sad occasions in her past.
   B. He says he will not remove the veil even once to look at her.
   C. She has become afraid of the veil and the powers it may hold.
   D. He accuses her of grievous sins that force him to separate himself from her.
   E. He becomes angry that she has come to his house to try to remove the veil.

____ 4. In the sentence “Mr. Hooper spent a long life, irreproachable in outward act,” what is the meaning of irreproachable?
   A. not easily understood
   B. not eliciting scorn or criticism
   C. not open to friendly advances
   D. not widely noticed or recognized
   E. hampered by gloom or depression
5. The physician seeks to “mitigate the last pangs of the patient whom he could not save.” What does the word *mitigate* mean?
   A. end
   B. lessen
   C. forget
   D. prolong
   E. remember

6. A symbol is anything that stands for, or represents, both itself and something else. What does the veil in this story symbolize?
   A. funerals of deceased loved ones
   B. the narrow views that can inhibit love
   C. the secret sins and shame that everyone has
   D. the ghosts and spirits that surround everyone
   E. Hooper’s depression about not getting married

7. Which of the following best explains why the church embassy failed to achieve its purpose in talking to Mr. Hooper?
   A. They forgot that he was open to receiving advice and censure.
   B. The veil made them too uneasy to discuss it with him face-to-face.
   C. They tried to drop hints about the veil instead of discussing it directly.
   D. They censured him too strongly, so he defended his right to wear the veil.
   E. They did not actually want to see his face because he might scowl at them.

8. Why were people still uncomfortable around Mr. Hooper, even after he had been wearing the veil for many years?
   A. They felt that he was snubbing or criticizing them.
   B. It was too hard to trust him since they couldn’t see his eyes.
   C. His appearance became even more strange and grotesque over time.
   D. The veil reminded them of their own sins and frailties, which cast them in gloom.
   E. They figured out the terrible secret that had caused him to start wearing the veil.

9. Why did people on their deathbeds call out to Mr. Hooper?
   A. They thought he was stealing their souls.
   B. They believed he was the angel of Death.
   C. They wanted to apologize for treating him so coldly.
   D. They felt that only Hooper could understand the sins that troubled them.
   E. They thought he was a ghost who could guide them through the experience of death.
10. Why does Hooper still not relinquish the veil at the end of his life?
   A. While he is alive, he still has sin and shame.
   B. He does not want people to see his aged face.
   C. Elizabeth will not allow anyone to remove the veil.
   D. He is afraid of dying, and the veil seems to prolong his life.
   E. The Westbury minister believes it should not be removed until he dies.

Matching

for The Minister’s Black Veil

Match each character with his or her reaction to or beliefs about the veil.

A. Mr. Hooper       D. Reverend Mr. Clark
B. Elizabeth       E. Old Squire Saunders
C. Goodman Gray

11. The pastor is to be avoided because of it.
12. At first, there is nothing frightening about it, but then it leads to grief.
13. The very sight of it causes shudders of terror.
14. It has served its purpose and should be removed.
15. It is a sign the pastor has gone crazy.

Essay

for The Minister’s Black Veil

16. In a brief essay, explain the ending of the story. What do Mr. Hooper’s last words mean? What is the theme, or message, of this story, and how do Mr. Hooper’s last words contribute to it? Support your response with details from the selection.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Loomings

1. Which of the following most likely explains why *Moby Dick* was poorly received when it was first published?
   A. The public was not interested in whaling stories.
   B. People did not understand the allusions in the story.
   C. It was poorly written and had to be revised many times.
   D. People were upset by the unethical treatment of whales.
   E. People were expecting it to be an adventure story instead of a metaphorical study of life.

2. What reason does Ishmael give for going out to sea?
   A. He is avoiding the law.
   B. He needs to earn some money.
   C. He finds it evens out his temperament.
   D. He thinks it is a romantic way to end one’s life.
   E. He wants to get away from his responsibilities on land.

3. What does Ishmael claim draws people to the ocean and other bodies of water?
   A. the mystery of life
   B. the desire to escape
   C. the body’s need for water
   D. the beauty of water scenes
   E. the magnetic compasses on ships

4. Which of the following words is an antonym for *abominate* in the sentence, “For my part, I abominate all honorable toils, trials, and tribulations of every kind whatsoever”?
   A. love
   B. hate
   C. seek
   D. avoid
   E. participate in
5. In the sentence, “Let the most absent-minded of men be plunged in his deepest reveries . . . and he will infallibly lead you to water . . .” what does *infallibly* mean?
A. boldly
B. obviously
C. mistakenly
D. without fail
E. after a long struggle

6. What is implied by the statement, “For to go as a passenger you must needs have a purse, and a purse is but a rag unless you have something in it”?
A. Ishmael does not have any money.
B. Passengers on a ship need to carry some of their own supplies.
C. It is better to go as a passenger than as the person who cleans the ship.
D. It is difficult to keep up with the fashions of the day unless you have money.
E. The officers on the ship look down upon passengers who are not dressed well.

7. *Irony* is the difference between appearance and reality—in other words, what seems to be and what really is. What is ironic about Ishmael’s assertion that he is a “simple sailor”?
A. Most of the time he is a land-dweller.
B. He performs the most important functions on the ship.
C. He is the ship’s cook, which is a respectable position.
D. His language and allusions reveal him to be very educated.
E. He goes to sea for the money, even though he is afraid of the ocean.

8. Why doesn’t Ishmael mind the rough treatment he often receives on the ship?
A. He knows it is just temporary.
B. It really isn’t as bad as it sounds to outsiders.
C. The sea-captain is sick and does not mean to be cruel.
D. Those who punch him are probably getting punched in turn.
E. He is plotting his revenge to get back at those who thump him.

9. What does Ishmael find ironic about the fact that many people believe “. . . money to be the root of all earthly ills, and that on no account can a monied man enter heaven”?
A. People need money to move up in society.
B. Money is also capable of fixing many of the “earthly ills.”
C. People will hold on to their money until they are about to die.
D. He knows many wealthy people who are also kind and good.
E. People will engage in all manners of work just to get some money.
10. What does Ishmael imply about society when he says, “the Commodore on the quarterdeck gets his atmosphere at second hand from the sailors on the forecastle”?
A. Without the common worker, leaders would not be able to live.
B. Leaders usually put their subordinates in the front to face the danger.
C. Diseases tend to spread from the lower classes to the higher classes.
D. Leaders are more successful when they follow the example of their subordinates.
E. The working classes, rather than the upper classes, tend to guide the direction of society.

Matching

for Loomings

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. Cato  E. Fates
B. Seneca  F. Stoics
C. Gabriel  G. Jove
D. Pythagoras  H. Narcissus

11. Roman philosopher
12. those who shun the experience of personal feelings
13. Greek mathematician
14. Roman statesman who preferred death to living under Caesar’s rule
15. Greek hero of great beauty
16. three mythological goddesses
17. Roman god
18. an archangel

Essay

for Loomings

19. Select one of the topics Ishmael discusses in this excerpt, such as the lure of the sea, approaches to work, the value of or desire for money, or how to deal with poor treatment. Write a brief essay in which you compare and contrast your personal views on the matter with Ishmael’s. Be sure to support your response with information from the selection.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

*for Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass / Frederick Douglass*

______ 1. According to Douglass, slaves sang the most when they were
   A. alone.
   B. in church.
   C. celebrating.
   D. the most unhappy.
   E. working the hardest.

______ 2. Where was Douglass a slave?
   A. Virginia
   B. Georgia
   C. Maryland
   D. Massachusetts
   E. It is unknown.

______ 3. In which of the following sentences is the word *diligently* used correctly?
   A. She spent a diligently relaxing day at the spa.
   B. He was working diligently on his history project.
   C. The happy child gobbled her yogurt cone very diligently.
   D. The Chens diligently traveled to San Francisco last summer.
   E. The golden retriever diligently anticipated the throwing of the stick.

______ 4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Azar’s parents remained __________ to her pleas to attend the party.
   A. diligent
   B. obdurate
   C. coherent
   D. rapturous
   E. incoherent
5. In the poem “Frederick Douglass,” Hayden says Douglass will be remembered through
A. songs and the oral tradition.
B. his involvement in the Civil War.
C. a statue that will be erected in his honor.
D. his contributions to literature and government.
E. the people that will live out his dream of freedom.

6. Read the following sentence. Then answer the question below.

“They regarded it as evidence of great confidence reposed in them by their overseers; and it was on this account, as well as a constant desire to be out of the field from under the driver’s lash, that they esteemed it a high privilege, one worth careful living for.”

What does the phrase “under the driver’s lash” mean?
A. out of the hot, harmful sun
B. being watched by the wagon driver
C. subject to whippings by the field boss
D. under the broken-down farm machine
E. receiving harsh and unwarranted criticism

7. Douglass identifies a stereotype when he explains how
A. slave children of all ages were given little to no clothing to wear.
B. he did not understand the deep meaning of the slaves’ songs at first.
C. the slaves wanted to be selected to do errands at Great House Farm.
D. the children of slaves were often taken away from their mothers at a young age.
E. people thought that the slaves’ singing meant that they were content to be slaves.

8. What makes the sentence “They would sometimes sing the most pathetic sentiment in the most rapturous tone, and the most rapturous sentiment in the most pathetic tone” so powerful?
A. the use of personification
B. the verbal irony, saying the opposite of what is meant
C. the tone, which is surprising, given the subject matter
D. the vivid figurative language, which seems to belong in a poem
E. the structure, which emphasizes the contrast between pathetic and rapturous

9. The overall tone of this selection could best be described as one of
A. violence and rage.
B. pride and happiness.
C. sadness and outrage.
D. acceptance and regret.
E. anticipation and sorrow.
10. Read the following sentence. Then answer the question below.

“The singing of a man cast away upon a desolate island might be as appropriately considered as evidence of contentment and happiness, as the singing of a slave; the songs of the one and of the other are prompted by the same emotion.”

Which line from the poem “Frederick Douglass” by Robert Hayden mentions the emotion to which Douglass alludes in this sentence?
A. “this man, superb in love and logic”
B. “where none is lonely, none hunted, alien”
C. “When it is finally ours, this freedom, this liberty”
D. “fleshing his dream of the beautiful, needful thing”
E. “when it is truly instinct, brain matter, diastole, systole”

Matching

for Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass / Frederick Douglass

Choose the best definition or description for each of the following.

A. Colonel Lloyd  E. incoherent
B. rapturous  F. Noah Willis
C. cartwrighting  G. coopering
D. Mr. Townsend

11. overseer of Wye Town
12. owner of the home plantation
13. full of joy or pleasure
14. building carts
15. unclear; not understandable
16. making barrels
17. overseer of New Design

Essay

for Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass / Frederick Douglass

18. Discuss the purpose and the meaning behind the songs the slaves sang. Explain how and why this singing was misunderstood by whites. Support your response with information from the selection.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge

1. What does psychological fiction emphasize?
   A. the supernatural
   B. events that are especially scary
   C. actions the cannot be understood
   D. the interior experiences of characters
   E. the differences in people’s personalities

2. What actually happens to Peyton Farquhar?
   A. He returns home safely.
   B. He dies right outside his home.
   C. He dies hanging from the bridge.
   D. He dies in the woods by the riverbank.
   E. He falls asleep and dreams that he is in heaven.

3. Which word correctly completes the following sentence?
   When John F. Kennedy said that the problems of the new age were/imperious, he meant that they were  
   A. urgent
   B. difficult
   C. unknown
   D. different
   E. interesting

4. Which of the following is part of a flashback in this story?
   A. “How far is it to the Owl Creek bridge?” Farquhar asked.”
   B. “To be hanged and drowned,’ he thought, ‘that is not so bad.’”
   C. “He closed his eyes in order to fix his last thoughts upon his wife and children.”
   D. “As Peyton Farquhar fell straight downward through the bridge he lost consciousness and was as one already dead.”
   E. “These pains appeared to flash along well defined lines of ramification and to beat with an inconceivably rapid periodicity.”
5. What aspect of Ambrose Bierce's life probably had the most to do with him writing this story?
A. his sharp wit  
B. his pessimism  
C. his poor family  
D. his Civil War experiences  
E. his journalistic background

6. When Farquhar is flung on the bank of the stream, which of the following details does *not* seem unreal?
A. “. . . he wept with delight.”  
B. “The trees upon the bank were giant garden plants . . .”  
C. “. . . the sand . . . looked like diamonds, rubies, emeralds . . .”  
D. “. . . the wind made in their branches the music of aeolian harps.”  
E. “A strange, roseate light shone through the spaces among their trunks . . .”

7. Which of the following sentences is the most typical of psychological fiction?
A. “He awaited each stroke with impatience and—he knew not why—apprehension.”  
B. “He . . . had a kindly expression which one would hardly have expected in one whose neck was in the hemp.”  
C. “As Peyton Farquhar fell straight downward through the bridge he lost consciousness and was as one already dead.”  
D. “The sudden arrest of his motion, the abrasion of one of his hands on the gravel, restored him, and he wept with delight.”  
E. “Death is a dignitary who when he comes announced is to be received with formal manifestations of respect, even by those most familiar with him.”

8. What do most of the images toward the end of the story have in common?
A. They are surreal in some way.  
B. They reveal how horrible war is.  
C. They do evoke any of the senses.  
D. They have an underlying sense of evil.  
E. They seem blurred or otherwise unclear.

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Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

His whole body was racked and wrenched with an insupportable anguish! But his disobedient hands gave no heed to the command. They beat the water vigorously with quick, downward strokes, forcing him to the surface.

9. What is this passage an example of?
A. a flashback  
B. personification  
C. an out-of-body experience  
D. Bierce using satire to criticize war  
E. the body's strong subconscious will to live
Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

He gave the struggle his attention, as an idler might observe the feat of a juggler, without interest in the outcome, What splendid effort!—what magnificent, what superhuman strength! Ah, that was a fine endeavor! Bravo! The cord fell away; his arms parted and floated upward, the hands dimly seen on each side in the growing light.

10. Farquhar’s emotional state in this passage can best be described as
   A. bored.
   B. fragile.
   C. panicked.
   D. deranged.
   E. disconnected.

Matching
   for An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. knell  D. martinet
B. sleeper  E. *diminuendo*
C. sentinel

11. a guard
12. a railroad tie
13. a strict disciplinarian
14. a reduction in volume
15. the sound of bell rung slowly

Essay
   for An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge

16. In a brief essay, analyze the use of foreshadowing in this story. Support your response with details from the text.
The Gettysburg Address / Letter to Mrs. Bixby / The Second Inaugural Address, page 193

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Gettysburg Address / Letter to Mrs. Bixby / The Second Inaugural Address

_____ 1. What is parallelism?
   A. the arrangement of lines in a meaningful way  
   B. a rhetorical device that uses logic to make a point 
   C. the direct addressing of the audience of a written work 
   D. a technique that emphasizes the contrast between things 
   E. the expression of two or more ideas in the same grammatical form

_____ 2. In antithesis, what is often repeated?
   A. the initial sounds 
   B. the same general idea 
   C. the same exact words 
   D. the grammatical structure 
   E. the thesis and concluding statements

_____ 3. At the end of his second inaugural address, what does Lincoln say Americans need to do?
   A. free the slaves 
   B. work for peace 
   C. support his efforts 
   D. pray for forgiveness 
   E. fight for what is right

_____ 4. In which sentence is the word rend used correctly?
   A. Let me rend assistance. 
   B. Their friends decided to rend. 
   C. They rend whenever embarrassed. 
   D. The judge is about to rend her verdict. 
   E. The disagreement began to rend the group.
5. Which word best completes the following sentence?

He felt __________ because his feelings of love were unrequited.

A. wild  
B. lucky  
C. sneaky  
D. overjoyed  
E. discouraged


A. confused and weary.  
B. superior but vengeful.  
C. relieved but sorrowful.  
D. heartbroken but proud.  
E. desperate and outraged.

7. Which of the following lines from “The Gettysburg Address” is an example of antithesis?

A. “It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here . . .”
B. “. . . dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.”
C. “. . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain . . .”
D. “. . . whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.”
E. “The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.”

8. Which of the following lines from “The Gettysburg Address” is an example of parallelism?

A. “It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.”
B. “Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent . . .”
C. “. . . and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”
D. “. . . that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion . . .”
E. “We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live.”

9. What is the purpose of the first paragraph of “The Second Inaugural Address”?

A. to persuade  
B. to state the main idea  
C. to acknowledge the situation  
D. to state past accomplishments  
E. to get the audience’s attention
10. Which of the following lines from “The Second Inaugural Address” is an example of antithesis?
   A. “All dreaded it—all sought to avert it.”
   B. “The Almighty has His own purposes.”
   C. “. . . the judgments of the Lord, are true and righteous altogether.’”
   D. “The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully.”
   E. “. . . let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation’s wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle . . .”

Matching

for The Gettysburg Address / The Second Inaugural Address

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. score  
B. consecrate  
C. insurgent  
D. scourge  
E. malice

11. set of twenty
12. revolting against an established government
13. hatred
14. cause of widespread suffering
15. make sacred

Essay

for The Gettysburg Address / Letter to Mrs. Bixby / The Second Inaugural Address

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Farewell to His Army / At the Public Market Museum:
Charleston, South Carolina

_____ 1. At the time Lee wrote this letter, the war had been going on for
   A. fourteen months.
   B. two years.
   C. three years.
   D. four years.
   E. five years.

_____ 2. Why did the Army of Northern Virginia surrender?
   A. The other side had more soldiers and resources.
   B. Union forces were braver and able to withstand more.
   C. Robert E. Lee was no longer able to be its commander.
   D. The war had gone on long enough, and everyone was tired.
   E. The army stopped believing in the cause they were fighting for.

_____ 3. What does Lee tell his men to do?
   A. help him
   B. return home
   C. keep fighting
   D. pray to remain safe
   E. count their blessings

_____ 4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   The journey was arduous, due to the many _________ he
   encountered.
   A. guides
   B. activities
   C. shortcuts
   D. locations
   E. obstacles
5. Which of the following best paraphrases the phrase “the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed”?
A. how to be conscientious and loyal
B. how you benefit from being faithful
C. the satisfaction you get from a job well done
D. the satisfaction that is more important than loyalty
E. the feeling that comes before you lose consciousness

6. What is the main purpose of this letter?
A. to enrich or entertain
B. to persuade the reader
C. to narrate a series of events
D. to inform and express thanks
E. to reflect on an idea or one's life

7. Both “Farewell to His Army” and “At the Public Market Museum: Charleston, South Carolina” focus on
A. the personal sacrifices the soldiers and their families made.
B. the agony of defeat the Confederate soldiers experienced.
C. Robert E. Lee’s strong and compassionate leadership style.
D. the pride the soldiers felt, knowing they had fought their hardest.
E. the bitterness the Union and the Confederate armies felt toward each other.

8. What is the overall tone of this piece?
A. bitter
B. angry
C. playful
D. sarcastic
E. respectful

9. Which of the following elements contributes most to the tone of this letter?
A. length
B. imagery
C. atmosphere
D. word choice
E. rhetorical techniques
10. Based on this letter, which of the following statements best describes Lee as a commander?
   A. He appreciated his men’s efforts and dedication and genuinely cared about them.
   B. He was a tireless, demanding general, who believed that the ends justify the means.
   C. He expected a great deal from his army and fully expected to eventually win the war.
   D. He kept himself distanced from the actual fighting and was out of touch with the soldiers.
   E. He was a respected and successful general but not one who was well liked by his own men.

Essay

_for Farewell to His Army / At the Public Market Museum:
Charleston, South Carolina_

11. In a brief essay, evaluate the content of Lee’s letter. How do you think the Confederate soldiers felt upon receiving it? Do you think it achieved the purpose that Lee intended? Why or why not? Is there anything Lee should have included in the letter that he did not? Support your response with examples from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl, Seven Years Concealed

1. Why didn’t Harriet Jacobs realize she was a slave until she was six years old?
   - A. Her parents protected her from that knowledge.
   - B. She was unable to hear until she got proper medicine.
   - C. She never saw white people give orders to her parents.
   - D. She was born free but later captured and sold into slavery.
   - E. Everybody around her was a slave, so she did not know there was another possibility.

2. How was Jacobs’s grandmother able to save three hundred dollars?
   - A. She had a bakery business.
   - B. She was a skilled carpenter.
   - C. She made clothing for her children instead of buying it.
   - D. She was paid to teach the local children to read and write.
   - E. She took a little money from her mistress from time to time.

3. Why wasn’t Jacobs’s grandmother able to buy her children out of slavery?
   - A. She died before the sale went through.
   - B. She was saving the money to expand her business.
   - C. She feared that people would ask how she got the money.
   - D. Her mistress borrowed her money and never paid it back.
   - E. Female slaves were not allowed to buy the freedom of others.

4. What was the great injustice committed by Jacobs’s mistress?
   - A. She beat her repeatedly.
   - B. She stole the money Jacobs had been saving.
   - C. She sold Jacobs’s children on the auction block.
   - D. She refused to let Jacobs learn to read and write.
   - E. She bequeathed Jacobs to a relative instead of freeing her.
5. Jacobs says her grandmother, “evinced so much intelligence” as she grew older. What does the word *evinced* mean?
   A. lost
   B. denied
   C. showed
   D. warranted
   E. concealed

6. What does Jacobs mean when she writes, “The slave child had no thought for the morrow; but there came that blight, which too surely waits on every human being born to be a chattel”?
   A. Slave children are unprepared for future calamities.
   B. Slaves prefer to think about the past rather than the future.
   C. People born into slavery live in and for the moment, not worrying about the future.
   D. Any happiness experienced by a slave is fleeting, for the future is certain to bring misery.
   E. Everyone, in some sense, is property to someone else, but slave children must learn that early on.

7. *Irony* is the difference between appearance and reality—in other words, what seems to be and what really is. Which of the following sentences is an example of irony?
   A. “The honor of a slaveholder to a slave!”
   B. “… each year she laid by a little, which was saved … to purchase her children.”
   C. “… though we were all slaves … I never dreamed I was a piece of merchandise …”
   D. “… the youngest one was sold, in order that each heir might have an equal portion …”
   E. “She had promised my dying mother that her children should never suffer for any thing …”

8. What lesson did Jacobs learn from the reading of her mistress’s will?
   A. It is important to love thy neighbor as thyself.
   B. Jacobs’s mother and mistress were foster sisters.
   C. Five of Jacobs’s relatives were to be auctioned off.
   D. Slaves are not ordinarily taught to read and write, so Jacobs was privileged.
   E. No matter how kind they are, slaveholders still do not regard slaves as full humans.
Matching

for Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl, Seven Years Concealed

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. chattel  D. precept
B. avail      E. evince
C. bequeath

_____  9. give
_____  10. display
_____ 11. property
_____ 12. principle
_____ 13. result in

Essay

for Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl, Seven Years Concealed

14. In a brief essay, explain how the fact that Jacobs did not know she was a slave until age six might have affected her life. How did it shape her self-image as well as her view of other people and human nature in general? Use examples from the text to support your answer.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

**for Preface to Leaves of Grass / I Hear America Singing**

__1. What is Romanticism?__
- A. a literary and artistic movement that placed value on emotion, imagination, freedom, and the individual
- B. a literary work, especially poetry, that sounds musical and emphasizes the importance of love
- C. the name for the type of poetry that has no strict rhythm but instead allows the writer freedom of expression
- D. the tendency in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for writers to try to win the love of someone through words
- E. a literary technique, often used in poetry, that makes something or someone sound more romantic than it truly is

__2. Free verse is poetry that__
- A. is available to everyone at no charge.
- B. appeals to the widest range of people.
- C. stresses the importance of freedom for everyone.
- D. was shared orally and not written down until later.
- E. does not use regular rhyme, meter, or stanza division.

__3. According to the preface to *Leaves of Grass*, why do Americans probably have the fullest poetic nature?__
- A. They are natural born poets.
- B. Their heritage does not limit them.
- C. Their personalities are more open.
- D. Their country is the greatest poem.
- E. They are more in touch with nature.

__4. Which of the following words is the best antonym for *nonchalant* in the sentence, "He felt nonchalant about the test results he was going to receive"?__
- A. calm
- B. nervous
- C. conflicted
- D. indifferent
- E. overjoyed
5. Which of the following sentences uses the italicized word correctly?
   A. The most robust plants are dying.
   B. That surface is teeming with bacteria.
   C. Her prolific report, though short, was excellent.
   D. His respectful attitude shows great disdain for them.
   E. That starkly modern skyscraper is especially picturesque.

6. In “I Hear America Singing,” why are the various people singing?
   A. They are trying to take their minds off their work.
   B. They are trying to make the time pass more quickly.
   C. They are happy because they have a feeling of pride and ownership.
   D. They are trying to convince others and themselves that they are happy.
   E. They are happy because they have a job when others are out of work.

7. Read the following sentence. Then answer the question below.
   “One sees it must indeed own the riches of the summer and winter, and need never be bankrupt while corn grows from the ground or the orchards drop apples or the bays contain fish or men beget children upon women.”

   Why is this sentence an example of Romantic writing?
   A. It includes many details.
   B. It uses figurative language.
   C. It exalts the glories of nature.
   D. It deals with men and women.
   E. It is written in a natural rhythm.

8. What do these two works have in common?
   A. They both are controversial.
   B. They both have serious tones.
   C. They both are traditionally poetic.
   D. They both praise common people.
   E. They both ignore the sounds of the words.

9. Which of the following lines best exemplifies Romanticism?
   A. “I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear;”
   B. “Here is not merely a nation but a teeming nation of nations.”
   C. “The day what belongs to the day—At night, the / party of young fellows, robust, friendly,“
   D. “The delicious singing of the mother—or of the / young wife at work—or of the girl sewing / or washing—”
   E. “. . . their delight in music, the sure symptom of manly tenderness and native elegance of soul . . . their good temper and open handedness . . .”
10. Why is it especially appropriate that “I Hear America Singing” is in free verse?
   A. It is about ordinary Americans.
   B. It was originally intended to be sung.
   C. It is about sounds, not ideas or logic.
   D. It is about singing, which resembles poetry.
   E. It does not want to stress anything in particular.

**Matching**

_for Preface to Leaves of Grass / I Hear America Singing_

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. stalwart  D. audacity
B. nonchalance  E. prolific
C. disdain  F. robust

11. hardy
12. daring
13. abundant
14. scorn
15. lack of concern
16. healthy

**Essay**

_for Preface to Leaves of Grass / I Hear America Singing_

17. Whitman states in “Preface to Leaves of Grass” that Americans have “the air . . . of persons who never knew how it felt to stand in the presence of superiors.” Explain what he means by this and how he might have come to that conclusion. Do you consider this to be true of all Americans today? Support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Song of Myself

1. What is elaboration?
   A. a literary device that emphasizes the sounds of words
   B. a style of writing that uses the technique of compare and contrast
   C. a technique in which a subject is introduced and then expanded on
   D. a style of writing that uses formal, decorative, and complex language
   E. a device that tries to get the reader to ignore logic and pay attention to feelings

2. The spotted hawk “accuses” the speaker of his
   A. superior attitude.
   B. choice of words.
   C. mistreatment of it.
   D. gab and his loitering.
   E. mere presence in nature.

3. In which sentence is the word suffice used correctly?
   A. That will not suffice.
   B. To suffice is never enough.
   C. The amount of food is suffice.
   D. The suffice was bigger than normal.
   E. As soon as you suffice, you can stop.

4. Which word or phrase correctly completes the following sentence?
   Members of the Underground Railroad ________ slaves.
   A. sufficed
   B. harbored
   C. contended
   D. put in abeyance
   E. helped impalpable

5. Which of the following is an example of a symbol?
   A. a lake with huge waves
   B. a dog placed next to a cat
   C. the eagle standing for America
   D. Whitman writing about himself
   E. nature being addressed as a person
6. What is the speaker’s attitude toward death, as it is commonly perceived?
A. He fears it.
B. He fights against it.
C. He does not believe in it.
D. He does not understand it.
E. He will do anything to avoid it.

7. Which of the following is an example of elaboration?
A. “I, now thirty-seven years old in perfect health begin, / Hoping to cease not till death.”
B. “And what I assume you shall assume, / For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you.”
C. “Creeds and schools in abeyance, / Retiring back a while sufficed at what they are, but never forgotten”
D. “Both in and out of the game and watching and wondering at it . . . How could I answer the child? I do not know what it is any more / than he.”
E. “I guess it must be the flag . . . Or I guess it is the handkerchief of the Lord . . . Or I guess the grass is itself a child . . .”

8. What is the most likely reason Whitman uses the word “leaf” instead of “blade” to refer to a piece of grass in both “Song of Myself” and Leaves of Grass?
A. It creates alliteration.
B. He wants the term to be figurative and symbolic.
C. It was the term used at the time Whitman wrote that section.
D. He is alluding to the past because “leaf of grass” was the term used then.
E. It sounds good with “believe” because it is a repetition of stressed vowel sounds.

9. In this poem, what does the grass symbolize?
A. nature
B. eternity
C. equality
D. God’s goodness
E. All of the above

10. A theme is a central message or perception about life that is conveyed through a literary work. Which of the following best describes the theme of this poem?
A. All things on Earth are connected.
B. Serving God is life’s greatest reward.
C. Life on Earth is not as important as the afterlife.
D. It is important to remember what it was like to be a child.
E. We must cherish life now, because death will soon find us.
Matching

for Song of Myself

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. complacent  D. infidel
B. impalpable   E. indifference
C. disposition  

____  11. usual state of mind
____  12. self-satisfied
____  13. non-believer
____  14. not able to be felt
____  15. impartiality

Essay

for Song of Myself

16. In a brief essay, explore the role of grass in this poem. What does the speaker say about it? What does it seem to represent? Why do you think Whitman included it in more than one of his works? Support your response with details from the poem.
**Lesson Test**

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

*for By the Bivouac’s Fitful Flame / Beat! Beat! Drums! / Matthew Brady: Civil War Photographer*

_____ 1. Which of the following statements about alliteration is false?
   A. It can be used for emphasis.
   B. It can help to create a mood.
   C. It must occur in consecutive words.
   D. The repetition must be of consonant sounds.
   E. The repeated sounds must be at the beginning of words.

_____ 2. What is onomatopoeia?
   A. the repetition of final consonant sounds that creates an imperfect rhyme
   B. the use of words or phrases that sound like the things to which they refer
   C. a figure of speech in which an idea or thing is described as if it were human
   D. the repetition of vowel sounds in stressed syllables of words that do not rhyme
   E. a comparison of two or more things that are usually considered totally different

_____ 3. Replacing *ruthless* with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   - Their opponent was ruthless.
   A. weak
   B. daring
   C. cautious
   D. talented
   E. merciful

_____ 4. Both Walt Whitman and Matthew Brady felt it was important to
   A. fight against injustice.
   B. make a decent profit from their art.
   C. document the Civil War for future generations.
   D. document the events of each Civil War battle in detail.
   E. explain their experiences as volunteer nurses in the Civil War.
5. In “By the Bivouac’s Fitful Flame,” which of the following is not an effect of the poem’s starting and ending with the same line?
   A. a sense of unity
   B. an emphasis on this line
   C. a heightened awareness of the scene
   D. a feeling of rightness and coming full circle
   E. a wish for the incomplete thought to be finished

6. What is the mood, or atmosphere, of “By the Bivouac’s Fitful Flame”?
   A. gloomy but hopeful
   B. inspiring but cautious
   C. exhilarating but gloomy
   D. peaceful but anticipatory
   E. frightening but anticipatory

7. Onomatopoeia is present in which of the following lines?
   A. “By the bivouac’s fitful flame”
   B. “Of life and death, of home and the past”
   C. “Mind not the timid—mind not the weeper or prayer, “
   D. “Like a phantom far or near an occasional / figure moving,”
   E. “So fierce you whirr and pound you drums—so shrill you bugles blow.”

8. Which of the following is not an example of alliteration?
   A. “… fitful flame”
   B. “Beat! beat! drums!”
   C. “A solemn and slow procession…”
   D. “Let not the child’s voice be heard…”
   E. “So strong you thump O terrible drums…”

9. Which of the following is not a reason the line “Beat! beat! drums!—
blow! bugles! blow!” is so powerful?
   A. its length
   B. its repetition
   C. its alliteration
   D. the number of stressed syllables
   E. the explosive sound of the “b”s

10. In “Beat! Beat! Drums!,” which statement about the drums and the bugles is false?
    A. They are symbols of war.
    B. They are portrayed as being unstoppable.
    C. Their sound overrides everything else around.
    D. The words for their sounds are onomatopoeic.
    E. They seem to be sounding by themselves, without players.
Matching

_for By the Bivouac’s Fitful Flame / Beat! Beat! Drums!_

*Match each line with the literary element that best describes it.*

A. “Like a phantom far or near”  
B. “Of life and death, of home and the past and loved, and of those that are far away”  
C. “Nor the peaceful farmer any peace, ploughing his field or gathering his grain”  
D. “So fierce you whirr and pound you drums—so shrill you bugles blow.”

_____ 11. parallelism  
_____ 12. onomatopoeia  
_____ 13. simile  
_____ 14. alliteration

Essay

_for By the Bivouac’s Fitful Flame / Beat! Beat! Drums! / Matthew Brady: Civil War Photographer_

15. Compare and contrast the perspectives on war presented in the two poems. What purpose might Whitman have had in writing poems with these viewpoints? Use evidence from the poems to support your answer.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Ode to Walt Whitman

1. Who or what does the speaker say was his companion through childhood?
   A. a flock of seagulls
   B. the dew on the grass
   C. Walt Whitman’s hand
   D. a natural sciences teacher
   E. a slave who worked the farms

2. What two things does the speaker say Whitman “brought into the light”?
   A. the earth and humanity
   B. the plains and mountains
   C. books and kernels of wheat
   D. the timberlands and grasslands
   E. common workers and each corner of his city

3. What role does Whitman play “among the soldiers”?
   A. nurse
   B. leader
   C. protester
   D. follow soldier
   E. night watchman

4. Which of the following words could be substituted for tenacious in this sentence without changing the meaning?
   The little girl had a tenacious grip on her old, worn teddy bear.
   A. fond
   B. loose
   C. loving
   D. uncertain
   E. stubborn
5. Which of the following best describes Whitman’s country now, according to the speaker?
A. violent
B. peaceful
C. industrial
D. agricultural
E. multicultural

6. A symbol is anything that stands for, or represents, both itself and something else. What does Walt Whitman’s hand symbolize in this poem?
A. the pain the speaker felt when he had to leave Chile
B. the hard labor performed every day by ordinary Americans
C. Whitman’s generosity and all the donations he made to American charities
D. the connection the speaker observed between Whitman and ordinary Americans
E. the connection the speaker felt to Whitman and all the lessons Whitman taught him

7. What does the speaker mean when he says that Whitman “taught me to be americano”?
A. Whitman declared a new style of living for American people.
B. The speaker had trouble fitting in to society until he read Whitman.
C. Whitman described and declared the value of the American people.
D. The speaker found a lot of references to American history within Whitman’s poems.
E. The speaker is sarcastically saying that Whitman proclaimed ideas that those in Latin America knew all along.

8. What does it mean that Whitman “sent a basket of strawberries” to the stoker in the boiler room?
A. The speaker is alluding to a real event from Whitman’s history.
B. Whitman found that natural things were the best tribute to people.
C. His poems in praise of the common worker were fresh, natural, and beautiful.
D. Whitman’s poems were as significant to the workers as a mere basket of berries.
E. It means Whitman did not understand the needs of workers, though he praised them.
9. Why does the speaker believe Whitman “disinterred humanity”?
   A. He was often depicted with a shovel.
   B. Whitman’s poetry uncovered the value and humanity of ordinary people.
   C. A reader had to delve into Whitman’s poetry to uncover evidence of humanity.
   D. The ordinary people depicted in the poetry were not interested in reading the poetry.
   E. Whitman exploited the humanity of his subjects to elicit an emotional response in his readers.

10. To which other poem in this unit might the content of the stanza that starts with “But now your country is cruel—” be alluding?
    A. “Song of Myself”
    B. “Beat! Beat! Drums!”
    C. “I Hear America Singing”
    D. “Preface to Leaves of Grass”
    E. “By the Bivouac’s Fitful Flame”

**Essay**

*for Ode to Walt Whitman*

11. Identify some of the allusions in this poem and analyze their effect. Why did Neruda choose these particular allusions? How do they add to the meaning of the poem? Support your response with evidence from the poem.
Much Madness is divinest Sense— / I heard a Fly buzz—when I died— / Because I could not stop for Death— / This is my letter to the World / Battle for the Belle of Amherst, page 220

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Much Madness is divinest Sense— / I heard a Fly buzz—when I died— / Because I could not stop for Death— / This is my letter to the World / Battle for the Belle of Amherst

1. Which of the following statements is true of slant rhyme?
   A. Words within a line rhyme.
   B. Consecutive lines end with identical words.
   C. The same vowel sound is repeated within a line.
   D. Final words in lines have similar, but not identical, sounds.
   E. Words other than the final ones rhyme in consecutive lines.

2. In “This is my letter to the World,” who or what never wrote to the speaker?
   A. nature
   B. the world
   C. the Hands
   D. her friends
   E. her countrymen

3. In which sentence is the word discerning used correctly?
   A. He has discerning taste.
   B. She is now discerning me.
   C. That dog has discerning paws.
   D. That’s very discerning to hear.
   E. A newborn baby is discerning.

4. Replacing assent with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   I hope they assent.
   A. help
   B. unite
   C. leave
   D. decide
   E. disagree
5. In the article “Battle for the Belle of Amherst,” why does Will Wright say that if Emily Dickinson were alive today, “she’d be an internet addict”?
   A. Dickinson was fascinated by new forms of technology.
   B. Dickinson was a recluse and spent most of her time at home.
   C. Dickinson was obsessed with conducting research on a variety of topics.
   D. Dickinson loved to correspond with her friends, but found the mail to be too slow.
   E. Dickinson loved to play games with others, but she was too shy to do so very often.

6. Which of the following lines contains an example of personification?
   A. “What portion of me be”
   B. “I could not see to see—”
   C. “Was like the Stillness in the Air—”
   D. “Much Madness is divinest Sense—”
   E. “The simple News that Nature told—”

7. What is an example of slant rhyme used in “Much Madness is divinest Sense—”? 
   A. “Much Madness”
   B. “discerning Eye”
   C. “starkest Madness”
   D. “sane” and “Chain”
   E. “Sense,” “Madness,” and “dangerous”

8. In “Because I could not stop for Death—,” which of the following is/are personified?
   A. death only
   B. death and nature
   C. death and the speaker
   D. death, immortality, civility, and the graveyard
   E. all nouns

9. What possible explanation for Dickinson’s seclusion does “Much Madness is divinest Sense—” offer?
   A. Everything she needed and wanted was right there in her home.
   B. Her insanity, though temporary, might have gotten her locked up.
   C. She feared being misjudged due to her different beliefs and perspective.
   D. Being exposed to the outside world would probably have made her sick.
   E. She was too angry with people as a whole to want to have anything to do with them.
10. Which of the following statements about the unusual capitalizations in these poems, aside from that at the beginning of the lines, is true?
A. The capitalization varies in each poem.
B. Most nouns and pronouns are capitalized.
C. The use of capital letters seems to be random.
D. Only things that are personified are capitalized.
E. Only the most important words are capitalized.

Essay

*for Much Madness is divinest Sense— / I heard a Fly buzz—when I died— / Because I could not stop for Death— / This is my letter to the World*

11. Consider Dickinson’s use of personification in these poems. How does it affect her work? Why do you think she so often used this literary device in her poems? Support your response with examples from the poems.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for There’s a certain Slant of light— / My life closed twice before its close— / The Soul selects her own Society—

1. How does the “certain Slant of light” affect the speaker in the first poem?
   A. The speaker becomes bored.
   B. The speaker becomes pensive.
   C. The speaker feels a sense of despair.
   D. The speaker feels uplifted and inspired.
   E. The speaker is filled with a quiet sense of joy.

2. How does the Soul in “The Soul selects her own Society—” treat the Emperor?
   A. with pity
   B. with contempt
   C. with indifference
   D. with a sense of awe
   E. with great deference

3. As described in “My life closed twice before its close—,” which of the following events would match the speaker’s idea of “… all we know of heaven, / And all we need of hell”?
   A. a grave illness
   B. one’s own death
   C. a neighbor moving away
   D. an argument between friends
   E. the death of a friend or family member

4. In “There’s a certain Slant of light—” the speaker says that when the light goes, “…‘tis like the Distance / On the look of Death—.” What does this mean?
   A. When the light leaves, it is like death.
   B. The light takes away all hope of survival.
   C. Death ceases to be a concern when the light passes.
   D. The fading of the light calls to mind one’s mortality and how near or far it seems.
   E. When the light passes, it is possible to see things from a more removed perspective.
5. Which of the following lines does not contribute to the overall tone of “There’s a certain Slant of light—”?  
A. “An imperial affliction”  
B. “But internal difference,”  
C. “‘Tis the Seal Despair—”  
D. “Shadows—hold their breath—”  
E. “oppresses like the Heft / Of Cathedral Tunes—”

6. What is the effect of the abrupt syllable pattern in “The Soul selects her own Society—”?  
A. It reflects the shortness of life.  
B. It mimics the pattern of rain drops.  
C. It reinforces the idea of exclusivity.  
D. It shows that the speaker’s thoughts are disjointed.  
E. It keeps readers off-balance so they do not expect the ending.

7. How does the speaker in “My life closed twice before its close—” seem to feel about the future?  
A. She is looking forward to rejoining those whom she has lost.  
B. She is optimistic, having already felt the pain of loss in her past.  
C. She is apprehensive, since it holds the potential for great despair.  
D. She is looking forward to it as a release from her present despair.  
E. She is sad because she knows it will bring the greatest loss she has yet experienced.

8. A motivation is a force that moves a person to think, feel, or behave in a certain way. What might have been a motivation for Dickinson to write “The Soul selects her own Society—”?  
A. She was afraid of criticism she might get from others.  
B. She wanted the public to know that they should leave her in peace.  
C. She wanted to validate a potential suitor’s selection of another woman.  
D. She rarely ever left her house and was very selective about her company.  
E. She had experienced the death of a close friend and wanted to limit future losses.

Essay

for There’s a certain Slant of light— / My life closed twice before its close— /  
The Soul selects her own Society—

9. Compare and contrast the use of punctuation in the three poems. Does the punctuation create different effects in each poem? How so? Support your response with details from the poems.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County / How to Tell a Story

1. A frame tale is a story
   A. with a very loose structure.
   B. with a very structured plot.
   C. that is constantly being altered.
   D. that provides a vehicle for the telling of other stories.
   E. with a stereotypic plot, which makes it easily adaptable.

2. Why didn’t Smiley’s frog win?
   A. It was getting old and tired.
   B. It died before it could jump.
   C. It had been filled with birdseed.
   D. It had been filled with lead pellets.
   E. It was not a good jumper, although its owner claimed otherwise.

3. According to Twain’s essay, “How to Tell a Story,” while a comic story is told with “eager delight,” a humorous story is told
   A. “quietly.”
   B. “gravely.”
   C. “normally.”
   D. “repeatedly.”
   E. “ceremoniously.”

4. Which of the following best paraphrases “Smiley was monstrous proud of his frog, and well he might be, for fellers that had traveled and been everywhere all said he laid over any frog that ever they see”?
   A. Smiley’s pride in his frog made him like a monster because he lied about it to everyone.
   B. Smiley was so proud of his frog that it made him well enough to get out of bed and greet the travelers.
   C. Men who had traveled all over thought that Smiley’s frog was the biggest they had ever seen, which made Smiley proud.
   D. Smiley’s health wasn’t as important as his feelings of pride in his frog, which were supported by the opinions of others.
   E. Smiley was extremely proud of his frog, which was warranted because people who were well-equipped to judge also thought it was the best.
5. Which of the following is an example of dialect?
   A. “... I hereunto append the result.”
   B. “In compliance with the request of a friend of mine...”
   C. “… there ran a vein of impressive earnestness and sincerity...”
   D. “… I called on good-natured, garrulous old Simon Wheeler...”
   E. “… the big flume warn’t finished when he first come to the camp;...”

6. Is the description of Jim Smiley as an “enterprising vagabond” appropriate? Why or why not?
   A. No, because he is lazy and lives off of others.
   B. No, because he is neither enthusiastic nor disreputable.
   C. Yes, because he finds ways to make money and he travels a lot.
   D. Yes, because although he is hardworking, he remains disreputable.
   E. No, because he is not ambitious and his travel is limited to a certain area.

7. The frame story in this selection is the story about
   A. Jim Smiley.
   B. Andrew Jackson.
   C. meeting Simon Wheeler.
   D. the jumping frog contest.
   E. All of the above

8. The use of dialect in this story helps to reveal
   A. Jim Smiley’s motivations.
   B. the innermost thoughts of Simon Wheeler.
   C. the different backgrounds of the narrator and Simon Wheeler.
   D. the strong connection between Simon Wheeler and Jim Smiley.
   E. the narrator’s friend’s real intentions in sending him to see Simon Wheeler.

9. Simon Wheeler could best be described as
   A. foolish and boring.
   B. simple and sincere.
   C. funny and prejudiced.
   D. enthusiastic and talkative.
   E. uneducated and charming.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question on the next page.

I have a lurking suspicion that Leonidas W. Smiley is a myth; that my friend never knew such a personage; and that he only conjectured that if I asked old Wheeler about him, it would remind him of his infamous Jim Smiley, and he would go to work and bore me to death with some exasperating reminiscence of him as long and as tedious as it should be useless to me.
10. Which of the following is not a reason this sentence, which is near the beginning of the story, is so long?
A. There is no way it can be any shorter.
B. It forces the reader further into the story.
C. Twain is setting the stage for the story to come.
D. The length allows it to be more descriptive and figurative.
E. It mimics the length and tediousness of Simon Wheeler’s reminiscences.

Matching

for The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. Jim Smiley  E. Dan’l Webster
B. Prov’dence  F. Andrew Jackson
C. Parson Walker  G. Leonidas W. Smiley
D. Simon Wheeler

11. a frog
12. a puppy
13. an exhorter
14. a young minister
15. an avid bettor
16. an old storyteller
17. the divine being or fate

Essay

for The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County / How to Tell a Story

18. What literary devices does Twain use to create humor in “The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”? In a brief essay, cite examples of the humorous devices he uses and how they work.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Life on the Mississippi

_____ 1. Which of the following statements about a memoir is false?
   A. It is often written in the third-person.
   B. It is often based on a person’s memories.
   C. It might focus on one period in a person’s life.
   D. It might focus on one incident in a person’s life.
   E. It is often based on reactions to a historical event.

_____ 2. How did the dream of being a steamboatman differ from the other dreams of the boys in this memoir?
   A. It was realistic.
   B. It involved travel.
   C. It was permanent.
   D. It was more childish.
   E. It could never come true.

_____ 3. Which word best completes the following sentence?

   After giving away his beloved puppies, Kamar was ____________.
   A. tranquil
   B. transient
   C. renowned
   D. disconsolate
   E. conspicuous

_____ 4. In which of the following sentences is the word prodigious used correctly?
   A. Quit being so prodigious!
   B. The tiny baby was prodigious.
   C. What can you do that would be prodigious?
   D. Prodigious Sara started college at age sixteen.
   E. Her backpack holds a prodigious amount of stuff.
5. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   He decided to tarry at her building in the hopes that he would ________ her.
   A. meet
   B. enjoy
   C. avoid
   D. ignore
   E. support

6. What does it mean to describe the upper decks of the steamboat as “black with passengers”?
   A. The upper decks were extremely dirty.
   B. The upper decks did not have good lighting.
   C. The passengers’ clothes were blackened by smoke.
   D. The spectators were too excited to see the details of the boat well.
   E. The passengers were crowded together in an indistinguishable mass.

7. How could the town best be described before and after the arrival of a steamboat?
   A. ugly and dead
   B. restless and hectic
   C. peaceful and boring
   D. empty and beautiful
   E. glorious and renowned

8. How could the town best be described when a steamboat was there?
   A. bustling and excited
   B. attractive and fancy
   C. gorgeous and gallant
   D. noisy and prodigious
   E. spooky and dangerous

9. What aspect of this selection is not due to the fact that it is a memoir?
   A. It is both descriptive and reflective.
   B. It is written in the first-person point of view.
   C. It is centered around one main idea or event.
   D. It includes lots of sensory images and adjectives.
   E. It deals with something that happened in the past.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question on the next page.

After all these years I can picture that old time to myself now, just as it was then: the white town drowsing in the sunshine of a summer’s morning; the streets empty, or pretty nearly so; one of two clerks sitting in front of the Water Street stores, with their splint-bottomed chairs tilted back against the wall, chins on breasts, hats slouched over their faces, asleep with shingle shavings enough around to show what broke them down; a sow and a litter of pigs loafing along the sidewalk, doing a good business in watermelon rinds and seeds, two or three lonely little freight piles scattered about the levee; a pile of skids on the slope of the stone-paved wharf, and the fragrant town drunkard asleep in the shadow of them; two or three wood flats at the head of the wharf, but
nobody to listen to the peaceful lapping of the wavelets against them; the great Mississippi, the majestic, the magnificent Mississippi, rolling its mile-wide tide along, shining in the sun; the dense forest away on the other side; the point above the town, and the point below, bounding the river-glimpse and turning it into a sort of sea, and withal a very still and brilliant and lonely one.

10. Why might Twain have chosen not to break up this long sentence?
A. to create a mysterious and suspenseful mood
B. to mimic the way the time would drag on as the town waited for a boat
C. to mimic the meandering path of the Mississippi River through the town
D. to include as many details as possible about the town in which he grew up
E. to describe to the reader how much he loved every aspect of his hometown

Matching

for Life on the Mississippi

Choose the best definition for each of the following words.

A. transient  D. tranquil
B. renowned  E. skids
C. conspicuous  F. packet

11. boat on a regular route
12. peaceful
13. obvious
14. wooden platforms
15. enormous
16. passing quickly

Essay

for Life on the Mississippi

17. Explain why, when the one of the local boys turns up as an apprentice engineer on a steamboat, Twain states, “This thing shook the bottom out of all my Sunday-school teachings.” Support your response with details from the memoir.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Outcasts of Poker Flat

1. An individual who takes part in the action of a literary work is called a
   A. character.
   B. antagonist.
   C. protagonist.
   D. stock character.
   E. dynamic character.

2. Why is Mother Shipton the first to die?
   A. She tries to go for help.
   B. She was weak to begin with.
   C. She is killed because of her meanness.
   D. She starves herself so the others can eat more.
   E. She gets pneumonia because of the bad weather.

3. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   The _____ Taylors were difficult guests because nothing was good enough for them.
   A. guileless
   B. felonious
   C. querulous
   D. precipitous
   E. predisposing

4. Replacing *ostentatiously* with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   The room is decorated very ostentatiously.
   A. plainly
   B. strangely
   C. colorfully
   D. pleasingly
   E. comfortably
5. Which of the following sentences is not an example of this selection’s Regional style?
A. “As Mr. John Oakhurst, gambler, stepped into the main street of Poker Flat on the morning of the twenty-third of November, 1850, he was conscious of a change in its moral atmosphere from the preceding night.”
B. “Two or three men, conversing earnestly together, ceased as he approached, and exchanged significant glances.”
C. “There was a Sabbath lull in the air, which, in a settlement unused to Sabbath influences, looked ominous.”
D. “. . . the expatriated party consisted of a young woman familiarly known as ‘The Duchess’; another, who had gained the infelicitous title of ‘Mother Shipton,’ and ‘Uncle Billy,’ a suspected sluice robber and confirmed drunkard.”
E. “‘It’s again justice,’ said Jim Wheeler, ‘to let this yer young man from Roaring Camp—an entire stranger—carry away our money.’”

6. What is Mr. Oakhurst’s motivation for acting the way he does?
A. the will to make money
B. a belief in fate and luck
C. the chance to cheat others
D. the desire not to be lonely again
E. the need for adventure and excitement

7. Is it surprising that the group sings a hymn? Why or why not?
A. Yes, because they have no reason to be thankful.
B. Yes, because they are outcasts who are far from any church.
C. Yes, because none of them is likely to be religious or spiritual.
D. No, because though they are not church-goers, they are religious in a way.
E. No, because it is selected by the young couple and sung defiantly by some.

8. Which description best characterizes Mother Shipton?
A. entirely bad
B. entirely good
C. pleasant, though not law-abiding
D. morally strong but physically weak
E. outwardly coarse, but inwardly good

9. In what way is Mr. Oakhurst the strongest of the outcasts?
A. He has the most money.
B. He is a natural-born leader.
C. He has the strongest opinions.
D. He has the most faith in a god.
E. He is independent and at his prime.
10. In what way is Mr. Oakhurst the weakest of the outcasts?
   A. He is the least brave.
   B. He is the least religious.
   C. He is the oldest and feeblest.
   D. He is the most independent and has no support.
   E. He is the most guilty of wrong-doing and sinning.

Matching

for The Outcasts of Poker Flat

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. Homer  F. Sandy Bar
B. Mr. Pope  G. Tom Simson
C. Derringer  H. Piney Woods
D. Five Spot  I. John Oakhurst
E. Uncle Billy  J. Mother Shipton

11. a camp
12. a horse
13. a pistol
14. a gambler
15. an English poet
16. “The Innocent”
17. author of *The Iliad*
18. a robber and drunkard
19. the strongest of the party originally, nicknamed for a witch
20. former waitperson at the Temperance House

Essay

for The Outcasts of Poker Flat

21. Write an analysis of the characters in this story, discussing which characters seem to be stock characters of Western figures and which, if any, show more personal depth or change throughout the story. Support your response with details from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Richard Cory / Miniver Cheevy

1. What is irony?
   A. a poetic device that compares two things
   B. a literary work that is critical of human vices
   C. a difference between appearance and reality
   D. a technique that reveals the narrator’s attitude
   E. commenting on the present by writing about the past

2. Which of the following statements about allusion is false?
   A. It can be a reference to a literary character.
   B. It can be a reference to a well-known event.
   C. It can be a reference to a well-known object.
   D. It can be a reference to a well-known person.
   E. It can be a reference to something in the same literary piece.

3. In which of the following sentences is the word *albeit* used correctly?
   A. We ate albeit of the carrots.
   B. Chandra is witty albeit intelligent
   C. Albeit for you to ever arrive early.
   D. Lucas cleaned his room, albeit imperfectly.
   E. I was albeit tired, so I went to sleep at 9:00.

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   He acts so imperially, you would think he was a _________.
   A. hero
   B. poet
   C. prince
   D. friend
   E. enemy

5. In the line “So on we worked, and waited for the light,” what is “the light”?
   A. the light of day
   B. the spiritual light of belief
   C. the “green light” to proceed
   D. the “light at the end of the tunnel”
   E. the light of awakening and understanding
6. What does “He mourned Romance, now on the town, / And Art, a vagrant” mean?
   A. He was sorry these things were not valued.
   B. He regarded romance and art as worthless.
   C. He thought that these things had gone astray.
   D. He considered romance and art to be human.
   E. He regretted that these things were now of poor quality.

7. Which line from “Miniver Cheevy” most reflects Robinson’s own life experiences?
   A. “Grew lean while he assailed the seasons;”
   B. “And dreamed, and rested from his labors;”
   C. “He would have sinned incessantly / Could he have been one”
   D. “Miniver mourned the rip renown / That made many a name so fragrant;”
   E. “Miniver cursed the commonplace / And eyed a khaki suit with loathing;”

8. What about “Richard Cory” is situationally ironic?
   A. Cory was “a gentleman from sole to crown.”
   B. Cory is “imperially slim” although “richer than a king.”
   C. People envied someone who ended up killing himself.
   D. Cory was “quietly arrayed” although “he fluttered pulses.”
   E. The poet closely resembles the character of Richard Cory.

9. Which of the following is an example of an allusion found in these poems?
   A. “Miniver Cheevy, child of scorn”
   B. “. . . he glittered when he walked.”
   C. “He dreamed of Thebes and Camelot,”
   D. “And Richard Cory, one calm summer night,”
   E. “The vision of a warrior bold / Would set him dancing.”

10. What about “Miniver Cheevy” is ironic?
    A. The poem has a traditional rhyme scheme and stanza division.
    B. Miniver “cursed the commonplace” but also “scorned the gold.”
    C. Miniver complains about his situation, but has done nothing to try to change it.
    D. The times Miniver longs for and dreams about were actually not very pleasant.
    E. Miniver Cheevy was a “child of scorn,” but he came to be idolized by the town.

**Essay**

**for Richard Cory / Miniver Cheevy**

11. The poems “Richard Cory” and “Miniver Cheevy” both have themes of isolation. In a brief essay, discuss how Robinson conveys the sense of isolation his subjects feel. Support your response with details from the selections.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for To Build a Fire / How to Build a Campfire

1. The struggle between two forces in a literary work is called the central
   A. theme.
   B. conflict.
   C. climax.
   D. situation.
   E. argument.

2. Why didn’t the man kill the dog?
   A. He liked it too much.
   B. The dog was too quick.
   C. There was no way to do it.
   D. The man did not have a knife.
   E. The dog was able to outsmart him.

3. In which of the following sentences is the word nucleus used correctly?
   A. He wanted to be part of a nucleus family.
   B. The kitchen often is the nucleus of the home.
   C. We studied the first nucleus war in history class.
   D. Today in biology, we looked at a human nucleus.
   E. We lived on the outskirts of town, right by the nucleus.

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   If you are told “it is imperative you learn to swim,” you are being
given a(n) _________.
   A. order
   B. activity
   C. example
   D. guideline
   E. suggestion
5. Based on the situation in this story, which of the following best compares the dog to the man?
   A. The dog is inferior to the man because it is not human.
   B. The dog is superior to the man because it is keenly observant.
   C. The dog is inferior to the man because it is dependent on the man.
   D. The dog is equal to the man because they both lack an imagination.
   E. The dog is superior to the man because it has better natural instincts.

6. Which answer best states the effect of the statement “It certainly was cold”?
   A. The statement makes the setting seem real.
   B. The thought shows how the man is different from the dog.
   C. The repetition of the simple statement mimics the cold seeping into the man’s body.
   D. The way the cold bothers the man proves that he was not well equipped to handle the climate.
   E. The language helps the reader to form a sensory image and better imagine how the man feels.

7. A motivation is a force that moves a character to think, feel, or behave in a certain way. What is the dog’s motivation for leaving the man at the end of the story?
   A. Its natural instincts motivate it to find a more private place to die.
   B. Its natural instincts motivate it to find other dogs that will help it to survive.
   C. Its survival instincts motivate it to find other humans who will provide for it.
   D. Its survival instincts motivate it to run from the man since the man wants to kill it.
   E. None of the above

8. Why is the term wolf often used in describing the dog?
   A. It hints at how mean the dog is.
   B. It emphasizes the dog’s closeness to nature.
   C. It describes the dog’s looks without many words.
   D. It hints that the dog would rather travel alone than with the man.
   E. It points out how the dog is not as able to deal with the cold as a wolf would be.

9. Which description best characterizes the man in this story?
   A. cold and stupid, but ambitious
   B. selfish and serious, but imaginative
   C. stubborn and depressed, but hopeful
   D. mysterious and distrustful, but instinctive
   E. ignorant and observant, but not reflective
10. All of the following elements make this story an example of Naturalism except
   A. the style.
   B. the plot.
   C. the theme.
   D. the setting.
   E. the conflict.

Matching

_for To Build a Fire_

Match each event with the order in which it occurred in the story.

A. The man goes to sleep.  
B. The dog leaves the man.  
C. The man leaves the main trail.  
D. The dog gets wet crossing the creek.  
E. The man calls the dog, intending to kill it.  
F. The man breaks through the ice and gets wet.  
G. The man stops to eat but forgets to build a fire.  
H. The man has trouble building a fire, the twigs scatter, and the fire dies.

11. Event #1
12. Event #2
13. Event #3
14. Event #4
15. Event #5
16. Event #6
17. Event #7
18. Event #8

Essay

_for To Build a Fire_

19. Write a brief essay in which you discuss the conflicts in the story. What is the external conflict against which the main character struggles? How does the dog manage that conflict? Are there any internal struggles? Support your response with details from the story.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The poem “Do not weep, maiden, for war is kind” is an example of which of the following kinds of poems?
   A. ballad
   B. sonnet
   C. limerick
   D. free verse
   E. tone poem

2. Which of the following is a synonym for affrighted in the sentence “Being home alone left him feeling affrighted”?
   A. brave
   B. aflame
   C. scared
   D. moving
   E. offended

3. Which word in the final stanza conveys the sense that the son is dead?
   A. hung
   B. bright
   C. shroud
   D. humble
   E. splendid

4. What happened to the maiden’s lover?
   A. He deserted the army.
   B. He surrendered to the enemy.
   C. He lost his horse and was stranded.
   D. He was forced into hand-to-hand combat.
   E. He was killed in battle and fell off his horse.
5. “A Man Said to the Universe” makes use of which of the following literary devices?
   A. simile
   B. metaphor
   C. alliteration
   D. onomatopoeia
   E. personification

6. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the lines, “These men were born to drill and die. / The unexplained glory flies above them”?
   A. The battle is the only place where these men will achieve glory.
   B. The soldiers know that battle is their duty; they do not need glory.
   C. The enemy soldiers have taken the upper hand, so glory eludes the men.
   D. These men are expendable pawns who will not reap the glory of victory.
   E. The thought of glory keeps the soldiers fighting, even in dire circumstances.

7. Irony is the difference between appearance and reality—in other words, what seems to be and what really is. What is ironic about the stanza addressing the babe?
   A. The father in death is like a babe: he tumbles, cries, and gulps.
   B. The father died protecting the child, so his sacrifice should bring tears.
   C. The child will not know its father, so there is no need to tell it not to weep.
   D. The child will someday grow up to be a soldier, repeating the father’s errors.
   E. Babies cry very often, so it is impossible to say that it is crying because its father died.

8. What is the main idea conveyed in “A Man Said to the Universe”?
   A. It is silly to talk to the universe like it is a person.
   B. Humans are overly concerned with their own welfare.
   C. Each person likes to think that he or she is special, but it is not true.
   D. The forces of the universe are insensitive to the concerns of humans.
   E. If one makes an attempt to connect with the universe, it will respond.

9. Both “Do not weep, maiden, for war is kind” and “A Man Said to the Universe” express the Naturalist idea that
   A. humans have the ability to change their destiny.
   B. war is a necessary and unavoidable fact of life.
   C. nature is more important that the human experience.
   D. war is present in nature, so it must affect humans as well.
   E. humans are moved by forces over which they have no control.
10. Which of the following best describes the tone of “Do not weep, maiden, for war is kind”?
A. ironic
B. fearful
C. inspiring
D. mournful
E. courageous

**Essay**

*for Do not weep, maiden, for war is kind / A Man Said to the Universe*

11. Write a brief essay on how Crane uses personification and irony to portray war in “Do not weep, maiden, for war is kind.” What qualities does he assign to war? How does war treat humans? Support your response with details from the poem.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for I Will Fight No More Forever / I Am the Last of My Family

1. In “I Will Fight No More Forever,” Chief Joseph is addressing
   A. his chiefs.
   B. all his people.
   C. all Americans.
   D. General Howard.
   E. Looking Glass and Toohoolhoolzote.

2. In “I Will Fight No More Forever,” what does Chief Joseph say he wants time to do?
   A. enjoy life
   B. find his children
   C. bring about peace
   D. rest from the fighting
   E. follow what is in his heart

3. In which of the following sentences is the word remnant used correctly?
   A. Cochise was a remnant.
   B. Don’t eat the remnant soup.
   C. I can never remnant the dates.
   D. Would you like this remnant of fabric?
   E. It did not rain a single drop, just a remnant.

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Being ________ for so long had made him feeble.
   A. ill
   B. gone
   C. right
   D. athletic
   E. powerful

5. What was Cochise’s main purpose in the speech “I Am the Last of My Family”?
   A. to tell about his people’s history
   B. to request assistance for his people
   C. to express his opinion of white people
   D. to reflect on the greatness of his people
   E. to portray the wrongs done to his people
6. The speech “I Will Fight No More Forever” was passed down to younger generations through the oral tradition. What about this speech would make it easy to retell?
   A. It is short in length.
   B. It contains repetition.
   C. It has short sentences.
   D. It expresses thoughts simply.
   E. All of the above

7. Based on “I Am the Last of My Family,” how does Cochise feel about the American president?
   A. He feels an intense hatred for him.
   B. He likes him but does not respect him.
   C. He does not care about him or his wishes.
   D. He respects his wishes, but does not like him.
   E. He thinks they could learn many things from each other.

8. Chief Joseph’s main purpose in this speech is to
   A. portray the nature of the fighting.
   B. reflect on his feelings about the fighting.
   C. explain the reasons he will stop fighting.
   D. persuade the others to end war forever.
   E. express his sorrow for the suffering of all people.

9. What do the similes or comparisons Cochise uses tell you about the Chiricahua?
   A. They are powerful.
   B. They believe in violence.
   C. They feel close to nature.
   D. They fear the “white man.”
   E. They always remain hopeful.

10. Why does Cochise’s speech end with the sentence “I have spoken”?
    A. It clarifies and emphasizes who is speaking.
    B. Cochise wanted to intimidate the white men to whom he was speaking.
    C. This was the statement added to all works passed down through the oral tradition.
    D. It adds weight to the words that were spoken and indicates the ending of the speech.
    E. None of the above
Matching

_for I Will Fight No More Forever / I Am the Last of My Family_

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. General Howard  
B. Looking Glass  
C. “great father”  
D. Chief Joseph  
E. Cochise  
F. Henry Stuart Turrill

_____ 11. a Nez Percé leader that died in the fighting  
_____ 12. a surviving Nez Percé leader  
_____ 13. a soldier present at Cochise’s speech  
_____ 14. led the attack against the Nez Percé  
_____ 15. President Grant  
_____ 16. an Apache leader

Essay

_for I Will Fight No More Forever / I Am the Last of My Family_

17. Analyze the style of one of the speeches, focusing on tone, imagery, and word choice. Support your response with specific details from the speech you choose.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Black Elk Speaks

1. Magical Realism is a form of
   A. fiction in which magic is portrayed as being real.
   B. nonfiction in which magic is portrayed as being real.
   C. nonfiction in which magic or fantasy is described as a contrast.
   D. fiction in which elements of fantasy appear in a mainly realistic narrative.
   E. nonfiction in which elements of fantasy appear in a mainly unrealistic account.

2. What is another term for narrative?
   A. plot
   B. story
   C. fiction
   D. literature
   E. chronology

3. The Wasichus are
   A. deer.
   B. leaders.
   C. white settlers.
   D. Native Americans.
   E. Black Elk’s family.

4. According to this account, the Wasichu worship
   A. God.
   B. truth.
   C. fame.
   D. gold.
   E. power.

5. In which of the following sentences is the word gully used correctly?
   A. He’s a friendly gully.
   B. A gully sat on the beach.
   C. Gully, it’s a beautiful day.
   D. May I wear a gully today?
   E. In time, the rain made a gully.
6. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   The _____ was covered with bison.
   A. bed
   B. land
   C. table
   D. ocean
   E. building

7. Which of the following sentences contains an element that was definitely added by Neihardt?
   A. “I was born in the Moon of the Popping Trees (December) on the Little Powder River in the Winter When the Four Crows Were Killed (1963), and I was three years old when my father’s right leg was broken in the Battle of the Hundred Slain.”
   B. “It is like some fearful thing in a fog, for it was a time when everything seemed troubled and afraid.”
   C. “Once we were happy in our own country and we were seldom hungry, for then the two-leggeds and the four-leggeds lived together like relatives, and there was plenty for them and for us.”
   D. “It would scare the bison and make them go away, and also it would let the other Wasichus come in like a river.”
   E. “But the Wasichus came, and they have made little islands for us and other little islands for the four-leggeds, and always these islands are becoming smaller, for around them surges the gnawing flood of the Wasichu; and it is dirty with lies and greed.”

8. What is another way of saying “Sometimes dreams are wiser than waking”?
   A. It is wiser to sleep than to awaken.
   B. The subconscious can reveal truths.
   C. Dreams can seem more real than reality.
   D. Visions are necessary to understanding life.
   E. One’s dreams can tell much about that person.

9. Which of the following makes this selection an example of Magical Realism?
   A. It is from the oral tradition.
   B. It is about Native Americans.
   C. It describes visions along with other events.
   D. It is about undocumented, unproven history.
   E. It provides different perspectives on the past.

10. What do most of the images that Black Elk uses in this selection have in common?
    A. They are violent.
    B. They are visionary.
    C. They seem magical.
    D. They are from nature.
    E. They seem unbelievable.
Matching

_for Black Elk Speaks_

Match each quotation with the person who said it.

A. “But the Wasichus came, and they have made little islands for us
and other little islands for the four-leggeds . . .”
B. “When this happens, you shall live in small gray houses, in a barren
land . . .”
C. “There were many bullets, but there were more arrows—so many
that is was like a cloud of grasshoppers . . .”
D. “If you are not good, the Wasichus will get you.”
E. “The clouds all over are one-sided.”
F. “It was a very windy night and there were noises that ‘woke me, and
then I heard that an old woman had been killed, and it was High
Shirt’s mother.”

___ 11. Fire Thunder
___ 12. Black Elk
___ 13. the kingbird
___ 14. Drinks Water
___ 15. White Cow Sees
___ 16. Standing Bear

Essay

_for Black Elk Speaks_

17. In a brief essay, explain how the recollections and views Black Elk presents
in his narrative differ from those of Fire Thunder and Standing Bear. Why
are their recollections and views different? Support your response with
information from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for I Tried to Be Like My Mother

1. Pretty Shield created which of the following in order to mimic her aunt?
   A. a doll
   B. a drum
   C. a saddle
   D. a teepee
   E. a blanket

2. According to the speaker, the Crow are particularly fond of
   A. singing.
   B. hunting.
   C. clowning.
   D. swimming.
   E. drumming.

3. What do the speaker and other children of the Crow organize at the foot of the cliff?
   A. a trap for passing deer
   B. a lodge for a play sun-dance
   C. a sweat lodge to receive visions
   D. a play-village to live away from the adults
   E. None of the above

4. What skill was Pretty Shield learning when she carried a doll on her back?
   A. hunting
   B. childcare
   C. gathering
   D. backpacking
   E. horseback riding

5. Each year, the speaker makes her play lodge larger than the year before. This is most likely due to the fact that she is
   A. becoming irritated with her family.
   B. trying to make a name for herself.
   C. trying to outdo her aunt and mother.
   D. hoping to earn the praise of her peers.
   E. becoming older and more independent.
6. The speaker’s aunt would pretend to be jealous when the speaker finished setting up camp before her. What would motivate the speaker’s aunt to pretend to be jealous?
   A. pity
   B. love
   C. hatred
   D. greed
   E. humility

7. Consider the following line.
   “There was one old man who would always drum for us, because drumming is not for women; . . .”

What can the reader infer about the Crow from this line?
   A. They saved the best jobs for the men.
   B. Women were considered second-class citizens.
   C. They believed that women did not have rhythm.
   D. They had specific gender roles for certain activities.
   E. Men were expected to support women in all things.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

Once several of us girls made ourselves a play village with our tiny teepees. Of course our children were dolls, and our horses dogs, and yet we managed to make our village look very real, so real that we thought we ought to have some meat to cook. We decided to kill it ourselves. A girl named Beaver-that-passes borrowed her father’s lance that was very sharp, and longer than both our bodies put together. We caught and saddled two gentle packhorses; and both the old fools went crazy before we managed to kill a calf. I helped all I could, but it was Beaver-that-passes who wounded a big calf that gave us both a lot of trouble before we finally got it down, and dead. I hurt my leg, and Beaver-that-passes cut her hand with the lance. The calf itself looked pretty bad by the time we got it to our play-village. But we had a big feast, and forgot our hurts. . . .

8. The passage illustrates the speaker’s
   A. strength.
   B. modesty.
   C. bad health.
   D. arrogance.
   E. cowardice.
9. Which of the following statements is supported by the above passage?
   A. The women did little else but stay in the camp and care for the children.
   B. In order to keep the village fed, the children would go out and hunt for food.
   C. Most of the children were disobedient and unruly, caring little for rules or laws.
   D. The children of the village were able to practice skills they would eventually need.
   E. Most young children fought with one another, yet tried to cooperate during the hunt.

Essay

for I Tried to Be Like My Mother

10. The selection reflects a child’s desire to mimic, or impersonate, those he or she admires. In a paragraph, explain why this form of play is encouraged by most cultures. Use examples from the selection and logical reasoning to support your argument.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The speech “Ain’t I a Woman” was given
   A. sixteen years before “Keeping the Thing Going While Things are Stirring.”
   B. sixteen years after “Keeping the Thing Going While Things are Stirring.”
   C. at the Women’s Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio.
   D. both A and C
   E. both B and C

2. In “Keeping the Thing Going While Things Are Stirring,” Truth refers to her age and the time she spent as a slave in order to
   A. show that she is experienced and give her opinion more weight.
   B. show her enthusiasm and dedication to the cause of equal rights.
   C. make the audience understand exactly what her life has been like.
   D. make the audience feel bad for her, and thus obligated to listen to her.
   E. show the people in the audience that she knows just as much as they do.

3. What is another way of saying “I am for keeping the thing going while things are stirring”?
   A. I want to keep up the momentum.
   B. I believe slow and steady wins the race.
   C. I think it is good to stir up a hornet’s nest.
   D. I believe you shouldn’t fix it if it’s not broken.
   E. I believe that if at first you don’t succeed, you should try, try again.
4. In “Ain’t I a Woman,” why does Truth describe various things she has done, such as “ploughed and planted,” “gathered into barns,” and “borne thirteen children”?
   A. to draw attention to the urgent need to end slavery immediately
   B. to describe the poor treatment she has received throughout her life
   C. to help other women realize that it is time to start being more self-sufficient
   D. to show that she does not need the help of a man to live her life and accomplish her goals
   E. to show that she is able to do many things that are equal to or more difficult than what men are able to do

5. Which of the following sentences is an example of dialect?
   A. “I want it root and branch destroyed.”
   B. “I want you to consider on that, chil’n.”
   C. “I have not heard any singing since I came here.”
   D. “. . . I have a right to have just as much as a man.”
   E. “White women are a great deal smarter, and know more than colored women . . .”

6. Which of the following best describes the overall style of “Keeping the Thing Going While Things Are Stirring”?
   A. informal and preachy
   B. informal but eloquent
   C. very formal and elegant
   D. sophisticated but contrived
   E. extremely simple and natural

7. An allusion is a reference to a well-known person, place, event, or work of art, music, or literature. Which of the following sentences from “Ain’t I a Woman” contains an allusion?
   A. “Well, children, when there is so much racket there must be something out of kilter.”
   B. “Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud puddles, or give me any best place! And ain’t I a woman?”
   C. “If my cup won’t hold but a pint and yours holds a quart, wouldn’t you be mean not to let me have my little half-measure full?”
   D. “I think that ‘twixt the negroes of the South and the women at the North, all talking about rights, the men will be in a fix pretty soon.”
   E. “If the first woman God ever made was strong enough to turn the world upside down all alone, these women together ought to be able to turn it back . . .”
8. In “Keeping the Thing Going While Things Are Stirring,” what is the main effect of the sentence structure in the sentence “We do as much, we eat as much, we want as much”?
   A. It bores the audience.
   B. It helps abstract ideas seem real.
   C. It makes speaker sound uneducated.
   D. It causes confusion because of its length.
   E. It emphasizes how similar women are to men.

9. Which sentence most directly states Truth’s purpose in “Keeping the Thing Going While Things Are Stirring”?
   A. “What we want is a little money.”
   B. “I want it root and branch destroyed.”
   C. “I want you to consider on that, chil’n.”
   D. “There ought to be equal rights now more than ever . . .”
   E. “I am for keeping the thing going while things are stirring; . . .”

10. Based on “Keeping the Thing Going While Things Are Stirring,” Truth could best be characterized as
   A. a devoted fighter against oppression.
   B. a woman who cares most about children.
   C. a bitter woman and mistreated former slave.
   D. someone who feels better qualified than others.
   E. a true politician, saying what people want to hear.

Matching

for Keeping the Thing Going While Things Are Stirring / Ain’t I a Woman?

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. pettifoggers  D. fix
B. out of kilter  E. head
C. ‘twixt

11. not in order
12. people who argue over insignificant matters
13. surpass
14. between
15. position of difficulty

Essay

for Keeping the Thing Going While Things Are Stirring / Ain’t I a Woman?

16. In a brief essay, evaluate and explain which aspects of Sojourner Truth’s background most likely affected the style and content of these two speeches, as well as her prominent involvement in social reform in general. Use specific information and examples from the text to support your response.
The Destructive Male / Woman’s Right to Suffrage / Letter to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, page 310

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Destructive Male / Woman’s Right to Suffrage / Letter to Elizabeth Cady Stanton

1. What is rhetoric?
   A. the main point in a speech
   B. the strategy of introducing a subject
   C. the art of speaking or writing effectively
   D. the way of identifying with the audience
   E. the technique of misrepresenting the facts

2. Replacing subjugated with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   They subjugated the Ibos in Nigeria.
   A. freed
   B. liked
   C. jailed
   D. envied
   E. fought

3. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   She tends to alter the facts to ___________ herself.
   A. allege
   B. indict
   C. expend
   D. subjugate
   E. aggrandize

4. In “Letter to Elizabeth Cady Stanton,” Anthony refers to a “sphere of existence . . . where women . . . will be welcomed on a plane of perfect intellectual and spiritual equality.” Where is this “sphere of existence”?
   A. the future
   B. the afterlife
   C. the workplace
   D. colleges and universities
   E. the Women’s Suffrage Convention
5. Which of the following statements best summarizes Stanton’s main argument in “The Destructive Male”?
A. “The male element is a destructive force . . .”
B. “Society is but the reflection of man himself, untempered by woman’s thought; . . .”
C. “We ask woman’s enfranchisement, as the first step toward the recognition of that essential element in government . . .”
D. “Whatever is done to lift woman to her true position will help to usher in a new day of peace and perfection for the race.”
E. “With violence and disturbance in the natural world, we see a constant effort to maintain an equilibrium of forces.”

6. Which of the following statements best summarizes Anthony’s argument in “Woman’s Right to Suffrage”?
A. Women should have the right to vote.
B. Women are not allowed to enjoy “the blessings of liberty.”
C. She is innocent of the crime for which she has been accused.
D. Since women are people, the U.S. Constitution gives them the right to vote.
E. Dictionaries define a citizen as “a person in the United States entitled to vote and hold office.”

7. Tone is the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. The tone of Anthony’s “Letter to Elizabeth Cady Stanton” can best be described as
A. joyful but worried.
B. tired and defeated.
C. proud but defeated.
D. proud and optimistic.
E. optimistic but cautious.

8. Anthony’s speech appeals most to
A. logic.
B. science.
C. emotions.
D. human decency.
E. a sense of spirituality.

9. Which of the following rhetorical techniques does Stanton not use in “The Destructive Male”?
A. using parallel sentence structure for emphasis
B. asking rhetorical questions, whose answers are obvious
C. anticipating the audience’s objections and addressing them
D. appealing to the audience’s emotions and sense of humanity
E. presenting an argument based on observed behavior and common sense
10. Which of the following rhetorical techniques does Anthony not use in “Woman’s Right to Suffrage”?
   A. appealing to the audience’s deep emotions
   B. using parallel sentence structure for emphasis
   C. presenting an argument based on facts and reason
   D. asking rhetorical questions, whose answers are obvious
   E. anticipating the audience’s objections and addressing them

Matching

_for The Destructive Male / Woman’s Right to Suffrage_

Choose the best definition for each of the following words.

A. aggrandize  F. indictment
B. alleged      G. odious
C. arrant       H. oligarchy
D. disfranchised I. posterity
E. expend       J. subjugate

11. deserving hatred
12. deprived of the right to vote
13. conquer or subdue
14. state of being charged with a crime
15. government in which a small group exercises control
16. increase one’s power and wealth
17. use for a specific purpose
18. all future generations
19. accused but not proven
20. extreme

Essay

_for The Destructive Male / Woman’s Right to Suffrage_

21. Consider the way Stanton portrays men and women in her speech, and the way Anthony compares the discrimination against women to the discrimination against African Americans at the time. Critique these portrayals—are they valid? How, if at all, would these speeches have to be altered in order to be convincing to a modern audience? Support your response with details from the speeches and logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The speech centers on women’s rights in
   A. Africa.
   B. Brazil.
   C. Argentina.
   D. Indonesia.
   E. North America.

2. The speech was made in support of
   A. long-term health care.
   B. the education of women.
   C. men’s concerns in court.
   D. the institution of marriage.
   E. leaving children unattended.

3. According to the speech, whom should a woman marry if she desires nothing else in life but motherhood?
   A. a king
   B. a savage
   C. a doctor
   D. a peasant
   E. a scientist

4. The speech implies that women whose only goal is to have children are no different from
   A. men.
   B. God.
   C. plants.
   D. animals.
   E. Mother Earth.

5. The speaker views the current judicial forum as
   A. simple and dull.
   B. grand and proud.
   C. corrupt and immoral.
   D. complex and frightening.
   E. humorous and enjoyable.
6. With which of the following statements would Maria Eugenia Echenique agree?
   A. An uneducated woman makes for a bad wife.
   B. A woman must respect her husband’s authority.
   C. Emancipation and education are unrelated issues.
   D. If women listen to their hearts, they will reject emancipation.
   E. None of the above

7. The speech includes the following statement:
   “To try to question or to oppose women’s emancipation is to oppose something that is almost a fact, it is to attack our laws and destroy the Republic.”
   This statement may have been included to reinforce the idea that
   A. it is patriotic to support women’s rights.
   B. women will destroy the Republic if they are not given equal rights.
   C. it is important to question laws in order to maintain a just government.
   D. All of the above
   E. None of the above

8. According to the speech, if women have no responsibilities, they will become
   A. terrible wives.
   B. better mothers.
   C. vile and corrupt.
   D. more interesting.
   E. easily fascinated.

9. The speech indicates that
   A. better family life is built on trusting the traditional roles of men and women.
   B. lofty aspirations among all social classes can create confusion and civil unrest.
   C. women should refuse current social norms and overthrow the male government.
   D. a true man would not allow his wife to want for anything—she should be pampered.
   E. men are doing themselves a disservice by not supporting the emancipation of women.

Essay

for The Emancipation of Women

10. In a paragraph, identify and analyze the overall tone of the speech. Remember that tone is the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. Once you have identified the tone of the speech, explain why Echenique might have chosen to use this tone and what she might have been trying to accomplish with it. Support your response with details from the selection.
The Story of an Hour, page 318

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Story of an Hour

_____ 1. What is dramatic irony?
   A. any especially emotional or powerful scene in a story
   B. criticism that a character makes to try to protect his or her true feelings
   C. when a situation appears differently to the reader than it does to the characters
   D. the point in a story’s plot of the highest, most dramatic tension or a major turning point
   E. an instance of a character pretending to act in an expected way or to feel an appropriate emotion

_____ 2. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Lauren found the roller coaster ride __________, whereas Tony thought it was tumultuous.
   A. fun
   B. wild
   C. scary
   D. boring
   E. exciting

_____ 3. In which of the following sentences is the word importunity used correctly?
   A. That’s a great importunity for you!
   B. We wish you health, wealth, every importunity!
   C. This was the first time he had demanded an importunity.
   D. Many Europeans regarded America as the land of importunity.
   E. After such a stressful day, Ms. Crow could not stand the thought of another importunity.

_____ 4. When Brently Mallard enters, why does Richards try “to screen him from the view of his wife”?
   A. Mr. Mallard looks bad.
   B. Mrs. Mallard looks bad.
   C. Richards fears Mr. Mallard will hurt his wife.
   D. Richards fears Mrs. Mallard will hurt her husband.
   E. Richards is trying to spare Mrs. Mallard from a sudden shock.
5. What does the italicized phrase in the following sentence mean: “she was drinking in a very elixir of life through that open window”?
A. enjoying her freedom
B. getting some fresh air
C. quenching her great thirst
D. understanding the meaning of life
E. adding to her lifespan by improving her health

6. At which point in this story is there a reversal?
A. when Mrs. Mallard is told her husband is dead
B. when Mrs. Mallard dies upon seeing her husband
C. when Mrs. Mallard goes from grief to “a monstrous joy”
D. All of the above
E. both B and C

7. Which of the following is an example of dramatic irony in this story?
A. Mrs. Mallard weeps “with sudden, wild abandonment.”
B. The person that comes in the front door is Brently Mallard.
C. Mrs. Mallard needs to be treated gently because of her heart condition.
D. Mrs. Mallard feels happy and free after her husband dies, rather than devastated.
E. Mrs. Mallard has mixed feelings toward her husband and their marriage in general.

8. When Mrs. Mallard retreats to her room after hearing the news, the scene out her window reflects
A. the calm her husband feels in death.
B. the intense grief and sorrow she feels.
C. the new beginning she has just been given.
D. the confusion she feels after hearing the news.
E. the pure and joyful love she and her husband shared.

9. The doctor says that Mrs. Mallard “died of heart disease—of joy that kills.” What is ironic about this statement?
A. “Joy that kills” would not be considered a valid cause of death today.
B. Mrs. Mallard most likely did not feel at all joyful upon seeing that her husband was alive.
C. The doctor thinks Mrs. Mallard felt joyful because her husband was alive, but really she had been joyful that he was dead.
D. both A and B
E. both B and C

10. The word elixir in “she was drinking in a very elixir of life” is especially appropriate because
A. Mrs. Mallard now wants to live a very long life.
B. there is a scientific and ordered aspect to the scene.
C. what happens is like magic because it is purely imaginative.
D. the description of Mrs. Mallard’s state of mind is medieval.
E. Mrs. Mallard feels as if she is not herself, as if she is intoxicated.
Matching

for The Story of an Hour

Match each event with the order in which it occurred in the story.

A. Someone dies.  
B. Mrs. Mallard weeps wildly.  
C. Brently Mallard arrives home.  
D. Mrs. Mallard lets her sister in.  
E. Mrs. Mallard goes to her room.  
F. Louise Mallard rejoices in being free.  
G. Mrs. Mallard looks forward to the future.  
H. Mrs. Mallard is told her husband is dead.  
I. Mrs. Mallard sits in an armchair by the window.  
J. An awareness of something creeps into Mrs. Mallard’s consciousness.

_____ 11. 1st
_____ 12. 2nd
_____ 13. 3rd
_____ 14. 4th
_____ 15. 5th
_____ 16. 6th
_____ 17. 7th
_____ 18. 8th
_____ 19. 9th
_____ 20. 10th

Essay

for The Story of an Hour

21. Based on your reading, describe the characters of Mr. and Mrs. Mallard in a brief essay. What character traits do they possess? What were their relationship and marriage like? How do the personalities and relationship of the characters help to explain the events of this story? Support your response with details from the selection.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Songs of Gold Mountain

1. An allusion is a reference to a well-known
   A. event.
   B. person.
   C. object.
   D. historical or literary work.
   E. All of the above

2. Which of the following statements about the speaker is true?
   A. The speaker is the narrator.
   B. The speaker is not a character.
   C. Only works of fiction have speakers.
   D. The speaker is the same as the writer.
   E. Only works of nonfiction have speakers.

3. In each of the poems, the speakers describe how upon arrival in America, their feelings of joy and excitement turn to feelings of
   A. guilt.
   B. ecstasy.
   C. sorrow.
   D. anticipation.
   E. desperation.

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Once considered deplorable, now their living conditions are
   A. poor
   B. dirty
   C. awful
   D. pleasant
   E. unhealthy
5. In which of the following sentences is the word *encompass* used correctly?
   A. It’s easy to get lost if you don’t encompass.
   B. Encompass all of the main features in your plans.
   C. The instrument can encompass all four directions.
   D. We were surprised to encompass our parents at the movie.
   E. Most of the lots in my neighborhood encompass by tall fences.

6. In the first poem, America is compared to
   A. a ship.
   B. a cheer.
   C. King Wen.
   D. a golden gate.
   E. precious pearls.

7. In the third poem, what does “the Golden Gate firmly locked” mean?
   A. The gate surrounding the detention center is locked.
   B. The water forms a gate that is too dangerous to cross.
   C. Admittance into America is not permitted for the speaker.
   D. The speaker is not permitted to cross the Golden Gate Bridge.
   E. All of the above

8. Which of the following most accurately identifies the speakers of these poems?
   A. heroic, noble men
   B. greedy Americans
   C. unidentified poets
   D. people attempting to strike it rich
   E. Chinese immigrants who have been detained

9. Which of the following is example of an allusion?
   A. “All the abuse—”
   B. “What can I do?”
   C. “. . . like King Wen / in Youli.”
   D. “I have found precious pearls.”
   E. “Our hearts ache in pain and shame;”

10. What do the questions in the poems indicate?
    A. helplessness and desperation
    B. amazement and bewilderment
    C. mild exasperation turning into rage
    D. a longing to return to their homeland
    E. a desire to know more about America

Essay

*for Songs of Gold Mountain*

In a brief essay, compare and contrast two of the poems. Discuss a few different elements of the poems, such as mood, or atmosphere; theme, or message; the speaker’s focus, and any allusions that may have been included in the poem. Use details from the poems to support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for We Wear the Mask

1. What is the vehicle of a metaphor?
   A. the writer’s actual subject
   B. the comparison of two things
   C. the first part of a figure of speech
   D. the thing to which the subject is likened
   E. the way a comparison achieves its effect

2. What is the tenor of a metaphor?
   A. the word like or as
   B. the tone of a comparison
   C. the writer’s actual subject
   D. the last part of a figure of speech
   E. the thing to which the subject is likened

3. In this poem, the debt is being paid to
   A. us.
   B. Christ.
   C. the world.
   D. human guile.
   E. tortured souls.

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Maya is _____, whereas her cousin exhibits guile.
   A. witty
   B. honest
   C. deceitful
   D. unfriendly
   E. inexperienced

5. In which of the following sentences is the word myriad used correctly?
   A. Our idea was myriad.
   B. Mr. Lee has myriad friends.
   C. They faced a myriad of problems.
   D. That is Ms. Delgado’s myriad classroom.
   E. Their assignment was to write about a myriad.
6. The only one who hears the people’s cries is
   A. Christ.
   B. the sky.
   C. the night.
   D. the mask.
   E. the reader.

7. Why do the people in this poem “wear the mask”?
   A. They are at a masquerade party.
   B. They want to hide their true feelings.
   C. They are scared of the outside world.
   D. They are ashamed to show their faces.
   E. They want to pretend to be someone else.

8. What is the main effect of the rhyme scheme in this poem?
   A. The regular rhymes make the poem sound traditional.
   B. The repeated rhymes make the poem sound soothing.
   C. The couplets create a sense of completion and perfection.
   D. The lack of regular rhymes makes this work seem unpoetic.
   E. The lack of a rhyme for mask isolates and emphasizes this word.

9. Personification is a type of figurative language in which an animal, thing, force of nature, or idea is described as if it were human. Which of the following is personified in this poem?
   A. Christ
   B. the mile
   C. the clay
   D. the mask
   E. the hearts

10. What is the speaker’s attitude toward the them in the poem?
    A. loving
    B. jealous
    C. friendly
    D. uncaring
    E. disdainful

Essay for We Wear the Mask

11. In a brief essay, explore the metaphor of the mask. What does the mask represent? Why do the people wear it? When, if ever, will they be able to take it off? How would it feel to have to wear a mask all the time? Have you ever personally experienced this feeling? Support your responses with details from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Up from Slavery

1. How did the author feel about young white men when he was a young man?
   A. He pitied them.
   B. He felt angry at them.
   C. He hated them intensely.
   D. He was envious of them.
   E. He felt only love for them.

2. Which of the following does the author value most in people?
   A. merit
   B. respect
   C. success
   D. privilege
   E. belonging

3. According to the background information on Booker T. Washington, he was known as the
   A. “Moses of his Race.”
   B. “Leader of the Left.”
   C. “Keeper of the Faith.”
   D. “Father of Education.”
   E. “President of his People.”

4. Which of the following statements would the author have agreed with as a young man?
   A. Money is the only way to truly define success.
   B. Success is defined by achievements and stature.
   C. Life is better for people who have to fight for what they want.
   D. Success is overcoming the obstacles that are put in your way.
   E. Success is determined solely by luck and your astrological sign.
5. In this selection, the author notes that he is saddened by people who
A. claim rights or privileges that they haven’t earned.
B. disown their birthright or past and claim a new one.
C. choose to go to work instead of earning an education.
D. will not accept an African American as a mentor or leader.
E. assume that white people have a harder time earning respect.

6. What aspect of Booker T. Washington’s past best illustrates this essay’s theme, or message?
A. He worked as a salt packer, coal miner, and houseboy.
B. He adopted his stepfather’s first name as his last name.
C. He was born to a mother who was a slave in Hale’s Ford, Virginia.
D. He earned his way through higher education by working as a janitor.
E. He became a national figure as a result of a short address at the Atlanta Exposition.

7. Booker T. Washington’s early concern with success and achievement reveals what about his character?
A. He could become very angry and demanding.
B. Becoming successful was always one of his major goals.
C. He enjoyed being rewarded for things, no matter what they were.
D. At an early age, he felt concerned for people in the so-called “privileged” class.
E. None of the above

8. The author would agree with which of the following statements?
A. Our worth is determined by our spirit and our strength.
B. Privilege allows people to become whatever they want to be.
C. Jealousy can be positive if it motivates people to better themselves.
D. It is best to attribute success to your connections with other people and groups.
E. All of the above

Essay

for Up from Slavery

9. Consider the following line from the selection.

“But out of the hard and unusual struggle which he is compelled to pass, he gets a strength, a confidence, that one misses whose pathway is comparatively smooth by reason of birth and race.”

In a paragraph, paraphrase this point and explain what Washington meant by this sentence. Finally, argue whether you agree or disagree with the statement. Use examples and logical reasoning to support your views.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Souls of Black Folk

1. According to the excerpt, Booker T. Washington felt that the best type of education for African Americans was
   A. industrial education.
   B. elementary-level courses.
   C. college or other high-level courses.
   D. anything that taught them foreign languages.
   E. None of the above

2. Which of the following is described by the essay as “the soul of democracy and the safeguard of modern society”?
   A. pity and love
   B. civil agreement
   C. the right to vote
   D. earnest criticism
   E. higher education

3. According to the essay, Booker T. Washington’s program was supported by
   A. no one.
   B. the South.
   C. the North.
   D. most people.
   E. African Americans.

4. W. E. B. Du Bois reasoned that without highly-trained individuals from universities, there would be no one to
   A. continue the fight for equality.
   B. teach at African-American institutions.
   C. lead the African-American community.
   D. All of the above
   E. None of the above
5. Which detail of Du Bois’s background seems most significant to this essay?
   A. He was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts.
   B. His full name was William Edward Burghardt Du Bois.
   C. He was educated at Fisk, Harvard, and the University of Berlin.
   D. He taught at various colleges before going to Atlanta University in 1897.
   E. His essay was first printed in 1902 and was later put into his collection of essays.

6. Which of the following best describes Du Bois’s purpose for writing this essay?
   A. to describe Booker T. Washington
   B. to criticize a widely accepted program
   C. to belittle the North and the South alike
   D. to persuade southern whites to join his cause
   E. to call attention to southern education systems

7. Which of the following statements best describes W. E. B. Du Bois’s opinion of Booker T. Washington, as presented in the selection?
   A. Du Bois dislikes Washington and hopes that others will rebel against Washington’s elaborate plans.
   B. Du Bois loves Washington like a father, and it pains him that he is unable to complete Washington’s work.
   C. Although he respects Washington, Du Bois disagrees with him and feels that he is misguided in his efforts.
   D. Du Bois respects and values Washington’s work and ideas, yet he does not respect Washington as a fellow man.
   E. Du Bois fears Washington and the power that Washington now wields over the African-American community.

8. Tone is the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. The tone of this essay can best be described as
   A. wistful.
   B. fearful.
   C. sincere.
   D. sarcastic.
   E. demanding.
9. Consider the following statement from the selection.

“Discriminating and broad-minded criticism is what the South needs,—needs it for the sake of her own white sons and daughters, and for the insurance of robust, healthy mental and moral development.”

Which of the following might be the most likely reason for Du Bois to address the needs of white Southerners in an essay about the needs of African Americans?

A. to make white Southerners fear for their sons and daughters
B. to emphasize the importance of taking care of white Southerners
C. to acknowledge that he supports the South in all of the decisions it makes
D. to explain that the South will benefit from the advancement of African Americans
E. to accuse white southerners of being immoral and mentally unfit to make decisions

Essay

_for The Souls of Black Folk_

10. In a paragraph, summarize this essay and explain, in your own words, what you believe is the main point of the selection. Support your work with examples from the text and logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Booker T. and W. E. B.

1. Booker T. would agree with which of the following activities?
   A. reading a book
   B. taking a day off
   C. working the land
   D. running for office
   E. becoming a teacher

2. W. E. B. wants
   A. the right to “cultivate the brain.”
   B. the ability to “rejoice in skill of hand.”
   C. to “steal your house with trumped-up clause.”
   D. to help Mister Charlie “hoe the cotton on his land.”
   E. to “spend vain days and sleepless nights / in an uproar over civil rights.”

3. According to the poem, Booker T. believes that which of the following activities is a waste of time?
   A. fighting for civil rights
   B. saving up to buy a house
   C. putting faith in technology
   D. helping people with their work
   E. speaking softly and staying calm

4. Consider the following line from the poem.
   “A rope’s as tight, a fire as hot,”
   To what might W. E. B. be referring in this line?
   A. the history of slavery
   B. education and manual labor
   C. hard work and home security
   D. violence against African Americans
   E. the differences between freed men and slaves

5. How might one best describe the change in mood, or atmosphere, from the first two stanzas to the last two stanzas of this poem?
   A. frightened to joyful
   B. concerned to frantic
   C. irate to compassionate
   D. foreboding to peaceful
   E. respectful to argumentative
6. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between the two people in the poem?
A. They are familiar and friendly toward one another, and while they don’t agree, they are happy.
B. They are frightened of one another; neither wants to speak his mind in fear of being attacked by the other.
C. They are hostile toward one another; fighting vehemently and using strong language to denounce one another.
D. They are respectful toward one another; allowing the other to speak and attempting to find common ground.
E. They are polite toward one another, though they strongly disagree on most matters and cannot understand each other’s perspectives.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

“It seems to me,” said Booker T.,
“It shows a mighty lot of cheek
To study chemistry and Greek
When Mister Charlie needs a hand
To hoe the cotton on his land,
And when Miss Ann looks for a cook,
Why stick our nose inside a book?”

7. What does the word “cheek” imply within this passage?
A. isolation
B. hesitation
C. reverence
D. impudence
E. despondency

8. This stanza implies that reading books or studying science is
A. immoral.
B. cultured.
C. enjoyable.
D. worrisome.
E. unnecessary.

Essay

for Booker T. and W. E. B.

9. Consider how the speaker describes the interaction between W. E. B. and Booker T. Is the reader able to determine with whom the speaker agrees? In a paragraph, argue whether it is possible and if so, evaluate whom the speaker agrees with most. Use examples from the selection to support your response and logical reasoning to support your argument.
The Great Gatsby, page 341

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Great Gatsby

1. A narrator is the
   A. author of a literary work.
   B. main character in a work of fiction.
   C. character or speaker who tells a story.
   D. one-dimensional character with a single dominant quality.
   E. character who does not change during the course of a story.

2. The setting is the
   A. time and place of a story.
   B. direct description by a narrator.
   C. first location mentioned in a story.
   D. sensory images that make a story seem real.
   E. real place on which an imaginary site is based.

3. What do the narrator and Gatsby apparently have in common?
   A. They are extremely rich.
   B. They like to throw parties.
   C. They have the same close friends.
   D. They were in the Third Division during the war.
   E. They love Jordan Baker, but she does not love them.

4. Which phrase best completes the following sentence?
   The suburb had a distinct homogeneity since all of the houses were
   ____________________
   A. unlocked
   B. different sizes
   C. the same color
   D. next to a highway
   E. designed by various architects

5. Which of the following most accurately describes Gatsby?
   A. “an Oxford man”
   B. “just a man named Gatsby”
   C. “a German spy during the war”
   D. someone who “killed a man once”
   E. a man “from the swamps of Louisiana”
6. What is the significance, if any, of the term “old sport”?
A. It is just a term of familiarity.
B. It means the person is older than the others.
C. It means the person likes to play many sports.
D. It means the person is gracious when it comes to losing.
E. It means the person is not gracious when it comes to losing.

7. What is the setting of this excerpt from *The Great Gatsby*?
A. the 1920s
B. Long Island
C. a lavish party
D. the Jazz Age
E. All of the above

8. Which of the following details tells the reader about the setting of the story?
A. “Dressed up in white flannels I went over to his lawn a little after seven and wandered around rather ill-at-ease among swirls and eddies of people I didn’t know . . .”
B. “I was immediately struck by the number of young Englishmen dotted about; all well dressed, all looking a little hungry and all talking in low earnest voices to solid and prosperous Americans.”
C. “A tray of cocktails floated at us through the twilight and we sat down at a table with the two girls in yellow and three men . . .”
D. “Instead of rambling this party had preserved a dignified homogeneity, and assumed to itself the function of representing the staid nobility of the countryside . . .”
E. All of the above

9. Why is it so surprising that the books in Gatsby’s library are real?
A. Gatsby is unable to read.
B. Old books are very expensive.
C. Much about Gatsby’s world is fake.
D. Gatsby is too busy to have time to read.
E. Gatsby usually does not show off his wealth.

*Read the following passage. Then answer the question on the next page.*

He smiled understandingly—much more than understandingly. It was one of those rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it, that you may come across four or five times in life. It faced—or seemed to face—the whole external world for an instant, and then concentrated on you with an irresistible prejudice in your favor. It understood you just so far as you wanted to be understood, believed in you as you would like to believe in yourself and assured you that it had precisely the impression of you that, at your best, you hoped to convey. Precisely at that point it vanished—and I was looking at an elegant young roughneck, a year or two over thirty, whose elaborate formality of speech just missed being absurd.
10. Which of the following most completely and accurately states what the above description tells the reader about Gatsby?

A. He is prejudiced and does not often smile.
B. He is a compassionate man who is considered foolish.
C. He is complex, not what he seems, and the narrator is intrigued by him.
D. He is thoroughly artificial, pretending to be whomever others want him to be.
E. He is a man who lets his actions, rather than his words, tell people who he is.

Matching for The Great Gatsby

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. Zelda
B. Jordan
C. Lucille
D. Gatsby
E. Belasco

F. Gilda Gray
G. “old sport”
H. Mr. Mumble
I. “the undergraduate”
J. Mrs. Claud Roosevelt

11. a golfer
12. the host
13. the narrator
14. an actress
15. Ms. Baker’s date
16. a theater producer
17. an unseen party guest
18. F. Scott Fitzgerald’s wife
19. a girl in yellow and stage “twin”
20. a guest whose name is unknown

Essay for The Great Gatsby

21. How does the narrator seem to feel about the lifestyle that Gatsby and the other people at the party live, and why does he feel this way? How do Gatsby and the party guests seem to feel about it? Compare and contrast their views, and then state which one you agree with, and why. Support your response with details from the story.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Sun Also Rises / For Whom the Bell Tolls / The Artist’s Reward

1. What is a plot?
   A. the main idea in a work of fiction
   B. the main struggle in a work of fiction
   C. the high point in the events of a story
   D. the most important location in a story
   E. the series of events related to a central conflict

2. According to “The Sun Also Rises,” when is a bullfighter in great danger?
   A. when he falls down
   B. when he waves a red cape
   C. as soon as he enters the ring
   D. every time he loses sight of the bull
   E. when he enters the terrain of the bull

3. In this excerpt from For Whom the Bell Tolls, Robert Jordan talks to
   A. El Sordo.
   B. Primitivo.
   C. Navarra.
   D. other soldiers.
   E. a boy from Tafalla.

4. Which word correctly completes the following sentence?
   The plane flew low enough that Nicole had a great view of the
   _________.
   A. terrain
   B. abeyance
   C. aesthetics
   D. brusqueness
   E. mystification
5. In “The Sun Also Rises,” what is the main reason Hemingway repeatedly compares Belmonte’s looks to those of a wolf?
A. Wolves are the worst enemy of bulls.
B. The story’s main idea is that everyone is a beast.
C. It is the best way to help the reader visualize Belmonte.
D. The comparison itself isn’t important, but the repetition emphasizes Belmonte.
E. He wants the reader to know that Belmonte is like a wolf in other ways as well.

6. Which of the following is not part of the plot of “For Whom the Bell Tolls”?
A. There is desultory firing.
B. Planes appear overhead.
C. Robert Jordan reads letters.
D. Robert Jordan talks with Primitivo.
E. The Carlist boy has been wounded.

7. What is Pedro Romero’s overall motivation in “The Sun Also Rises”?
A. his hatred for Belmonte
B. his desire to kill the bull.
C. his need to earn lots of money.
D. his love for bulls and desire to impress Brett
E. his desire to put on a good show for the spectators

8. Which of the following quotations from “For Whom the Bell Tolls” best exemplifies the “Hemingway hero”?
A. “You’re not a real Marxist and you know it.”
B. “. . . the boy was from Tafalla in Navarra, twenty-one years old, unmarried, and the son of a blacksmith.”
C. “. . . he was well and not in too great danger and she was happy he was going away with the Reds to liberate Spain from the domination of the Marxist hordes.”
D. “It is right, he told himself, not reassuringly, but proudly. I believe in the people and their right to govern themselves as they wish. But you mustn’t believe in killing, he told himself. You must do it as a necessity but you must not believe in it.”
E. “. . . he was also protected by the Sacred Heart of Jesus that he wore still, she trusted, at all times over his own heart where it had been proven innumerable—this was underlined—times to have the power of stopping bullets.”

9. What is Robert Jordan’s motivation for fighting?
A. He believes in his side’s cause.
B. He wants adventure and excitement.
C. He thinks it makes men out of boys.
D. He is a very patriotic and political person.
E. He was drafted and had no choice in the matter.
10. What are Robert Jordan’s main activities in “For Whom the Bell Tolls”?
   A. talking and reading
   B. fighting and planning
   C. watching and talking
   D. reading and reflecting
   E. fighting and commanding

Matching

for The Sun Also Rises / For Whom the Bell Tolls

Choose the best definition or description for each of the following.

   A. Red       F. requeté
   B. muleta    G. picador
   C. Carlist   H. matador
   D. Marxist    I. anarchist
   E. corrida    J. dialectics

   11. a bullfight  
   12. a prisoner  
   13. a bullfighter 
   14. an assistant to a bullfighter 
   15. a red cape used by a bullfighter 
   16. a derogatory term for a communist 
   17. a political philosophy of communism 
   18. a person who rebels against authority 
   19. a conservative Spanish political group 
   20. a dialogue for the purpose of reasoning

Essay

for The Sun Also Rises / For Whom the Bell Tolls / The Artist’s Reward

21. In a brief essay, compare and contrast the characters of Jake Barnes and Robert Jordan. How is each of them an example of the “Hemingway hero”? How do you think each of their conflicts will be resolved? Support your response with information from the selections.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for In a Station of the Metro / The River-Merchant’s Wife: A Letter /
A Few Don’ts by an Imagiste

1. What is imagery?
   A. imaginative scenes in a literary work
   B. the poetic device that compares unlike things
   C. the technique a writer uses to create an atmosphere
   D. abstract ideas presented by the comparison to concrete things
   E. figurative or descriptive language used to create word pictures

2. An Imagist poem presents
   A. abstract emotions.
   B. an opinion of the poet.
   C. an attitude of the speaker.
   D. a single moment of sensory perception.
   E. a philosophical way of viewing the world.

3. What was Pound’s motto and the philosophy of Imagism?
   A. “Make it new.”
   B. “No abstractions!”
   C. “It’s all in the details.”
   D. “See it and believe it.”
   E. “Short and simple is best.”

   A. God
   B. the reader
   C. various people
   D. an anonymous person
   E. the speaker’s husband

5. The first line, “While my hair was still cut straight across my forehead,”
tells the reader that the speaker is referring to a time when she
   A. was poor.
   B. was young.
   C. was bashful.
   D. lived in China.
   E. was in the military.
changed with the passage of time.
A. her goals
B. her feelings
C. her lifestyle
D. her pastimes
E. her appearance

7. Which of the following is an example of imagery?
A. “They hurt me. I grow older.”
B. “Forever and forever and forever.”
C. “At fourteen I married My Lord you.”
D. “And we went on living in the village of Chokan.”
E. “By the gate now, the moss is grown, the different mosses,”

8. What is the impression created in “In a Station of the Metro”?
A. fear of the apparition
B. dismay at the imagery
C. awe at the simple beauty
D. frustration at the shortness
E. surprise about the comparison

9. What is most striking about the poem “In a Station of the Metro”? 
A. the tone and theme
B. the length and meter
C. the rhyme and meter
D. the idea and purpose
E. the language and imagery

10. What hurts the speaker in the last stanza of “The River-Merchant’s
Wife: A Letter”?
A. the passage of time
B. the lack of communication
C. feeling suspicious of her husband
D. all the work that needs to be done
E. her husband’s lack of feeling for her

Essay

for In a Station of the Metro / The River-Merchant’s Wife: A Letter

11. In a brief essay, explain how the poem “In a Station of the Metro” fits the
definition of an Imagist poem. Then, describe how you interpreted this
poem: how did it make you feel, and what do you think it means? Use specific
references to the poem to support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Petals / Mid-Day

1. What is the mood of a literary work?
   A. the attitude of the speaker
   B. the point of view of the writer
   C. the emotion created in the reader
   D. the feelings of the main character
   E. the high point in the drama or action

2. The speaker is the
   A. main character.
   B. subject of a poem.
   C. way a character talks.
   D. writer of a literary work.
   E. voice assumed by the writer.

3. In “Petals,” life is compared to a
   A. heart.
   B. flower.
   C. stream.
   D. person.
   E. fragrance.

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   When she started to ________, he could tell she was anguished.
   A. run
   B. cry
   C. sigh
   D. laugh
   E. yawn

5. In which of the following sentences is the word employ used correctly?
   A. I admired the employ.
   B. Josh is a marvelous employ.
   C. It seems to be a wonderful employ.
   D. Ana would like to go to the employ.
   E. Thousands are in the government’s employ.
6. Which of the following is a possible meaning of *fragrance* in the line, “The flower fared forth, though its fragrance still stays,” at the end of “Petals”?
A. life
B. hope
C. scent
D. death
E. memories

7. Which of the following lines from “Mid-Day” is in sharp contrast to the overall mood of the poem?
A. “I dread their fever.”
B. “The light beats upon me.”
C. “while I perish on the path”
D. “I am anguished—defeated.”
E. “the poplar is bright on the hill,”

8. What do most of the images in “Mid-Day” have in common?
A. a mood of anticipation
B. a faint feeling of sadness
C. a peaceful, calming effect
D. a power that is almost violent
E. a sense of nearness to the speaker

9. What do “Petals” and “Mid-Day” have in common?
A. mood
B. theme
C. speakers
D. rhythm and meter
E. metaphors and comparisons

10. What is the point of view of “Petals” and what is its effect?
A. third-person; it creates a sense of intimacy
B. third-person; it lessens the sadness of the poem
C. third-person; it makes the poet seem knowledgeable
D. first-person; it helps the reader to identify with the subject
E. first-person; it emphasizes the natural aspects of the poem

**Essay**

*for Petals / Mid-Day*

11. Consider the imagery in the two poems. What do the petals in “Petals” represent? How are the petals different from the seeds and seed pods in “Mid-Day”? What does the poplar in “Mid-Day” represent? Is there an image in “Petals” that represents the same concept as the poplar in “Mid-Day”? Explore the answers to these questions in a brief essay, making sure to support your response with evidence from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Red Wheelbarrow / This Is Just to Say / The Dance

1. A regular rhythmic pattern in a poem is called
   A. meter.
   B. rhyme.
   C. a stanza.
   D. a poetic foot.
   E. a standard stress.

2. “This Is Just to Say” is probably adapted from
   A. a note.
   B. a letter.
   C. an argument.
   D. an “I’m sorry” card.
   E. a phone conversation.

3. What is the purpose of the first stanza of “The Red Wheelbarrow”?
   A. to establish the meter
   B. to introduce the subject
   C. to make the rhythm regular
   D. to directly involve the reader
   E. to stress the image’s importance

4. Which of the following best describes the musical instruments in “The Dance”?
   A. noisy and rude
   B. subtle and moving
   C. loud and powerful
   D. unusual and intriguing
   E. unnecessary and annoying

5. Which of the following lines from “The Red Wheelbarrow” is an example of imagery?
   A. “a red wheel / barrow”
   B. “glazed with rain / water”
   C. “beside the white / chickens”
   D. All of the above
   E. A and B only
6. What is significant about the scene in “The Dance”?
   A. It uses imagery.
   B. It occurs in Belgium.
   C. It is purely imaginary.
   D. It portrays ordinary life.
   E. It portrays people, not nature.

7. What is the strongest effect of the rhythm at the end of “This Is Just to Say”?
   A. It provides an unexpected twist.
   B. It makes the poem sound casual.
   C. It changes the mood of the poem.
   D. It emphasizes how good the plums tasted.
   E. It stresses how very sorry the speaker is to have eaten the plums.

8. The dancers in “The Dance” are portrayed as
   A. lively and vain.
   B. ugly and obscene.
   C. lively but imaginary.
   D. unreal but powerful.
   E. natural and beautiful.

9. Why is the repetition of the first line at the end of the poem “The Dance” significant?
   A. It stresses the artwork and artist.
   B. It stresses the greatness of the picture.
   C. It makes the poem circular like the dance.
   D. It reminds the reader that this is not real life.
   E. The presence of repetition, not what is repeated, is poetic.

10. Which evaluation of “The Red Wheelbarrow” is most accurate?
    A. The poem is powerful because of the use of poetic language and meter.
    B. The poem is effective because of the strong imagery and simple language.
    C. The poem is difficult to understand because of its brevity and lack of detail.
    D. The poem seems incomplete because we do not know what depends on the scene that is described.
    E. The poem does not seem very poetic because it lacks a regular rhythm and describes a mundane scene.

Essay

for The Red Wheelbarrow / This Is Just to Say / The Dance

11. Based on his poem, “The Dance,” evaluate how Williams feels about the painting he describes. What details tell you that he feels this way? If you were one of the people in the painting, how would you feel about his depiction of you? Support your response with details from the poem.
The Love Song of Alfred J. Prufrock, page 376

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock

1. What is an allusion?
   A. a poem that is about a famous person
   B. a poetic technique that repeats initial sounds
   C. a literary technique that indirectly hints at something
   D. a way of making the reader believe something is real
   E. a reference to a historical or literary person, event, or thing

2. The women who come and go in the room are talking about
   A. love.
   B. Prufrock.
   C. themselves.
   D. growing old.
   E. Michelangelo.

3. Replacing tedious with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   Courtney’s speech was tedious.
   A. long
   B. boring
   C. obtuse
   D. interesting
   E. well-planned

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   When telling stories, often my grandpa will _____ and then lose his place.
   A. linger
   B. assert
   C. digress
   D. presume
   E. malinger
5. To whom could the “you” in the poem possibly refer?
   A. the reader
   B. the speaker himself
   C. the person the speaker loves
   D. All of the above
   E. None of the above

6. In the second stanza, the yellow fog and smoke are compared to a
   A. cat.
   B. city.
   C. child.
   D. friend.
   E. stranger.

7. Which of the following contains an allusion?
   A. “Let us go then, you and I,”
   B. “That is not what I meant, at all.”
   C. “Like a patient etherised upon a table;”
   D. “Curled once about the house, and fell asleep.”
   E. “No! I am not Prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be;”

8. What is significant about the title “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock”?
   A. It is more detailed and descriptive than most titles.
   B. It provides a clue about the speaker and what he is trying to do.
   C. It sounds more like the title of a work of nonfiction than of a poem.
   D. It uses allusion to tell the reader that the poem is actually a love song.
   E. It is misleading because the work is a dramatic monologue, not a love song.

9. Which of the following statements about J. Alfred Prufrock is false?
   A. He is very indecisive.
   B. He spends his time on trivialities.
   C. He is unable to feel true emotions.
   D. He is preoccupied with physical appearances.
   E. He fears not fitting in and saying the wrong thing.

10. How does the speaker of this poem seem to feel about himself?
    A. He does not like himself and has many regrets about his life.
    B. He likes himself but feels that others often misunderstand him.
    C. He is unsure of himself but is beginning to gain more confidence.
    D. He thinks highly of himself and assumes he is better than most people.
    E. He spends little time thinking about himself because it does not interest him.
Matching

_for The Love Song of Alfred J. Prufrock_

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. assert  E. linger
B. deferential  F. malinger
C. formulated  G. obtuse
D. insidious  H. presume

_____ 11. respectful
_____ 12. remain longer than usual
_____ 13. systematical
_____ 14. dare; venture
_____ 15. pretend illness
_____ 16. declare; affirm
_____ 17. deceitful
_____ 18. slow to understand

Essay

_for The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock_

19. Evaluate Prufrock’s psychological state in this poem. How does he seem to feel about his life, himself, and his relationships with others? What imagery in the poem gives you clues as to how Prufrock is feeling? What is the overall mood, or atmosphere, of the poem? Support your response with details from the selection.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Poetry / Ars Poetica

1. What is the theme of a literary work?
   A. its structure or organization
   B. the main struggle that occurs in it
   C. its prevailing mood or atmosphere
   D. the point of view in which it is written
   E. a central message about life that it reveals

2. How many lines are in an octave?
   A. two
   B. four
   C. six
   D. eight
   E. twelve

3. Which set of words correctly completes the following sentence?
   Our teacher ________ the student for his insolence.
   A. hired
   B. praised
   C. quizzed
   D. scolded
   E. rewarded

4. Replacing palpable with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   Her true feelings were palpable.
   A. weak
   B. strong
   C. unclear
   D. friendly
   E. obvious
5. In the first line of “Poetry,” “I, too, dislike it: there are things that are important beyond all this fiddle,” “it” refers to
   A. music.
   B. poetry.
   C. writing.
   D. pretension.
   E. interpretation.

6. In “Ars Poetica,” grief is associated with which concrete image(s)?
   A. globed fruit
   B. moss on a ledge
   C. a twig on a tree
   D. beach grass and a lighthouse
   E. an empty doorway and a maple leaf

7. How many stanzas are there in “Poetry”?
   A. one
   B. three
   C. four
   D. twenty
   E. twenty-seven

8. What is the theme of “Poetry”?
   A. Poetry should be raw and genuine.
   B. It is most important to understand life.
   C. Most things are more important than poetry.
   D. Being able to interpret poetry is a useful skill.
   E. You should have contempt for what you read.

9. “Ars Poetica” uses which type of stanza?
   A. couplet
   B. triplet
   C. quatrain
   D. octave
   E. All of the above

10. Which line from “Ars Poetica” best states its theme?
    A. “A poem should be wordless”
    B. “A poem should not mean / But be”
    C. “Twig by twig the night-entangled trees,”
    D. “A poem should be equal to: / Not true.”
    E. None of the above

Essay

for Poetry / Ars Poetica

11. In a brief essay, explain the definition of good poetry, as defined by the speakers in Moore’s and MacLeish’s poems. Do the two speakers agree on a definition, or are there points that they differ on? How do they both define bad poetry? Support your response with details from the poems.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Ars Poetica

1. Vicente Huidobro’s poem, “Ars Poetica,” is a manifesto of the Creacionismo (Creationism) artistic movement. Followers of this movement believed that

A. poetry was about continuing the tradition of classical poetry.
B. poetry speaks a universal language that needs no translation.
C. poetry should focus on jazz-like rhythms as a universal language.
D. poetry should serve as commentary about political and social ills.
E. poetry should do more than describe its subjects; it should give them life.

2. The Creacionismo (Creationism) movement emerged out of

A. the work of artists like Andy Warhol.
B. the classical movement in the early 1900s.
C. a dissatisfaction with the political landscape.
D. the avant-garde movement in the early 1900s.
E. political and artistic changes in the mid 1800s.

3. “Invent new worlds and watch your word; / The adjective, when it does not create life, kills.” Based on these lines, with which of the following statements would the speaker of this poem most strongly agree?

A. Adverbs serve a poem better than adjectives.
B. Keep your temper and choose your words carefully.
C. Word choice has the ability to make or break a poem.
D. Certain parts of speech should never be used in poems.
E. Only those who are skilled with language should ever attempt to write a poem.
Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

We are in the age of nerves.
Muscles hang,
Like a memory, in museums,
But we are not the weaker for it:
True vigor
Lives in the head.

4. Based on this passage, which of the following does the speaker value most?
   A. nervous energy
   B. physical muscle
   C. the human mind
   D. human memory
   E. museum displays

Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

Do not sing the rose, O poets!
Make it bloom in the poem.

5. What does it mean not to “sing the rose” but to “make it bloom in the poem”?
   A. Poetry has traditionally been sung, but now the spoken word is preferred.
   B. When using sensory details, it is better to describe sight rather than sound.
   C. A poem is not vivid if it does not sound dramatic and powerful when read.
   D. A poet must be able to see his or her subject in his or her mind to make it live.
   E. It is better to give the reader an experience than to simply describe the experience.

6. An apostrophe is the method by which a speaker turns from the audience as a whole to address a particular person or group. What effect does the apostrophe “Oh poets!” have on the poem?
   A. It lets the speaker take a serious tone as he tells poets what they must do.
   B. It reminds poets that they are not singers but speakers of the written word.
   C. It makes the poem elitist since the speaker reveals he is only talking to poets.
   D. It lets the speaker make clear who he is addressing, and intensifies his request.
   E. It enlarges the audience by suggesting that everyone has the ability to be a poet.
Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

Let poetry be like a key
That opens a thousand doors.
A leaf falls; something flies overhead;
Let as much as the eyes see be created,
And the soul of the listener tremble.

7. Which of the following best summarizes the meaning of this passage?
   A. Poetry captures beauty in many settings, but it is best used to describe nature.
   B. Poetry has the power to create thousands of new worlds; the only limits are that of the poet.
   C. Poetry is defined by the doors it opens for the reader, and it constantly improves with time.
   D. Poetry needs to be simplified in order for the soul to open its doors to further understanding.
   E. Poetry must document everything in order to bear witness to the smallest detail and the largest theory.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

For us alone
All things live under the sun.
The poet is a little God.

8. Based on this passage, what can you tell about the speaker in the poem?
   A. The speaker has a sense of humor since he compares himself to God.
   B. The speaker thinks that poetry and those who create it are the most powerful.
   C. The speaker believes that the poet must create the world in order for it to exist.
   D. Creation is appreciated only by poets, who are best equipped to understand it.
   E. Because the poet compares himself to God, he thinks the world revolves around him.

Essay

for Ars Poetica

9. The speaker of the poem seems to believe that physical ability (“muscles”) is not as important as mental ability (“true vigor lives in the head”) in the modern world. Do you agree with this? Why or why not? In a brief essay, compare and contrast the physical and the cerebral in the modern world, stating whether you agree with the speaker. Use evidence from the text to support your analysis.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for somewhere i have never travelled, gladly beyond

_____ 1. e. e. cummings is most known for his use of
   A. precise rhythm.
   B. unconventional poetic form.
   C. exact, slant, and sight rhymes.
   D. passionate emotional expression.
   E. themes regarding contradictory love.

_____ 2. What happened to cummings in World War I that influenced his
   writing and led to his first published work, The Enormous Room?
   A. He was captured by the Austrians and held as a prisoner of war.
   B. He fell in love and wrote his first volume of poetry from a foxhole.
   C. He was imprisoned by the French for writing outspoken letters
      home.
   D. He suffered nerve damage from mustard gas and was sent home
      early.
   E. He spent most of his time conducting surveillance in an enormous
      room.

_____ 3. Mood, or atmosphere, is the emotion created in the reader by part or all
   of a literary work. The overall mood of cummings’s poem is
   A. tentative and shy.
   B. happy and amazed.
   C. hesitant and fearful.
   D. pleased and proud.
   E. bold and demanding.

_____ 4. Which of the following statements is not true about the subject of the
   poem?
   A. The subject is physically strong and powerful.
   B. The subject’s hands are smaller than the rain’s.
   C. The subject is like spring and snow to the speaker.
   D. The subject holds a strong power over the speaker.
   E. The subject’s slightest look will unclose the speaker.
5. Repetition is a writer’s intentional reuse of a sound, word, phrase, or sentence. Sometimes writers also repeat ideas. Which of the following statements does not reflect an idea Cummings repeats in the poem?
A. The subject is physically frail and small.
B. The subject has control over the speaker.
C. The speaker has control over the subject.
D. The subject is emotionally powerful and intense.
E. The speaker opens and closes himself emotionally to the subject.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

your slightest look easily will unclose me
though i have closed myself as fingers,
you open always petal by petal myself as Spring opens
(touching skilfully, mysteriously) her first rose
or if your wish be to close me, i and
my life will shut very beautifully, suddenly,
as when the heart of this flower imagines
the snow carefully everywhere descending;

6. In this passage, to what does the speaker compare the subject of the poem? To what does he compare himself? How do they affect one another?
A. The subject opens and closes him as a hand opens and closes a clenched fist.
B. The subject opens him, a rose, as a gentle rain and closes him like snowy cold.
C. The subject opens and closes him like a hand opening and closing another hand.
D. The subject opens him as spring opens a rose and closes him as snow closes a rose.
E. The subject opens him as war opens the earth and closes him as death closes a grave.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

nothing which we are to perceive in this world equals
the power of your intense fragility: whose texture
compels me with the colour of its countries,
rendering death and forever with each breathing

7. In this passage, what is rendered “with each breathing”?
A. death and forever
B. nothing in this world
C. your intense fragility
D. nothing we can perceive
E. the color of various countries
8. In this passage, what seems to have the most power over the speaker?
A. rendering death
B. the subject’s breathing
C. the texture of the subject
D. the subject’s intense fragility
E. the way the subject breathes

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

somewhere i have never travelled, gladly beyond
any experience, your eyes have their silence:
in your most frail gesture are things which enclose me,
or which i cannot touch because they are too near

9. Tone is the attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. The tone of this passage can best be described as one of
A. envy.
B. confusion.
C. frustration.
D. accusation.
E. wonderment.

10. Which of the following statements best summarizes this passage?
A. The speaker is glad he has never traveled beyond the presence of this person, because he needs her to look at him in order to feel loved.
B. The speaker finds everything untouchable because he is completely in love with this person and vows not to travel unless she can travel with him.
C. The speaker has never traveled to a place like the one he finds simply by looking at this person; this person has the ability to silence him with a frail gesture.
D. The speaker is completely captivated by the person’s eyes and gestures and says that he has no need to travel ever again now that he has found her to love.
E. The speaker has never experienced the things he now gladly experiences with this person; even the silence of her eyes and frail gesture capture and contain him.

Essay

for somewhere i have never travelled, gladly beyond

11. Read the last stanza of the poem. Then answer the question below.

(i do not know what it is about you that closes
and opens; only something in me understands
the voice of your eyes is deeper than all roses)
nobody, not even the rain, has such small hands

What would the message of the last stanza be if cummings were to write it as a summary statement instead of a poem? What effect does his use of figurative language and unconventional poetic form and structure have on his audience?
In a brief essay, analyze cummings’s style as he addresses the subject of his poem. Use evidence from the final stanza and rest of the poem to support your analysis.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Anecdote of the Jar

1. Besides being a poet, Wallace Stevens was
   A. a wildlife biologist.
   B. a patent law attorney.
   C. a well-known playwright.
   D. a medical doctor in Pennsylvania.
   E. vice president of an insurance company.

2. Wallace Stevens’s poetry is characterized by
   A. an ability to capture regional dialect.
   B. dramatic monologues and narratives.
   C. complicated rhyme schemes and off-rhymes.
   D. a straightforward, almost conversational style.
   E. a love of formal structures such as the sonnet.

3. Which statement best summarizes what happens when the speaker sets a jar in the wilderness?
   A. By introducing the jar to the wilderness, the jar seems more naturally beautiful.
   B. In the presence of the human-made jar, the wilderness surrounding it becomes shabby and inferior.
   C. Once the speaker sets a human-made jar in the wilderness, it stands out as inappropriate and vulgar.
   D. The speaker considers the jar, because it is artificially made, inferior to the grand majesty of the wilderness that surrounds it.
   E. The speaker sets the jar in the wilderness in order to tame it, but the wilderness reveals that is preferable to something artificial.
4. *Enjambment* is the act of continuing a statement beyond the end of a line. In contrast, an *end-stopped line* is a line of verse in which both the verse and the grammar are complete at the end of the line. Which of the following is made up of two end-stopped lines rather than enjambments?
A. “It made the slovenly wilderness / Surround that hill.”
B. “It took dominion everywhere. / The jar was gray and bare.”
C. “It did not give of bird or bush, / Like nothing else in Tennessee.”
D. “The jar was round upon the ground / And tall and of a port in air.”
E. “The wilderness rose up to it, / And sprawled around, no longer wild.”

5. Which would the speaker say is more powerful: the jar or the wilderness?
A. The jar is more powerful because it excludes bird and bush.
B. The jar is more powerful because it overtook the wilderness.
C. The jar is more powerful because it is different than the wilderness.
D. The wilderness is more powerful because the jar doesn’t impact it.
E. The wilderness is more powerful because it has existed longer than the jar.

*Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.*

I placed a jar in Tennessee,
And round it was, upon a hill
It made the slovenly wilderness
Surround that hill.

6. In this passage, Tennessee is characterized as
A. a flat prairie state.
B. a natural wilderness.
C. ravaged by strip-mining.
D. the home of Dollywood.
E. a highly-developed state.

*Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.*

The wilderness rose up to it,
And sprawled around, no longer wild.
The jar was round upon the ground
And tall and of a port in air.

7. In this passage, what effect does the jar have on the wilderness?
A. The jar tames the wilderness.
B. The wilderness is at peace with the jar.
C. The jar makes the wilderness more wild.
D. The wilderness has no feeling toward the jar.
E. The jar provides a port to access the wilderness.
Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

It took dominion everywhere.
The jar was gray and bare.
It did not give of bird or bush,
Like nothing else in Tennessee.

8. Based on this passage, and the clues in the earlier stanzas, choose the statement that best assesses whether the speaker has more respect for nature or for the jar.
A. The speaker favors nature over the jar, which encroaches on wilderness and does not contribute anything of value.
B. The speaker marvels that one small jar can have such power over the wilderness, and admires it more than nature.
C. The speaker sees the gray and bare jar as a beautiful object that makes him realize how chaotic and messy nature really is.
D. The speaker respects the jar more than the wilderness, pointing out that it is unique—like nothing else in Tennessee.
E. The speaker regards the jar as a form of garbage that dominates the entire natural landscape and chokes out wildlife and vegetation.

Essay

for Anecdote of the Jar

9. How are the ideas Wallace Stevens expresses in his poem similar to or different from your own? In a brief essay, compare and contrast your ideas about wilderness with his. Use evidence from the text to support your analysis.
A Wagner Matinee, page 390

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for A Wagner Matinee

1. When Clark sees his aunt, he regards her “battered” appearance with
   A. surprise.
   B. nostalgia.
   C. embarrassment.
   D. awe and respect.
   E. anger and misery.

2. In which of the following sentences is the word *reverential* used correctly?
   A. Which issue is more reverential?
   B. I think the reverential statues are the best.
   C. Matt’s feelings toward his hero were reverential.
   D. She gave him her reverentials along with her resumé.
   E. The walls of the canyon made their voices reverential.

3. In which of the following sentences is the word *revert* used correctly?
   A. To get out of the garage, revert the car.
   B. I will revert the books to the library tomorrow.
   C. We are going to revert to California next week.
   D. Nothing you do will make me revert my feelings.
   E. We will revert to the previous terms of the agreement.

4. Clark and his aunt share
   A. a love of music.
   B. the same lifestyle.
   C. a mutual love and respect.
   D. All of the above
   E. A and C only
5. This story is told from which point of view?
   A. first-person
   B. second-person
   C. third-person
   D. both A and B
   E. both A and C

6. This story contains the most complete characterization of
   A. Clark.
   B. Boston.
   C. Nebraska.
   D. Georgiana.
   E. the matinee.

7. Willa Cather’s background most likely influenced the inclusion of
   ___________ in this story.
   A. train travel
   B. the boarding-house
   C. an orchestral performance
   D. the pioneer and musical elements
   E. aunt Georgiana’s reaction to the music

8. Which of the following is not an example of characterization?
   A. “For thirty years my aunt had not been farther than fifty miles from
      the homestead.”
   B. “For her, just outside the concert hall, lay the black pond with the
      cattle-tracked bluffs . . .”
   C. “I owed to this woman most of the good that ever came my way in
      my boyhood, and had a reverential affection for her.”
   D. “When we arrived at my boarding-house the landlady put her to bed
      at once, and I did not see her again until the next morning.”
   E. “. . . she came up to me and, putting her hands over my eyes, gently
      drew my head back upon her shoulder, saying tremulously, ‘Don’t
      love it so well, Clark, or it may be taken from you.’”

9. The point of view of this story lets the reader
   A. know the opinions of the author.
   B. trust everything that is being said.
   C. impartially understand the narrator.
   D. see into the mind of the main character.
   E. see the main character from another’s perspective.
10. Which of the following quotations from the story tells the reader the most about Georgiana’s character?
A. “She had come all the way in a day coach; her linen duster had become black with soot and her black bonnet grey with dust during the journey.”
B. “. . . my aunt, after cooking the three meals—the first of which was ready at six o’clock in the morning—and putting the six children to bed, would often stand until midnight at her ironing board, with me at the kitchen table beside her, hearing me recite Latin declensions and conjugations, gently shaking me when my drowsy head sank down over a page of irregular verbs.”
C. “She had been so wretchedly train-sick throughout the journey that she had no recollection of anything but her discomfort, and, to all intents and purpoes, there were but a few hours of nightmare between the farm in Red Willow County and my study on Newbury Street.”
D. “It never really died, then—the soul which can suffer so excruciatingly and so interminably; it withers to the outward eye only; like that strange moss which can lie on a dusty shelf half a century and yet, if placed in water, grows green again.”
E. “She burst into tears and sobbed pleadingly, ‘I don’t want to go, Clark, I don’t want to go!’ ”

Matching

for A Wager Matinee

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. Clark  B. Wagner  C. Maggie  D. Ramses  E. Howard
F. Georgiana  G. Boston  H. Vermont  I. Bayreuth  J. Nebraska

11. a cow  12. a farmer  13. the setting  14. the narrator  15. a composer
16. an Egyptian king  17. a former music teacher  18. site of German musical festival  19. location of Red Willow County  20. where the narrator originally lived

Essay

for A Wagner Matinee

21. Compare and contrast the characters of Georgiana and Clark. How are they similar and how are they different? How does the point of view of this story affect the characterization of each character? How might the story have been different if it were told from Georgiana’s point of view? Support your response with evidence from the story.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Lucinda Matlock / Petit, the Poet

1. What is an epitaph?
   A. a poem that has a melancholy tone
   B. a written work that sounds like conversation
   C. a statement that compares nature to a person
   D. a verse commemorating a person who has died
   E. a poem that does not use regular rhyme or meter

2. In which of the following sentences is the word repose used correctly?
   A. In repose, his face looks angelic.
   B. Now the runners are in a repose.
   C. The repose of the test is multiple choice.
   D. Where would you like to go on your repose?
   E. Your repose should be well planned and organized.

3. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   He is ______ and degenerate.
   A. kind
   B. witty
   C. cruel
   D. gentle
   E. cultured

4. When it was time for her to die, Lucinda Matlock felt
   A. resentful and bitter.
   B. relieved and happy.
   C. willing and peaceful.
   D. regretful and panicked.
   E. apprehensive but excited.

5. What does Lucinda Matlock want young people to understand about life?
   A. It is important to continue to strive for more than you have.
   B. Life can easily be lost, especially when the conditions are tough.
   C. Life is hard, but you have to get out and experience it in order to be happy.
   D. Life involves hard work and loss, but eventually you will die and be able to rest.
   E. If you behave in a degenerate manner, your parents will have to pick up the pieces.
6. In “Petit, the Poet,” love is compared to a
   A. rose.
   B. river.
   C. poem.
   D. clock.
   E. tragedy.

7. According to “Petit, the Poet,” his life experiences should have been
   A. important lessons.
   B. better documented.
   C. inspiration for poems.
   D. warnings of an early death.
   E. like the writings of Homer and Whitman.

8. In the line “Blind to all of it all my life long” from “Petit, the Poet,” what
   is “all of it”?
   A. poetry
   B. feelings
   C. iambics
   D. the opinions of others
   E. the real, natural world

9. What is the overall tone of “Lucinda Matlock”?
   A. bitter
   B. playful
   C. sarcastic
   D. sentimental
   E. straightforward

10. What is the tone of “Petit, the Poet”?
    A. proud
    B. familiar
    C. regretful
    D. insincere
    E. frightened

Essay

*for Lucinda Matlock / Petit, the Poet*

11. Based on these poems, compare and contrast the outlooks on life that the
    speakers in “Lucinda Matlock” and “Petit, the Poet” have. What could they
    learn from each other when it comes to experiencing and appreciating life,
    and what would they teach to future generations? Support your response with
details from the selections.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Birches / Robert Frost: A Life / Mending Wall / The Death of the Hired Man

1. Meter in poetry is
   A. the lack of rhyme.
   B. the number of syllables.
   C. a regular rhythmic pattern.
   D. a technique that imitates real speech.
   E. the division into stanzas of equal length.

   A. from two poem fragments “soldered together.”
   B. after being inspired by a poem by Lucy Larcom.
   C. by writing it one morning “with one stroke of the pen.”
   D. both A and C
   E. All of the above

3. Replacing assurance with which word does not change the meaning of the following sentence?
   Lola has assurance in her ability to handle the job.
   A. doubt
   B. pride
   C. disbelief
   D. insurance
   E. confidence

4. Which word correctly completes the following sentence?
   The dog was very _________, and we hoped Mr. Brown would be able to subdue him.
   A. lazy
   B. tired
   C. smart
   D. energetic
   E. handsome
5. Which of the following lines is an example of the dominant meter of “Birches”?
A. “When I see birches bend to the left and right”
B. “Across the lines of straighter darker trees,”
C. “As ice storms do. Often you must have seen them”
D. “Loaded with ice a sunny winter morning”
E. “After a rain. They click upon themselves”

6. Which of the following does not contribute to the sense of mystery and magic in “Mending Wall”?
A. “But it’s not elves exactly”
B. “‘Good fences make good neighbors.’”
C. “Something there is that doesn’t love a wall”
D. “We have to use a spell to make them balance”
E. “No one has seen them made or heard them made”

7. Which pair of words best completes the following sentence?
In “The Death of the Hired Man,” Mary seems to symbolize , while Warren symbolizes .
A. pain; healing
B. indulgence; cruelty
C. weakness; strength
D. compassion; realism
E. ignorance; knowledge

8. How do the meters of these poems compare?
A. “Mending Wall” is a free verse poem, while “Birches” and “The Death of the Hired Man” use strict iambic pentameter.
B. “The Death of the Hired Man” is a free verse poem, while “Birches” and “Mending Wall” only contain iambic pentameter.
C. “Mending Wall” contains the most iambic pentameter, while “Birches” and “The Death of the Hired Man” are more varied.
D. “Birches” contains the most iambic pentameter, while “Mending Wall” and “The Death of the Hired Hand” are more varied.
E. The meter of each poem is completely unique from the others.

A. He wants to impress Warren and Mary so that they will let him live with them year-round.
B. He wants to prove to Harold that he is smart, so that Harold will remember him respectfully.
C. He feels sorry for Harold, and thinks it will improve Harold’s self-esteem if he can master one strong skill.
D. He wants to make up for the problems he has caused Warren in the past by teaching the other hired men his skills.
E. Teaching someone else how to do one of the only things he is good at would make him feel like his existence has been worthwhile.
10. The way the boy climbs and rides the birches in “Birches” seems to symbolize
A. man’s power over nature.
B. the benefits of country life.
C. realizing one’s own limitations.
D. growing and learning about life.
E. None of the above

Essay

for Birches / Robert Frost: A Life / Mending Wall / The Death of the Hired Man

11. Based on these poems, how does Robert Frost seem to feel about life in the country? What does he like best about it, and how can you tell? What things doesn’t he like? What clues do the symbols in his poems provide? Support your responses to these questions with evidence from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Chicago / Grass

1. What does the rhetorical technique of parallelism emphasize?
   A. the sensory details
   B. the tone of a literary work
   C. the atmosphere of a poem
   D. the equal value of two or more ideas
   E. the differences between the subjects

2. In “Chicago,” the city is described as all of the following except
   A. bold.
   B. pretty.
   C. proud.
   D. coarse.
   E. strong.

3. According the Informational Text Connection, in 1871, most of downtown Chicago was destroyed by a great
   A. fire.
   B. flood.
   C. tornado.
   D. hurricane.
   E. dust storm.

4. In which of the following sentences is the word wanton used correctly?
   A. The wind is wanton today.
   B. They toured the area in a wanton boat.
   C. He was so quiet, he was almost wanton.
   D. The Declaration of Independence is wanton.
   E. Her wanton response was totally reasonable.

5. How does the speaker in “Chicago” react to the criticisms of the city?
   A. by denying them
   B. by ignoring them
   C. by agreeing with them
   D. by criticizing other cities
   E. by refusing to believe them
6. In “Grass,” what is the “work” of grass?
A. piling the dead bodies
B. hiding the effects of war
C. trying to stop the fighting
D. making the world greener
E. lessening the effects of time

7. Which of the following is not a sensory detail?
A. “Stormy, husky, brawling.”
B. “City of the Big Shoulders:”
C. “. . . your / painted women . . .”
D. “Hog Butcher for the World,”
E. “And they tell me you are brutal . . .”

8. Which of the following is an example of parallelism?
A. “Fierce as a dog with tongue lapping for action . . .”
B. “Laughing! / Laughing the stormy, husky, brawling laughter of Youth, half-naked,”
C. “They tell me you are wicked and I believe them . . . / And they tell me you are crooked and I answer:”
D. “And having answered so I turn once more to those who sneer at this / my city, and I give them back the sneer . . .”
E. “Come and show me another city with lifted head singing so proud to / be alive and coarse and strong and cunning.”

9. “Chicago” appeals mainly to which of the following senses?
A. sight
B. smell
C. taste
D. touch
E. sound

10. Tone is the attitude toward the reader or toward the subject that is implied by a literary work. The tone of grass could best be described as
A. cruel.
B. joyful.
C. loving.
D. mysterious.
E. straightforward.

Essay for Chicago / Grass

11. A theme is a central message about life that is revealed through a literary work. What is the theme of “Chicago”? How does the technique of parallelism help to establish this theme? What is the theme of “Grass”? What aspects of this poem help to convey this theme? Use details from the poems to support your responses to these questions.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Sonnet XXX / A Few Figs from Thistles

1. Over her career, Edna St. Vincent Millay became a master of
   A. free verse.
   B. the sonnet.
   C. narrative verse.
   D. political poetry.
   E. the dramatic monologue.

2. In 1923, Edna St. Vincent Millay became the first woman to
   A. run a writer’s retreat.
   B. earn the right to vote.
   C. win the Pulitzer Prize.
   D. speak out for suffrage.
   E. graduate from Vassar.

3. In lines 7 and 8 of “Sonnet XXX,” the speaker says, “Yet many a man is making friends with death / Even as I speak, for lack of love alone.” What does this mean?
   A. Love can be a reason for living.
   B. Death can be a very good friend.
   C. Being lonely is better than not feeling loved.
   D. Death and love are two sides of the same coin.
   E. People will make deals with death in order to get love.

4. Rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhymes at the ends of lines of verse. The rhyme scheme is designated by matching letters signifying matching sounds. What is the rhyme scheme of “First Fig”?
   A. aabb
   B. abab
   C. abcd
   D. abab
   E. abab
5. Based on “First Fig” and “Second Fig,” what kind of person is the speaker?
   A. The speaker takes risks and enjoys the moment to the fullest.
   B. The speaker tends to act without thinking but usually regrets it later.
   C. The speaker does not want others to live as recklessly as he or she does.
   D. The speaker is highly aware of enemies waiting to sabotage his or her plans.
   E. The speaker is compulsive and acts instinctively in ways that are destructive.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

Love is not all: it is not meat nor drink
Nor slumber nor a roof against the rain;
Nor yet a floating spar to men that sink
And rise and sink and rise and sink again;
Love can not fill the thickened lung with breath,
Nor clean the blood, nor set the fractured bone;

6. In this passage, what overall point does the speaker make about the necessity of love?
   A. Love is not everything; it cannot keep a person alive.
   B. If love distracts you, you will rise and sink as if shipwrecked.
   C. Love distracts you from obtaining what you really need to live.
   D. Love is just as important as anything else that is needed to live.
   E. Once you have everything else you need, you can look for love.

7. In what ways do people, in the course of their lives, “. . . sink / And rise and sink and rise and sink again”? What do these words reflect?
   A. People constantly fall in and out of love.
   B. People emerge and disappear from each other’s lives.
   C. People never know how their lives are going to turn out.
   D. People who drown are not able to rise to the surface again.
   E. People experience successes and failures throughout their lives.
Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

It may well be that in a difficult hour,
Pinned down by pain and moaning for release,
Or nagged by want past resolution’s power,
I might be driven to sell your love for peace,
Or trade the memory of this night for food.
It may well be. I do not think I would.

8. If the speaker were to address his or her beloved, what question would he or she ask, based on this passage?
   A. Why wouldn’t I give up food or peace of mind in exchange for your love?
   B. What can you and I do to be released from physical suffering in this world?
   C. Why wouldn’t you give up food or peace of mind in exchange for my love?
   D. How could I possibly give up your love, even to have relief from physical pain?
   E. Why is having love more important to me than to you and the others I have loved?

Essay

for Sonnet XXX / A Few Figs from Thistles

9. Does the speaker in “Sonnet XXX” believe that love is a fundamental need? Does it have less, more, or the same importance as food or physical heath? In a brief essay, analyze Millay’s somewhat contradictory remarks in the poem and her ultimate conclusion. Use examples from the poem to support your analysis.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Negro Speaks of Rivers / I, Too, Sing America / The Big Sea

1. How does the speaker describe the rivers in “The Negro Speaks of Rivers”?
   A. old and wise
   B. pretty and long
   C. bloody and dirty
   D. ancient and dusky
   E. deep and turbulent

2. “I, Too, Sing America” is mainly about
   A. meal habits of Americans.
   B. the beauty of the speaker.
   C. prejudice and segregation.
   D. poets praising their country.
   E. the importance of eating right.

3. What is true about the speaker in “The Negro Speaks of Rivers”?
   A. He is Hughes.
   B. He or she could be anyone.
   C. He or she is an African American.
   D. He or she could be an all-knowing person of any race.
   E. He or she is the same as the speaker in “I, Too, Sing America.”

4. The speaker in “I, Too, Sing America” speaks
   A. only for himself.
   B. on behalf of all Americans.
   C. about his personal experiences.
   D. about the experiences of his ancestors.
   E. on behalf of the African-American people.

5. According to “The Big Sea,” when white people started flocking to Harlem at night to see the shows, its African-American residents felt
   A. grateful.
   B. excited.
   C. enraged.
   D. exploited.
   E. indifferent.
6. What is the tone of “The Negro Speaks of Rivers”?
   A. bitter
   B. proud
   C. playful
   D. superior
   E. sarcastic

7. Which of the following lines is most in keeping with the overall tone of “The Negro Speaks of Rivers”?
   A. “I’ve known rivers.”
   B. “My soul has grown deep like the rivers.”
   C. “I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.”
   D. “I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.”
   E. “. . . I’ve seen its muddy bosom turn / all golden in the sunset.”

8. The repetition in “The Negro Speaks of Rivers” creates a mood, or atmosphere, that is
   A. strong and violent.
   B. resentful and angry.
   C. peaceful and serene.
   D. longing and sorrowful.
   E. excited and anticipatory.

9. What is the tone of “I, Too, Sing America”?
   A. critical but positive
   B. playful but sincere
   C. ironic and sarcastic
   D. superior and formal
   E. proud but discouraged

10. In what way does the speaker in “I, Too, Sing America” sing?
    A. by praising
    B. by feeling happy
    C. by literally singing
    D. by laughing and defying tradition
    E. by expressing his hope for the future

Essay
for The Negro Speaks of Rivers / I, Too, Sing America / The Big Sea

11. How did the events described in the excerpt from “The Big Sea” affect Hughes and his community? What were they able to do about it? What did the whites who came to Harlem not understand? How were the viewpoints of African-American artists different from those of everyday people? In a brief essay, analyze the excerpt from “The Big Sea,” using details from the text to support your response.
America / A Black Man Talks of Reaping, page 432

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for America / A Black Man Talks of Reaping

1. How many lines are in a sonnet?
   A. eight
   B. twelve
   C. fourteen
   D. sixteen
   E. It varies.

2. Most sonnets are written in
   A. dactylic trimeter.
   B. trochaic trimeter.
   C. iambic tetrameter.
   D. iambic pentameter.
   E. anapestic tetrameter.

3. What is an allegory?
   A. a poem without a regular rhythm
   B. a poem that has a formal style and structure
   C. a story in which things are given human characteristics
   D. a speech or literary work that praises a dead person or an ideal
   E. a work in which the characters, events, or setting represent something else

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   The twins were completely opposite; Chantal’s actions were motivated by malice, whereas _____ motivated Michael.
   A. anger
   B. wealth
   C. jealousy
   D. kindness
   E. bitterness
5. In “America,” “she” and “her” refer to
   A. a tiger.
   B. America.
   C. the youth of others.
   D. an anonymous woman.
   E. the speaker’s girlfriend.

6. The line “Of terror, malice, not a word of jeer” is an example of
   A. a quatrain.
   B. an allegory.
   C. a metaphor.
   D. trochaic tetrameter.
   E. iambic pentameter.

7. Which statement about the form of “America” is correct?
   A. It is a cross between an English and an Italian sonnet.
   B. It is an English sonnet because of the couplet at the end.
   C. It is an Italian sonnet because of the \( abab \) rhyme scheme.
   D. It is an English sonnet because of the \( aabb \) rhyme scheme.
   E. It is an Italian sonnet because of the lack of stanza division.

8. What makes “A Black Man Talks of Reaping” an allegory?
   A. It deals with nature.
   B. It has 12 lines that rhyme.
   C. It is not really about farming.
   D. It is in the first-person point of view.
   E. It uses alliteration and personification.

9. In “A Black Man Talks of Reaping,” the speaker describes the way he planted a farm. What do the actions he describes symbolize?
   A. African Americans fighting to succeed against racism and inequality
   B. African Americans fighting to maintain ownership of their farming lands
   C. the cruelty and hardships African Americans experienced during slavery
   D. the extreme poverty many African Americans faced during the Depression
   E. None of the above

10. *Tone* is the attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. How do the tones of these two poems compare?
    A. They are almost identical.
    B. They are totally different.
    C. The tone of “America” is less bitter.
    D. The tone of “America” is more serious.
    E. The tone of “A Black Man Talks of Reaping” is less familiar.
Essay

for America / A Black Man Talks of Reaping

11. *Read the following passage from “A Black Man Talks of Reaping.” Then answer the question below.*

   Yet what I sowed and what the orchard yields
   my brother’s sons are gathering stalk and root:
   small wonder then my children glean in fields
   they have not sown, and feed on bitter fruit.

   What do the actions described in this paragraph symbolize? How would you describe the speaker’s outlook on the future of America, and the role of African Americans in that future? How does this outlook compare with that of the speaker in “America”? Support your response with details from the poems.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for My City / Go Down, Death / Black Manhattan

1. Alliteration is the repetition of
   A. any sound.
   B. final sounds.
   C. initial sounds.
   D. vowel sounds.
   E. consonant sounds.

2. What will the speaker in “My City” miss the most when he dies?
   A. nature
   B. friends
   C. his city
   D. friendships
   E. architecture

3. According to “Black Manhattan,” the purpose of “strolling” in Harlem was to
   A. get from one place to another in a leisurely fashion.
   B. pass the time socializing with friends and acquaintances.
   C. get exercise while enjoying the sights of New York City.
   D. find out which night-club was putting on the best show that night.
   E. demonstrate the vibrant character of the neighborhood to the tourists that visited it.

4. In which of the following sentences is the word subtle used correctly?
   A. Make sure your hints are subtle.
   B. You need to be subtle when shopping.
   C. Many people think my dog’s loud bark is subtle.
   D. His subtle attempts at matchmaking were very obvious.
   E. The differences between English and Spanish are subtle.

5. What is the effect of the repetition of words in “My City”?
   A. It helps to unify the poem.
   B. It helps to stress important ideas.
   C. It creates a mood of mystery and suspense.
   D. both A and B
   E. both B and C
6. Which of the following statements about the alliteration in the line “She’s resting in the bosom of Jesus” is true?
A. There is no alliteration.
B. The letter “e” occurs often.
C. The “s” sound is often repeated.
D. There is alliteration with “in” and “is.”
E. There is alliteration with “resting” and “in.”

7. The repetition in “Go Down, Death” creates a(n) _________ mood, or atmosphere.
A. sad
B. boring
C. stressful
D. ominous
E. soothing

8. In both “My City” and “Go Down, Death,” death is
A. personified.
B. seen as a blessing.
C. not seen as an end.
D. compared to sleep.
E. seen as both good and bad.

9. Why is it appropriate that “My City” is a sonnet?
A. It is essentially a love poem to Manhattan.
B. James Weldon Johnson invented the sonnet form.
C. The poem is asking and then answering a question.
D. James Weldon Johnson wants to shock the reader.
E. The loose structure goes well with the subject matter.

10. Why is the line “And God said: Go down, Death, go down” so powerful?
A. the repetition
B. the alliteration
C. the capitalization
D. All of the above
E. A and B only

Essay for My City / Go Down, Death

11. Analyze the use of alliteration and repetition in these poems. How do these literary techniques help to establish the tones and moods of the poems? Do you think one poem uses either of the techniques more effectively than the other? How does this affect the experience of reading the poem? Explain, using details from the selections to support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Any Human to Another

1. Countee Cullen said, “There may have been many things in my life that have hurt me, and I find that the surest relief from these hurts is in writing.” What thing in Cullen’s life would he most likely say has hurt him the most?
   A. ageism
   B. racism
   C. sexism
   D. apathy
   E. poverty

2. Based on this poem, whom would Cullen say is affected by grief and sorrow?
   A. everyone
   B. unlucky people
   C. the underprivileged
   D. no one who does not know joy
   E. those who have experienced racism

3. According to the speaker, above all, grief must be
   A. denied.
   B. shared.
   C. avoided.
   D. accepted.
   E. eliminated.

4. The speaker thinks that no man should
   A. experience joy by himself.
   B. share his grief with others.
   C. think he alone suffers grief.
   D. burden others with his sorrow.
   E. use his sadness to sadden others.
5. A theme is a central message or perception about life revealed through a literary work. The statement that best reflects a theme for “Any Human to Another” is
   A. people must share their grief and sorrow.
   B. people must work to find joy in their lives.
   C. people must each bear their burdens alone.
   D. people must realize life has joy as well as grief.
   E. people can destroy each other in hurt and anger.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

The ills I sorrow at
Not me alone
Like an arrow,
Pierce to the marrow,
Through the fat
And past the bone.

6. A rhyme scheme is a pattern of end rhymes, or rhymes at the ends of lines of verse. The rhyme scheme of a poem is designated by letters, with matching letters signifying matching sounds. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines in this passage?
   A. aabbcc
   B. ababcc
   C. abbacc
   D. abccde
   E. abccab

7. A simile is a comparison of two seemingly unlike things using the word like or as. An example of a simile in this passage is the comparison of
   A. sorrow to grief.
   B. feeling ill to sorrow.
   C. sorrow to an arrow.
   D. grief to a shattered bone.
   E. an arrow to pierced bone.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question on the next page.

Your every grief
Like a blade
Shining and unsheathed
Must strike me down.
Of bitter aloes wreathed,
My sorrow must be laid
On your head like a crown.
8. How does this stanza connect to the title of the poem?
   A. The speaker is saying that grief must be shared if he is to reward his friend with the brilliant crown of joy.
   B. The speaker is suffering so much that he knows he must pass his grief, like a crown, to another human being.
   C. The speaker is obligated, as one human communicating with another, to be honest and share his joys as much as his sorrows.
   D. Sorrow must be passed from one human to another: the speaker must accept the sorrow of others and share his sorrow with them as well.
   E. The speaker stresses that while sharing is bitter at first, the human connection is most important and will eventually help us break through to heal sorrow and bring joy.

Essay

for Any Human to Another

9. In the speaker’s viewpoint, who experiences joy and who experiences sorrow? Are they mutually exclusive of one another? Does one require the other? Is one experienced more than the other? Write a brief essay analyzing these questions and how the speaker in Cullen’s poem would answer them. Use evidence from the text to support your analysis.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Storm Ending

1. Jean Toomer’s poetry, including “Storm Ending,” uses
   A. experimental jazz rhythms.
   B. established poetic traditions.
   C. new African-American forms.
   D. abstract ideas and spare details.
   E. techniques meant to create healing with words.

2. What flies from the thunder in this poem?
   A. the bitten sun
   B. the sweet earth
   C. the dripping rain
   D. the bleeding rain
   E. the bell-like flowers

3. A metaphor is a figure of speech in which one thing is spoken about as if it were another. What metaphor is used for thunder in this poem?
   A. a hollow bell
   B. bleeding rain
   C. golden honey
   D. a noisy clapper
   E. bell-like flowers

4. A simile is the comparison of two seemingly unlike things using the word like or as. Which of the following lines from the poem contains a simile?
   A. “Bleeding rain”
   B. “Rumbling in the wind,”
   C. “Dripping rain like golden honey—”
   D. “Full-lipped flowers / Bitten by the sun”
   E. “Thunder blossoms gorgeously above our heads,”
5. **Personification** is a type of figurative language in which an animal, thing, force of nature, or idea is described as if it were human or given human characteristics. Which of the following images is an example of personification?
   A. blossoming thunder  
   B. bleeding rain  
   C. dripping rain  
   D. golden honey  
   E. sweet earth

6. **Sensory details** are words that describe how things look, sound, smell, taste, or feel. To which senses do the images in this poem appeal?
   A. sight, sound  
   B. sight, smell, taste  
   C. sight, sound, smell  
   D. sound, smell, touch  
   E. sight, sound, touch, taste

7. What does the speaker think of the thunder clouds?
   A. The speaker is awed by their beauty.  
   B. The speaker is afraid of their danger.  
   C. The speaker is stunned by their sound.  
   D. The speaker is excited by their drama.  
   E. The speaker is anxious about their strength.

8. Which aspect of the storm seems have the most impact on the speaker?
   A. the honey-like taste of the rain  
   B. the mighty sound of the thunder  
   C. the unrelenting strength of the storm  
   D. the appearance of the thunderclouds  
   E. the way the earth seems to flee the thunder

**Essay**

*for Storm Ending*

9. Some readers of “Storm Ending” have proposed that the speaker pays more attention to the visual details of the storm—how it looks—rather than to any other sense. In a brief essay, analyze whether or not you agree with this statement. Use examples from the text to support your analysis.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Dust Tracks on a Road

1. Hurston’s memoir, Dust Tracks on a Road, describes
   A. her meteoric rise to fame as a prominent African-American writer.
   B. her childhood in Florida and her involvement with the Harlem Renaissance.
   C. the African-American writers and artists who influenced and mentored her.
   D. a number of African-American folk tales and legends, including John Henry.
   E. the fictional life of a poor African-American woman and her search for love.

2. Why does Hurston beg the white travelers to let her “go a piece of the way” with them?
   A. She is dared by her classmates to travel to town with them.
   B. She believes it is her Christian duty to educate white people.
   C. She wants to have funny stories to tell her family during dinner.
   D. She finds them fascinating and thinks her own village life is dull.
   E. She is hoping to show them how smart she and the other villagers are.

3. When the women come to visit the classroom, Hurston is fascinated by their
   A. ornate jewelry.
   B. confident attitudes.
   C. hands and fingernails.
   D. brightly-colored hats.
   E. accents and the words they use.

4. Why is Hurston singled out by the white women who visit the school?
   A. She demonstrates an interest and ability in reading.
   B. She is recommended by Mr. Calhoun, the principal.
   C. She is spirited and knows how to call attention to herself.
   D. She looks particularly needy in terms of clothing and hygiene.
   E. They feel sorry for her when they realize she is about to be punished.
5. A metaphor is a figure of speech in which one thing is spoken or written about as if it were another. Going “a piece of the way” could be a metaphor for
A. Hurston’s desire to teach others.
B. Hurston’s interest in showing off.
C. Hurston’s hope for gifts and money.
D. Hurston’s desire to expand her world.
E. Hurston’s dream of becoming a tour guide.

6. What do Hurston’s reading preferences reveal about her?
A. She is impatient and has a hard time mustering interest for most things.
B. She has a keen interest in spiritual things, especially Christian theology.
C. She is adventurous, eager to learn, and longs to experience new worlds.
D. She is interested in learning more about the experiences of people like herself.
E. She has a wide range of interests and loves any story she can get her hands on.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

I was led out on the grounds and they took my picture under a palm tree. They handed me what was to me then a heavy cylinder done up in fancy paper, tied with a ribbon, and they told me goodbye, asking me not to open it until I got home. . . .

Perhaps, I shall never experience such joy again. The nearest thing to that moment was the telegram accepting my first book. One hundred goldy-new pennies rolled out of the cylinder. Their gleam lit up the world. It was not avarice that moved me. It was the beauty of the thing. I stood on the mountain. Mama let me play with my pennies for a while, then put them away for me to keep.

7. Based on this passage, which of the following statements best reflects why the gift “lit up the world” for Hurston?
A. It gave her confidence that she could help support her family.
B. The gift connected her to her dream of becoming a successful writer.
C. She was thrilled to think of all the things she could buy with the pennies.
D. She had never had so much money in her life and it made her want more.
E. The gift was beautiful in the way it hinted at a larger world of equal promise.

8. What can you infer about the women from this passage?
A. They feel smugly superior to people like Zora.
B. They are happy to be able to give things to Zora.
C. They are being generous to Zora to gain publicity.
D. They are on a mission to convert her to their faith.
E. They pity Zora and see her poverty, not her potential.
Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

A month or so after the two young ladies returned to Minnesota, they sent me a huge box packed with clothes and books. The red coat with a wide circular collar and the red tarn pleased me more than any of the other things. My chums pretended not to like anything that I had, but even then I knew that they were jealous. Old Smarty had gotten by them again.

9. In this passage, who is “Old Smarty”?
A. Zora
B. Mrs. Calhoun
C. Zora’s mother
D. Zora’s best friend
E. one of the young ladies

10. What does this passage reveal about Zora’s character?
A. She is pleased with herself and likes others to envy her.
B. She is intuitive and self-confident, but not arrogant or smug.
C. She is a good friend even though she can be greedy at times.
D. She is popular among her peers and likes to show off for them.
E. She is grateful for the gifts, but wishes she was able to fit in better.

Matching

for Dust Tracks on a Road

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. avarice    D. indifferent
B. brazenness  E. resolved
C. exalted     F. smite

11. decided
12. strike with a weapon
13. boldness; defiance
14. without concern
15. greed
16. uplifted

Essay

for Dust Tracks on a Road

17. Judging by Zora Neale Hurston’s descriptions of herself, would you have wanted her to be your friend? In a brief essay, analyze what you could expect from such a friendship. Base your findings on what she says about her relationships with her parents and grandmother, Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun, the white women, and her “chums.” Use evidence from the text to support your analysis.
Let Us Now Praise Famous Men, page 465

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Let Us Now Praise Famous Men

_____ 1. Which statement about descriptive writing is true?
   A. It is fictional.
   B. It uses sensory details.
   C. It is meant to be read aloud.
   D. It always includes many adjectives.
   E. It describes only how something looks.

_____ 2. What is the biblical passage that appears in Let Us Now Praise Famous Men called?
   A. an epigram
   B. an anagram
   C. an epigraph
   D. a monogram
   E. a monograph

_____ 3. To what is the house's construction compared?
   A. a ship's mast
   B. a powerful man
   C. a child's drawing
   D. a wave on the ocean
   E. a flower on the prairie

_____ 4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   The beauty of this simple building comes from its _________.
   A. effigy
   B. apathy
   C. symmetry
   D. dishevelment
   E. embellishment
5. Replacing *infinitesimal* with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?

The city was so large it made him feel infinitesimal.

A. tiny  
B. huge  
C. bored  
D. frightened  
E. invigorated

6. To which sense does most of the description in this excerpt appeal?

A. sight  
B. smell  
C. taste  
D. touch  
E. sound

7. What do the people described in the biblical passage have in common with the people Agee and Evans wrote about in their book?

A. They are good people, yet they “have no memorial.”  
B. They are men who experienced the “glory of their times.”  
C. They are rich men who live “peaceably in their habitations.”  
D. They are famous men since they have been written about in books.  
E. None of the above

8. Which of the following best summarizes the Gudger House?

A. plain and natural  
B. small but beautiful  
C. run-down but inviting  
D. empty and mysterious  
E. artsy and well-constructed

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Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

No one is at home, in all this house, in all this land. It is a long while before their return. I shall move as they would trust me not to, and as I could not, were they here. I shall touch nothing but as I would touch the most delicate wounds, the most dedicated objects.

9. What is the mood of this passage, and what helps to create this mood?

A. The mood is inspiring because of the subject.  
B. The mood is fearful because of the word choice.  
C. The mood is bleak because of all the negative words.  
D. The mood is peaceful because of the poetic language.  
E. The mood is anticipatory because of the sentence structure.
10. Tone is the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. Which of the following best describes the tone of this passage?
   A. rude and mocking
   B. solemn and reverential
   C. indifferent and careless
   D. miserable and devastated
   E. mysterious and frightened

**Matching**

*for Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. apathy E. esthetic
B. dishevelment F. intrinsic
C. effigy G. profligate
D. embellishment H. rectilinear

11. pleasing in appearance
12. lack of interest or concern
13. forming a straight line
14. representation of a person
15. process of making beautiful with ornamentation
16. belonging to the essential nature of a thing
17. disorderliness
18. wildly extravagant

**Essay**

*for Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*

19. Why might Agee have chosen to describe the Gudger house instead of just describing the members of the family and their situation? What information does the description of the house reveal about them? What information is revealed through the photographs? Support your response with specific details from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Grapes of Wrath / Letter to Elizabeth Otis / The Chrysanthemums

1. Which of the following is not part of the setting of a literary work?
   A. plot  
   B. time  
   C. place  
   D. details  
   E. dialogue  

2. Dialogue is a conversation that involves how many characters?
   A. zero  
   B. just one  
   C. just two  
   D. just three  
   E. two or more  

3. Which word would not make sense in the following sentence?
   The waiter, who was usually very ______, became fawning around celebrities.
   A. serious  
   B. sensible  
   C. flattering  
   D. indifferent  
   E. businesslike  

4. According to “Letter to Elizabeth Otis,” Steinbeck didn’t want to write articles about the plight of migrant workers for “slicks” because
   A. he wanted to be known as an American hero, not as a journalist.  
   B. the workers’ suffering was too great and it didn’t seem right to cash in on it.  
   C. he had decided to stop writing and fight for better conditions for the workers.  
   D. he was not proud of his last newspaper story and didn’t want any more publicity.  
   E. the magazines always changed his stories and never sent him the proofs for approval.
5. What is the setting of this excerpt from *The Grapes of Wrath*?
   A. a farm  
   B. the 1930s  
   C. Oklahoma  
   D. All of the above  
   E. None of the above

6. What does the dialogue in *The Grapes of Wrath* reveal about Ma?
   A. She is optimistic but rather skeptical.
   B. She is bitter and sees the future as hopeless.
   C. She is extremely naïve and is often misled by lies.
   D. She lives in her own mind, believing what she wants.
   E. She is very religious and believes God will protect her.

7. In “Chrysanthemums,” Steinbeck writes that Elisa’s “terrier fingers destroyed such pests before they could get started.” Based on the overall characterization of Elisa in this story, why is comparing her to a terrier appropriate?
   A. She does not trust people.
   B. She is alert, energetic, and eager.
   C. She cringes when treated affectionately.
   D. She is very rigid in her ways and unwilling to change.
   E. She feels very powerful and capable of doing anything.

8. Read the following sentence. Then answer the question below.
   “He visited places he remembered—the red bank where the swallows nested, the willow tree over the pig pen. Two shoats grunted and squirmed at him through the fence, black pigs, sunning and comfortable. And then his pilgrimage was over . . .”

   Why might Steinbeck have chosen to use the word *pilgrimage* to describe Tom’s actions in this sentence?
   A. Tom is doing all he can to get to heaven.
   B. Tom’s journey is extremely long and difficult.
   C. Tom feels so much for these places that it is as if they are sacred.
   D. Tom is visiting the holy place where generations of his family are buried.
   E. Tom’s walks past animals and other things in nature that are mentioned in the Bible.

9. What is the significance of the chrysanthemums in “The Chrysanthemums”?
   A. They are ever-changing, just like Elisa.
   B. They are a link between Elisa’s past and future.
   C. They are the only thing growing in the Salinas Valley.
   D. They bring out Elisa’s passion and make her feel strong.
   E. They are the only thing Elisa and her husband have in common.
Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

She said, “Tom, I hope things is all right in California.”
He turned and looked at her. “What makes you think they ain’t?”
“Well—nothing. Seems to nice, kinda. I seen the han’bills fellas pass out, an’ how much work they is, an’ high wages an’ all; an’ I seen in the paper how they want folk to come an’ pick grapes an’ oranges an’ peaches. That’d be nice work, Tom, pickin’ peaches…”

10. This passage from *The Grapes of Wrath* contains an example of
A. plot.
B. dialogue.
C. setting description.
D. All of the above
E. B and C only

Matching

*for The Grapes of Wrath / The Chrysanthemums*

Choose the best definition or description for each of the following.

| A. pen       | E. harrow |
| B. shoat     | F. handbill |
| C. trowel    | G. asperity |
| D. gelding   | H. forelocks |

11. a flyer
12. sharpness
13. a male horse
14. a young pig
15. a gardening tool
16. a plowlike implement
17. a slang term for *prison*
18. hair at the front of a horse’s head

Essay

*for The Grapes of Wrath / Letter to Elizabeth Otis / The Chrysanthemums*

19. Based on these two stories and “Letter to Elizabeth Otis,” evaluate how John Steinbeck felt about human nature and the human experience. Take into account the characters he creates in the stories, the events that occur, and the descriptions in the letter of what he experienced during the time he spent with migrant workers. Support your response with evidence from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for A Date Which Will Live in Infamy / No Ordinary Time

1. When did Franklin Roosevelt give this speech?
   A. December 7, 1941
   B. December 8, 1943
   C. December 9, 1945
   D. the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor
   E. the same day as the attack on Pearl Harbor

2. Before the day Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, America had been
   A. at peace with Japan.
   B. preparing to attack Japan.
   C. fighting Japan for many years.
   D. in the process of ending a war with Japan.
   E. in the process of starting a war with Japan.

3. Which word could replace offensive in the following sentence, without changing the meaning?
   He was wounded in the enemy’s last offensive.
   A. infamy
   B. onslaught
   C. treachery
   D. defensive
   E. solicitation

4. In this speech, Roosevelt portrays the United States as
   A. hopeful, peaceful, and forgiving.
   B. opinionated, stubborn, and rash.
   C. shocked, damaged, and devastated.
   D. determined, peace-loving, and strong.
   E. righteous, treacherous, and victorious.
5. What was Roosevelt’s main purpose in giving this speech?
   A. to tell a story
   B. to describe the enemy
   C. to explain what was happening
   D. to describe the bombing of Pearl Harbor
   E. to convince Americans to respond in some way

6. The purpose of “No Ordinary Time” is to
   A. persuade the government to take action against Japan.
   B. tell the story of the attack from one person’s perspective.
   C. describe the attack on Pearl Harbor and the events surrounding it.
   D. expose the failure of world leaders to react appropriately to the attack.
   E. None of the above

7. Towards the end of the speech—from the paragraph that begins “As commander in chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense” on—Roosevelt is mainly trying to
   A. inform Congress.
   B. portray Japan as evil.
   C. describe himself as powerful.
   D. reassure the American people.
   E. convince Americans to support the war.

8. What does Roosevelt emphasize most about the Japanese attack?
   A. It was infamous.
   B. It was deliberate.
   C. It had just happened.
   D. It killed many people.
   E. It damaged the American military.

9. Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.
   “Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger.”

   What emotion was Roosevelt trying to evoke in this passage?
   A. fear
   B. shock
   C. hostility
   D. bitterness
   E. patriotism
10. Why doesn’t the speech contain more details and descriptions of what occurred on the “date which will live in infamy”?
A. The bare facts were stronger.
B. Little was known at that point.
C. President Roosevelt was still in a state of shock.
D. What occurred was so awful it was beyond description.
E. The members of Congress had already made their decision.

Matching

for A Date Which Will Live in Infamy

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. inevitable  
B. onslaught  
C. premeditated  
D. solicitation  
E. treachery  
F. unbounding

11. especially fierce attack
12. incapable of being avoided
13. violation of allegiance
14. characterized by willful intent and planning
15. without restraint
16. petition; request

Essay

for A Date Which Will Live in Infamy / No Ordinary Time

17. In a brief essay, evaluate the content of Roosevelt’s speech. How does he use repetition, and what effect does this have? What tactics does he use to get his point across? Does he involve emotions at all? Why do you think he chose to word and organize the speech the way he did? Explore the answers to these questions, using details from the speech to support your response.
The Death of the Ball Turret Gunner / World War II Recruitment Posters, page 481

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Death of the Ball Turret Gunner / World War II Recruitment Posters

1. What is an extended metaphor?
   a. a direct statement that one thing is another thing
   b. a point-by-point presentation of one thing as another
   c. a direct statement that one thing resembles another thing
   d. a long list of how one thing is different from a similar thing
   e. a figurative description with details that appeal to the senses

2. What action does not directly take place in this poem?
   a. dying
   b. falling
   c. waking
   d. shooting
   e. hunching

3. A ball turret gunner is a
   a. B-17 or B-24.
   b. man in a fighter plane.
   c. .50-caliber machine gun.
   d. ground soldier in the Army.
   e. man-size plexiglass container.

4. What is the “belly” in line 2?
   a. a mother’s womb
   b. the cockpit of a plane
   c. a compartment in a plane
   d. the center of an animal’s body
   e. None of the above

5. What is the main purpose of imagery?
   a. to sound poetic
   b. to emphasize an idea
   c. to evoke a strong reaction
   d. to help the reader visualize something
   e. to contrast one thing with another thing
6. Which of the following was not an effect of the campaign to recruit women to help with the war effort?
   A. The character of Rosie the Riveter became an American icon.
   B. Working outside the home became socially acceptable for women.
   C. Women gained the ability to serve as military officers as well as volunteers.
   D. The first women’s service group was allowed to serve overseas in combat areas.
   E. All of the above were effects of the recruitment campaign.

7. What is the main contrast in the extended metaphor of this poem?
   A. war and peace
   B. men and women
   C. innocence and evil
   D. freedom and captivity
   E. the young and the old

8. The mood, or atmosphere of this poem can best be described as
   A. extreme and jarring.
   B. peaceful and serene.
   C. surreal and disturbing.
   D. longing and melancholy.
   E. lighthearted and playful.

9. Which of the following best describes the twist at the end of this extended metaphor?
   A. The speaker felt he was dead already.
   B. The speaker dies instead of being born.
   C. The speaker is washed away with a hose.
   D. The speaker never got the chance to enjoy life.
   E. The speaker finally experiences the “dream of life.”

10. Which adjective best describes the speaker in the poem?
   A. eager
   B. scared
   C. unhappy
   D. powerless
   E. dangerous

Essay

for The Death of the Ball Turret Gunner / World War II Recruitment Posters

11. Compare and contrast the way war is portrayed in the poem with the way it is portrayed in the World War II women’s recruitment posters. How are these images of war different? Which one is most accurate? How is each of them influenced by the person or group of people who created them? Is one or both of them misleading? Support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for A Noiseless Flash

_____ 1. What is irony of situation?
   A. when fantasy is described as if it were reality
   B. when reality is described as if it were fantasy
   C. when an event occurs that violates expectations
   D. when characters say something they do not mean
   E. when a situation is impossible to describe accurately

_____ 2. Why did the Japanese call the B-29 the B-san?
   A. They were scared of it.
   B. They liked to make fun of it.
   C. They both loved and hated it.
   D. They were tired of it, but they welcomed it.
   E. They were familiar with it, but also respected it.

_____ 3. Which word correctly completes the following sentence?
   Mr. and Mrs. Green are similar: she is hedonistic and he
   is ________.
   A. convivial
   B. incessant
   C. repugnant
   D. theological
   E. xenophobic

_____ 4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   In the morning, the noise was intermittent, but in the afternoon it
   became ________.
   A. convivial
   B. incessant
   C. incendiary
   D. theological
   E. xenophobic
5. From which point of view is this excerpt told, and why?
A. first-person, to seem more real
B. first-person, to be more literary
C. third-person, to seem more real
D. third-person, to be more literary
E. third-person, to sound journalistic

6. Which of the following is an example of irony of situation?
A. The “flash” is “noiseless.”
B. Kiyoshi Tanimoto is a pastor.
C. The Japanese call the B-29 the B-san.
D. All of the above
E. None of the above

7. What is the main effect of Hersey describing the experiences of specific people rather than recounting what happened in a more general way?
A. It makes all the people described in the story seem like heroes.
B. It shows the narrow range of people who were directly affected.
C. The use of characters makes the piece seem more like fictional literature.
D. The bombing and the events surrounding it seem more real and personal.
E. It provides readers with some distance and the feeling that it couldn’t have happened to them.

8. What was ironic about the sounding of the all-clear?
A. The danger was over.
B. None of the survivors heard it.
C. People only imagined hearing it.
D. A bomb would soon hit Hiroshima.
E. The Japanese radar operators detected three planes.
9. What is the best reason for the order in which the accounts of these six survivors were reported in this passage?
   A. It is in the order of importance.
   B. It is in geographical order by location.
   C. It is arranged according to the age of the survivor.
   D. It is random, just like who survived and who did not.
   E. It is chronological in order to take the reader through the day.

10. Which of the following excerpts best demonstrates why this piece is termed literary nonfiction rather than just journalistic writing?
   A. “Besides having his wife spend the nights in Ushida, Mr. Tanimoto had been carrying all the portable things from his church, in the close-packed residential district called Nagaragawa, to a house that belonged to a rayon manufacturer in Koi, two miles from the center of town.”
   B. “Of all the important cities of Japan, only two, Kyoto and Hiroshima, had been visited in strength by B-san, or Mr. B, as the Japanese, with a mixture of respect and unhappy familiarity, called the B-29; and Mr. Tanimoto, like all his neighbors and friends, was almost sick with anxiety.”
   C. “A few minutes after they started, the air raid siren went off—a minutelong blast that warned of approaching planes but indicated to the people of Hiroshima only a slight degree of danger, since it sounded every morning at this time, when an American weather plane came over.”
   D. “Mr. Tanimoto cooked his own breakfast. He felt awfully tired. The effort of moving the piano the day before, a sleepless night, weeks of worry and unbalanced diet, the cares of his parish—all combined to make him feel hardly adequate to the new day’s work.”
   E. “At nearly midnight, the night before the bomb was dropped, an announcer on the city’s radio station said that about two hundred B-29s were approaching southern Honshu and advised the population of Hiroshima to evacuate to their designated ‘safe areas.’”
Matching

for A Noiseless Flash

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. convivial  F. philanthropy
B. hedonistic  G. repugnant
C. incendiary  H. theological
D. incessant  I. volition
E. intermittent  J. xenophobic

11. continuing without interruption
12. relating to the study of religious faith
13. fearful of foreigners
14. involving deliberate burning of property
15. relating to feasting, drinking, and good company
16. choice or decision made
17. characterized by pleasure
18. not continuous
19. act of dispersing funds for humanitarian purposes
20. causing distaste or aversion

Essay

for A Noiseless Flash

21. Describe the ways in which this selection is like a work of fiction and the ways in which it is like a work of journalistic nonfiction. How do these two styles of writing work together to create one piece? How does the marriage of the two styles affect the experience of reading the selection? Do you think this piece would have been better if it were written using just one of the two styles? Why or why not? Support your response with details from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Watch

1. The setting of “The Watch” is
   A. Auschwitz in April 1945
   B. Sighet, Romania in April 1944
   C. an unnamed ghetto in the spring of 1944
   D. a Romanian village in the spring of 1946
   E. a ghetto in Hungary in the summer of 1944

2. What is the significance of giving a watch as a bar mitzvah present?
   A. It symbolizes the passage of time from childhood to adulthood.
   B. It is such an old tradition that no one really knows the reason for it.
   C. It reminds each boy that he is responsible for his acts before the Torah.
   D. It signifies to each boy that he is now passing into a somber, timeless realm.
   E. It signifies the importance of using one's time to help others in the community.

3. What prompts Elie Wiesel to bury the watch?
   A. He buries the watch because he is in shock over his family tragedy.
   B. Burying the watch is a visible way for him to reject his Jewish faith.
   C. His family is being forced from their town and he hopes to protect it.
   D. The Nazi soldiers demand that the Jews bury their belongings for Nazi use.
   E. The Hungarians chasing the Jews from town want all possessions removed.

4. What does Wiesel ultimately do with the watch, and why?
   A. He recovers it, feels greatly fortunate and relieved, and brings it to a jeweler to restore.
   B. He reburies it, hoping that a young child will discover it some day and learn how his or her family displaced his own.
   C. He looks in vain for the watch and never finds it, although he retains it in his mind as the ultimate symbol of his lost childhood.
   D. He finds and then reburies it, feeling an odd sense of gratitude for its ability to bear witness to his life, even while in the ground.
   E. He finds it being consumed by worms and, feeling great pity for it, brings it to a jeweler to restore so he can pass it on to his children.
5. A **flashback** interrupts the chronological sequence of a literary work by presenting an event that happened earlier, while a **flashforward** presents an event that occurs in the future. Which of the following describes a flashforward in this selection?

A. One year later, Wiesel is released from Auschwitz.
B. Ten years later, Wiesel is being released from prison.
C. Twenty years later, Wiesel is in his family’s backyard.
D. A hundred years into the future, a boy finds the watch.
E. Several days later, Wiesel and his father are in Auschwitz.

6. Later in Wiesel’s life, the watch becomes even more significant because

A. he feels remorse about not looking for it sooner.
B. it is the first and last gift he received from his parents.
C. he finds it being worn by the grandchild of a neighbor.
D. it reminds him that there are many ways to become an adult.
E. he discovers it has corroded and he realizes time is transient.

7. **Irony** is the difference between appearance and reality—in other words, what seems to be and what really is. Which quotation from Wiesel’s essay contains an example of irony?

A. “Nothing can stop or frighten me. I’ll go to the bottom of my fear, to the bottom of the night, but I will know.”
B. “My curiosity becomes obsession. . . . All that matters in this town is my gold watch and the sound of its ticking.”
C. “I was laboring to exhume not an object but time itself, the soul and memory of that time. Nothing could be more urgent, more vital.”
D. “. . . I risk stumbling and waking the people sleeping in the house. They would take me for a maurader, a thief, and hand me over to the police.”
E. “In the early morning hours of that particular day, after a sleepless night, the ghetto was changed into a cemetery and its residents into gravediggers.”

Read the following passage. Then answer the question on the next page.

Yes, we were naïve. We could not foresee that the very same evening, before the last train had time to leave the station, an excited mob of well-informed friendly neighbors would be rushing through the ghetto’s wide-open houses and courtyards, throwing themselves upon the loot.
8. Tone is the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. What is the tone of this paragraph?
   A. anxious
   B. amused
   C. disgusted
   D. thoughtful
   E. sympathetic

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

Covered with dirt and rust, crawling with worms, it is unrecognizable, revolting. Unable to move, wondering what to do, I remain staring at it with the disgust one feels for love betrayed or a body debased. I am angry with myself for having yielded to curiosity. But disappointment gives way to profound pity: the watch too lived through war and holocaust, the kind reserved for watches perhaps. In its way, it too is a survivor, a ghost infested with humiliating sores and obsolete memories. Suddenly I feel the urge to carry it to my lips, dirty as it is, to kiss and console it with my tears, as one might console a living being, a sick friend returning from far away and requiring much kindness and rest, especially rest.

9. Which of the following literary techniques best applies to the description in this passage?
   A. irony
   B. simile
   C. symbolism
   D. personification
   E. extended metaphor

10. Which of the following statements reflects an idea that is conveyed in this passage?
    A. Wiesel is not just interacting with a watch but with memories of his younger self.
    B. The emotions Wiesel feels while looking at the watch help him to process his grief.
    C. The feelings Wiesel has for the watch mirror the feelings he has about his own experiences.
    D. All of the above
    E. None of the above
Matching

*for The Watch*

*Match each person with what they buried, or with what Wiesel thinks they buried.*

A. Elie Wiesel  
B. Elie’s father  
C. Elie’s mother  
D. Elie’s sister Tziporah  
E. Elie’s rabbi

___ 11. silver candelabra  
___ 12. nothing  
___ 13. bar-mitzvah present  
___ 14. valuable papers  
___ 15. toys and notebooks

Essay

*for The Watch*

16. How does Wiesel’s writing style contribute to his message in “The Watch”? In a brief essay, analyze the qualities of Wiesel’s writing style, paying particular attention to his use of language, sentence structure, and tone. Use evidence from the text to support your analysis.
The Jilting of Granny Weatherall, page 505

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Jilting of Granny Weatherall

1. In which of the following sentences is the word jilt used correctly?
   A. Dogs like to jilt bones.
   B. I am trying not to jilt the vase.
   C. Nothing you can say will jilt me.
   D. Ava is worried that Kevin will jilt her.
   E. Grandma likes to read, travel, and jilt.

2. Replacing dwindles with which word(s) would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   My interest in soccer is beginning to dwindles.
   A. fade
   B. grow
   C. pay off
   D. decrease
   E. become bad

3. What is the main reason Granny hates surprises?
   A. She is too old for them.
   B. She has been hurt by them in the past.
   C. She considers herself unworthy of receiving gifts.
   D. She fears the unknown, having never been surprised.
   E. She thinks they would be too much for her weak heart.

4. How is Granny Weatherall jilted for the second time?
   A. God foresakes her.
   B. Cornelia won’t listen to her.
   C. John does not show up at the wedding.
   D. All of the above
   E. A and B only
5. From what point of view is this story told?
   A. first-person limited
   B. first-person omniscient
   C. third-person limited
   D. third-person omniscient
   E. both B and C

6. On her deathbed, Granny Weatherall feels
   A. sad.
   B. bitter.
   C. angry.
   D. nostalgic.
   E. All of the above

7. What is the significance of Granny Weatherall’s name?
   A. She is very old.
   B. She has many grandchildren.
   C. She is viewed as inferior by everyone.
   D. She is able to forecast the weather by how she feels.
   E. She has had a difficult life, but she has managed to survive.

8. What is the best explanation for why Granny Weatherall is orderly?
   A. She simply likes things neat.
   B. She has gotten more fussy with age.
   C. Orderliness is necessary when living on a farm.
   D. Orderliness was a much-stressed virtue at that time.
   E. She needs to have some sense of control over her life.

9. Granny’s Weatherall’s state of mind in this selection could be best be described as
   A. orderly.
   B. religious.
   C. confused.
   D. obsessed.
   E. introspective.

10. Which statement about the setting of this story is true?
    A. It contributes the most to the tone of the story.
    B. It helps to provide an omniscient point of view.
    C. It tends to match the main character’s state of mind.
    D. It is constantly shifting between places and time periods.
    E. It is in direct contrast to the stream-of-consciousness writing.
Matching

for The Jilting of Granny Weatherall

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. John  F. Jimmy
B. Ellen  G. Borgra
C. Harry  H. George
D. Hapsy  I. Connolly
E. Lydia  J. Cornelia

_____ 11. a nun
_____ 12. a priest
_____ 13. a doctor
_____ 14. Granny Weatherall
_____ 15. Granny’s late husband
_____ 16. the man who jilted Granny Weatherall
_____ 17. Granny’s son
_____ 18. the youngest and favorite Weatherall child
_____ 19. the daughter at whose home Granny is staying
_____ 20. Granny’s daughter who traveled 80 miles to be at her deathbed

Essay

for The Jilting of Granny Weatherall

21. What is the overall effect of the use of stream-of-consciousness writing in this story? Why do you think the author chose to write parts of the story in this style? How would the story be different if it were all written in a more traditional style? What aspects of the story would be lost, and what would be gained? Do you like the inclusion of the stream-of-consciousness style? Explain, using details from the story to support your response.
A Rose for Emily / Nobel Prize Acceptance Speech / Darl, page 517

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for A Rose for Emily / Nobel Prize Acceptance Speech / Darl

1. Which of the following is characteristic of writing in the Southern Gothic tradition?
   A. grotesqueness
   B. a sense of mystery
   C. an element of horror
   D. a gloomy atmosphere
   E. All of the above

2. In “Darl,” what is Cash building?
   A. a bed
   B. a home
   C. a coffin
   D. a bench
   E. It is impossible to tell.

3. Who is the narrator of “A Rose for Emily”?
   A. the mayor
   B. a townsperson
   C. William Faulkner
   D. an old Miss Emily
   E. a young Miss Emily

4. Which of the Bundren children is the youngest?
   A. Darl
   B. Cash
   C. Jewel
   D. Vardaman
   E. Dewey Dell
5. During the last forty years of Miss Emily's life
   A. Homer and Emily got married.
   B. she laid beside Homer’s corpse.
   C. the townswomen grew fond of her.
   D. Mr. Grierson’s daughter killed him.
   E. the Grierson house became rat infested.

6. What is the setting of “A Rose for Emily”?
   A. It is unknown.
   B. the Griersons’ house
   C. a small, modest house
   D. a closed-up, rarely used upstairs room
   E. a small town in the South in the early 1900s

7. In “Darl,” which of the following best explains why Faulkner use the word *useless* in the sentence, “Her voice is strong, young, tremulous and clear, rapt with its own timbre and volume, the fan still moving steadily up and down, whispering the useless air”?
   A. The woman is dying and doesn’t need air.
   B. It is twilight, which is a calm time with no wind.
   C. He wants to use personification to make the scene seem more real.
   D. He is emphasizing that air is part of nature, which never has a purpose.
   E. The people in the room are too absorbed with the mother’s condition to care about anything else.

8. In “A Rose for Emily,” the townspeople view Miss Emily
   A. as stuck-up.
   B. as intimidating.
   C. as partly crazy.
   D. as someone to be pitied.
   E. All of the above

9. Which of the following is *not* a conflict in “Darl”? 
   A. life versus death
   B. human will versus fate
   C. Mr. Bundren versus Mr. Bundren
   D. Mr. Bundren versus Mrs. Bundren
   E. what one feels versus what one does

10. Which of the following sentences is most revealing of Pa Bundren’s true feelings toward his wife?
   A. “‘She taken and left us, pa says.”
   B. “... he says, ‘Now I can get them teeth.’”
   C. “‘Git up, now, and put supper on,’ pa says.”
   D. “Pa stands over the bed, dangle-armed, humped, motionless.”
   E. “‘Why, Addie,’ pa says, ‘him and Darl went to make one more load. They thought there was time...’”
Matching

*for A Rose for Emily*

*Match each event with the order in which it occurred.*

A. Miss Emily dies.
B. Miss Emily’s father dies.
C. Miss Emily buys arsenic.
D. Miss Emily is sick for a long time.
E. Miss Emily is not seen for a long time.
F. Miss Emily is seen with Homer Barron.
G. Men sneak lime into Miss Emily’s cellar.
H. There are rumors that Miss Emily has “fallen.”
I. An upstairs room in Miss Emily’s house is forced open.
J. Neighbors complain about the smell of Miss Emily’s house.

____ 11. 1st
____ 12. 2nd
____ 13. 3rd
____ 14. 4th
____ 15. 5th
____ 16. 6th
____ 17. 7th
____ 18. 8th
____ 19. 9th
____ 20. 10th

Essay

*for A Rose for Emily / Darl*

21. Compare and contrast the way the characters in the two stories handle the challenges they encounter. Do they face their problems head on, or do they try to avoid them? What does this tell you about the way Faulkner viewed humans and the human experience? Explain, using details from the text to support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Son

_____ 1. Like William Faulkner’s work, Horacio Quiroga’s fiction contains elements of
   A. theological inquiry.
   B. war-torn conflict and strife.
   C. hallucinations and madness.
   D. ageism, sexism, and racism.
   E. crises related to racial identity.

_____ 2. Why is the man in the story not concerned about his son’s safety at first?
   A. He knows his son will obey him by returning on time.
   B. He has taught him everything he knows about gun safety.
   C. At the age of thirteen, his son is mature enough to go hunting alone.
   D. It is a beautiful sunny day and the father has opened his heart to nature.
   E. All of the above

_____ 3. Why does the father give the son a “huge sixteen-gauge Saint-Etienne—a white powder, four-lock shotgun”?
   A. It is the only firearm powerful enough to protect his son from predators.
   B. His son made it clear it was the only gun he wanted, so the father gave it to him.
   C. It gives him pleasure for his son to have the same shotgun he wanted at that age.
   D. The shotgun has been in the family for generations and is part of an initiation rite.
   E. It far outpowers the gun of his son’s friend, Juan, and it serves as a status symbol.

_____ 4. What metaphoric animal does the father regard his son as?
   A. a cub
   B. a dove
   C. a heron
   D. a jaguar
   E. a toucan
5. As the father worries about his son, what is he trying to guard against?
A. trifling worries
B. anxiety attacks
C. misguided hallucinations
D. bad memories of his wife’s death
E. foreboding images from last night’s dream

6. An internal monologue presents the private thoughts, sensations, and feelings of a character. Which of the following quotations from the story is not an example of internal monologue?
A. “No, it isn’t his son, no . . . !”
B. “So easy for a child to miscalculate, to place a foot in an empty space, and . . . one loses a son!”
C. “But where . . . where! There are so many wire fences and the woods are so foul. Oh, so very foul . . . !”
D. “Nothing would be gained here by showing the pallor of the old man’s skin or the anguish in his eyes.”
E. “It is so easy, so easy, to lose track of time in the woods, to sit on the ground for a while, resting, not moving. . . .”

7. The father has hallucinated that his son has died when he has been safe; when he hallucinates that his son is fine, his son dies. What literary technique does Quiroga apply here?
A. irony
B. metaphor
C. symbolism
D. personification
E. internal conflict

8. Which quotation from the story best depicts the father’s mental instability?
A. “Without his machete, distracted, the father sets out.”
B. “One shot, one single shot, has sounded, and that a long time ago.”
C. “The man returns to his chores, forcing himself to concentrate on his task.”
D. “He smiles with hallucinated happiness. . . . Because this father walks alone.”
E. “Like the sun, the heat, and the calm surroundings, the father, too, opens his heart to nature.”
Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

It isn’t easy, nevertheless, for a widowed father, whose only hope and faith lies in the life of his son, to raise the boy as he has, free within his limited range of action, sure of hand and foot since he was four years old, conscious of the immensity of certain dangers and the limitations of his own strength.

The father has had to battle fiercely against what he considers his own selfishness. So easy for a child to miscalculate, to place a foot in empty space, and . . . one loses a son! Danger always exists for a man at any age, but its threat is lessened if, from the time one is a child, he is accustomed to rely on nothing but his own strength.

9. Foreshadowing is the technique of hinting at events that will occur later in a story. Which phrase from this passage presents the first hint as to the way the son will die?
   A. “. . . free within his limited range of action . . .”
   B. “. . . conscious of the immensity of certain dangers . . .”
   C. “. . . conscious of . . . the limitations of his own strength.”
   D. “. . . to miscalculate, to place a foot in empty space . . .”
   E. “. . . accustomed to rely on nothing but his own strength.”

10. As described in this passage, the selfishness the father feels he must battle can best be defined as
   A. a desire to turn his son into the kind of person he is.
   B. a desire to overprotect his son since he has lost his wife.
   C. a desire to mold his son into the best hunter in the region.
   D. a desire to force his son to take as many risks as he does.
   E. a desire to make his son so strong he will become unfeeling.

Essay

for The Son

11. The father fights against what he perceives as his own selfishness for what he wants for his son, and seems governed by wanting the best for his son. In a brief essay, evaluate the positive and negative qualities of the father as a parent. Use examples from the text to support your assessment.
A Worn Path / Is Phoenix Jackson’s Grandson Really Dead?, page 533

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for A Worn Path / Is Phoenix Jackson’s Grandson Really Dead?

_____  1. What does Phoenix buy for her grandson?
   A. a black dog
   B. penny candy
   C. picture books
   D. a paper windmill
   E. comfortable shoes

_____  2. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Mrs. Talebi is obstinate, whereas her husband is more _________.
   A. flexible
   B. patient
   C. stubborn
   D. unfriendly
   E. intelligent

_____  3. Why was Phoenix Jackson going to town?
   A. to get medicine
   B. to see Santa Claus
   C. to earn some money
   D. to buy Christmas gifts
   E. to find out why she is sick

_____  4. How does the armed man treat the old woman?
   A. He is kind to her but has little time to help.
   B. He takes advantage of her because of her age.
   C. He is condescending but respects her bravery.
   D. He treats her with respect because of her age.
   E. He looks down on her because she is African American.
5. What “matched the dream that was hung up in [Phoenix’s] head”?
   A. a picture on the wall
   B. the doctor’s diploma
   C. the slice of marble cake
   D. the medicine for her grandson
   E. merchandise in the store window

6. Which statement about the character of Phoenix Jackson is true?
   A. She is a round character.
   B. She has a one-track mind.
   C. She does what is necessary.
   D. She is a loving grandmother.
   E. All of the above

7. What about the journey is archetypal?
   A. It occurs in the winter.
   B. It has imaginary segments.
   C. It takes place in the country.
   D. It is made by an old woman.
   E. It represents life’s difficulties.

8. In what way, if any, is Phoenix Jackson like the phoenix, a legendary bird said to have lived 500 years, burned itself, and then arisen from the ashes?
   A. They both crave death but are unable to die.
   B. Both are purely imaginative, with no basis in truth.
   C. Both are intent on meeting their own needs for survival.
   D. They both live to an old age and overcome great obstacles.
   E. None of the above

9. Is the setting of this story very important or significant? Why or why not?
   A. Yes, because the story is about Southern life.
   B. No, because the setting is not described in detail.
   C. No, because the themes of the story are universal.
   D. Yes, because the weather makes the journey more difficult.
   E. No, because it is not clear where and when the story takes place.

10. What about Phoenix Jackson is most important?
    A. her age
    B. her social class
    C. her imagination
    D. her deceitfulness
    E. her determination
Matching

for A Worn Path

Match each obstacle with Phoenix Jackson’s response to it.

A. “‘Now comes the trial’”
B. “‘I bound to go on my way’”
C. “‘That would be acceptable’”
D. “‘My senses is gones. I too old.’”
E. “She did not dare to close her eyes”
F. “‘Sleep on alligators, and blow your bubbles.’”
G. “It was not possible to allow the dress to tear.”

H. “‘Seem like there is chains about my feet, time I get this far’”
I. “Old Phoenix only gave a twitch to her face as if a fly were bothering her.”
J. “‘Old woman,’ she said to herself, ‘that black dog come up out of the weeds to stall you off, and now there he sitting on his fine tail, smiling at you.’”

11. hill
12. creek
13. swamp
14. tiredness
15. thorny bush
16. hallucination
17. man with gun
18. rude attendant
19. falling in the ditch
20. scarecrow in corn maze

Essay

for A Worn Path

21. A symbol is anything that stands for, or represents, both itself and something else. What does Phoenix’s journey symbolize? Why does Welty wait until the end of the story to reveal the reason for her journey? How does this reason add to the symbolism of the journey? Support your response with details from the story.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Portrait of a Girl in Glass

1. Where does Laura’s mother get the money for Laura to attend business school?
   A. from money her husband left her  
   B. from selling magazine subscriptions  
   C. from the money Tom makes on his poems  
   D. from money her husband continues to send  
   E. from medical assistance money Laura receives

2. What is Laura’s reaction to her mother’s insistence that she attend business school?
   A. She finally begins to make friends and enjoy her new life.  
   B. She rejects business school but asks to attend music school.  
   C. She wants to succeed and is thrilled when she learns to type.  
   D. She only pretends to go, and is secretly happy when she gets sick.  
   E. She goes reluctantly but happily discovers she excels at academics.

3. Why is Jim Delaney a disappointment to Laura’s mother?
   A. He says he is engaged to marry someone else.  
   B. He is too much of an extrovert for the shy Laura.  
   C. He is wrestling with personal demons of his own.  
   D. He leaves too early, without giving Laura a chance.  
   E. He doesn’t have as much money as she had hoped.

4. Why does Tom’s mother make salmon for dinner the night Jim comes over?
   A. They think he is Catholic and only eats fish on Fridays.  
   B. She thinks salmon is a luxury dish and makes it to show off.  
   C. Baked salmon is her signature dish and everyone requests it.  
   D. Jim has told Tom he is Catholic and only eats fish on Fridays.  
   E. She believes that she can’t go wrong since everyone likes fish.

5. Why does the narrator refer to Jim as “the lamb-like Irishman”?
   A. He is meek and gentle like a lamb.  
   B. He follows the narrator everywhere.  
   C. He is incapable of thinking for himself.  
   D. His physical appearance is sheep-like.  
   E. He is, unknowingly, a sacrifice for Laura.
6. From the perspective of Laura’s and Tom’s mother, what is most promising about Jim?
   A. He drives an old jalopy and is not pretentious or snobby.
   B. He is a solid, steady person with a good family and career ambitions.
   C. He is a good dancer and enjoys the same odd music that Laura does.
   D. He is tolerant, friendly, and able to make Laura feel at ease with herself.
   E. He is agreeable and seems willing to accommodate any request they give him.

7. From Laura’s perspective, what is the most promising characteristic about Jim?
   A. He drives an old jalopy and is not pretentious or snobby.
   B. He is a solid, steady person with a good family and career ambitions.
   C. He is a good dancer and enjoys the same odd music that Laura does.
   D. He is tolerant, friendly, and able to make Laura feel at ease with herself.
   E. He is agreeable and seems willing to accommodate any request they give him.

8. As the story ends, whom does Tom most closely resemble?
   A. his father, because Tom also abandons Laura
   B. his sister, because Tom too fights for mental health
   C. Jim, because Tom also draws Laura out of herself
   D. his mother, because Tom also wants to see Laura married
   E. his mother, because Tom is also devastated by Jim’s news

9. Considering this passage, what does Laura offer Tom and his writing?
   A. energetic inspiration through her singing
   B. a sweeping longing for their father’s return
   C. a haunting, unique way of perceiving things
   D. a persistent warning to conserve electricity
   E. a harsh warning of the cruelty of mental illness

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

At eight o’clock in the evening I sat down to write in my own mouse-trap of a room. Through the closed walls, I would hear my sister singing to herself, a piece like *Whispering* or *I Love You* or *Sleepy Time Gal*, losing the tune now and then but always preserving the minor atmosphere of the music. I think that was why I always wrote such strange and sorrowful poems in those days. Because I had in my ears the wispy sound of my sister serenading her pieces of colored glass, washing them while she sang or merely looking down at them with her vague blue eyes until the points of gem-like radiance in them gently drew the aching particles of her reality from her mind and finally produced a state of hypnotic calm in which she even stopped singing or washing the glass and merely sat without motion until my mother knocked at the door and warned her against the waste of electric current.

9. Considering this passage, what does Laura offer Tom and his writing?
   A. energetic inspiration through her singing
   B. a sweeping longing for their father’s return
   C. a haunting, unique way of perceiving things
   D. a persistent warning to conserve electricity
   E. a harsh warning of the cruelty of mental illness
Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

He was sitting directly under the floor-lamp and all at once my sister jumped up and said to him, “Oh—you have freckles!”
Jim grinned. “Sure that’s what my folks call me—Freckles!”
“Freckles?” Laura repeated. She looked toward me as if for the confirmation of some too wonderful hope. I looked away quickly, not knowing whether to feel relieved or alarmed at the turn that things were taking.

10. Why does Jim’s nickname lead to what Tom believes is “some too wonderful hope”?
A. Laura believes that a man with freckles is destined to marry her.
B. Laura finds the nickname humorous, and she usually never laughs.
C. Laura is in love with a character named Freckles in her favorite novel.
D. Laura has never had such a successful conversation with a man before.
E. Laura is impressed that Jim can accept such curious-looking spots on his face.

Essay

for Portrait of a Girl in Glass

11. Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

In five years’ time I had nearly forgotten home. I had to forget it, I couldn’t carry it with me. But once in a while, usually in a strange town before I have found companions, the shell of deliberate hardness is broken through. A door comes softly and irresistibly open. I hear the tired old music my unknown father left in the place he abandoned as faithlessly as I. I see the faint and sorrowful radiance of the glass, hundreds of little transparent pieces of it in very delicate colors. I hold my breath, for if my sister’s face appears among them—the night is hers!

Do you think Tom makes the right choice at the end of the story? Can he truthfully say that the night belongs to Laura, given his actions? Does his desire to become a writer justify his actions? In a brief essay, evaluate Tom’s choices and whether they are understandable, necessary, or selfish. Use evidence from the text to support your assessment.
The Life You Save May Be Your Own, page 561

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Life You Save May Be Your Own

1. What are two types of dialects?
   A. direct and indirect
   B. regional and social
   C. simile and metaphor
   D. character and author
   E. primary and secondary

2. When talking to the boy at the counter in the Hot Spot, who does Mr. Shiftlet say Lucynell is?
   A. his wife
   B. a tramp
   C. an angel
   D. his patient
   E. a hitch-hiker

3. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Southern summers tend to be _______.
   A. sultry
   B. placid
   C. morose
   D. ominous
   E. ravenous

4. What does the word milk mean in the following sentence from the story?
   “That’s all I got so it isn’t any use you trying to milk me.”
   A. beg
   B. fool
   C. help
   D. exploit
   E. nourish
5. Which of the following is an example of direct characterization?
   A. “‘I was raised thataway and there ain’t a thing I can do about it.’”
   B. “. . . she could tell, even from a distance, that he was a tramp and no one to be afraid of”
   C. “He seemed to be a young man but he had a look of composed dissatisfaction as if he understood life thoroughly.”
   D. “‘Why, if he was to take that knife and cut into every corner of it, he still wouldn’t know no more than you or me.’”
   E. “He told the old woman then that all most people were interested in was money, but he asked what a man was made for.”

6. Which of the following is an example of dialect?
   A. “‘Tools,’ he said, put back. ‘I’m a carpenter.’”
   B. “‘Are you married or are you single?’ the old woman asked.”
   C. “‘I was raised thataway and there ain’t a thing I can do about it.’”
   D. “Occasionally he saw a sign that warned: ‘Drive carefully. The life you save may be your own.’”
   E. “The big rosy-faced girl followed him everywhere, saying ‘Burrtdttddt ddibirrttddt,’ and clapping her hands.”

7. What is the order of the characters based on how much we know about them, from most to least?
   A. Mr. Shiftlet, the old woman, the daughter
   B. the old woman, Mr. Shiftlet, the daughter
   C. the daughter, the old woman, Mr. Shiftlet
   D. Mr. Shiftlet, the daughter, the old woman
   E. the old woman, the daughter, Mr. Shiftlet

8. This short story best exemplifies Flannery O’Connor’s
   A. hatred of men.
   B. love of the South.
   C. great sense of humor.
   D. obsession with illnesses.
   E. tendency to create unusual characters.

9. The dialect used in this story mainly reveals
   A. the specific location.
   B. the specific time period.
   C. the attitude of the author.
   D. the social class of the characters.
   E. the personalities of the characters.

10. Why is the main character always referred to as “Mr. Shiftlet” rather than by his first name?
    A. He is deserving of respect.
    B. It sets him apart from the others.
    C. This formality was customary at the time.
    D. He is of a higher social class than the women.
    E. both B and C
Matching

for The Life You Save May Be Your Own

Match each event with the order in which it occurred.

A. Mr. Shiftlet fixes the car.
B. Mr. Shiftlet marries Lucynell.
C. Mr. Shiftlet gives a boy a ride.
D. Mr. Shiftlet asks about the car.
E. Mr. Shiftlet buys Lucynell a meal.
F. Mr. Shiftlet fixes up the Crater place.
G. The old woman asks Mr. Shiftlet if he is married.
H. The old woman and Mr. Shiftlet introduce themselves.
I. The old woman recognizes the man as someone she need not fear.
J. The old woman refers to Mr. Shiftlet as “a poor disabled friendless drifting man.”

11. 1st
12. 2nd
13. 3rd
14. 4th
15. 5th
16. 6th
17. 7th
18. 8th
19. 9th
20. 10th

Essay

for The Life You Save May Be Your Own

21. What themes, or central messages, about human nature are conveyed through the events of this story? What is the meaning of the title of this story, and how does it connect with these themes? Support your response with details from the story.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Magic Barrel

1. An antihero is
   A. the most evil character in a story.
   B. the force that works against a hero.
   C. a flat character, who exhibits a single dominant quality.
   D. a central character who lacks all the qualities of a typical hero.
   E. the antagonist, the character who struggles with the main character.

2. According to the matchmaker, what is the first consideration when choosing a wife?
   A. family
   B. dowry
   C. values
   D. personality
   E. appearance

3. What is Leo’s main motivation to marry at the beginning of the story?
   A. to be loved
   B. to please his parents
   C. to help him get a job
   D. to ease his loneliness
   E. to get the money in a dowry

4. In which of the following sentences is the word *ascetic* used correctly?
   A. Life at the retreat is ascetic.
   B. The Singhs just bought an ascetic car.
   C. It is important that hospitals be ascetic.
   D. Tarik always throws very ascetic parties.
   E. The ascetic panda is a popular attraction.
5. Which introductory phrase could work with the following sentence?

[ ] , Madeline acted abjectly for a week.

A. After getting a puppy
B. After recovering from the flu
C. After winning the tennis tournament
D. After deciding what she wanted to be
E. After hearing how poorly she did on the SAT

6. What is the main character’s main motivation for contacting a marriage broker?

[ ]

A. It is traditional.
B. He is too busy to date.
C. He is incapable of finding a bride.
D. His parents wanted him to do this.
E. It is the best way to find a wife.

7. During the matching process, what is Leo’s main revelation about himself?

[ ]

A. He should not be a rabbi.
B. He has too high standards.
C. He wants to love his bride.
D. He does not really want to be married.
E. He is overly concerned with age and appearance.

8. Who or what is the antihero in this story, and why?

[ ]

A. Salzman, because he fails in his job
B. Salzman, because of his appearance and behavior
C. Salzman, because he is sometimes at odds with the hero
D. Leo, because of his characteristics and actions
E. the “magic barrel” and the whole matching process

9. Which statement most accurately describes Salzman?

[ ]

A. He is loveless and unloved.
B. He takes his job very seriously.
C. He is magical, not a real person.
D. He understands what is important to Leo.
E. He is mainly concerned with making money.

10. What is Leo’s dominant feeling about the matchmaking process?

[ ]

A. fear
B. confusion
C. excitement
D. embarrassment
E. disappointment


Matching

for The Magic Barrel

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. Leo  D. Stella
B. Lily  E. Pinye
C. Ruth  F. Sophie

11. a widow
12. a marriage broker
13. a rabbinical student
14. the matchmaker’s wild daughter
15. a nineteen-year old honor student
16. a teacher who is older than Finkle

Essay

for The Magic Barrel

17. Remember that a conflict in a story is a crisis or struggle between two forces. In a paragraph, identify and describe the various conflicts that appear within Malamud’s story “The Magic Barrel.” How does each conflict and resolution help develop the story’s plot? Support your work with logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Elegy for Jane

1. An elegy is
   A. the term used to describe someone who is missed.
   B. the language used to create word pictures, or images.
   C. a poem of mourning, usually about someone who has died.
   D. a type of phrase used to describe someone sympathetically.
   E. a symbol or icon that represents a person who has passed away.

2. What does the speaker remember about Jane?
   A. her family, goals, and voice
   B. her smile, voice, and sad moods
   C. her patience, spirit, and neckcurls
   D. her fears, music, and riding abilities
   E. her kindness, laughter, and wild smile

3. Why does the speaker feel he does not have the right to love Jane?
   A. He caused Jane’s death.
   B. He and Jane were enemies.
   C. He is not Jane’s father or lover.
   D. He could have saved Jane but did not.
   E. He did not treat Jane well while she was alive.

4. In which of the following sentences is the word console used correctly?
   A. He tried to console her as she cried.
   B. He was advised to seek legal console.
   C. She became a member of the town console.
   D. He could feel the pain in the console of his foot.
   E. The players consoled each other after the big win.

5. Which of the following words is a synonym for tendril in the sentence, “The smoke moved through the air in a tendril”?
   A. line
   B. loop
   C. spiral
   D. breeze
   E. current
6. The speaker compares Jane to a wren and a “skittery pigeon.” With that in mind, which of the following characteristics describes Jane the least?
   A. joyful
   B. fragile
   C. gentle
   D. cautious
   E. dimwitted

7. According to the speaker, when Jane was happy, how did she make people around her feel?
   A. calm
   B. frantic
   C. ecstatic
   D. delighted
   E. overwhelmed

8. What does the speaker of the poem wish he could do for Jane?
   A. Mourn her death openly.
   B. Bring her back from the dead.
   C. Tell her father her secret wish.
   D. Teach her how to ride a horse.
   E. Be like the father she never had.

9. Tone is the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. Which of the following best describes the tone of this poem?
   A. teasing
   B. familiar
   C. somber
   D. sardonic
   E. foreboding

10. This poem indicates that
    A. a father’s love is greater than anything.
    B. strength can be found in times of trouble.
    C. teachers do not feel close to their students.
    D. death takes the delicate and most loved first.
    E. love can be found in all kinds of relationships.

**Essay**

*for Elegy for Jane*

11. According to the “Before Reading” page, Jane was a student of the speaker who died after being thrown from a horse. Judge whether or not the speaker has the right to speak about his or her love for Jane, even though the speaker is not a member of her family. Support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for One Art

1. What is the tone of the poem?
   A. sly
   B. silly
   C. stoic
   D. serene
   E. sarcastic

2. Which of the following is true about the author, Elizabeth Bishop?
   A. She had a happy, uneventful childhood.
   B. She was raised by her sister and her sister’s husband.
   C. She moved to Argentina after she graduated from college.
   D. She wrote slowly, publishing her work about every ten years.
   E. Her writing style is thick with imagery and over-the-top details.

3. Which of the following best summarizes the advice given in the poem?
   A. Protect your things.
   B. Don’t stop believing.
   C. Live for the moment.
   D. Play nice with others.
   E. Practice losing things.

4. What aspect of Bishop’s past is referenced within the poem?
   A. She pursued her love of literature and writing at Vassar College.
   B. Her writing was shaped by two prominent poets: Marianne Moore and Robert Lowell.
   C. After her father’s death and her mother’s hospitalization, she was shuffled among relatives.
   D. She lived with her grandparents in Nova Scotia, Canada, a place that provided a nurturing environment.
   E. She received the 1956 Pulitzer Prize for the combined collection Poems: North and South—A Cold Spring.
5. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   The school teacher’s intent was not ________.
   A. blue
   B. built
   C. angry
   D. known
   E. returned

6. Which of the following is a synonym for the word vast?
   A. immense
   B. overflow
   C. fastidious
   D. diminutive
   E. painstaking

7. The final stanza of the poem differs from the previous five stanzas in that it contains an em-dash (—), text contained in parentheses, and a fourth line. What purpose might these differences serve?
   A. to provide details that show how the speaker has changed
   B. to place emphasis on the final paragraph or to note the shift in tone
   C. to confuse the reader with the sudden change in tone and approach
   D. to make the reader understand that the first five stanzas are unimportant
   E. All of the above

8. The speaker in this poem most likely thinks his or her advice will
   A. create a pleasant environment for everyone in the reader’s life.
   B. help the reader live without regrets or concerns about right and wrong.
   C. ensure that the reader does not suffer in the same manner the speaker has.
   D. provide a logical answer for everything that goes wrong in the reader’s life.
   E. make losing other, more important, things easier and less devastating for the reader.

**Essay**

*for One Art*

9. Consider the last two lines of the poem.
   the art of losing’s not too hard to master
   though it may look like (Write it!) like disaster.

In a paragraph, analyze the purpose of including the command “Write it!” in the last line. What is it intended to do? What does it convey to the reader? Support your response.
Farewell to a Traveler, page E280

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Farewell to a Traveler

1. Which of the emotions below would best describe the feelings of the speaker upon the traveler's return?
   A. shame
   B. delight
   C. outrage
   D. concern
   E. disbelief

2. In the poem, the speaker compares the road to a
   A. song.
   B. crush.
   C. serpent.
   D. mountain.
   E. relationship.

3. The overall tone, or emotional attitude toward the subject, of this poem is
   A. rude.
   B. serious.
   C. suspicious.
   D. supportive.
   E. apprehensive.

4. Which of the following best describes the advice given in the lines, “Guard against the rise of foreign accents; / defend your laughter, your cry”?
   A. Stay true to yourself.
   B. Be wary of strange people.
   C. Try not to grow attached to anyone.
   D. Laugh often, but don’t be afraid to cry.
   E. Don’t change your mind about anything.

5. Which of the following could pass as an appropriate replacement for the title of this poem?
   A. The End of My Life
   B. Dark Journey to All
   C. Leave Us Be, Traveler
   D. Please Stay a Little Longer
   E. Best Wishes on Your Journey
6. The poem indicates that
   A. fish and fishermen should not be trusted.
   B. those who love you will encourage you to be free.
   C. friendship is greater than any passing fancy or dream.
   D. people differ in opinion regarding the best places to travel.
   E. wandering aimlessly is a waste of precious time and energy.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

Come back, son, for our sake,
we who are stones of thresholds,
and never again boatsmen or calkers
since we broke our oars
and buried our boats.
On the coast, our backs curved to the night,
we will light fires for you
should you forget the bay.

7. This passage implies that the speaker
   A. is angry at the traveler.
   B. was once a traveler too.
   C. has gone slightly insane with worry.
   D. has only gone a short way from home.
   E. cannot find the boat that he or she buried years ago.

8. Based on this passage, what will the speaker and the others do for the traveler?
   A. They will ignore the traveler.
   B. They will turn their backs on the traveler.
   C. They will mark the way so the traveler can return to them.
   D. They will hope the traveler remains away so he or she does not wind up like them.
   E. They will build a fire to burn all of the traveler’s belongings, hoping it will bring the traveler back.

Essay

for Farewell to a Traveler

9. Consider the following stanza.
   May those on your path who see you
take joy of you as of a festival.
   But don’t be retained
behind walls or bolts
by a false mother, a false son.

What is meant by this stanza? How does it relate to the rest of the poem? To the central message, or theme? In a paragraph, write a literary analysis that explains the stanza above and how it fits in with the rest of the poem.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Once More to the Lake

1. Which of the following occurred during one of the narrator’s childhood visits to the lake?
   A. He saw a moose while out in his canoe.
   B. He got lost in the forest and had to be rescued.
   C. His family got ringworm from playing with some kittens.
   D. His siblings were stung by bees after accidentally disrupting a hive.
   E. His mother burnt down part of a shed when she forgot to put out the bonfire.

2. How long did the narrator’s family stay at the lake in his childhood, and how long did he and his son stay?
   A. His family stayed for a year; he and his son stayed for a week.
   B. His family stayed for a week; he and his son stayed for a month.
   C. His family stayed for a month; he and his son stayed for a week.
   D. His family stayed for three weeks; he and his son stayed for three days.
   E. His family stayed for an entire summer; he and his son stayed for a month.

3. At the lake, the narrator’s son acts in a way that is __________ to how the narrator once acted.
   A. different
   B. annoying
   C. confusing
   D. comparable
   E. inconsiderate
4. The narrator feels a sense of ________ after his trip to the lake with his son.
   A. loss
   B. pity
   C. relief
   D. terror
   E. humor

5. *Tone* is the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. Which of the following best describes the tone of the selection?
   A. sad
   B. sincere
   C. ecstatic
   D. confused
   E. indifferent

6. The selection would support which of the following statements?
   A. Time may pass, but some things never change.
   B. You must never give up your sense of wonder.
   C. Revisiting old stomping grounds can be dangerous.
   D. Joy can be found by simply returning to your childhood.
   E. You’ll never be as good a parent as your own parents were.

7. The selection indicates that father and son roles are
   A. disastrous.
   B. outlandish.
   C. comforting.
   D. competitive.
   E. transposable.

8. The son’s desire to achieve mastery or authority over the rented outboard may symbolize his growing
   A. wisdom.
   B. maturity.
   C. bitterness.
   D. insecurity.
   E. confusion.
Matching

*for Once More to the Lake*

*Match each event with the order in which it occurred.*

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9. The boy pulls his trunks from the line.
10. Campers run out to swim in the rain.
11. There is a feeling of oppression and heat.
12. The kettle drum, snare, bass drum, and symbols are heard.
13. There is a curious darkening of the sky.
14. The breeze comes in from a new direction and the boats swing the other way.

Essay

*for Once More to the Lake*

15. Consider the final sentence of the essay:

“As he buckled the swollen belt suddenly my groin felt the chill of death.”

What do you make of this final sentence? How does this line relate to the other themes presented in the essay? In a paragraph, analyze the meaning and significance of this final line. Support your response with examples from the selection and logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Crucible, Act 1 / Why I Wrote “The Crucible”:
An Artist’s Answer to Politics

_____ 1. What are stage directions?
   A. commands made by a play’s director
   B. signals to the audience on when to clap
   C. prompts provided to an actor who forgets the lines
   D. notes that describe how something should be performed
   E. directions opposite those for the audience (e.g., left instead of right)

_____ 2. The people of Salem view the land to their west as
   A. adventure-filled.
   B. divinely beautiful.
   C. pure and natural.
   D. rich and rewarding.
   E. mysteriously heathen.

_____ 3. According to the excerpt from “Why I Wrote ‘The Crucible’,” what events motivated Arthur Miller to create the original play?
   A. the role of Hitler in Nazi Germany
   B. the fear of Communism in America
   C. the witch burnings that occurred in modern times
   D. World War I
   E. the space-race

_____ 4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Ethan tends to be ingratiating, whereas his twin is more ________.
   A. polite
   B. humble
   C. friendly
   D. flattering
   E. indifferent
5. In which of the following sentences is the word *predilection* used correctly?
   A. Alison has a predilection on Nick.
   B. None of Alison’s friends enjoyed her predilection.
   C. Alison has a predilection for extreme sports.
   D. Most of Alison’s sentences end with a predilection.
   E. Alison made a predilection about what would happen.

6. Which word correctly completes the following sentence?
   Chelsea was guilty of ________ when she told lies about her opponent for Student Council president.
   A. inculcation
   B. propitiation
   C. calumny
   D. abomination
   E. predilection

7. Which of the following was not a cause of the Salem tragedy?
   A. the repression of order
   B. the murders by witches
   C. the desire for vengeance
   D. the tendency to mind others’ business
   E. the panic when more freedom was desired

8. Given what we know about Abigail’s nature from Act 1, what seems most likely to happen?
   A. She will lie.
   B. She will die.
   C. She will move away.
   D. She will kill someone.
   E. She will become more religious.

9. It could be said that Samuel Parris is most concerned about
   A. God.
   B. his job.
   C. witches.
   D. his daughter.
   E. right and wrong.

10. Which character introduced in the first act seems the most unbiased?
    A. John Hale
    B. Ann Putnam
    C. John Proctor
    D. Samuel Parris
    E. Abigail Williams
Matching

for The Crucible, Act 1

Choose the best description for each of the following.

- A. Tituba
- B. John Hale
- C. Betty Parris
- D. Ann Putnam
- E. Mercy Lewis
- F. John Proctor
- G. Mary Warren
- H. Samuel Parris
- I. Thomas Putnam
- J. Abigail Williams

_____ 11. the Proctors’ servant
_____ 12. the Putnams’ servant
_____ 13. sick ten-year-old
_____ 14. reverend of Salem
_____ 15. reverend of Beverley
_____ 16. slave from Barbados
_____ 17. Parris’s seventeen-year-old niece
_____ 18. “sinning” farmer in his mid-thirties
_____ 19. well-to-do, hard-handed landowner
_____ 20. “twisted soul” who has buried seven babies

Essay

for The Crucible, Act 1

21. The Overture of the play notes the following.

“The witch-hunt was not, however, a mere repression. It was also, and as importantly, a long overdue opportunity for everyone so inclined to express publicly his guilt and sins, under the cover of accusations against the victims.”

In a paragraph, summarize and analyze this statement. What does this statement imply about the accused and the accusers? What might one say to those who participate in a witch hunt, based on this opinion? What might be helpful to prevent the harm of the innocent? Support your work with examples from the text and logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Crucible, Act 2

1. What can the accused do to keep themselves from being hanged?
   A. move
   B. confess
   C. offer a bribe
   D. accuse another
   E. become religious

2. What is the “proof” that Elizabeth is a witch?
   A. a letter
   B. a needle
   C. a dead child
   D. a burnt Bible
   E. a glass of blood

3. Which word correctly completes the following sentence?
   The _____ athlete spoke loftily about his accomplishments.
   A. shy
   B. vain
   C. rude
   D. pious
   E. ashamed

4. Replacing pious with which word would not change the meaning of the following sentence?
   He was brought up by a pious grandmother.
   A. poor
   B. stern
   C. religious
   D. irresponsible
   E. compassionate
5. For what reason does Elizabeth Proctor believe she has been accused of being a witch?
   A. She danced naked.
   B. She made children sick.
   C. She does not believe in God.
   D. The accuser wants her property.
   E. The accuser wants her husband.

6. Which of the following is an example of indirect characterization?
   A. "It is the low, dark, and rather long living room of the time. As the curtain rises, the room is empty."
   B. "It's winter in here yet. . . . Massachusetts is a beauty in the spring!"
   C. "It is Mr. Hale. He is different now—drawn a little, and there is a quality of deference, even of guilt, about his manner now."
   D. "HALE: You are Goodwife Proctor."
   E. "You forget nothin' and forgive nothin'. Learn charity, woman. . . . I cannot speak but I am doubted, every moment judged for lies, as though I come into a court when I come into this house!"

7. Which of the following is an example of an allusion?
   A. "The common room of Proctor's house, eight days later."
   B. "PROCTOR, going to the table: . . . ."
   C. "Oh, is it! In Jonathan's trap?"
   D. ". . . where she walks the crowd will part like the sea for Israel."
   E. "Herrick, Herrick, it is a needle!"

8. What is significant about the commandment that Proctor forgets?
   A. It is also the rule of witches.
   B. It is the most important one.
   C. It is the one he has broken.
   D. It is the easiest to remember.
   E. It is the only one in which he believes.

9. Based on what has happened so far and the characters involved, what is most likely to happen to Elizabeth?
   A. She will confess.
   B. She will kill her accuser.
   C. She will leave her husband.
   D. She will be proven innocent.
   E. She will be hanged for being a witch.
10. Which of the following is an example of direct characterization?
   A. “It is the low, dark, and rather long living room of the time. As the curtain rises, the room is empty.”
   B. “It’s winter in here yet. . . . Massachusetts is a beauty in the spring!”
   C. “It is Mr. Hale. He is different now—drawn a little, and there is a quality of deference, even of guilt, about his manner now.”
   D. “HALE: You are Goodwife Proctor.”
   E. “You forget nothin’ and forgive nothin’. Learn charity, woman. . . . I cannot speak but I am doubted, every moment judged for lies, as though I come into a court when I come into this house!”

Matching

for The Crucible, Act 2

Choose the best description for each of the following.

   A. clod  D. heifer
   B. crone  E. poppet
   C. pallor  F. blasphemy

   11. a doll
   12. a young cow
   13. a lump of dirt
   14. a pale complexion
   15. a withered old woman
   16. an act that shows contempt for God

Essay

for The Crucible, Act 2

17. Mr. Hale, Mary Warren, and Marshal Herrick all display evidence of shame or reluctance in the arrest of Elizabeth Proctor. In a paragraph, explain what the play might intend to reveal by their reactions. What might the play be intending to imply about human behavior? Fear? Bravery? Acceptance? Support your work with evidence from the selection and logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Verbal irony occurs when
   A. an event does not meet with expectations.
   B. the play reaches its highest point of emotion.
   C. a character says one thing but means another.
   D. the audience knows something the characters do not.
   E. a shift in the overall atmosphere of a play occurs.

2. What is Mary Warren’s testimony in Act 3?
   A. that Elizabeth is lying
   B. that the girls are pretending
   C. that she is not really a witch
   D. that Proctor has been unfaithful
   E. that she stuck the needle in Abigail

3. As shown in “McCarthy-Welch Exchange: ‘Have You No Sense of Decency?’” the informational text connection, a young Fred Fisher is believed to have ties to the Communist party because of his association with
   A. the Young Communists.
   B. the McCarthy Hearings.
   C. the Investigations Committee.
   D. the Lawyers’ Guild.
   E. the Red Party.

4. Replacing contentious with which word would not change the meaning of the following sentence?
   Mr. Nkata’s boss tended to be contentious.
   A. ironic
   B. serious
   C. unperturbed
   D. self-satisfied
   E. argumentative
5. In which of the following sentences is the word effrontery used correctly?
A. Her effrontery astounds me.
B. Enter the building through the effrontery.
C. The shy effrontery of the actor was rewarded.
D. His behavior is just an effrontery for his real self.
E. Despite their great effrontery, they failed to finish on time.

6. Based on his actions and the beliefs of his neighbors, which of the following appears to be the motivation for Mr. Putnam to behave the way he does?
A. fear
B. faith
C. greed
D. honor
E. lechery

7. Why does Elizabeth lie in court?
A. to get revenge
B. to save herself
C. to accuse Abigail
D. to please the judge
E. to protect her husband

8. Which of the following best describes the overall mood of Act 3?
A. energizing
B. forbidding
C. peaceful
D. sarcastic
E. restrained

9. Which character tends to be the voice of reason in this act?
A. Hale
B. Mary
C. Parris
D. Abigail
E. Hathorne

10. Who seems to be most interested in justice?
A. Hale
B. Parris
C. Abigail
D. Hathorne
E. Danforth
Matching

for The Crucible, Act 3

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. Mary        F. Abigail
B. Hale        G. Herrick
C. Giles       H. Danforth
D. Parris      I. Elizabeth
E. Francis     J. Hathorne

___ 11. bitter judge
___ 12. Proctor’s wife
___ 13. deputy governor
___ 14. leader of “the girls”
___ 15. brave husband of Martha
___ 16. witness who changes testimony
___ 17. reverend who feels persecuted
___ 18. officer in charge of the prisoners
___ 19. husband of alleged witch Rebecca
___ 20. reverend and expert on the supernatural

Essay

for The Crucible, Act 3

21. Consider the theme, or central message, of the third act. What might a reader infer from this act? What message does the act seem to support? In a paragraph, synthesize the main message of the third act and explain how one might apply it to today’s society. Support your work with examples from the text and logical reasoning.
The Crucible, Act 4, page 667

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Crucible, Act 4

1. Why does Parris now object to the hangings?
   A. He is now among the accused.
   B. His daughter is going to be hanged.
   C. He will lose his fortune if more people hang.
   D. God has convinced him to change his mind.
   E. Well-liked, respected people are about to hang.

2. What is a universal theme?
   A. a truth that is at the heart of all we do
   B. a central message that appears in all literary works
   C. a perception that means different things to different people
   D. a message about life that can be understood by most cultures
   E. a perception by one or more characters that changes their lives

3. What happens to Giles Corey?
   A. He is hanged.
   B. He confesses.
   C. He moves away.
   D. He dies of old age.
   E. He is pressed to death.

4. What is the real reason that Proctor confesses?
   A. He is guilty.
   B. He does not want to die.
   C. He wants to go to heaven.
   D. He is trying to save his wife.
   E. He is trying to protect his family.
5. Replacing *conciliatory* with which word would make the following sentence mean the *opposite*?
   
   Her remarks were *conciliatory*.
   
   A. funny
   B. unusual
   C. pleasant
   D. provoking
   E. complimentary

6. Which of the following best describes Mr. Hale’s main emotion in Act 4?
   
   A. fear
   B. guilt
   C. hope
   D. anger
   E. sorrow

7. Which of the following best describes John Proctor’s main emotion in Act 4?
   
   A. guilt
   B. hope
   C. anger
   D. agony
   E. sorrow

8. Which of the following is *not* a theme of *The Crucible*?
   
   A. the dangers of intolerance
   B. the need to make a sacrifice to be saved
   C. the ability of hysteria to destroy a community
   D. the importance of religion in leading a good life
   E. the difficulty of making the right moral choice

9. Most of the themes of *The Crucible* are
   
   A. direct.
   B. implied.
   C. universal.
   D. direct and universal.
   E. implied and universal.
10. How could the play’s ending best be described, and why?

A. It is surprising because of the main character’s innocence.
B. It is shocking because Salem was a strict, religious community.
C. It has a certain sense of satisfaction because, although unjust, one feels that those convicted have “won.”
D. It is unrealistic because a real person would never act in such a way.
E. It seems unfinished and thus unsatisfying because we do not know what actually happened at the end.

**Matching**

*for The Crucible, Act 4*

Match the quotation with the correct speaker.

A. Hale  F. Cheever
B. Parris  G. Danforth
C. Tituba  H. Rebecca
D. Proctor  I. Hathorne
E. Herrick  J. Elizabeth

11. “Go to the north cell; this place is wanted now.”

12. “We goin’ to Barbados, soon the Devil gits here with the feathers and the wings.”

13. “I know Mr. Parris be arguin’ with farmers all yesterday—there is a great contention, sir, about the cows.”

14. “My niece, sir, my niece—I believe she has vanished.”

15. “Riot! Why at every execution I have seen naught but high satisfaction in the town.”

16. “Do you mean to deny this confession when you are free?”

17. “I come to do the Devil’s work. I come to counsel Christians they should belie themselves.”

18. “I am not your judge. I cannot be.”

19. “Why, it is a lie, it is a lie; how may I damn myself? I cannot, I cannot.”

20. “I have given you my soul; leave me my name!”

**Essay**

*for The Crucible, Act 4*

21. In a paragraph, summarize and explain Proctor’s final decision in the play. Argue whether you agree with his actions and support your view with examples from the text and logical reasoning. Finally, explain what role John Proctor fulfills in the overall theme, or central message, of the play. Explain.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Black Boy

1. According to the selection, which of the following is not one of the four common purposes for writing?
   A. to inform
   B. to portray
   C. to convince
   D. to express ideas
   E. to provide examples

2. What happened when Ella described the book she was reading to the narrator?
   A. He cried.
   B. She cried.
   C. The boy’s reality changed.
   D. He decided to learn to read.
   E. He decided to become a writer.

3. According to the narrator, this was the first experience in his life that elicited
   A. an attraction to Ella.
   B. a desire to be a teacher.
   C. a total emotional response.
   D. an understanding of his world.
   E. an interest in intellectual pursuits.

4. Which word correctly completes the following sentence?
   The code was hard to ______.
   A. dupe
   B. elicit
   C. endow
   D. enthrall
   E. decipher
5. Replacing _baleful_ with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?

   That character is baleful.

   A. evil
   B. happy
   C. important
   D. honorable
   E. well-liked

6. Why might the grandmother regard the book as “the Devil’s work”?

   A. It is not the bible.
   B. It makes the boy sin.
   C. The story is too advanced.
   D. The boy is not allowed to read.
   E. The boarder is not allowed to read.

7. Which of the following best describes the writer’s purpose?

   A. to express a strong emotion
   B. to tell about an experience
   C. to explain about life in the South
   D. to convince the audience to read more
   E. to portray his grandmother and her boarder

8. Which of the following best describes the theme of this excerpt?

   A. the power of literature
   B. the importance of learning
   C. life in the segregated South
   D. Wright’s oppressed childhood
   E. different views toward literature

9. Which of the following best describes whether the selections theme is universal?

   A. Yes, because it is directly stated.
   B. Yes, because most people can understand it.
   C. No, because it is not directly stated.
   D. No, because the story takes place in the South.
   E. No, because the narrator is an African American.
Matching

_for Black Boy_

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. apprehension  D. endow
B. deception       E. evasively
C. elicit          F. intrigue

_____ 10. in a manner intended to avoid
_____ 11. suspicion or fear
_____ 12. provide with something freely or naturally
_____ 13. secret scheme
_____ 14. act of misleading by a false appearance or statement
_____ 15. draw forth or bring out

Essay

_for Black Boy_

16. Consider the experience described by the selection. What did this experience teach the author? What life lessons, aspirations, and fears did it instill in him? In a paragraph, analyze why this moment stands out in the writer’s memory and what message it conveys to the readers.
Midway / U.S. Supreme Court Decision: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, page 685

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Midway / U.S. Supreme Court Decision: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*

1. In poetry, what is rhythm?
   A. the emotional attitude
   B. the overall rhyme scheme
   C. the use of everyday speech
   D. the pattern of stresses in a line
   E. the number of syllables in a line

2. What is the goal of the speaker in this poem?
   A. joy
   B. love
   C. peace
   D. freedom
   E. adventure

   A. the foundation of good citizenship.
   B. possibly the most important job of government.
   C. the main way children learn about the values of society.
   D. All of the above
   E. None of the above

4. Which sentence uses the word *deride* correctly?
   A. The book made me deride.
   B. You should not deride others.
   C. Today we will learn to deride the answer.
   D. It is hard to deride when several options are good.
   E. You can deride after the plane comes to a complete stop.

5. What about “the highway,” as compared to “old dirt track” is not important?
   A. its color
   B. its modernity
   C. its smoothness
   D. the speed it allows
   E. the time it takes to construct
6. The meter of this poem helps to convey
   A. the speaker’s defeated attitude.
   B. the foolish hope the speaker clings to.
   C. the hardships the speaker has endured.
   D. the speaker’s determination to succeed.
   E. the obstacles that block the speaker from his or her goal.

7. What is the overall tone of “Midway”?
   A. bitter
   B. playful
   C. sarcastic
   D. persistent
   E. pessimistic

8. In general, what part of speech is the strongest and most important in
   this poem?
   A. verbs (e.g., reap, treed)
   B. nouns (e.g., highway, daylight)
   C. pronouns (e.g., I, you)
   D. adjectives (e.g., old, mighty)
   E. conjunctions (e.g., and, but)

9. What do the rhyme scheme and the short lines help to create?
   A. a playful tone
   B. the poem’s meter
   C. the rigid structure
   D. a sense of motion
   E. an irregular rhythm

10. Which of the following best states the subject of this poem?
    A. embracing a halfway point
    B. not caring what others think
    C. overcoming obstacles to attain a goal
    D. traveling on the Underground Railroad
    E. experiencing life as an African-American woman

Essay

for Midway / U.S. Supreme Court Decision: Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka

11. Considering what you know about Naomi Long Madgett from her poem and
    from the section on her background, how do you think she reacted to the
    Supreme Court’s decision in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka? How was
    she personally affected by this decision, and what do you think she would say
    about it? Support your response with information from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Quiet Strength

1. What happened a month after the boycott began?
   A. Parks was fired from her job.
   B. Parks’s home was vandalized.
   C. Parks rode an unsegregated bus.
   D. Parks moved to Washington, DC.
   E. Parks was elected to the NAACP.

2. Prior to the boycott, what would happen when a bus was full and a white person boarded it?
   A. A fight would break out over who had to give up their seat.
   B. They stood at the front of the bus in the whites-only section.
   C. A row of African-American riders would be forced to stand.
   D. The white rider would be forced to stand at the back of the bus.
   E. If the white person was a woman, a white man would offer her his seat.

3. Why was Parks particularly bothered by the fact that no one defended her on the bus?
   A. She knew several people on the bus personally.
   B. She needed to feel validation from other people.
   C. She thought others would join in on her demonstration.
   D. She felt it showed that they had no sense of right and wrong.
   E. All of the above

4. In the essay, Parks states that, “I do not like to form in my mind something I do not have any proof of.” This statement illustrates the author’s
   A. faith.
   B. wisdom.
   C. patience.
   D. determination.
   E. physical strength.
5. The description of the young African-American boy being taken to an integrated school is meant to point out that
A. African-American children were more intelligent than their white peers.
B. although the school was integrated, the boy would still encounter hostility.
C. it only took one brave child to show the world that integration was important.
D. no African-American children wanted to attend a previously segregated school.
E. once integration occurred, African-American children were welcomed in all schools.

6. Which of the following statements is not supported by the selection?
A. Mistreatment occurs because society allows it to occur.
B. The more you give in to someone, the worse they will treat you.
C. Stand up for yourself and do not allow people to treat you unfairly.
D. It is difficult to break patterns that have been in place for a long time.
E. It is better to just accept that some people will continue to mistreat you.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

Then three of the blacks in my row got up, but I stayed in my seat and slid closer to the window. I do not remember being frightened. But I sure did not believe I would “make it light” on myself by standing up. Our mistreatment was just not right, and I was tired of it. The more we gave in, the worse they treated us. I kept thinking about my mother and my grandparents, and how strong they were. I knew there was a possibility of being mistreated, but an opportunity was being given to me to do what I had asked of others.

I knew someone had to take the first step. So I made up my mind not to move. Blake asked me if I was going to stand up.

“No. I am not,” I answered.

7. The mood, or atmosphere, of this passage could best be described as
A. confusing and dreary.
B. secretive yet tranquil.
C. joyful and triumphant.
D. frightening and dangerous.
E. inspirational yet apprehensive.
8. Consider the line, “But I sure did not believe I would ‘make it light’ on myself by standing up,” from this passage. Which of the following best summarizes this statement?
   A. Parks knew the bus driver had already decided to arrest her.
   B. It was clear the white passengers on the bus expected her to keep her seat.
   C. Parks knew she would lose the respect of her peers if she gave up her seat.
   D. Had Parks and others opted to obey the laws, nothing would have changed.
   E. Parks knew standing up would cause her feet more pain than she could bear.

Matching

for Quiet Strength

Choose the best description for each of the following.

| A. 1954 Supreme Court ruling | D. Montgomery Improvement Association |
| B. NAACP | E. segregated-bus ordinance |
| C. Jim Crow laws | F. integrated schools |

9. formed to start the bus boycott

10. allowed all races to attend the same schools

11. designated separate-but-equal schools for children as unlawful

12. organization to improve the lives of African Americans

13. created to prevent African Americans from using the same facilities as whites

14. declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court nearly a year after Parks was arrested

Essay

for Quiet Strength

15. Consider the following lines from the essay.

   My feet were not tired, but I was tired—tired of unfair treatment. I also heard later that Mother Pollard, one of the marchers in Montgomery, said my feet were tired but my soul was rested. She was right about my soul.

In an essay, analyze what Parks means by this passage. Explain in detail how it relates to the events in her life as well as how it relates to the Civil Rights Movement. What is she asserting in this passage? Support your work.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for On the Road

1. What type of music does the narrator listen to in Chicago?
   A. bop
   B. rock
   C. country
   D. hip-hop
   E. classical

2. Replacing disperse with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   The crowd immediately began to disperse.
   A. rebel
   B. laugh
   C. leave
   D. gather
   E. behave

3. In which of the following sentences is the word sultry used correctly?
   A. Don’t be all sultry and mad at me.
   B. The Fourth of July was a sultry day.
   C. That sultry jacket is not suitable for Taj.
   D. When the weather is dismal, I feel sultry.
   E. The grass looks sultry because it is so dry.

4. What does “going like mad” mean in the sentence, “At this time, 1947, bop was going like mad all over America”?
   A. energizing people
   B. passing very quickly
   C. making people angry
   D. acting in a frenzied manner
   E. becoming extremely popular
5. Which of the following most accurately characterizes the narrator of this piece?
   A. anxious and musical
   B. joyless and depressed
   C. easy-going and reflective
   D. friendly and conventional
   E. nature-loving and cheerful

6. What is the main effect the choice of narrator has on this piece?
   A. It makes the story seem dated.
   B. It appeals to a younger audience.
   C. It makes the story seem more universal.
   D. It creates a sense of informality and intimacy.
   E. It fictionalizes the account, making it less real.

7. Which of the following best describes the diction of this story?
   A. proper and sincere
   B. formal and educated
   C. descriptive and casual
   D. plain and conventional
   E. informal and uneducated

8. Which of the following might explain why Kerouac included so many place names in the story?
   A. to make the story seem real
   B. to stress that the setting is the United States
   C. to help the reader follow the narrator’s route
   D. to show the wide range of places he travels to
   E. All of the above

9. What do most of the images in this story have in common?
   A. They are bleak.
   B. They involve people.
   C. They are from nature.
   D. They criticize modern life.
   E. They are difficult to imagine.

10. Based on this excerpt alone, Beat literature can best be described as
    A. upbeat and universal.
    B. rhythmic and musical.
    C. offbeat and American.
    D. forceful and fast-paced.
    E. exhausted and worn-down.
Matching

for On the Road

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. Y       F. Algiers
B. Loop    G. Memphis
C. Joliet   H. Port Allen
D. Frisco  I. New York
E. Sabine  J. Mississippi

_____ 11. area of Chicago
_____ 12. area of New Orleans
_____ 13. river in western Louisiana
_____ 14. city on the Mississippi River
_____ 15. where the narrator starts hitchhiking
_____ 16. where the river is “all rain and roses”
_____ 17. where the narrator started his bus ride
_____ 18. an organization that provides rooms for rent
_____ 19. “a riding of the tide down the eternal waterbed”
_____ 20. town that is probably as far as the narrator can afford to travel to

Essay

for On the Road

21. How effective is Sal Paradise, the narrator of this selection, as a narrator? How do his diction and the things he chooses to describe help to paint a picture of his travels? Is it easy to interpret the things he describes, or are there things he could do better? What theme, or central message, is conveyed through his narration? Support your response with evidence from the text.
A Supermarket in California, page 695

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for A Supermarket in California

1. Which of the following is free verse poetry likely to have?
   A. regular meter
   B. regular rhyme
   C. regular stanza division
   D. ordinary speech rhythms
   E. traditional poetic structures

2. Which word or phrase best completes the following sentence?
   The Odyssey is so named because the book is about a(n) 
   A. animal
   B. voyage
   C. allusion
   D. true event
   E. unusual person

3. In what way is the speaker in “A Supermarket in California” like Walt Whitman?
   A. He is a Beat poet.
   B. He enjoys walking.
   C. He often has headaches.
   D. He likes to grocery shop.
   E. He is wandering and searching.

4. Which of the following is an example of an enumeration?
   A. “Which way does your beard point tonight?”
   B. “Aisles full of husbands! Wives in the avocados, babies / in the tomatoes!”
   C. “. . . and you, García Lorca, what were you doing / down by the watermelons?”
   D. “I wandered in and out of the brilliant stacks of cans following / you, and followed in my imagination by the store detective.”
   E. “What thoughts I have of you tonight, Walt Whitman, for I / walked down the sidestreets under the trees wth a headache / self-conscious looking at the full moon.”
5. This poem contains contrasts between
   A. light and dark.
   B. inside and outside.
   C. Ginsberg and Whitman.
   D. both A and B
   E. both B and C

6. What about García Lorca causes the poet to refer to him?
   A. He was Spanish.
   B. He was a playwright.
   C. He attended Columbia.
   D. He has not been dead long.
   E. He also felt a connection to Whitman.

7. Which of the following includes an allusion?
   A. “Are you my Angel?”
   B. “. . . when Charon quit poling his ferry…”
   C. “. . . followed in my imagination by the store detective.”
   D. “Will we stroll dreaming of the lost America of love . . .”
   E. All of the above

8. The scene of the families in the “neon fruit supermarket” is contrasted with
   A. the full moon.
   B. García Lorca.
   C. a lonely existence.
   D. “shopping for images.”
   E. “the brilliant stacks of cans.”

9. Why is Walt Whitman referred to as “dear father”?
   A. He was the first of the Beat poets.
   B. The poet follows his example, writing in free verse.
   C. The speaker in the poem is a distant relative of his.
   D. He had many children who loved and admired him.
   E. He is considered to be the ultimate father of all poetry.

10. This poem is really about
    A. being free.
    B. a supermarket.
    C. Walt Whitman.
    D. what California is like.
    E. what Americans have lost.

**Essay**

*for A Supermarket in California*

11. Evaluate Ginsberg’s use of free verse in this poem. Do you think free verse is the most appropriate form for the themes and subject matter of this poem, or do you think another form would have been better? Why? Explain, using specific details from the text to support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Riprap / Pine Tree Tops

_____ 1. Concrete language engages one or more of the
   A. senses.
   B. readers.
   C. subjects.
   D. rhyme schemes.
   E. poetic techniques.

_____ 2. What is assonance?
   A. a jarring sound
   B. a regular rhythm
   C. an irregular rhythm
   D. the repetition of vowel sounds
   E. the repetition of initial consonants

_____ 3. In which of the following sentences is the word *sediment* used correctly?
   A. Which sediment does this poem evoke?
   B. A dinosaur is an example of a sediment.
   C. His story contained no sediment whatsoever.
   D. There was some sediment at the bottom of the mug.
   E. The first sediment in that area was in the early 1600s.

_____ 4. What is being compared to riprap in the poem of the same name?
   A. words
   B. minds
   C. rocks
   D. solidity
   E. everything

_____ 5. Which of the following contains at least one concrete word or phrase?
   A. “before your mind”
   B. “a creek-washed stone”
   C. “all change in thoughts”
   D. “what do we know”
   E. All of the above
6. Which of the following lines contains assonance?
   A. “In the blue night”
   B. “bend snow-blue, fade”
   C. “The creak of boots”
   D. “Rabbit tracks, deer track,”
   E. “what do we know”

7. To which sense do most of the images in “Pine Tree Tops” appeal?
   A. taste
   B. sight
   C. smell
   D. touch
   E. hearing

8. What do these two poems have in common?
   A. the peaceful mood determined by sound
   B. the use of much assonance to set the tone
   C. the hidden message implied by the imagery
   D. the use of mainly abstract language about ideas
   E. the use of mainly concrete language about nature

9. What is distinctive about “the creak of boots” in “Pine Tree Tops”?
   A. It is the only abstract image in the poem.
   B. It is the only sound and refers to humans.
   C. It is the only concrete image in the poem.
   D. It is a break from the regular meter of the poem.
   E. It contains different sounds from the rest of the poem.

10. According to “Riprap,” why do we need figurative riprap?
    A. to provide us with ideas
    B. to share our feelings with others
    C. to help us on life’s difficult journey
    D. to fully appreciate the beauty of nature
    E. to connect us with past and future generations

Essay

for Riprap / Pine Tree Tops

11. Evaluate these two poems using the concept of abstract and concrete language. Apply your knowledge of these two terms and explain whether the poems are appropriate examples of one of the terms, either term, or neither of the terms. Support your work with examples from the poems and logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Constantly risking absurdity

_____ 1. Where does the poet perform?
   A. on an empty stage
   B. in the center ring of the circus
   C. at the back of a crowded room
   D. above the heads of his audience
   E. in the hearts and minds of everyone

_____ 2. Where does the poet “pace”?
   A. “in the empty air”
   B. “wherever he performs”
   C. “to the other side of day”
   D. “on moonbeams and starlight”
   E. “toward that still higher perch”

_____ 3. On what does the poet balance? What might this symbolize?
   A. He balances on a sea, which symbolizes the vast nature of poetry.
   B. He balances on ballet slippers, which symbolize the grace of poetry.
   C. He balances on eyebeams, which symbolize his audience’s attention.
   D. He balances on acrobats, who symbolize the changing nature of performing.
   E. None of the above

_____ 4. What motivates both an acrobat and a poet?
   A. money, or greed
   B. anger and jealousy
   C. fame and an endless fortune
   D. performing their work for others
   E. capturing the attention of loved ones
5. Consider the structure of the lines in the poem. What might the line structure of the poem imitate?
   A. the path of an acrobat’s fall from a trapeze
   B. the rise and fall of an acrobat on a trampoline
   C. the varying emotions of an audience as it watches a circus
   D. the side-to-side motions of a swinging trapeze or a balancing acrobat
   E. None of the above

6. What risks does a poet face?
   A. losing the audience’s respect
   B. losing his audience’s attention
   C. the inability to create beautiful work
   D. being unable to connect with his audience
   E. All of the above

7. Tone is the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. Which of the following best describes the tone of the poem?
   A. terrified
   B. sarcastic
   C. bemused
   D. disgusted
   E. deferential

8. The poem indicates that the ability to catch Beauty is
   A. evasive.
   B. learned.
   C. offensive.
   D. effortless.
   E. unattainable.

Essay

*for Constantly risking absurdity*

9. In a brief essay, discuss and evaluate the comparisons Ferlinghetti makes between poets and acrobats. Do you think his points are valid and his comparisons appropriate? Explain.
**Lesson Test**

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

**for Inaugural Address**

1. In order to be able to do almost anything, what does Kennedy say we must be?
   - A. united
   - B. civilized
   - C. sovereign
   - D. optimistic
   - E. democratic

2. In the new world of law that Kennedy proposes, what will the weak be?
   - A. fair
   - B. just
   - C. free
   - D. secure
   - E. vindicated

3. Replacing *tempered* with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   - Watching the news coverage tempered Joe.
   - A. angered
   - B. softened
   - C. frustrated
   - D. depressed
   - E. strengthened

4. In which sentence is *belabor* used correctly?
   - A. Tamiko tends to belabor the point.
   - B. Often I like to belabor in the hammock.
   - C. Belabor your chores before watching TV.
   - D. Abdul cannot belabor until he turns sixteen.
   - E. We are going to have to belabor this summer.
5. Who is Kennedy’s main audience?
   A. politicians
   B. Americans
   C. world leaders
   D. future generations
   E. enemies of the United States

6. What was Kennedy’s main purpose in this speech?
   A. to inform
   B. to describe
   C. to convince
   D. to tell a story
   E. to express ideas

7. This speech does not contain repetition of a(n)
   A. idea.
   B. word.
   C. sound.
   D. phrase.
   E. sentence.

8. Besides repetition, which technique(s) does Kennedy use in this speech?
   A. use of strong language
   B. appeal to the emotions
   C. reference to a higher power
   D. directly addressing the audience
   E. all of the above

9. Which of the following uses the same dominant technique as used in the famous “ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country”?
   A. “We observe today not a victory of party but a celebration of freedom—symbolizing an end as well as a beginning—signifying renewal as well as change.”
   B. “Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance, North and South, East and West, that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind?”
   C. “All this will not be finished in the first 100 days. Nor will it be finished in the first 1,000 days, nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet.”
   D. “Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate.”
   E. “… let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God’s work must truly be our own.”
10. Which answer best describes how Kennedy wanted to be perceived?
   A. proud, bitter, and competent
   B. calm, spiritual, and peace-loving
   C. brave, dedicated, and trustworthy
   D. absolute, powerful, and revolutionary
   E. intelligent, well-informed, and sovereign

Matching

for Inaugural Address

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. asunder
B. civility
C. eradicate
D. invective
E. invoke
F. sovereign
G. subversion
H. venture

11. risky or dangerous project
12. separated in direction or position
13. systematic attempt to overthrow a government
14. insulting or abusive language
15. politeness
16. call on for blessing, help or inspiration
17. get rid of; wipe out; destroy
18. independent

Essay

for Inaugural Address

19. Summarize John F. Kennedy’s message within the speech. In a paragraph, explain whether or not his message could be applied to today’s society. Support your work with logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for At the Bomb Testing Site / Traveling Through the Dark

1. Who or what is waiting in “At the Bomb Testing Site”?
   A. a lizard
   B. a bomb
   C. everyone
   D. the military
   E. the speaker

2. Who or what is listening in “Traveling Through the Dark”?
   A. God
   B. the fawn
   C. the audience
   D. the wilderness
   E. the whole world

3. The deer in “Traveling Through the Dark” was killed by
   A. another animal.
   B. an unknown driver.
   C. the speaker in the poem.
   D. her fawn when giving birth.
   E. the harsh winter in the canyon.

4. What is “the only swerving” referred to in “Traveling Through the Dark”?
   A. the car’s course
   B. the deer’s movement
   C. the narrator’s pushing
   D. the speaker’s indecision
   E. the poet’s emotional state

5. What is the mood in “At the Bomb Testing Site”?
   A. totally peaceful
   B. highly emotional
   C. tense and anticipatory
   D. melancholy and mysterious
   E. inspiring and heart-breaking
6. Which statement about the title of “At the Bomb Testing Site” is true?
   A. It sums up the poem.
   B. It is an unusual subject for the poet.
   C. It is vital to the meaning of the poem.
   D. It is not typical of the poem’s diction.
   E. It provides additional, but unnecessary, information.

7. What is the dominant mood in “Traveling Through the Dark”?
   A. violent
   B. unsettled
   C. mysterious
   D. comforting
   E. heart-breaking

8. What contrast is not present in “Traveling Through the Dark”?
   A. light vs. dark
   B. pity vs. reason
   C. cold vs. warm
   D. man vs. nature
   E. fast vs. slow

9. Which statement about the poet’s writing style does the diction in these two poems support?
   A. His style is bold and surprising.
   B. His style is formal and complex.
   C. His style is friendly and informal.
   D. His style is warm and comforting.
   E. His style is simple and straightforward.

10. Which of the following statements would be supported by the ideas presented in “Traveling Through the Dark”?
    A. The wilderness is a hard and ruthless place.
    B. Time will make things easier to understand.
    C. The miracle of creation cannot be ignored.
    D. One must make difficult choices in life.
    E. A person can only please themselves.

Essay

for At the Bomb Testing Site / Traveling Through the Dark

11. In a paragraph, argue whether the two poems convey a similar theme, or idea. Identify the common theme or explain why they do not support the same message. Support your work with evidence from the poems and logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Ambush

1. What is the climax in a plot?
   A. the description of the setting
   B. the main change in perspective
   C. the reasons behind what happens
   D. the insight into a character’s mind
   E. the high point of interest or suspense

2. What is realism in literature?
   A. the attempt to portray the world accurately
   B. the use of strong language and vivid images
   C. the description of the inner thoughts of characters
   D. the movement toward incorporating nature in literature
   E. the depiction of the contrast between imagination and reality

3. Why does the narrator keep writing war stories?
   A. because he is good at it
   B. because it is a popular topic
   C. because he killed someone
   D. because such writing rewards him
   E. because his child wants to hear about war

4. Which answer correctly completes the following sentence?
   I lobbed the ______.
   A. test
   B. baby
   C. darkness
   D. tennis ball
   E. barking dog
5. Replacing peril with which word would not change the meaning of the following sentence?
   There was a certain amount of peril in our adventure.
   A. fear
   B. danger
   C. ambush
   D. excitement
   E. irresponsibility

6. What is the climax of Ambush?
   A. the daughter’s explanation
   B. the grenade’s consequence
   C. the narrator’s justification
   D. the narrator’s immediate reaction
   E. the narrator’s postwar troubles

7. Why might the selection be described as explorative?
   A. The enemy soldier is on an exploration.
   B. The main character explores the country.
   C. The reader needs to use his or her imagination.
   D. The narrator is trying, and failing, to understand.
   E. The story describes an unfamiliar world, Vietnam.

8. Which of the words below best describes how the narrator feels about the killing?
   A. haunted
   B. objective
   C. justified
   D. offensive
   E. pompous

9. Which statement does this story most strongly support?
   A. Traumatic experiences remain vivid in the person’s mind.
   B. Only young children can be truly honest with others.
   C. History has a way of repeating itself over and over.
   D. It does no good whatsoever to relive the past for others.
   E. Our perception of reality is more important than reality itself.

10. Why is it appropriate that this is a work of realism?
    A. It was written at a time when realism was popular.
    B. It is a style that is the most easily understood by young children.
    C. It is necessary for the audience to realize that this is just a story, not the truth.
    D. It is a way the writer can comprehend what he did and make peace with his actions.
    E. It is important for the reader to imagine the situation in order to understand war and its effects.
Matching

for Ambush

Match the event with the correct order in which it occurred.

A. 1st  F. 6th
B. 2nd  G. 7th
C. 3rd  H. 8th
D. 4th  I. 9th
E. 5th  J. 10th

11. The narrator goes on his final watch.
12. Another young man steps out of the fog.
13. The narrator and his team move into an ambush site outside My Khe.
14. The grenade bounces and rolls across the trail.
15. The narrator slaps at the mosquitoes.
16. The narrator lines three grenades up in front of himself.
17. The young man throws down his gun and runs a few steps.
18. The narrator feels lost.
19. Dawn begins to break through the fog.
20. The narrator kneels for a half hour.

Essay

for Ambush

21. Mood, or atmosphere, is the emotion created in the reader by part or all of a literary work. How would you describe the mood of “Ambush”? What aspects of the story, such as imagery or diction, help create the mood? What might be the writer’s purpose for creating this specific mood? How do you know? In a paragraph, explore your answers to the questions listed above. Use evidence from the story to support your ideas.
Camouflaging the Chimera / Monsoon Season, page 732

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Camouflaging the Chimera / Monsoon Season

1. What is a simile?
   A. a pair of similar images used in a poem
   B. a comparison of two things using the word like or as
   C. a figure of speech in which one thing is said to be another
   D. an overall use of figurative descriptive language to create images
   E. a poetic technique in which a thing is described as if it were human

2. In which of the following sentences is the word refuge used correctly?
   A. Let’s take refuge from the storm.
   B. Its refuge was located in the alley.
   C. Why did your brother refuge you?
   D. The house’s refuge is small but nice.
   E. They will not refuge you if you ask nicely.

3. Consider the following lines from “Camouflaging the Chimera.”
   We weren’t there. The river ran
   through our bones. Small animals took refuge
   against our bodies; we held our breath,

   What does “We weren’t there” in the second line mean?
   A. They had died.
   B. They were not real.
   C. They had gone away.
   D. They had become “the Chimera.”
   E. They had “disappeared” into the landscape.

4. In “Camouflaging the Chimera,” who or what is compared to black silk?
   A. the guns
   B. the river
   C. the enemy
   D. the hillside
   E. the Americans
5. Which of the following is a simile used in “Camouflaging the Chimera”?
   A. “content to be a hummingbird’s target”
   B. “slow-dragging with ghosts”
   C. “till the moon touched metal”
   D. “VC struggled / with the hillside”
   E. “like black silk / wrestling iron through grass”

6. In “Monsoon Season,” who or what slips through bad weather?
   A. the animals
   B. jungle rot
   C. the choppers
   D. dead men
   E. the raindrops

7. Which of the following is not an example of imagery?
   A. “A river shines in the jungle’s / wet leaves . . .”
   B. “. . . whenever wind shakes the / foliage it starts to fall.”
   C. “we sit in our hooches / with too much time,”
   D. “stamping their muddy boots to wake us”
   E. “wind sways with violet myrtle,”

8. Which of the following from “Monsoon Season” is a contrast from the images and tone created in the rest of the poem?
   A. “A river shines in the jungle’s / wet leaves. . . .”
   B. “The monsoon uncovers troubled / seasons. . . .”
   C. “. . . grounded choppers / can’t fly out the wounded.”
   D. “Somewhere nearby a frog / begs a snake.”
   E. “My poncho feels like a body bag.”

9. What about Yusef Komunyakaa’s background is most relevant to both poems?
   A. He is well educated.
   B. He served in Vietnam.
   C. He is African American.
   D. He read the Bible twice.
   E. He wanted to escape the South.

10. These poems would both support which of the following statements?
    A. War heroes can be found within the most everyday people.
    B. During war, a soldier must adjust to more than just the battle.
    C. No one can escape the memories of those who died before them.
    D. The weather affects everyone during a national conflict.
    E. Soldiers are incredibly adept at making camouflage.

Essay

for Camouflaging the Chimera / Monsoon Season

11. Write a literary analysis on either “Camouflaging the Chimera” or “Monsoon Season.” Support your analysis with evidence from the poem and your own logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Game

1. What game does Shotwell refuse to play with the narrator?
   A. jacks
   B. cards
   C. hangman
   D. tic tac toe
   E. hopscotch

2. The fact that the two men have hidden guns implies that
   A. they enjoy firearms.
   B. they do not trust one another.
   C. they do not trust the government.
   D. they both think the other man’s gun is better.
   E. they are afraid their issued guns will backfire.

3. Besides the ball and jacks, to what might the title of this selection also refer?
   A. war games
   B. a game of wits
   C. the waiting game
   D. All of the above
   E. None of the above

4. The author creates the mood of this selection using which of the following?
   A. imagery
   B. repetition
   C. description of the characters’ actions
   D. description of the characters’ thoughts
   E. All of the above

5. Which of the following words best describes the mood, or atmosphere of the selection?
   A. serene
   B. panicked
   C. confusing
   D. methodical
   E. maddening
6. What is significant about the utensil that the speaker uses to write on the walls?
A. It shows that he is an incredibly wealthy man.
B. It is the last pencil they have in the entire room.
C. It was made from the body of their predecessors.
D. It indicates that he had a life and plans outside of the room.
E. It implies that he was considered a brilliant man by his peers on the outside.

7. Which of the following lines from the selection indicates that the narrator is suffering mentally?
A. “...I am watching his hand when it dangles in the vicinity of his right calf. If he decides I am behaving strangely he will shoot me not with the .45 but with the Beretta.”
B. “Or perhaps they are observing our behavior in some way, sensors of some kind, perhaps our behavior determines the number of days.”
C. “My description of the baseball bat ran to 4500 words, all scratched with a diamond on the south wall.”
D. “My responsibility is to watch the console and when certain events take place upon the console, turn my key in the lock.”
E. “It is unfair but there is nothing I can do about it.”

8. Why might the narrator not find it disturbing that Shotwell has been tampering with his attaché case?
A. He no longer keeps his gun in his case.
B. He wishes that Shotwell would shoot him.
C. He knows that Shotwell would never hurt him.
D. He views Shotwell as insignificant and unimportant.
E. He believes it is a perfectly sane response to the situation.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

I am aware that Shotwell regards my writing-behavior as a little strange. Yet it is no stranger than his jacks-behavior, or the day he appeared in black bathing trunks with the .25 caliber Beretta strapped to his right calf and stood over the console, trying to span with his two arms outstretched the distance between the locks. He could not do it, I had already tried, standing over the console with my two arms outstretched, the distance is too great. I was moved to comment but did not comment, comment would have provoked counter-comment, comment would have led God knows where. They had in their infinite patience, in their infinite foresight, in their infinite wisdom already imagined a man standing over the console with his two arms outstretched, trying to span with his two arms outstretched the distance between the locks.

9. As described in this passage, what was Shotwell trying to accomplish at the console?
A. He was trying to kill the narrator.
B. He was trying to entertain himself.
C. He was trying to launch the attack.
D. He was trying to get some exercise.
E. He was trying to contact someone outside.
10. Based on this passage, which of the following statements is true about how the narrator regards his superiors?
A. He views them as good leaders who are superior in intelligence.
B. He views them with suspicion now that he realizes their cruel intentions.
C. He views them with love and would like nothing more than to meet them.
D. He views them as gods who have the ability to end his life with just a thought.
E. He views them as the enemy who is trying to torture him and Shotwell over time.

Matching
for Game

Choose the best definition or description for each of the following.

A. .45  
B. ball and jacks  
C. birds
D. .38  
E. .25 caliber Beretta

11. stored in the narrator’s attaché case
12. strapped to Shotwell’s calf
13. missiles or bombs
14. gun issued to both men by the government
15. stored in Shotwell’s attaché case

Essay
for Game

16. Consider the following lines from the last paragraph of the selection.
Sometimes I cannot sleep. Sometimes Shotwell cannot sleep. Sometimes when Shotwell cradles me in his arms and rocks me to sleep, singing Brahms’ “Guten Abend, gute Nacht,” or I cradle Shotwell in my arms and rock him to sleep, singing, I understand what it is Shotwell wishes me to do. At such moments we are very close. But only if he will give me the jacks. That is fair. There is something he wants me to do with my key, while he does something with his key. But only if he will give me my turn. That is fair. I am not well.

In a paragraph, describe what it is that Shotwell wants from the speaker. What would this entail and why would it help or hinder the two men? What can you infer about the mental state of the speaker based on this passage?
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Letter from Birmingham Jail / Dr. King Arrested at Birmingham

1. Which of the following is not a basic step in any nonviolent campaign?
   A. negotiation
   B. direct action
   C. incarceration
   D. self-purification
   E. collection of facts

2. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   She could understand both sides of the ________ statement.
   A. deplorable
   B. cognizant
   C. provincial
   D. scintillating
   E. paradoxical

3. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Jack deplored his behavior that day, whereas Mariah was ______ of hers.
   A. guilty
   B. proud
   C. regretful
   D. ashamed
   E. cognizant

4. As described in the Informational Text Connection, why did many of the marchers willingly line up to enter police vans?
   A. They were trying to help others that had already been arrested escape.
   B. They knew they could do more damage once they got closer to the police.
   C. They knew they were breaking law and were willing to accept the punishment.
   D. They had already been badly injured by the police and wanted to stop the violence.
   E. They knew Dr. King had already been arrested and they wanted to be closer to him.
5. Which of the following lines contains an allusion?
A. “My Dear Fellow Clergymen”
B. “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”
C. “While confined here in the Birmingham city jail, I came across your recent statement calling my present activities ‘unwise and untimely.’”
D. “. . . just as the Apostle Paul left his village of Tarsus and carried the gospel of Jesus Christ to the far corners of the Greco-Roman world . . .”
E. “I have the honor of serving as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organization operating in every southern state, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.”

6. Which of the following is not a part of Dr. King’s main argument?
A. “Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly.”
B. “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”
C. “Any law that degrades human personality is unjust.”
D. “Hence segregation is not only politically, economically and sociologically unsound, it is morally wrong and sinful.”
E. All of the above are part of King’s main argument.

7. Which of the following is in direct contrast to the “dark clouds of racial prejudice”?
A. “the gospel of freedom”
B. “men of genuine good will”
C. “patient and reasonable terms”
D. “a nonviolent direct-action program”
E. “radiant stars of love and brotherhood”

8. Which of the following facts about Dr. King applies to this selection?
A. He was religious.
B. He lived in the South.
C. He was African American.
D. He admired Thoreau’s *Civil Disobedience*.
E. All of the above apply to the selection.

9. Which of the following statements best summarizes what the allusions Dr. King uses in his letter reveal about him?
A. He was a member of the clergy.
B. He believed in nonviolent protests.
C. He was a very knowledgeable religious man.
D. He had many organizational ties in the South.
E. He had strong beliefs, for which he was willing to suffer.
10. What was Dr. King’s main reason for using allusions in his letter?
   A. to earn his freedom
   B. to support his argument
   C. to evoke emotion in the reader
   D. to show his depth of knowledge
   E. to connect himself to the clergymen

**Matching**

*for Letter from Birmingham Jail*

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. anarchy  
B. cognizant  
C. deplore  
D. gainsay  
E. moratorium  
F. paradoxical  
G. provincial  
H. scintillating

11. authorized suspension of activity
12. aware; knowledgeable
13. regret; consider unworthy
14. sparkling
15. state of lawlessness
16. declare untrue
17. having a limited perspective
18. seemingly contradictory

**Essay**

*for Letter from Birmingham Jail*

19. Explain the four steps in a nonviolent campaign, and explain why each one is important. What were Dr. King’s reasons for believing that a nonviolent campaign was the best way to end segregation and discrimination? Support your response with specific evidence from Dr. King’s letter.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Rockpile / On James Baldwin

1. Who blames John for Roy getting hurt?
   A. Gabriel  
   B. Elizabeth  
   C. Sister McCandless  
   D. All of the above  
   E. A and C only

2. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Characteristics that are latent often ________ later in life.
   A. help  
   B. vanish  
   C. appear  
   D. decrease  
   E. disappear

3. Based on the eulogy “On James Baldwin,” the reader can infer that Toni Morrison viewed Baldwin as a
   A. loving father.  
   B. great mentor.  
   C. godlike figure.  
   D. disappointment.  
   E. worthy adversary.

4. Why does Gabriel say that his wife has big eyes?
   A. She is always staring.  
   B. Roy has almost lost an eye.  
   C. He thinks she is too religious.  
   D. He considers her to be sinful.  
   E. Her eyes are his favorite feature of hers.

5. What is the setting of this story?
   A. the Bronx  
   B. the Grimes family  
   C. temptation and danger  
   D. a Harlem neighborhood  
   E. the importance of religion
6. Which of the following lines from the story is an example of direct characterization?
   A. “‘What you all the time got to be so scared for?’”
   B. “‘Lord, have mercy,’ he said, ‘you think you ever going to learn to do right?’”
   C. “Across the street from their house, in an empty lot between two houses, stood the rockpile.”
   D. “The fan advertised a pomade for the hair and showed a brown woman and her baby, both with glistening hair, smiling happily at each other.”
   E. “And she found in his face not fury alone, which would not have surprised her, but hatred so deep as to become insupportable in its lack of personality.”

7. A symbol is anything that stands for, or represents, both itself and something else. What do Gabriel shoes and lunchbox symbolize in this story?
   A. his strictness and strong temper
   B. the family’s social class and status
   C. his clumsiness and easygoing nature
   D. his steadfastness and hardworking personality
   E. his respected leadership position in the community

8. In an external conflict, the main character struggles against another character, against the forces of nature, against society, or against fate. What is the main external conflict in this story?
   A. Gabriel versus Roy
   B. Elizabeth versus Gabriel
   C. John versus his conscience
   D. Gabriel versus the rockpile
   E. Sister McCandless versus John

9. Which of the following characterizations reveals the most significant information?
   A. “Only John was nameless and a stranger, living unalterable testimony to his mother’s days in sin.”
   B. “He did not dare to go and tell his mother that Roy had left the fire escape because he had practically promised not to.”
   C. “‘You’s the man of the house, you supposed to look after your baby brothers and sisters—you ain’t supposed to let them run off and get half-killed.’”
   D. “The sun fell across them and across the fire escape with a high, benevolent indifference; below them, men and women, and boys and girls, sinners all, loitered; sometimes one of the church-members passed and saw them and waved.”
   E. “Sure footed, dangerous, and reckless, they rushed each other and grappled on the heights, sometimes disappearing down the other side in a confusion of dust and screams and upended, flying feet.”
10. Gabriel would divide the world into two groups:
A. whites and blacks.
B. males and females.
C. the adventurous and the timid.
D. those who are good and those who are sinners.
E. people who live in Harlem and people who live elsewhere.

Matching

for The Rockpile

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. Roy F. Gabriel
B. John G. Richard
C. Paul H. Florence
D. Grimes I. Elizabeth
E. Delilah J. Sister McCandless

11. the aunt
12. the father
13. the mother
14. a religious visitor
15. the baby of the family
16. the child who drowned
17. the last name of the main characters
18. the child who is afraid of the rockpile
19. the second-to-youngest child in the family
20. the child who feels it is “his duty” to play on the rockpile

Essay

for The Rockpile

21. A symbol is anything that stands for, or represents, both itself and something else. Taking into account the family’s values and the way the children are taught to view the rockpile, what might the rockpile symbolize? What member of the family has played on the rockpile in a figurative sense? How does this relate to the events that occur at the end of the story? Explore the answers to these questions, using details from the story to support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Report from Part One / To Black Women / The Explorer

1. In “Report from Part One,” what was the worst thing about the young Gwendolyn Brooks, according to the boys?
   A. She was shy.
   B. She was dark.
   C. She was a nerd.
   D. She was not “fast.”
   E. She did not dance well.

2. In “Black Women,” what remains in their eyes?
   A. “cold silence”
   B. “smiling faces”
   C. “large countries”
   D. “startling confrontations”
   E. “fainting, bandaging, and death”

3. Replacing *wily* with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   Jasmine is a wily person.
   A. witty
   B. sneaky
   C. gloomy
   D. beautiful
   E. straightforward

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Yesterday we _____, but today we will prevail.
   A. lost
   B. came
   C. rested
   D. starved
   E. laughed
5. Which of the following statements about universal themes is correct?
   A. They deal with nature.
   B. They deal with a culture.
   C. They are always stated themes.
   D. They are always implied themes.
   E. They can be either stated or implied.

6. What are the “flowers” in the last line of “To Black Women”?
   A. well-raised children
   B. good, but unpopular, poems
   C. equality for African Americans
   D. gardens surrounded by ugliness
   E. the achievements of black women

7. Parallelism is present in which of the following sentences?
   A. He likes to swim, tennis, and reading.
   B. He likes to swim, to play tennis, and to read.
   C. His favorite pastimes are swimming, tennis, and reading.
   D. He enjoys swimming and tennis, but he prefers to read.
   E. He swims in summer, plays tennis with his brother, and in the evening, he reads.

8. The mood, or atmosphere, of the Explorer can best be described as
   A. anxious.
   B. peaceful.
   C. defeated.
   D. triumphant.
   E. suspenseful.

9. Which statement about the theme of “The Explorer” is true?
   A. The stated theme is modern life is too noisy and stressful.
   B. The universal theme is the man has to make a choice, but he cannot.
   C. The stated theme is “There were no bourns. / There were no quiet rooms.”
   D. The implied theme is that all people have too many things from which to choose.
   E. The implied theme is there is no escape from the stress and uncertainty of life’s choices.
Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

When I was thirteen I met, somehow, *Writer’s Digest*. A milestone. Why, there were *oodles* of other writers! They, too, suffered, and had suffered. They, too, ached for the want of the right word—reckoned with mean nouns, virtueless adjectives. They, too, sent Things out, got Things back.

10. In this passage from “Report from Part One,” what literary technique helps to emphasize the author’s connection with other writers?
   A. theme
   B. alliteration
   C. parallelism
   D. the use of italics
   E. the use of strong verbs

**Essay**

*for Report from Part One / To Black Women / The Explorer*

11. Compare and contrast the themes of “To Black Women” and “The Explorer.” How are they similar and how are they different? What language and imagery does Brooks use to convey each of these themes? Which theme strikes the strongest chord for you personally and why? Support your response with details from the poems.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Woman Warrior

1. What is a simile?
   A. a comparison that uses *like* or *as*
   B. a statement that one thing is another
   C. a subtle, but deliberate, exaggeration
   D. a near rhyme in the same line or sentence
   E. a figure of speech that makes something seem human

2. Why does the narrator like baseball?
   A. She likes to be outside.
   B. It is the most American of sports.
   C. She is better at it than the quiet girl.
   D. It is clear what to do after hitting the ball.
   E. She is allowed to be herself when playing it.

3. Replacing *recluse* with which word would *not* change the meaning of the following sentence?
   That large, fenced property belongs to a recluse.
   A. hermit
   B. lawyer
   C. society
   D. politician
   E. millionaire

4. Which of the following includes a simile?
   A. “… ghosts have no sense of shame or privacy.”
   B. “The day was a great eye…”
   C. “I could snap them like breadsticks.”
   D. “‘I don’t like the weak little toots you make on your flute.’”
   E. “We had been in this lavatory together forever.”

5. In which of the following sentences is the word *faltering* used correctly?
   A. Tomorrow is predicted to be a faltering day.
   B. The faltering cheetah reached its prey quickly.
   C. A surgeon’s hands always need to be faltering.
   D. Mr. Washington is faltering three young children.
   E. After her stroke, Mrs. Lopez walks with a faltering gait.
6. What is the best explanation for why Kingston uses the word *ghosts*?
   A. They are invisible.
   B. They are imaginary.
   C. They are terrifying and dangerous.
   D. They are white and from another world.
   E. They are constantly changing in form and manner.

7. In this selection, being feminine is associated with being
   A. weak.
   B. pretty.
   C. ashamed.
   D. secretive.
   E. uneducated.

8. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the narrator’s main motivation for tormenting the quiet girl?
   A. She truly hates the quiet girl.
   B. She is afraid of the quiet girl.
   C. She values strength and conformity.
   D. She wants to hear what the other girl’s voice sounds like.
   E. She regards the quiet girl as a fake for not talking in school.

9. What does the narrator most want to be?
   A. fair
   B. strong
   C. popular
   D. admired
   E. talkative

Essay

*for The Woman Warrior*

10. Is the narrator truly trying to get the quiet girl to speak for the girl’s own good? Does she actually hate the quiet girl or is there another emotion at work? In a paragraph, evaluate the narrator’s motivations and argue for your own views regarding this interaction. Support your work with evidence from the selection and logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Way to Rainy Mountain

1. Description is a type of writing that
   A. tells a story or describes events.
   B. addresses the audience directly.
   C. has dialogue between characters.
   D. uses the first-person point of view.
   E. portrays a person, object, or scene.

2. Narration is a type of writing that
   A. tells a story or describes events.
   B. portrays a person, object, or scene.
   C. has dialogue between characters.
   D. uses the first-person point of view.
   E. addresses the audience directly.

3. What does the narrator remember his grandmother doing most often?
   A. cooking
   B. cleaning
   C. praying
   D. dancing
   E. singing

4. Which word correctly completes the following sentence?
   I want our shower curtain to be ______.
   A. infirm
   B. profuse
   C. opaque
   D. tenuous
   E. nocturnal
5. Replacing *tenuous* with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?

   Mom regarded my reasons for staying home as tenuous.

   A. bad
   B. strong
   C. upsetting
   D. admirable
   E. believable

6. Which of the following is the best example of Momaday's lyrical prose?

   A. “For my people, the Kiowas, it is an old landmark, and they gave it the name Rainy Mountain.”
   B. “The grass turns brittle and brown, and it cracks beneath your feet.”
   C. “For more than a hundred years they had controlled the open range from the Smoky Hill River to the Red, from the headwaters of the Canadian to the fork of the Arkansas and Cimarron.”
   D. “My grandmother was spared the humiliation of those high gray walls by eight or ten years, but she must have known from birth the affliction of defeat, the dark brooding of old warriors.”
   E. “The seven sisters were borne into the sky, and they became the stars of the Big Dipper.”

7. Which of the following does not include a sensory detail?

   A. “For my people, the Kiowas, it is an old landmark, and they gave it the name Rainy Mountain.”
   B. “The grass turns brittle and brown, and it cracks beneath your feet.”
   C. “There are green belts along the rivers and creeks, linear groves of hickory and pecan, willow and witch hazel.”
   D. “When at last, divided and ill-provisioned, they were driven onto the Staked Plains in the cold rains of autumn, they fell into panic.”
   E. “A warm wind rose up and purled like the longing within me.”

8. The main story in this excerpt is about

   A. Rainy Mountain.
   B. the author’s journey.
   C. the narrator’s grandmother.
   D. the lands of the Kiowa.
   E. the enemies of the Kiowa.

9. Why is the location of the grandmother’s grave appropriate?

   A. It honors her history and the history of the Kiowa.
   B. It honors the grandmother’s stature and strength.
   C. It allows the grandmother to be near her living family.
   D. It honors the grandmother’s skills at adapting to change.
   E. None of the above
Matching

_for The Way to Rainy Mountain_

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. consummate  D. profusion
B. disposition  E. wean
C. enmity  F. writhe

10. twist as if struggling or in pain
11. general nature or character
12. great quantity; abundance
13. free from dependence or custom
14. complete; finish
15. active and usually mutual hatred or ill will

Essay

_for The Way to Rainy Mountain_

16. In a few paragraphs, explore Momaday’s personal reasons for returning to Rainy Mountain. What do they suggest about his relationship with his grandmother? Consider how Momaday illustrates, rather than states, his feelings for her; how does he seem to feel about her and about his heritage? What evidence points to your response?
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Hunger in New York City

1. What is a metaphor?
   A. a poetic description that appeals to one of our senses
   B. a word that, in context, means the opposite of its usual meaning
   C. a figure of speech in which one thing is written about as if it were another
   D. a comparison of two seemingly unlike things that uses the word like or as
   E. a literary technique in which an idea, animal, or thing is described as if it were human

2. With whose soul is the speaker feeding him- or herself?
   A. poetry’s
   B. mother earth’s
   C. his or her own
   D. New York City’s
   E. Native Americans’

3. To the speaker, what is “mother earth”?
   A. a holy being
   B. a soulless thing
   C. an endless hunger
   D. a step-parent
   E. a homeless person

4. In “Hunger in New York City,” what is the tenor of the main metaphor?
   A. hunger
   B. longing
   C. feeding
   D. concrete
   E. mother earth
5. In “Hunger in New York City,” what is the vehicle of the main metaphor?
   A. hunger
   B. longing
   C. feeding
   D. concrete
   E. New York City

6. Consider the following line from the poem.
   “So I sang to myself quietly:”
   Which of the lines below offers a direct contrast to the line above?
   A. “Hunger crawls into you”
   B. “or home of the gentle, slow dances,”
   C. “And the concrete of this city,”
   D. “the shrieks of automation . . . ”
   E. “Bless me.”

7. Is New York City significant to this poem? Why or why not?
   A. No, because it is only in the title.
   B. No, because there is hunger everywhere.
   C. Yes, because many people there are poor and hungry.
   D. Yes, because it is the place most unlike the speaker’s home.
   E. Yes, because it creates a necessary sense of realism within the poem.

8. Of all the statements below, which best supports the overall theme, or central message, of the poem?
   A. Feed the poor and feed yourself.
   B. Help others help themselves.
   C. Remain independent at all costs
   D. Live a good life; be kind in all you do.
   E. Stay connected to mother earth.

9. Which of the following best describes how hunger is portrayed in this poem?
   A. as a natural, physical urge
   B. as a painful, animalistic feeling
   C. as a strong, demanding, humanlike presence
   D. as an dishonest attempt to get what we want
   E. as a burning desire that cannot ever be satisfied

Essay

10. In your essay, examine the poet’s personification of hunger in the poem. Describe hunger based on its personification in the poem, and tell whether you think the author has used the technique effectively. In other words, explain whether you feel the poet’s representation of hunger successfully illustrates the poem’s important themes and ideas.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Writer / Boy at the Window

1. In “The Writer,” what or who had once been trapped in the daughter’s room?
   A. a bat
   B. a starling
   C. a burglar
   D. a ghost
   E. the daughter

2. What element of the “natural world” does Wilbur include in “The Writer”?
   A. a bird
   B. a lake
   C. the speaker
   D. the daughter
   E. the typewriter

3. Consider the last line of “The Writer.”
   “What I wished you before, but harder.”
   This line refers to
   A. a lucky passage.
   B. success as a writer.
   C. surviving childhood.
   D. the freedom of a bird.
   E. the chance to become whatever she wants.

4. What is the extended metaphor in “The Writer”?
   A. the girl acting like a writer
   B. the speaker reflecting on the scene
   C. the animal being trapped in the house
   D. the daughter being on an ocean voyage
   E. the typewriter keys sounding like a chain
5. Personification is present in which of the following lines from “The Writer”?
   A. “My daughter is writing a story.”
   B. “Like a chain hauled over a gunwale.”
   C. “The whole house seems to be thinking.”
   D. “It is always a matter, my darling.”
   E. All of the above

6. In “Boy at the Window,” the snowman’s stare is likened to that of
   A. God.
   B. Adam.
   C. a child.
   D. the boy.
   E. an animal.

7. The boy thinks the snowman is
   A. content.
   B. moaning.
   C. lonely and cold.
   D. pale and scared.
   E. pure but God-forsaken.

8. In “Boy at the Window,” Wilbur personifies
   A. Adam.
   B. a tear.
   C. the boy.
   D. a window.
   E. a snowman.

9. Which statement about these two poems is true?
   A. They have the same speaker.
   B. They use the same extended metaphor.
   C. They both teach the reader a lesson about life.
   D. They have the same mysterious and almost scary mood.
   E. They both connect a child’s experience with the natural world.

10. Which of the following emotions is present in both poems?
    A. fearfulness
    B. annoyance
    C. humiliation
    D. empathy
    E. disbelief

**Essay**

*for The Writer / Boy at the Window*

11. Identify the central message, or theme, contained within each poem. Support your view with evidence from the poems and logical reasoning. Finally, compare and contrast these themes and determine if they share any common undertones.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Handsomest Drowned Man in the World

1. When the drowned man first appears in the water, what do the children imagine him to be?
   A. a siren
   B. a manatee
   C. a small island
   D. an enemy ship
   E. an evil sea creature

2. What covers the drowned man when the people fish him out of the water?
   A. items from the sea
   B. a coating of fine sand
   C. tattered yet princely robes
   D. diamonds and other treasures
   E. the body of the shark that killed him

3. The villagers imagine that when he was alive, the dead man
   A. defeated all their enemies.
   B. was never quite comfortable.
   C. was hated by his own people.
   D. was a proud and noble sailor.
   E. lived like a king in a far-off country.
4. Based on the children’s response to the dead body, choose the statement below that best synthesizes the town’s experiences or views on death.

A. The children try to hide the body from their parents, which implies that the town is very secretive about death and dying.
B. The children poke the body with sticks and do not approach it closely, which implies that the town is superstitious and the children were taught to fear death.
C. The children are unfazed by the body from the sea and are casual in their treatment of it, which implies that the villagers are comfortable and accepting regarding death.
D. The children are not disturbed by the body from the sea and spend time playing with it, which indicates that the town views death as unimportant and has little respect for the dead.
E. None of the above

5. The funeral service that the village provides for the drowned man illustrates their

A. respect and love for the person they imagine him to be.
B. warmth and generosity for all who pass near their village.
C. desire to brag and boast that their village is the most respected.
D. fears and concerns about the dead and what happens after death.
E. tendency to be overzealous and obnoxious regarding most things.

6. Which of the following lines shows that the villagers viewed the dead body as something larger than life, or more than just another dead man?

A. “They did not even have to clean off his face to know that the dead man was a stranger.”
B. “They let him go without an anchor so that he could come back if he wished and whenever he wished.”
C. “At the final moment it pained them to return him to the waters as an orphan and they chose a father and mother from among the best people, . . .”
D. “. . . the men began to feel mistrust in their liver. . . . because no matter how many nails and holy water jars he had on him, the sharks would chew him all the same, . . .”
E. “So when the men returned with the news that the drowned man was not from the neighboring villages either, the women felt an opening of jubilation in the midst of their tears.”
7. Why might the villagers like to think that the dead man felt apologetic about his size?
   A. They enjoy imagining him with no human flaws.
   B. They want him to desire to fit in and be like one of them.
   C. It makes his size and beauty more intense and outlandish.
   D. They think his size is appalling and hope he felt bad about it.
   E. His politeness would make it easier for them to invite him into their homes.

8. Which of the following best explains why the women reacted the way they did when they were told that the dead man did not come from nearby villages?
   A. They were proud to claim him as their own.
   B. They wanted to discover where he came from.
   C. They were hoping that his people would follow him to the village.
   D. They were convinced that he was a God and would destroy them.
   E. They wanted to find his next of kin so he could be buried in the earth.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

They did not even have to clean off his face to know that the dead man was a stranger. . . . They noticed too that he bore his death with pride, for he did not have the lonely look of other drowned men who came out of the sea or that haggard, needy look of men who drowned in rivers. But only when they finished cleaning him off did they become aware of the kind of man he was and it left them breathless. Not only was he the tallest, strongest, most virile, and best built man they had ever seen, but even though they were looking at him there was no room for him in their imagination.

9. Which of the following statements can be assumed, based on the passage above?
   A. The dead man came from a northern country.
   B. The women and children of the town have wild imaginations.
   C. The dead man is similar to the men of the village in many ways.
   D. The people in the town have encountered drowned men before.
   E. The women of the town are accustomed to staying in their homes all day.
10. The last line of this passage implies that the women felt what emotion when they gazed at the dead man?
A. awe
B. pity
C. love
D. anger
E. shame

**Matching**

_for The Handsomest Drowned Man in the World_

*Match the event with the correct order in which it occurred.*

A. 1st      E. 5th
B. 2nd      F. 6th
C. 3rd      G. 7th
D. 4th      H. 8th

11. the men return from the neighboring villages
12. the women chip off the debris left on the dead man
13. the dead man is dropped into the ocean
14. the children bury and unbury the dead body at the shoreline
15. the women show their husbands the dead man’s face
16. the women name the dead man Esteban
17. the dead man is adopted and given a family within the village
18. the village paints its buildings with vibrant, happy colors

**Essay**

_for The Handsomest Drowned Man in the World_

19. Consider the following passage:

They thought that if that magnificent man had lived in the village, his house would have had the widest doors, the highest ceiling, and the strongest floor, his bedstead would have been made from a midship frame held together by iron bolts, and his wife would have been the happiest woman. They thought that he would have had so much authority that he could have drawn fish out of the sea simply by calling their names and that he would have put so much work into his land that springs would have burst forth from among the rocks so that he would have been able to plant flowers on the cliffs.

In a paragraph, describe what the women are doing in this passage. Analyze their intentions or beliefs and explain why they are creating this fictional history. Support your work.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Son

1. The selection describes which type of relationship in great detail?
   A. siblings
   B. father and son
   C. sister and brother
   D. mother and daughter
   E. husband and mother-in-law

2. The speaker’s mother and father had a relationship that could best be described as
   A. odd.
   B. loving.
   C. vengeful.
   D. complex.
   E. supportive.

3. What one complaint does the father have about his son playing soccer?
   A. He feels his son isn’t aggressive enough.
   B. He wishes his son played basketball too.
   C. He doesn’t think his son is very good at soccer.
   D. He wishes his son had interests other than sports.
   E. He wished his son were a goalie instead of a defender.

4. The phrase, “a man’s mind indignantly captive in the frame of a child” means that the son is
   A. sick and is no longer growing like a normal child.
   B. intelligent, but is not taken seriously due to his age.
   C. childish, though he is growing into an accomplished adult.
   D. wise for his age, though it is alright because he looks old as well.
   E. None of the above
5. Consider the following image.

“But when their presence was announced to the audience, they did not stand; the applause groped for them and died.”

Which of the following best describes the meaning of this imagery?
A. The applause was offensive and they intended to make it stop by remaining seated.
B. The audience was offensive to them, so they shied away from the applause and attention.
C. The audience was attempting to get them to stand, so the applause ended when no one complied.
D. The applause would not stop, and it continued until both of them were so embarrassed that they left.
E. None of the above

6. Which of the following lines presents the conflict in the first paragraph?
A. “He is high-strung.”
B. “He wishes for perfection.”
C. “His mother smokes too much.”
D. “I love touching him, but don’t often dare.”
E. “Yet his sleep is so solid he sweats like a stone in the wall of a well.”

7. Which of the following statements is not supported by this selection?
A. Sons are easier to discipline than daughters.
B. Human relationships are often very complicated.
C. Times change and things we once knew may no longer exist.
D. Sons are often more affected by their fathers than their fathers realize.
E. None of the above

8. Why might the speaker call his son “our visitor, our prisoner”?
A. to acknowledge the emotional distance within the family
B. to compare the son to a neighbor or captive, not as a child
C. to illustrate the violent nature of their son and his violent ways
D. to illustrate the fact that the son is adopted and kept as a servant
E. to show that the speaker does not consider his son a part of the family

Essay

for Son

9. What appears to be the theme, or central message, of the selection? In a paragraph, identify what you believe to be the theme. Support your work with evidence from the text and logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Starry Night

1. What is an epigraph?
   A. a type of poem that is unrhymed and has no regular meter
   B. a reference in literature to a well-known person, place, or event
   C. a traditional story of a particular culture that deals with the supernatural
   D. a quotation at the beginning of a literary work that suggests its theme or purpose
   E. a concise poem that deals with a single thought or event, usually in a satirical manner

2. In the poem, the tree is compared to a
   A. starry night.
   B. mythical beast.
   C. drowned woman.
   D. serpent in the Bible.
   E. tree in the Garden of Eden.

3. Consider the following line.
   “Even the moon bulges in its orange irons,”
   Which of the following meanings for the word irons most likely applies to this line?
   A. powers
   B. restraints
   C. metallic elements
   D. devices for smoothing
   E. tools used for branding

4. Based on the poem, one can assume that upon the speaker’s death, he or she desires to become
   A. united with God.
   B. one with the universe.
   C. immortalized in a poem.
   D. remembered in legends.
   E. honored with a ceremony.
5. Consider the following line from the poem.

“The old unseen serpent swallows up the stars.”

The word *old* may refer to
A. a myth.
B. its wisdom.
C. the epigraph.
D. its appearance.
E. just its age.

6. Which of the following includes a mythical element?
A. “Then I go out at night to paint the stars.”
B. “... The night boils with eleven stars.”
C. “Oh starry starry night! ...”
D. “... This is how / I want to die.”
E. “sucked up by that great dragon, ...”

7. What do van Gogh’s painting and this poem have in common?
A. an epigraph
B. a mythical aspect
C. an emphasis on violence
D. a contrast of peace and turbulence
E. a fascination with night and death

8. Which of the following is a likely reason for Sexton to include the van Gogh quotation at the start of the poem?
A. to introduce the idea of religion
B. to directly state the poem’s theme
C. to make the poem seem less American
D. to provide evidence that van Gogh was also a writer
E. to show that van Gogh also suffered from depression

9. Why might it be appropriate that the last lines are the shortest?
A. The subject is death or dying.
B. These lines are less important.
C. The stars are starting to disappear.
D. These lines provide a balance.
E. The form imitates the painting.

**Essay**

*for The Starry Night*

10. In your own words, summarize the view of death within “The Starry Night.”

The poet Dylan Thomas wrote to his dying father, “Do not go gentle into that good night.” In a paragraph, contrast the attitudes about death in the Thomas and Sexton poems. Support your work with examples from the poem and logical reasoning.
Morning Song / Mirror, page 784

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Morning Song / Mirror

1. What is enjambment?
   A. a break within a line of poetry
   B. the pattern of beats or stresses in a poem
   C. poetry in which two or more words within a line rhyme
   D. the act of continuing a statement beyond the end of a line
   E. a near, or slant, rhyme in which the final consonant sounds match

2. In which of the following sentences is the word preconception used correctly?
   A. A first impression is a preconception.
   B. The actor’s preconception was much admired.
   C. Her preconception turned out to be totally wrong.
   D. A short preconception was held before the ceremony.
   E. You have absolutely no preconception of the answer!

3. What are “the clear vowels that rise like balloons” in the last line of “Morning Song”?
   A. the new baby’s cry
   B. the mother’s lullaby
   C. the vowels in this poem
   D. the decorations in the room
   E. the sounds outside the window

4. The first line of “Morning Song”—“Love set you going like a fat gold watch.”—is an example of what?
   A. a speaker
   B. enjambment
   C. iambic pentameter
   D. an end-stopped line
   E. first-person point of view

5. Who is the speaker in “Morning Song”?
   A. a midwife
   B. Sylvia Plath
   C. the mother of a baby
   D. someone who is not the baby’s mother
   E. It varies throughout the poem.
6. Which statement best describes how the speaker in “Morning Song” views the “you” in the poem?
   A. as bald and crying
   B. as a wondrous creation
   C. as a hungry, demanding cat
   D. as a true reflection of herself
   E. as a scared and frightening creature

7. In “Mirror,” why might the speaker accuse the moon and candles of lying?
   A. They desert the woman.
   B. They make the woman cry.
   C. They shed light on preconceptions.
   D. They are associated with blackness.
   E. They provide a false or indistinct image.

8. What do the speakers in “Mirror” have in common?
   A. They are reflective.
   B. They are women.
   C. They are liars.
   D. They are godlike.
   E. They are Sylvia Plath.

9. Who or what is the “old woman” that rises from the lake day after day in “Mirror”?
   A. a terrible fish that plagues the lake
   B. the woman’s fears and nightmares
   C. the aging woman’s reflection
   D. the lake’s own soul
   E. All of the above

10. Based on the evidence in the poem, which of the following best describes how the reflection in the lake makes the woman feel?
    A. It makes her feel loved and adored; she cannot stay away from the lake.
    B. It makes her sad and flustered, yet obsessed with the changes she sees.
    C. It creates a sense of loneliness and self-pity in her, feelings she regrets.
    D. It makes her feel beautiful, yet she knows it’s just a trick of the light.
    E. It makes her confused and causes her to forget why she came there.

Essay

for Morning Song / Mirror

11. Consider the poem “Mirror” when answering the following questions. What might be the deeper significance of the poem? How do you interpret the mirror and the lake? Write a paragraph that compares the mirror and the lake and expresses your interpretation of each. Support your work with evidence from the selection.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Commander Lowell

1. Where did the narrator of this poem spend his childhood summers?
   A. in South Africa
   B. in New York City
   C. on a farm in the South
   D. in an eastern resort town
   E. in a small midwestern town

2. What did the narrator beg for when Commander Lowell left the Navy?
   A. his mother’s wedding ring and veil
   B. his father’s medal of honor and distinction
   C. the chance to go to a summer sports camp
   D. his father’s dress sword with the gold braid
   E. a copy of his favorite story about Napoleon

3. What happened soon after Commander Lowell started his new job?
   A. he was fired
   B. he was killed
   C. he was drafted
   D. he became sick
   E. he was promoted

4. Why did Commander Lowell’s peers accept his attitude toward golf?
   A. they secretly loved his attitude
   B. they were jealous of his wealth
   C. they admired him as their leader
   D. they assumed he was better at sailing
   E. they were not competitive at golf either

5. Why might the narrator have chosen to include the fact that his father
   played golf poorly?
   A. to question the validity of golf as a competitive sport
   B. to show why the narrator found his father so endearing
   C. to explain why his father was so happy to join the Navy
   D. to demonstrate to the reader that his father wasn’t perfect
   E. to show that his father was not well respected by his peers
6. Based on the way she is portrayed in the poem, the speaker’s mother could best be described as
   A. calm and serene.
   B. shrill and moody.
   C. brave and strong.
   D. cynical and bitter.
   E. warm and supportive.

7. What does the phrase that the father sings in the bathtub reveal about how he views himself?
   A. He views himself as a fake or fraud.
   B. He views himself as a lone sailor or pirate.
   C. He views himself as a respected naval officer.
   D. He views himself as a wealthy business owner.
   E. He views himself as loving father and husband.

8. Why does the narrator’s mother grow more and more suspicious of her husband?
   A. She begins to see a pattern of lost jobs and wealth.
   B. She has learned some things by reading Menninger.
   C. Her husband starts to spend less and less time at home.
   D. Her husband does not trust her with any of their money or property.
   E. She can hear her husband singing “Anchors aweigh” in the bathroom.

**Essay**

_for Commander Lowell_

9. *Characterization* is the act of creating or describing a character. In a paragraph, write a character analysis of Commander Lowell. Include specific examples from the poem that illustrate how Robert Lowell created the character of Commander Lowell.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Though We May Feel Alone / Dream / My Mother’s Blue Bowl

1. According to “Though We May Feel Alone,” where do our ancestors sit?
A. on thrones
B. in our minds
C. in our hearts
D. in birds’ nests
E. on white horses

2. In “Dream,” how does the dream mother differ from the real mother?
A. She sings.
B. She is loved.
C. She gardens.
D. She loves her children.
E. She provides nourishment.

3. In which of the following sentences is the word subversive used correctly?
A. They traveled the ocean in a subversive.
B. Her strong morals make her seem subversive.
C. The teacher was sick so they called in a subversive.
D. She woke from her nap feeling calm and subversive.
E. His parents did not approve of his subversive friends.

4. Replacing serene with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   The baby was often in a serene mood in the morning.
A. strange
B. restless
C. satisfied
D. peaceful
E. delightful
5. What is most important to the ancestors in “Though We May Feel Alone”?
   A. that their descendants learn from their mistakes and keep going
   B. that their descendants understand the weight and fragility of life
   C. that their descendants do not make the same mistakes they did
   D. that their descendants know the value of hard work and sacrifice
   E. that their descendants show gratitude to them for their hard work

6. Why might Walker have chose to use the word altar in the following lines from “Dream”?
   “On my altar / For years / Two women’s / Framed / Faces”
   A. She is being ironic.
   B. Altar is another word for desk or table.
   C. She is referring to her childhood church.
   D. She wants to demonstrate her commitment to religion.
   E. She wants to show how deeply she admires these women.

7. Which of the following common characteristics of free verse does “Though We May Feel Alone” not have?
   A. lack of meter
   B. sentence fragments
   C. irregular line breaks
   D. lack of regular rhyme
   E. All of the above are characteristics of the poem.

8. Based on the information in “My Mother’s Blue Bowl,” which of the following is not one of the lessons Walker learned from her mother?
   A. Hold on tight to what you have.
   B. Everything can be recycled and made beautiful.
   C. Possessions are not as important as we may think.
   D. Pleasure and comfort can be found in the simple aspects of life.
   E. You don’t need a lot of money to create a warm and loving home.

9. Walker’s diction in these selections can best be described as
   A. free.
   B. spiritual.
   C. complex.
   D. self-conscious.
   E. conversational.

10. In “Dream,” the speaker envisions her mother in “One of the / Shacks / Her art / Made / Radiant.” Based on what you learned about Alice Walker’s mother in “My Mother’s Blue Bowl,” this “art” most likely refers to her
    A. vivid murals.
    B. inspired cooking.
    C. interior design skills.
    D. love for her children.
    E. creativity with flowers.
Matching

for My Mother’s Blue Bowl

Choose the best definition for each of the following words.

A. cauldron  E. musing
B. divestiture  F. rapaciously
C. itinerant  G. riotous
D. marvel  H. solace

11. act of freeing oneself from something
12. comfort; consolation
13. become filled with wonder or curiosity
14. abundant; enthusiastic
15. large pot or kettle
16. reflection or meditation
17. with excessive hunger or desire
18. traveling from place to place

Essay

for Though We May Feel Alone / Dream / My Mother’s Blue Bowl

19. A symbol is anything that stands for, or represents, both itself and something else. What does the blue bowl symbolize for Walker? How can you tell? Explain, using examples from “My Mother’s Blue Bowl” to support your response.
The Names of Women, page 815

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Names of Women

_____  1. According to this essay, what is the only thing left of the Anishinabe culture?
   A. names  
   B. recipes  
   C. pictures  
   D. memories  
   E. descendants

_____  2. What happened when females started to be named for saints?
   A. Identities were lost.  
   B. There was confusion.  
   C. Names were misspelled.  
   D. The people became more religious.  
   E. Girls became proud of their names.

_____  3. Replacing *decimated* with which words would *not* change the meaning of the following sentence?
   Over the weekend, our supplies were *decimated*.
   A. barely enjoyed  
   B. increased slightly  
   C. thoroughly hidden  
   D. much appreciated  
   E. greatly diminished

_____  4. In which of the following sentences is the word *presumptuous* used correctly?
   A. Our meal at the Ibrahims was very presumptuous.
   B. The panda was the most presumptuous animal at the zoo.
   C. The book contained many vivid and presumptuous images of Nigeria.
   D. The Jacksons thought it was presumptuous of the Moores to come over.
   E. The presumptuous trail that led to the lake required hikers to be in good shape.
5. Consider the following sentence:

“I started with the same idea—this urge to get home, even if I must walk straight across the world. Only, for me, the urge to walk is the urge to write.”

Which of the following best explains what Erdrich means by this?
A. She and her great-grandmother are exactly alike.
B. She has a great distance to travel to return home.
C. All writing must start with one single, overwhelming idea.
D. Writing is the best way she has found to connect with her heritage.
E. She feels the need to write about her home in the Rocky Mountains.

6. What is the main purpose of this essay?
A. to inform
B. to portray
C. to persuade
D. to tell a story
E. to express ideas

7. Which of the following is an example of a catalog?
A. “There once were women named Standing Strong, Fish Bones, Different Thunder.”
B. “It was Madame Cadotte who acted as a liaison between her Ojibway relatives and her husband so that, even when French influence waned in the region, Jean-Baptiste Cadotte stayed on . . .”
C. “Ikwe is the word for woman in the language of the Anishinabe, my mother’s people, whose descendants, mixed with and married to French trappers and farmers, are the Michifs of the Turtle Mountain Reservation in North Dakota.”
D. All of the above
E. None of the above

8. Why might Virginia Grandbois have wanted “to look more French”?
A. to appear older
B. to be more beautiful
C. to show her true heritage
D. to fit in better with whites
E. to seem more sophisticated

9. Where is the Sugarbeet Capital?
A. New England
B. the Rocky Mountains
C. Little Falls, Minnesota
D. Wahpeton, North Dakota
E. Grand Forks, North Dakota

10. What might be Erdrich’s purpose in cataloging the names of her female Anishinabe ancestors?
A. to feel connected to their world
B. to trace her heritage
C. to make sure to remember them
D. to learn about her past
E. All of the above
Matching

*for The Names of Women*

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. consumptive  
B. liaison  
C. novel  
D. slough  
E. undeviating

11. new; unheard of  
12. deep, muddy place  
13. having tuberculosis  
14. persistent  
15. mediator

Essay

*for The Names of Women*

16. In a brief essay, describe the ways Erdrich maintains a connection to her Native American heritage. What does she believe is her role in keeping the memory of her ancestors alive? How does this relate to the purpose or purposes of her essay? Support your response with information from the text.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Daughter of Invention

1. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   Keiko’s reply was _____, whereas Dylan’s left no doubt as to his opinion.
   A. florid
   B. poignant
   C. communal
   D. prodigious
   E. noncommittal

2. The story’s title, “Daughter of Invention,” comes from
   A. “the wonders of this new country.”
   B. “her secret poems in her new language.”
   C. “her mother’s misnomers and mis-sayings.”
   D. “deeper murmurs of explanation and self-defense.”
   E. “stale compliments and the polite commonplaces.”

3. What is “the same dirty habit” that Mr. and Mrs. Garcia share?
   A. leaving dishes in the sink
   B. telling jokes in poor taste
   C. believing foreign tabloids
   D. reading the newspaper in bed
   E. buying *The New York Times*

4. What is the main reason the father objects to Yoyo’s speech?
   A. He wants to protect her.
   B. He dislikes American poetry.
   C. He wants her to speak in Spanish.
   D. He feels it is disrespectful to her heritage.
   E. He does not want her to become a writer.

5. A cliché is
   A. a stale saying.
   B. scrambled English.
   C. a famous quotation.
   D. an original expression.
   E. an internal conversation.
6. The phrase “looking out eerily at the darkened room like a disembodied bodyguard” is an example of a(n)
   A. cliché.
   B. simile.
   C. misnomer.
   D. internal conflict.
   E. external conflict.

7. Consider the following sentence:
   “The problem boiled down to the fact that they wanted to become Americans and their father—and their mother, too, at first—would have none of it.”
   This sentence describes a(n)
   A. cliché.
   B. internal conflict.
   C. external conflict.
   D. All of the above
   E. B and C only

8. What is the main cause of the conflict between Yoyo and her father?
   A. their different ages
   B. their different genders
   C. their similar personalities
   D. their different experiences
   E. their opposite personalities

9. What did Yoyo mainly want to gain by giving her speech?
   A. her father’s respect
   B. a reputation as a rebel
   C. her teachers’ approval
   D. her classmates’ approval
   E. a reputation as a good writer

Read the following passage. Then answer the question on the next page.

None of her daughters was very encouraging. They resented her spending time on those dumb inventions. Here they were trying to fit in America among Americans, they needed help figuring out who they were, why the Irish kids whose grandparents had been micks were calling them spics. Why had they come to this country in the first place? Important, crucial, final things, and here was their own mother who didn’t have a second to help them puzzle any of this out, inventing gadgets to make life easier for the American Moms.
10. The portion of this passage that says, “Here they were trying to fit in America among Americans, they needed help figuring out who they were,” describes an
A. external conflict: the girls are not supportive of their mother.
B. external conflict: the girls are openly angry with their mother.
C. internal conflict: the girls are secretly angry with their mother.
D. internal conflict: the girls are struggling with their personal identities.
E. None of the above

Matching

for Daughter of Invention

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. Yoyo  F. Cuquita
B. Laura  G. Whitman
C. Jacob  H. Trujillo
D. Carlos  I. Lincoln
E. Bellevue  J. Chapita

11. a dictator
12. an inventor
13. Mr. Garcia
14. the “big mouth”
15. a biblical figure
16. an American poet
17. a hated nickname
18. a psychiatric hospital
19. a communal pet name
20. wrote “The Gettysburg Address”

Essay

for Daughter of Invention

21. In a brief essay, analyze the title of this story. Where does it come from? Beyond its literal meaning, what is its significance? To what does it refer? Why is it an appropriate title for this story? Support your response with details from the story.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for What Is Supposed to Happen

1. What did the parents do when the child was small?
   A. watched him or her sleep
   B. rocked him or her to sleep
   C. bought him or her a lunchbox
   D. pushed him or her in a stroller
   E. played with him or her in a field of roses

2. What does the child do when others call out his or her name?
   A. hide
   B. smile
   C. wave
   D. run to them
   E. call their name

3. In this poem, lunch boxes are likened to
   A. love.
   B. trees.
   C. roses.
   D. desks.
   E. children.

4. What does the speaker now understand?
   A. what it is like to be a parent
   B. what it feels like to lose a child
   C. all that has happened in the past
   D. what the real, outside world is like
   E. why her mother looked the way she did

5. Which of the following lines contains a metaphor?
   A. “This loss I feel”
   B. “Now I understand history.”
   C. “Now you are sharpening pencils,”
   D. “as your field of roses / grows and grows”
   E. “When you were small / we watched you sleeping,”
6. What aspect of Nye’s personality is most reflected in this poem?
   A. her love of reading
   B. her cultural background
   C. her belief in artistic diversity
   D. her passion for multicultural tolerance
   E. her diligent recording of her experiences

7. How can the speaker in this poem be most specifically and accurately identified?
   A. as a mother of a young child
   B. as the sad mother of a small boy
   C. as the parent of a school-age child
   D. as Naomi Shihab Nye around 1994
   E. as the heartbroken parent of a student

8. What does the speaker seem to miss most about the child’s infancy?
   A. the baby’s unique spirit
   B. the softness of the baby
   C. the smallness of the baby
   D. the baby’s dependence on the speaker
   E. the way the baby looked while sleeping

9. Which of the following emotions does the speaker not feel in this poem?
   A. awe
   B. love
   C. fear
   D. sadness
   E. empathy

10. The poem’s title, “What Is Supposed to Happen,” refers to
    A. children growing up.
    B. children having an easy life.
    C. children loving their parents.
    D. children needing their parents.
    E. children being loved by their parents.

Essay for What Is Supposed to Happen

11. Describe who the speaker is and what he or she is experiencing in this poem. What has this experience taught him or her? How will it likely change him or her in the future? Explain, using details from the poem to support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Latin Deli: An Ars Poetica

1. An implied theme is a central message or perception about life that
   A. is directly stated.
   B. causes controversy.
   C. reveals the writer’s tone.
   D. must be inferred by the reader.
   E. can be understood in most cultures.

2. What does the subtitle of the poem, “An Ars Poetica,” mean?
   A. a short poem
   B. a poetic lament
   C. the art of poetry
   D. one side of poetry
   E. a poet’s viewpoint

3. Which of the following is not a possible tone?
   A. ironic
   B. sincere
   C. playful
   D. familiar
   E. All of the above are possible tones.

4. How is the cashier portrayed?
   A. as an artist
   B. as a lost lover
   C. as an exiled person
   D. like a goddess or magician
   E. like the “Mother and Child”

5. Which of the following accurately categorizes and states a theme of this poem?
   A. A universal theme of the poem is the importance of familiarity.
   B. A stated theme of the poem is the homesickness immigrants feel.
   C. A stated theme of the poem is that the supply should meet the demand.
   D. An implied theme of the poem is that the ports that offer the requested goods are closed.
   E. An implied theme of the poem is that the saleswoman in the Latin Deli gives her customers what they want.
6. The first word of the poem, *presiding*, suggests that
A. the cashier is very tall.
B. the counter is old fashioned.
C. the woman in the deli is religious.
D. the cashier is an important person.
E. the formica counter is actually a judge’s bench.

7. Overall, the tone of this poem could best be described as
A. sincere, yet playful.
B. familiar and critical.
C. somber and nostalgic.
D. miserable and homesick.
E. sarcastic and judgmental.

8. What element contributes most to the tone of this poem?
A. the theme
B. the diction
C. the rhythm
D. the sensory images
E. the sentence structures

9. Which of the following does not describe an implied theme of this poem?
A. Starting a life in a new country can be exhilarating.
B. Food is often directly connected to happy memories.
C. When people miss a place, they tend to create idealized memories of it.
D. Immigrants may feel conflicted about their decision to leave their homeland.
E. All of the above are implied theme of this poem.

10. The customers in this poem are portrayed as
A. deeply religious.
B. busy and friendly.
C. lost and nostalgic.
D. unwilling to spend much money.
E. appreciative of the United States.

**Essay**

*for The Latin Deli: An Ars Poetica*

11. How do the patrons of the deli seem to view the saleswoman? How do you know? Why do you think they see her this way? What purposes do she and the deli serve for these people, beyond just selling them food? Explain, using specific details from the poem to support your response.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Wingfoot Lake

1. What does the woman in the poem remember about her 36th birthday?
   A. It was the day her husband passed away.
   B. It was the day she first visited Wingfoot Lake.
   C. It was the day the Civil Rights march occurred.
   D. It was the day her daughters dragged her to a picnic.
   E. It was the day her husband showed her her first swimming pool.

2. What is Goodyear’s company symbol?
   A. racing horses
   B. a winged foot
   C. a crow’s wing
   D. a speeding car
   E. a large black tire

3. What is particularly significant about Independence Day, 1964, for the woman described in the poem?
   A. It is the day of the Civil Rights march.
   B. It is the day she goes to a picnic for the first time.
   C. It is the first Fourth of July since her husband’s death.
   D. It is the day she sees a swimming pool for the first time.
   E. It is the first time she has been to a racially-integrated event.

4. Wingfoot Lake is probably where
   A. the Mississippi flows.
   B. the scene on TV took place.
   C. the woman in the poem lives.
   E. the woman in the poem wants to go.

5. Which of the following lines contains an allusion?
   A. “Mother, we’re Afro-Americans now!”
   B. “(There was / the Nile but the Nile belonged / to God.)”
   C. “and ten years before that, the girls / like young horses eyeing the track”
   D. “On her 36th birthday, Thomas had shown her / her first swimming pool.”
   E. “Now this act of mercy: four daughters dragging her to their husbands’ company picnic.”
6. Which of the following contains an example of direct characterization?
   A. “What did she know about Africa?”
   B. “Where she came from / was the past,”
   C. “Or Thomas’ Great Mississippi / with its sullen silks?”
   D. “She had rolled up her window / and told him to drive on, fast.”
   E. “as a crows wing moved slowly through / the white streets of government.”

7. Which of the following best summarizes how the woman in the poem is characterized?
   A. as old and stubborn
   B. as sad and depressed
   C. as timid and resistant to change
   D. as loving but critical of her children
   E. as proud of her heritage and country

8. Comparing them to “young horses eyeing the track” characterizes the daughters as
   A. fast.
   B. wily.
   C. eager.
   D. natural.
   E. animalistic.

9. How was the civil rights march like “brave swimming”?
   A. It lasted a long time.
   B. It was a natural occurrence.
   C. It was hard exercise, requiring fitness.
   D. It brought about an important change.
   E. It faced danger in an inhospitable environment.

10. To what other image in this poem is the Goodyear symbol most closely tied?
    A. “a crow’s wing”
    B. “his favorite color”
    C. “squeeze bottles of Heinz”
    D. “the swimmers’ white arms”
    E. “young horses eyeing the track”

**Essay**

*for Wingfoot Lake*

11. There are several images that are repeated throughout this poem. What are these images, and where do they appear? What do they describe, and how do they help to tie the things they describe together? Why might the poet have chosen to do this? Why might she have chosen these particular images? Support your response with details from the poem.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Mother Tongue

1. Voice is
   A. a directly stated opinion.
   B. the person behind the narrator.
   C. a quotation by another person.
   D. the way a writer uses language.
   E. a conversation between characters.

2. In addition to reflecting the writer’s attitude toward the topic, form, and audience, voice also reflects his or her
   A. thesis.
   B. theme.
   C. purpose.
   D. personality.
   E. observations.

3. In which of the following sentences is the word impeccable used correctly?
   A. His manners were impeccable.
   B. The impeccable test was the hardest.
   C. Brooke’s jeans were impeccable and torn.
   D. Mr. Ortiz is impeccable in his attitude towards drugs.
   E. Nothing could make me more impeccable about that.

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   When it was ________, the attack dog looked benign.
   A. alert
   B. asleep
   C. enraged
   D. growling
   E. None of the above
5. Based on this essay, in what way can “broken” English be considered limited?
A. It may narrow the speaker’s options in life.
B. It tends to influence people’s perception of the speaker.
C. It has fewer words, so ideas cannot be expressed as well.
D. All of the above
E. A and B

6. The title of the essay is
A. also its thesis.
B. the main voice.
C. a play on words.
D. deeply sarcastic.
E. an eloquent nuance.

7. What is Tan’s thesis in this essay?
A. “Broken” English is the best form of English.
B. The nuances of various Englishes are important.
C. Language is the writer’s tool, and it is very powerful.
D. It is important to strive to disprove assumptions made about you.
E. Different versions of English help to shape our perceptions of the world.

8. What about Tan is least important to this essay?
A. She is rebellious in nature.
B. Her parents were Chinese immigrants.
C. Her parents had high expectations of her.
D. She has always enjoyed reading and writing.
E. She was encouraged to learn English to fit in.

9. Which of the following uses a different voice than the rest of the essay?
A. “That was my mental quandary in its nascent state.”
B. “Her language, as I hear it, is vivid, direct, full of observation and imagery.”
C. “Like others, I have described it to people as ‘broken’ or ‘fractured’ English. But I wince when I say that.”
D. “And at first I wrote using what I thought to be wittily crafted sentences, sentences that would finally prove I had mastery over the English language.”
E. “She reads the Forbes report, listens to Wall Street Week, converses daily with her stockbroker, reads all of Shirley MacLaine’s books with ease—all kinds of things I can’t begin to understand.”
10. Consider the following sentence:

“And sure enough, the following week there we were in front of this astonished stockbroker, and I was sitting there red-faced and quiet, and my mother, the real Mrs. Tan, was shouting at his boss in her impeccable broken English.”

How can “broken” English be impeccable?
A. It cannot be impeccable.
B. It can be easily understood.
C. It can be perfect for what it is.
D. It is so bad as to be actually good.
E. It sounds right in the speaker’s mind.

Matching

for Mother Tongue

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. associative  D. evoke
B. belie         E. quandary
C. empirical

_____ 11. uncertainty
_____ 12. give a false impression of
_____ 13. indicating a link between thoughts
_____ 14. based on experience and observation
_____ 15. bring to mind

Essay

for Mother Tongue

16. Describe Tan’s struggle with the English language over the years. What were the struggles she encountered regarding it, and what were her triumphs? How did all of these events help to mold her into the writer she is today? Which of these struggles or triumphs do you think affected her the most? Support your response with evidence from the essay.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Straw Into Gold: The Metamorphosis of the Everyday

1. Which of the following statements is not true of an essay?
   A. It is short.
   B. It is fiction.
   C. It has a thesis.
   D. It can have different purposes.
   E. It presents a single main idea about a topic.

2. What is a metamorphosis?
   A. a butterfly
   B. a fairy tale
   C. an everyday experience
   D. a comparison of two things
   E. a change in form or appearance

3. In which sentence is the word nomadic used correctly?
   A. Our poodle is nomadic, liking long walks and short naps.
   B. Are we allowed to participate, or is that considered to be nomadic?
   C. After college, Gabrielle led a nomadic life, not settling down until her 30s.
   D. Nomadic Ali has the ability to sense someone else’s feelings and thoughts.
   E. Grandpa Levine has lots of keepsakes because he is nomadic about the past.

4. Replacing taboo with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   At our camp, cell phones and video games are taboo.
   A. allowed
   B. subsisted
   C. forbidden
   D. monitored
   E. discouraged
5. Consider the following:

“We had birthday and graduation parties and things like that, but there was another hunger that had to be fed. There was a hunger I didn’t even have a name for.”

Which of the following best defines what Cisneros means by hunger in the above excerpt?
A. a weakened condition  
B. a strong desire to write  
C. an uneasy sensation related to fear  
D. a need for some kind of physical nourishment  
E. an urgent craving for something that is missing

6. Why does Cisneros compare the time she was asked to make tortillas with events in the story of Rumpelstiltskin?
A. She did an imperfect job.  
B. Her task seemed impossible.  
C. She was in a foreign country.  
D. She was ashamed of the result.  
E. An assumption was being made.

7. What type of essay is this, and why?
A. argumentative, because it tries to convince the reader  
B. informative, because it presents a lot of information  
C. personal, because it tells about the author’s own experiences  
D. informative, because it informs the reader of the author’s metamorphosis  
E. personal, because it wants the audience to take a personal interest in the subject

8. Considering the recurring metaphor of this story, which of the following is not a way that Cisneros was able to “turn straw into gold”?
A. She created her first book based on events from her difficult childhood.  
B. She drew inspiration for characters in her stories from her travels in Europe.  
C. She overcame poverty and obtained both a bachelors and a masters degree.  
D. She obtained a grant based on her writing and was able to travel across Europe.  
E. All of the above are ways she “turned straw into gold.”

9. Which italicized word is not an example of Cisneros’s unusual, creative word choice in “Straw Into Gold”?
A. “It would be her tough, streetwise voice that would haunt all my stories and poems.”  
B. “I have nothing but an avalanche of C’s and D’s, but I don’t remember being that stupid.”  
C. “It’s true I had witnessed my mother rolling the little armies of dough into perfect circles . . .”  
D. “Just as I am amazed I could finish my MFA exam (lopsided and crooked, but finished all the same).”
E. “I had been living abroad almost a year then on an NEA grant, subsisting mainly on French bread and lentils . . .”

10. What is probably the main reason Cisneros provides so many details and includes some foreign terms in her essay?
   A. to stress her knowledge and accomplishments
   B. to compare how different cultures regard their heritage
   C. to tell how Chicanas have had the most trouble succeeding
   D. to help the reader better understand what her life has been like
   E. to emphasize how unlike “Rumpelstiltskin” most aspects of her life have been

Matching

for Straw Into Gold: The Metamorphosis of the Everyday

Choose the best description for each of the following.

   A. Sandra          D. Henry
   B. Papa            E. Louie
   C. Mama           F. Ilona

11. nicknames Kiki
12. traveled as a vagabond
13. someone featured in a poem by Cisneros
14. was shy as a child
15. excelled at gardening
16. one of Cisneros’s brothers’ friends

Essay

for Straw Into Gold: The Metamorphosis of the Everyday

17. In a brief essay, explore the metaphor of turning straw into gold. What is the tenor of this metaphor and what is the vehicle? What does the metaphor represent, and why is it an appropriate comparison? Support your response with details from the essay.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Thinking Back

1. The speaker compares his or her hands to
   A. ants.
   B. bees.
   C. spiders.
   D. june bugs.
   E. dragonflies.

2. Which family member is mentioned in the poem?
   A. uncle
   B. sister
   C. mother
   D. brother
   E. None of the above

3. What would the speaker prefer to do presently?
   A. wear a mask
   B. stare into a mirror
   C. sort through baubles
   D. plan his or her future
   E. fly a kite with a friend

4. Which of the following lines hints at the speaker’s current physical state or age?
   A. “The kite of my first love soars upward.”
   B. “and my heart leapt / in hot / and cold waves.”
   C. “I was afraid for the first time / I felt threatened”
   D. “With these same tremorous hands / that can scarcely hold a glass”
   E. All of the above

5. Based on the poem, one might describe the aunts as
   A. disparaging.
   B. protective.
   C. indifferent.
   D. malicious.
   E. supportive.
6. Which of the following would best represent the speaker’s inner strength, as described in the poem?
   A. a boulder
   B. a doormat
   C. a lost child
   D. a bright hat
   E. a spider’s web

7. Which of the following statements is not supported by the poem?
   A. It can be difficult to come to terms with aging.
   B. Family members may not always be supportive.
   C. Your emotions may be difficult to control when you are young.
   D. Sometimes you will need to protect your own goals and dreams.
   E. All of the above are supported by the poem.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

I was afraid
for the first time
I felt threatened
and began to build
rainbow parasols
to protect myself
from the stinging hail.

8. What might the “rainbow parasols” described in this passage represent?
   A. a new home
   B. a mental defense
   C. lies about others
   D. a colorful umbrella
   E. self-doubt or denial

9. In this passage, what is the speaker referring to when he or she says “stinging hail”?
   A. rough weather
   B. physical assault
   C. refreshing thoughts
   D. discouraging events
   E. surrounding negativity

Essay

for Thinking Back

10. In a paragraph, evaluate the poet’s decision to compare the speaker’s hands to a type of creature. Identify this creature and write an analysis on this comparison and explain why you consider it an appropriate or inappropriate metaphor. Support your work with logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for A Story

1. Why does the father initially become frustrated?
   A. He has lost his job and home.
   B. His son won’t tell him about his day.
   C. Neither his son nor his wife respects him.
   D. He cannot recall any new stories for his son.
   E. He is unable to keep his son from growing up.

2. What fills the room?
   A. bills
   B. books
   C. posters
   D. artwork
   E. suitcases

3. What does the father imagine?
   A. the time when the boy will leave home
   B. the time when the boy will refuse his help
   C. the time when the boy will tell him stories
   D. the time when the boy will enjoy his stories
   E. the time when the boy will have children of his own

4. What does the father expect his son to do?
   A. start to cry
   B. go to sleep
   C. give up on him
   D. tell him a story
   E. choose a story

5. According to the father, relationships are governed by
   A. fear.
   B. logic.
   C. nature.
   D. instinct.
   E. emotions.
6. The line “Am I a god that I should never disappoint?” expresses the father’s desire
   A. to be protect his son throughout his life.
   B. to better understand his role as a parent.
   C. for the son to realize his father is only human.
   D. to know exactly what it is his son wants from him.
   E. for forgiveness in missing out on his son’s childhood.

7. A symbol is anything that stands for, or represents, both itself and something else. What does telling stories to his son symbolize for the father?
   A. his admiration of his son
   B. his son’s admiration for him
   C. his regret at his own failures in life
   D. his desire for his son to grow up strong
   E. his anxiety at how different he and his son are

8. Which of the following best explains why the poet italicized some of the text in this poem?
   A. to create a visually balanced poem
   B. to emphasize the son’s voice over the rest of the poem
   C. to set off the voice of the father from the rest of the poem
   D. to repeat the father’s fears in a form that makes them more memorable
   E. None of the above

Essay

for A Story

9. What is the central event in this story? What event does the father’s imagination leap to? How are the two events connected? How might they share a theme? In a paragraph, discuss the current event in this poem, and the one in the father’s imagination. Explain how they connect and why this poem juxtaposes them. What effect does that juxtaposition achieve?
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for What For

1. What game does the speaker desire to play with his father?
   A. catch
   B. soccer
   C. baseball
   D. checkers
   E. hana cards

2. What does the boy wish would be returned to his father?
   A. his love
   B. his pride
   C. his friends
   D. his money
   E. his hearing

3. Who told the speaker stories about the war?
   A. his father
   B. his mother
   C. his brother
   D. his grandfather
   E. his grandmother

4. Based on the descriptions within the poem, what does the speaker’s father most likely do for a living?
   A. He is a train operator.
   B. He is a school teacher.
   C. He is a used-car salesman.
   D. He is a computer salesman.
   E. He is a construction worker.
5. The description of the speaker’s father notes that he has hands “like gravel roads.” From this description one can safely assume that the father
   A. wants to be a doctor.
   B. works with his hands.
   C. is a dedicated worker.
   D. is respected by his peers.
   E. has been recently demoted.

6. The line “I lived a child’s world, waited / for my father to drag himself home” indicates that the speaker was
   A. an annoyance to the rest of the family.
   B. left to fend for himself most of the time.
   C. unable to function without his father’s help.
   D. too young to understand the family’s situation.
   E. living in a dream world and not mentally present.

7. Based on the multiple descriptions of the father, the reader can deduce that the speaker regards him with
   A. pity.
   B. apathy.
   C. loathing.
   D. irritation.
   E. admiration.

8. Of all the lessons described in this poem that the speaker learns while he is growing up, which do you think he will remember most?
   A. how to use magic spells
   B. how to stir curry into a thick stew
   C. lessons from the war stories he heard
   D. that priests are able to conjure money from the poor
   E. that parents are not immune to pain or disappointment

Essay

9. The poem contains many images and themes, including magic, faith, history, tradition, and beauty. In a paragraph, identify what you believe is the main theme of the poem and explain whether it supports the other ideas or themes in the poem. Do these images and ideas help or hinder the main theme you have identified? Support your work with examples from the selection and logical reasoning.
Defining the Grateful Gesture, page E393

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Defining the Grateful Gesture

1. When the speaker’s mother was a child, why would she eat her meals, even though they were not impressive?
   A. to brag to her friends
   B. to build up her strength
   C. to become more beautiful
   D. to prove she wasn’t afraid
   E. None of the above

2. What did the speaker’s mother do to help her family when she was young?
   A. She helped make candy.
   B. She married a wealthy man.
   C. She got a job at the local bakery.
   D. She refused to ask others for help.
   E. She never asked for second helpings.

3. To what does the speaker’s mother compare her childhood neighbors?
   A. wild animals
   B. hollow bones
   C. ripe mangoes
   D. plantain skins
   E. happy cherubs

4. The mother’s childhood could best be described as
   A. difficult.
   B. peaceful.
   C. delightful.
   D. perplexing.
   E. prosperous.
5. What values did the speaker’s mother intend to instill in her children by describing her own childhood?
   A. confidence and ambition
   B. resourcefulness and optimism
   C. gratitude and a respect for hard work
   D. a commitment to religion and a sense of adventure
   E. a sense of entitlement and a respect for nice things

6. The mother would agree with which of the following statements?
   A. Being thankful is the key to being satisfied with life.
   B. You must forget your past in order to rise above it.
   C. It’s best not to work hard for people who are undeserving.
   D. Good parents do not rely on their children to help around the house.
   E. Smart women can provide for their families no matter what happens.

7. The speaker’s descriptions of his or her own family meals are most likely meant to show that
   A. the speaker’s family did not live extravagantly either.
   B. the speaker did not respect his or her mother and father.
   C. things often change radically from one generation to the next.
   D. the speaker’s mother made sure they did not want for anything.
   E. None of the above

8. Which of the following best describes the speaker’s mother?
   A. a hard-working woman who has enjoyed all of life’s pleasures
   B. a sensible, hard working woman who is strong in her convictions
   C. a fun-loving woman who does her best to make certain her family is happy
   D. an indifferent caretaker who has spent little time trying to educate her children
   E. a bitter, cold-hearted woman who wants her children to suffer as much as she has

Essay

for Defining the Grateful Gesture

9. Consider the story of Mrs. Perez, the woman who searched through the neighborhood garbage. Summarize the story and, in a paragraph, identify the main purpose of this story and explain why the speaker’s mother would tell it to her children.
Great Plains / Seeing / So This Is Nebraska, page 843

Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Great Plains / Seeing / So This Is Nebraska

1. The tone of a literary work is the emotional attitude toward the subject or
   A. voice.
   B. mood.
   C. reader.
   D. narrator.
   E. character.

2. According to Frazier, what are the Great Plains?
   A. a desert
   B. woodlands
   C. a garden spot
   D. standard farmland
   E. None of the above

3. Replacing *prosaic* with which word would make the following sentence mean the opposite?
   Her writing tends to be very prosaic.
   A. boring
   B. charming
   C. detailed
   D. creative
   E. amicable

4. Which word best completes the following sentence?
   After their break-up, Anton acted amicably toward Monique, whereas she was _____ to him.
   A. hostile
   B. helpful
   C. indifferent
   D. comforting
   E. indigenous
5. The “dear old ladies” described in the Ted Kooser’s poem is a metaphor for
A. farms.
B. a truck.
C. tractors.
D. meadowlarks.
E. telephone lines

6. What do the two epigraphs (quotations) at the beginning of Norris’s passage have in common?
A. the Midwest
B. an abstract nature
C. the concept of death
D. an emphasis on the eye
E. reactions to landscapes

7. Which of the following best describes Norris’s attitude toward Dakota?
A. She considers it spectacular.
B. She finds it empty and stern.
C. She loves it for its small things.
D. She regards it as absolutely perfect.
E. She finds it terrifying and lonesome.

8. Which of the following best describes the difference between the tones of “Great Plains” and “Seeing”?
A. Frazier is friendly, while Norris could be described as militant.
B. Frazier is formal and old-fashioned, while Norris is rather friendly.
C. Frazier is more earnest, while Norris could be described as sarcastic.
D. Frazier is more matter-of-fact, while Norris is more sincere.
E. Frazier is cautionary, while Norris’s tone is more relaxed.

9. Norris’s “Seeing” indicates that empty spaces force people to be
A. reflective.
B. productive.
C. tough.
D. guarded.
E. reckless.

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Read the following passage from “Great Plains.” Then answer the question below.

“You are in a sky which farmers have cursed and blasted with dynamite barrages and prodded with hydrogen balloons and seeded with silver-iodide crystals and prayed to in churches every day for months at a time, for rain.”

10. The passage illustrates what common problem on the plains?
A. drought
B. poverty
C. violence
D. disease
E. war
Matching

_for Great Plains / Seeing_

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. balk       D. inherent
B. icon       E. quell
C. indigenous

___ 11. subdue; calm
___ 12. stop and refuse to continue
___ 13. belonging by nature or habit
___ 14. symbolic religious image
___ 15. having originated in and being produced, growing, living, or occurring naturally in a particular region or environment

Essay

_for Great Plains / Seeing / So This Is Nebraska_

16. In a paragraph, identify and compare the tones of these two selections. Use evidence from the selections to support your work. Also, determine which tone you prefer and explain why you prefer it over the other.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

**for Throughput**

1. According to the selection, why does the fast food industry consider teenagers to be ideal employees?
   - A. They enjoy junk food.
   - B. They are easy to control.
   - C. They need to work flexible hours.
   - D. They are willing to accept low pay.
   - E. B and D

2. What is “throughput”?
   - A. the machine for punching in and out at work
   - B. the regular customers of a fast food restaurant
   - C. the speed and volume of a mass production flow
   - D. the drive-through service at a fast food restaurant
   - E. the McDonald brothers’ term for “scientific management”

3. In which of the following sentences is the word *ethos* used correctly?
   - A. We are researching our family’s ethos on the Internet.
   - B. There is not enough ethos in the upper atmosphere to breathe.
   - C. Ethos once was used as an anesthetic when surgery was performed.
   - D. I have decided to donate to Habitat for Humanity because of its ethos.
   - E. Our assignment was to discuss the ethos of the plot of *Huckleberry Finn*.

4. Which word correctly completes the following sentence?
   - Hamil is altruistic, whereas his siblings are ______.
     - A. kind
     - B. selfish
     - C. ashamed
     - D. intelligent
     - E. charitable
5. How does Elisa feel when she gets off work?
   A. too tired to do hardly anything
   B. groggy from not enough sleep
   C. scared to be all alone at that hour
   D. satisfied with the job she has done
   E. happy about the money she has earned

6. Which of the following statements regarding Elisa is the most important to the main idea of the selection?
   A. She is a typical teenager.
   B. She is especially hardworking.
   C. She is only sixteen.
   D. She is from a rather poor family.
   E. She wakes up early for work.

7. Based on the selection alone, with which of the following opinions would Schlosser most agree?
   A. The fast food industry is innovative.
   B. The fast food industry is exploitative.
   C. The fast food industry is meeting a need.
   D. The fast food industry is admirable for its efficiency.
   E. The fast food industry is a good source for employment.

8. Which of the following describes the main purpose for introducing Elisa Zamot within the selection?
   A. to appeal to women
   B. to appear more research-based
   C. to sound more like a story
   D. to develop a main character, or heroine
   E. to provide an insider’s perspective

9. Which of the following best describes the McDonald’s operations manual?
   A. long and helpful
   B. short and easy to read
   C. unnecessary and impractical
   D. extremely thorough and precise
   E. overly concerned with appearances
“The burgers, chicken, french fries, and buns are all frozen when they arrive at a McDonald’s. The shakes and sodas begin as syrup. At Taco Bell restaurants the food is “assembled,” not prepared. The guacamole isn’t made by workers in the kitchen; it’s made at a factory in Michoacán, Mexico, then frozen and shipped north.”

10. What is the main impression one gets from the above excerpt?
A. the overall food preparation process
B. the efficiency of preparing fast food
C. the artificial nature of the products
D. the wide range of food and containers
E. the enormity of the operation

Essay

for Throughput

11. In a paragraph, define “thesis” and determine the thesis of Eric Schlosser’s work. What evidence does he use to support his thesis? Support your work with evidence from the selection and logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for On the Mall

1. What is irony?
   A. the use of facts to persuade readers
   B. a sarcastic, critical tone in a literary work
   C. the difference between appearance and reality
   D. a literary technique used only in nonfiction
   E. the direct addressing of the reader in a written piece

2. According to the selection, to what period do malls stand as “climate-controlled monuments”?
   A. to Ancient Egypt
   B. to the period after the 1990s
   C. to the period before the 1900s
   D. to the years after the Cold War
   E. to the years after World War II

3. What was called “America’s fifth freedom” during the postwar years?
   A. freedom of speech
   B. freedom of movement
   C. freedom of consumption
   D. freedom of education
   E. freedom of choice

4. In which of the following sentences is the word vehemently used correctly?
   A. After a long, hard day, I slept vehemently.
   B. The Congresswoman vehemently opposed the bill.
   C. Keng vehemently scanned the newspaper headlines.
   D. The soft breeze seemed to caress her cheek vehemently.
   E. Everything here seems to vehemently blend in with the surroundings.
5. Which of the options below could replace the word *enigmatic* in the following sentence and produce the opposite meaning?

   His motives are enigmatic.

   A. clear
   B. selfish
   C. unknown
   D. egalitarian
   E. dangerous

6. Consider the following line from the selection.

   “I wanted to build them because I had fallen into the habit of writing fiction, and I had it in my head that a couple of good centers might support this habit less taxingly than a pale-blue office at Vogue.”

   Which of the following best explains what Didion meant by this statement?

   A. She needed to support a physical addiction.
   B. Having “good centers” would be easier than writing.
   C. She had an unrealistic idea of the real world.
   D. Playing “the shopping-center game” is like writing fiction.
   E. She thought shopping centers were good money-makers.

7. What do Didion’s final mall purchases illustrate?

   A. the convenience of malls
   B. how people trick shoppers into spending money
   C. the art of finding great deals and variety in the mall
   D. the processes of falling victim to “impulse” buying
   E. that she is a shopping addict and cannot control herself

8. Consider the following line from the selection.

   “All those Towns and Dales, all those Villages, all those Forests and Parks and Lands.”

   What is ironic about the names of these malls?

   A. The names sound so similar, but malls are vastly different.
   B. The names are creative, and malls are dull and uninteresting.
   C. The names are outdated, yet malls were new and exciting.
   D. The names sound like natural elements, yet malls are artificial.
   E. The names seem small and unassuming, but malls are very large.

9. Which of the following contains irony?

   A. “The automobile accounts for suburbia, and suburbia accounts for the shopping center.”
   B. “My ‘real’ life was to sit in this office and describe life as it was lived in Djakarta and Caneel Bay and in the great châteaux of the Loire Valley . . .”
   C. “In the literature of shopping centers these would be described as impulse purchases, but the impulse here was obscure.”
   D. None of the above
   E. All of the above
10. With which of the following statements would Didion agree most?
   A. Malls are pointless and waste a community’s most valuable resources.
   B. People shouldn’t go to the mall unless they know what they want to buy.
   C. Malls are the most relaxing places on earth; one never needs to leave.
   D. Malls are fascinating and overwhelmingly tied to America’s history.
   E. People who do not appreciate malls should be considered heroes.

**Matching**

_for On the Mall_

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

   A. egalitarian
   B. enigmatic
   C. fusion
   D. impenetrable
   E. recondite

11. merging of distinct elements into a unified whole
12. asserting a belief in human equality
13. mysterious, hard to explain
14. difficult or impossible for the average person to understand
15. unable to be comprehended

**Essay**

_for On the Mall_

16. Consider Didion’s aim for writing “On the Mall.” Did she achieve her purpose? In an essay, state your opinion about the aim of “On the Mall.” Support your opinion with evidence from the text. Also, evaluate the writing, discussing whether Didion successfully achieved her goal in writing.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Man Listening to Disc / The Blues

1. What is diction?
   A. the author’s tone
   B. the order of words
   C. a regular poetic rhythm
   D. the author’s word choice
   E. an irregular poetic rhythm

2. Who is not a member of the “tightly knit” group in “Man Listening to Disc”?
   A. the speaker
   B. Sonny Rollins
   C. Arthur Taylor
   D. Thelonious Monk
   E. fellow pedestrians

3. Replacing *unwieldy* with which word would not change the meaning of the following sentence?
   I am having a difficult time managing this unwieldy load.
   A. prickly
   B. uninteresting
   C. dissatisfied
   D. bountiful
   E. awkward

4. Which word correctly completes the following sentence?
   My pain remained acute, whereas that of the others soon became _____.
   A. dull
   B. cold
   C. ardent
   D. extreme
   E. enjoyable
5. Consider the first line of “Man Listening to Music.”
   “This is not bad—”
   To what does this refer?
   A. jazz
   B. 44th Street
   C. Manhattan in general
   D. the clear weather
   E. walking while listening to music

6. The “real center of the universe” in “Man Listening to Disc” is
   A. the disc.
   B. the day.
   C. the speaker.
   D. the musicians.
   E. some unknown man.

7. According to “The Blues,” this type of music is about
   A. love.
   B. pain.
   C. listening.
   D. sympathy.
   E. anticipation.

8. In general, which of the following best describes the diction of these two poems?
   A. straightforward
   B. unconventional
   C. humorous
   D. intricate
   E. unclear

9. The speaker from “Man Listening to Disc” would agree with which of the following statements?
   A. Walking through the city can be dangerous if you do not watch your step.
   B. Music creates a world that very few enter and even fewer return.
   C. People who walk through the city should pay attention to others.
   D. Musician’s are generous for sharing their music with the world.
   E. Jazz and the Blues have a lot in common, in form and subject.
Read the following passage. Then answer the question(s) below.

Nobody will listen, it would seem,
if you simply admit
your baby left you early this morning
she didn’t even stop to say good-bye.

10. Who or what is the “baby” mentioned within this stanza?
   A. a lover
   B. a parent
   C. a daughter
   D. a sister
   E. a pet

Matching

for Man Listening to Disc / The Blues

Choose the best definition for each of the following.

A. aggregation       D. cumbersome
B. ardent            E. profusion
C. beseeching        F. suffuse

11. great amount or number
12. spread through, fill
13. hard to move due to bulk or heaviness
14. group or collection
15. passionate
16. begging or imploring

Essay

for Man Listening to Disc / The Blues

17. Identify the theme or central message of these two poems and write a paragraph that compares and contrasts these themes. How are they similar? How do they portray music and its affect on the listener? Support your work with evidence from the poems and logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Couplet: Old-Timers’ Day / Letter in Autumn / Let Evening Come

1. What is an elegy?
   A. a poem of mourning  
   B. a pair of rhymed lines  
   C. a stanza written in free verse  
   D. a quotation at the start of a literary piece  
   E. something that represents both itself and something else

2. What is another term for idiosyncratic symbol?
   A. poetic symbol  
   B. personal symbol  
   C. traditional symbol  
   D. secondary symbol  
   E. conventional symbol

3. In which of the following sentences is the word cadence used correctly?
   A. Cadence and patience are said to be virtues.  
   B. We were bothered by the cadence of the TV show.  
   C. The cadence of the windshield wipers made me sleepy.  
   D. This summer I will be learning how to paint with cadence.  
   E. Because of its cadence, the building remained intact after the storm.

4. Which of the following is a conventional symbol?
   A. a large house  
   B. the color white standing for innocence  
   C. a picture of a beautiful garden representing a daughter  
   D. a man and woman getting married  
   E. a book representing love of a person
5. In “Couplet: Old-Timer’s Day, Fenway Park, 1 May 1982,” who is being compared to Odysseus?
   A. Achilles
   B. the spectators
   C. the “figure wearing number nine”
   D. A and C
   E. All of the above

6. Which of the following is a idiosyncratic symbol in “Letter in Autumn”?
   A. tiny lights
   B. the blue chair
   C. the Hill’s Balsam tin
   D. fortune cookie slips
   E. All of the above

7. In “Letter in Autumn,” why does Gus “dance and sing” “when Alice or Joyce comes calling”?
   A. He is all alone.
   B. He prefers women.
   C. They bring him presents.
   D. He associates them with Kenyon.
   E. They pay attention to him when he does tricks.

8. In the Literature Connection by Jane Kenyon, the coming of evening is regarded as
   A. a sad affair.
   B. a big problem.
   C. a calm comfort.
   D. a joyful moment.
   E. an exciting time.

9. Which of the following may be a reason why Hall entitled his poem “Couplet”?  
   A. It is essentially a love poem. 
   B. It emphasizes the baseball theme. 
   C. It is a couplet in the modern sense. 
   D. It deals with the subject’s past and present. 
   E. It contrasts with the reference to Greek Mythology.
Read the following lines from “Letter in Autumn.” Then answer the question below.

I sleep where we lived and died
in the painted Victorian bed
under the tiny lights
you strung on the headboard
when you brought me home
from the hospital four years ago.
They still burned last April
early on a Saturday morning
while you died.

10. Based on these lines, why might these lights be significant?
   A. They symbolize love and survival.
   B. They are a tribute to his late wife.
   C. They had already lasted four years.
   D. They are on a “painted Victorian bed.”
   E. They are on when the speaker is sleeping.

Essay

for Couplet: Old-Timers’ Day / Letter in Autumn / Let Evening Come

11. In a paragraph or two, identify the mood of the poems you read in this selection. Support your work with examples of the descriptive language and sensory details that helped create the moods you identified.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Learning to Love America

1. The speaker of the poem says she has eaten fresh
   A. words.
   B. squash.
   C. artichokes.
   D. pineapples.
   E. raspberries.

2. Where in America does the speaker live?
   A. Florida
   B. California
   C. New York
   D. Washington
   E. New Mexico

3. According to the poem, what is in the speaker’s blood?
   A. her hopes
   B. her beliefs
   C. her history
   D. her country
   E. her bravery

4. The inclusion of the image of the jacarandas blooming is most likely meant to illustrate
   A. the speaker’s life.
   B. the beauty of America.
   C. the danger in a new country.
   D. the speaker’s thoughts of home.
   E. the confusion felt by immigrants.

5. Consider the following line:
   “because I say we rather than they”
   Who is the “they” that the speaker refers to in this line?
   A. her family
   B. Americans
   C. her coworkers
   D. any creature on earth
   E. the people she left behind
6. Consider the following line:
   “because my senses have caught up with my body”
What can the reader infer from this line?
A. The speaker has undergone some incredible medical transformation.
B. The speaker was once numb or unable to appreciate her new surroundings.
C. The speaker has never been able to see, smell, hear, touch, or taste anything.
D. The speaker had tried to avoid having any emotions or feelings toward America.
E. All of the above

7. *Tone* is the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. Which of the following best describes the tone of the poem?
A. bitter
B. confused
C. determined
D. apprehensive
E. untrustworthy

8. Based on the title of the poem, one can assume that
A. the speaker is a native of America.
B. the speaker is never happy anywhere.
C. the speaker is not a native of America.
D. the speaker did not immediately love America.
E. the speaker cannot understand American culture.

9. Which of the following is *not* a possible theme of the poem?
A. One’s home is often a big part of one’s identity.
B. Peace can be found in the simple aspects of life.
C. It takes time to truly appreciate and accept a new place.
D. It is liberating to lose your sense of place and belonging.
E. It is important to find the positive aspects of things you cannot change.

**Essay**

*for Learning to Love America*

10. Consider the following line:
   “because to have a son is to have a country”
Do you agree with this statement? What might it mean? How does this statement support the rest of the poem? In a paragraph, analyze this statement and identify what it means. Support your response with details from the poem.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for A Quilt of a Country

_____ 1. According to the essay, today’s Ma-Pa stores are now largely run by people originally from
   A. Africa.
   B. the South.
   C. Italy and Eastern Europe.
   D. Ireland, Scotland, and Germany.
   E. Korea, Vietnam, and Latin America.

_____ 2. The author describes the word tolerance as a
   A. a clear-night word.
   B. a rough-rider word.
   C. a distorted-face word.
   D. a vanilla-pudding word.
   E. a deeply misleading word.

_____ 3. According to the article, a 1994 survey showed that the majority of people agreed with which of the following statements?
   A. “Americans have a duty to uphold the laws of its forefathers.”
   B. “The U.S. is a unique country that stands for something special in the world.”
   C. “Americans have every right to defend their nation and home from terrorists.”
   D. “The U.S. is loved by all nations and has little to fear from the outside world.”
   E. All of the above

_____ 4. According to the essay, what has the ability to truly unite the American people?
   A. danger and devastation
   B. money and opportunity
   C. poverty and hopelessness
   D. the desire for fame and fortune
   E. a love of arts and entertainment
5. Consider the following line from the essay.

“And there is a grudging fairness among the citizens of the United States that eventually leads most to admit that, no matter what the English-only advocates try to suggest, the new immigrants are not so different from our own parents or grandparents.”

Which of the following statements best summarizes this line?
A. Only European-Americans are welcoming to new immigrants.
B. No one feels particularly connected to American immigrants today.
C. The vast majority of Americans are descendants of immigrants themselves.
D. All of the above
E. None of the above

6. The author mentions that there was a time when her parent’s marriage was considered objectionable. This information illustrates what idea in her essay?
A. National identity has an important role in America’s history.
B. Americans enjoy arguing and will go to great lengths to do so.
C. We should strive for more than just tolerance in today’s society.
D. Social strife changes over time, but is always present in some form.
E. We are all immigrants who must maintain the traditions of our heritage.

7. Tone is the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work. What is the tone of this selection?
A. cynical
B. anxious
C. assertive
D. superficial
E. self-effacing

8. In the essay, the author questions
A. whether or not America is united as a country.
B. why the U.S. doesn’t create a national identity.
C. who has a right to call themselves “American.”
D. whether immigrants have a right to be in America.
E. the patriotism of those who immigrate to America.

Essay

for A Quilt of a Country

9. Consider the following two ideas from the essay:

“Faced with this diversity there is little point in trying to isolate anything remotely resembling a national character . . .”

“Out of many, one. That is the ideal.”

In your own words, explain what these ideas mean. Then, compare and contrast them. How are they similar and how are they different? With which idea do you most agree in reference to America? Support your work with logical reasoning.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Janitor

1. August Wilson’s The Janitor is an example of what kind of drama?
   A. a tragedy
   B. a comedy
   C. a one-act play
   D. a cycle
   E. a scene

2. How old is Sam?
   A. sixteen
   B. twenty-six
   C. thirty-six
   D. forty-six
   E. fifty-six

3. The conference to be held in the ballroom will be attended by which of
   the following groups of people?
   A. janitors
   B. youths
   C. teachers
   D. ministers
   E. hotel managers

4. At the beginning of the play, the stage notes state that Sam “approaches
   the lectern” before he begins speaking. What is a lectern?
   A. a speaker who delivers a lecture
   B. a stand upon which a speaker places his or her text
   C. a doorway or hall leading into an auditorium or ballroom
   D. a microphone or sound system in an auditorium or ballroom
   E. a stage or platform at the front of an auditorium or ballroom

5. Why does Sam deliver a speech in an empty ballroom?
   A. He is testing the microphone to prepare for the conference.
   B. He is practicing the speech he will deliver later at the conference.
   C. He is pretending to be a speaker at the conference.
   D. He has just been asked to speak at the conference.
   E. He would like to start a career as a public speaker.
6. Midway through his speech, Sam says, “But I know the river I step into now . . . is not the same river I stepped into twenty years ago.” Based on this statement, which of the following pairs of words best describes the tone of the play?
A. thoughtful and reflective
B. sad and disappointed
C. confused and frustrated
D. playful and humorous
E. angry and bitter

7. The stage notes describe Sam as speaking “with the literacy of a janitor.” How does Wilson capture this quality in developing the character of Sam?
A. Wilson has Sam speak using a dialect and colloquial language.
B. Wilson has Sam speak in a somewhat hesitant manner.
C. Wilson has Sam explain the importance of being a good janitor.
D. A and B
E. A and C

8. What about August Wilson’s background likely makes him sympathetic toward someone like Sam?
A. Wilson was born and raised in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
B. Wilson was raised by his mother, who worked as a cleaning woman.
C. Wilson changed his first and last names when he was a young man.
D. Wilson wrote poetry before he wrote plays.
E. Wilson won two Pulitzer Prizes for drama.

9. What about Sam are readers probably surprised to learn?
A. how old he is
B. that he can quote a line from a play by Shakespeare
C. that he is familiar with a cartoon character
D. that he knows a lot about the teachings of his religion
E. that he gets back to work right away when told to do so

10. After Mr. Collins tells Sam to get back to work, Sam responds by saying, “Yessuh, Mr. Collins. Yessuh.” What else might Sam want to say, considering the theme of the play?
A. “I quit.”
B. “I don’t like being a janitor.”
C. “Being a janitor is hard work.”
D. “I want to speak at the meeting this afternoon.”
E. “There is more to me than just being a janitor.”
Matching

for The Janitor

Choose the description that best fits each quotation below.

A. example of colloquial language  
B. example of dialect  
C. reference to Bible verse  
D. reference to Shakespearean play  
E. reference to cartoon character

_____ 11. "I am not what I am."
_____ 12. "He wasn’t like Popeye."
_____ 13. "We have all had our hand in the soup."
_____ 14. "It all comes back on you . . . just like reaping and sowing."
_____ 15. "Yessuh, Mr. Collins."

Essay

for The Janitor

16. Write a short essay evaluating how effectively the opening stage directions in The Janitor establish the character of Sam. What details are provided, and what insights do they reveal about the character? What details are not provided, and why did Wilson likely leave them out of the stage directions? Support your evaluation using details from the play.
Lesson Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Fahrenheit 451

1. What form of media or technology do people rely on to get information in the futuristic world of Fahrenheit 451?
   A. the cell phone
   B. the personal computer
   C. the televisor
   D. the Internet
   E. space satellites

2. Faber says that ideally, flowers grow “on good rain and black loam.” What does the word *loam* mean?
   A. plant food
   B. fertile soil
   C. dark clouds
   D. a tarred surface
   E. None of the above

3. Faber tells Montag that books are important for three reasons. Which of the following is not one of the reasons?
   A. They have quality, which means they reflect the realities of life.
   B. They involve leisure, which provides people with time and reason to think.
   C. They provide accepted information, so people do not have to learn things for themselves.
   D. They motivate people to act on what they learn.
   E. None of these reasons is stated by Faber.

4. Which of the following qualities of the graphic novel’s artwork help(s) capture the dark, pessimistic tone of the original novel?
   A. muted tones of blue, green, and gray
   B. shadows and grainy textures
   C. heavy lines and bold, geometric shapes
   D. A and C
   E. A, B, and C
5. Near the end of the excerpt, Faber tells Montag, “And don’t look to be saved in any one thing, person, machine, or library.” This statement emphasizes the importance of
A. having a job that is personally fulfilling.
B. being independent and free from personal commitments.
C. having many people, possessions, and activities in one’s life.
D. having multiple sources of learning and being able to think for oneself.
E. eliminating all forms of technology from one’s life.

6. How is the futuristic world of Fahrenheit 451 similar to the real world of today?
A. People work constantly and do not have any leisure time.
B. People eat only refined and processed foods—no fresh foods.
C. People are consumed with technology and rely on it for information.
D. People trust completely in their government and its representatives.
E. All of the above

7. One of the primary themes of Fahrenheit 451 is the conflict between ignorance and knowledge. How is this conflict represented in the character Montag?
A. Montag’s job is to destroy books, yet he turns to them because of his desire to learn and think for himself.
B. Montag prefers to rely on technology for information rather than learning and thinking for himself.
C. Montag wants Faber to teach him what is important rather than learning these things for himself.
D. Montag would like to print some copies of books, but Faber is not interested in helping him.
E. Montag would like to quit his job, but his co-workers would be suspicious of him if he did so.

8. In the novel Fahrenheit 451, books have been banned to protect people from learning about life’s sometimes negative realities. Based on this excerpt, how has censorship affected most of the people?
A. It has made them angry and intent on revolution.
B. It has made them curious and eager to learn.
C. It has made them ignorant and afraid.
D. All of the above
E. None of the above
Matching

*for Fahrenheit 451*

Match each of the following names with the correct description below.

A. Ray Bradbury
B. Tim Hamilton
C. Montag
D. Faber

9. the artist who created the graphic novel of *Fahrenheit 451*
10. a “fireman” in the novel
11. a retired English professor in the novel
12. the author of the original *Fahrenheit 451*

Essay

*for Fahrenheit 451*

13. Write a short essay evaluating the genre of the graphic novel, based on Hamilton’s adaptation of *Fahrenheit 451*. What are the pros and cons of this genre in terms of developing a plot, characters, themes, and so on? What might the graphic novel do better than the traditional text-based novel? What might the graphic novel do worse or not at all? Use details from *Fahrenheit 451* to support your evaluation.
About the Unit Exams

The Unit Exams align with the units in the "Mirrors & Windows: Connecting with Literature Student Edition. Each Unit Exam includes twenty-five to thirty questions: eight to twenty matching, twelve to twenty multiple choice, and two essay. These various types of questions address the following content:

- The matching questions cover the literary elements discussed in the genre introduction at the beginning of the unit and in additional discussions of the genre within the unit.
- The multiple-choice questions pertain to three to five canon or widely-taught selections from within the unit. These questions are grouped by selection; each group is labeled with the title of the work.
- The essay questions call for analyzing or discussing some aspect of the genre in the context of selections from the unit. The student is instructed to answer one question and is usually asked to support his or her response using details from one or two of the selections he or she has read.

Each Unit Exam should be considered a foundation on which to build a course-specific test. By adding or substituting questions about other selections, you can tailor the Unit Exam to fit the content of your course. Suggestions for doing so are as follows:

- Follow the basic format of the Unit Exam, presenting the matching questions first, the multiple-choice questions second, and the essay questions last.
- Use all the matching questions provided in the Unit Exam. These questions are included in the Unit Exam item bank in the EXAMView® Assessment Suite for this program.
- Adapt the multiple-choice section by adding or substituting questions from selections students have read. Additional multiple-choice questions are available in the Lesson Test question banks in the EXAMView® Assessment Suite for this program. (Also see the Assessment Suite for details about the difficulty and Bloom’s taxonomy level of each question, and for key College and Career Readiness Standards addressed by each question.) Note that all the questions chosen for a given selection will appear together in the Unit Exam and be labeled with the title of the selection.
- Use the two essay questions included in the Unit Exam. Although the student is asked to respond to only one question, both can be answered regardless of which selections he or she has read. The essay questions are available in the Unit Exam item bank in the EXAMView® Assessment Suite.
- Provide a maximum of forty questions for a Unit Exam that is to be completed within forty-five or fifty minutes’ time. This estimate allows twenty-five to thirty minutes to complete the matching and multiple-choice questions and twenty minutes to complete the essay question. Depending on the level of detail expected in the response to the essay question, you may allow students to refer to the text of the selection while they complete this part of the test.
- Weight different types of questions as desired. As a default, each question in the item bank has been assigned a value of one point.

For additional information on compiling tests using the EXAMView® item banks, see the directions with the EXAMView® Assessment Suite for this program.
Unit 1 Exam

Matching

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. chronological order  
B. early American literature  
C. literature of the American Revolution  
D. myth  
E. narrative  
F. Native American literature  
G. oral tradition  
H. theme  
I. tribal song  
J. trickster tale  
K. voice

1. a traditional story, rooted in a particular culture, that deals with supernatural beings as well as human heroes  
2. the custom of passing down legends, folk tales, songs, and other narratives through word of mouth  
3. writing that was largely nonfiction and intended to engage citizens in forming a viable political system  
4. the element of a story that determines the point of view from which events are told  
5. a method of telling a story in which events are described in the sequence in which they originally occurred  
6. a meaningful lyrical performance that expresses the wisdom of a people  
7. writing that originated in the oral tradition and reflects the traditions, religious beliefs, and governmental methods of a diverse population  
8. a story told in fiction, nonfiction, poetry, or drama  
9. writing that was intended to describe the appearance and events of the New World, as well as shape political viewpoints  
10. a central message or perception about life that is revealed through a literary work  
11. a type of story in which a character challenges the established order of things, bending others to his will
Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Osage Creation Account / The Navajo Creation Myth

_____ 12. According to “The Navajo Creation Myth,” why doesn’t bamboo have a tassel?
   A. Badger pulled it off.
   B. The wind blew it away.
   C. It got lost in the dust storm.
   D. Begochiddy threw it into a hole.
   E. The gods used it to create Earth.

_____ 13. Which of the following excerpts from “The Navajo Creation Myth” does not contain a word or phrase that indicates chronological order?
   A. “This fourth world they called Hahjeenah.”
   B. “After that five little whirlwinds were sent up...”
   C. “Then all the storms went below to the third world...”
   D. “Then the cyclones blew until they had dried the mud.”
   E. “When he reached the hole, he tried to jump onto the crust...”

_____ 14. Based on these selections, one can assume that both the Osage and the Navajo
   A. have the same gods.
   B. believe in four worlds.
   C. feel close to the earth and animals.
   D. have the same beliefs about creation.
   E. tell fictional stories to amuse themselves.

for The General History of Virginia / Of Plymouth Plantation

_____ 15. Who or what does John Smith blame for his group’s misfortunes on the voyage to Virginia?
   A. fate
   B. God
   C. the Council
   D. the group itself
   E. the bad weather

_____ 16. Which of the following sentences has the same meaning as the phrase “they brought such plenty of their fruits and provision as no man wanted”?
   A. They brought enough food for everyone.
   B. Nobody wanted what they had brought.
   C. They brought only the things that they did not want.
   D. All of the men ate too much of the fruits and other food.
   E. They brought more fruits and provisions than we wanted.
17. Which statement about the effect of the point of view of these two selections is most correct?
   A. The opinions and attitudes in “The General History of Virginia” make the account seem less real.
   B. The different points of view in “Of Plymouth Plantation” provide a well-rounded, unbiased description.
   C. “The General History of Virginia” seems more real because it is in first-person point of view.
   D. “Of Plymouth Plantation” seems more real because it is in third-person point of view.
   E. The different points of view in “The General History of Virginia” provide a well-rounded, unbiased description.

_for To My Dear and Loving Husband_

18. A hyperbole is a
   A. deliberate exaggeration.
   B. type of emotional poem.
   C. pair of rhymed lines.
   D. poem’s overall effect.
   E. seemingly contrary statement.

19. Who is “thee” in this poem?
   A. God
   B. the reader
   C. fellow women
   D. the speaker’s husband
   E. the poet’s secret lover

20. Which of the following lines from the poem contains a paradox?
   A. “Compare with me, ye women, if you can.”
   B. “I prize thy love more than whole mines of gold”
   C. “My love is such that rivers cannot quench,”
   D. “The heavens reward thee manifold, I pray.”
   E. “That when we live no more, we may live ever.”

_for The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin / Poor Richard’s Almanack_

21. What did the Franklins do to get around the order banning James from printing the New England Courant?
   A. They moved to another city.
   B. They changed the name of the paper.
   C. They went to court to get the order revoked.
   D. They printed the paper under Benjamin Franklin’s name.
   E. They changed the publication from a paper to a magazine.

22. Which of the following is an aphorism?
   A. Happy Birthday!
   B. Thou shalt not steal.
   C. Try to get a good night’s rest.
   D. You have the right to remain silent.
   E. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
23. Which of the following sentences has the same meaning as the phrase “. . . I made bold to give our Rulers some Rubs . . .” from “The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin”?
A. I stole some office supplies.
B. I dared to criticize our leaders.
C. Our bosses said that I needed to become bolder.
D. I became bold enough to make contact with the rulers.
E. Our leaders were physically injured because of my actions.

for Declaration of Independence / Bill of Rights

24. Parallelism is a rhetorical technique in which a writer
A. compares unlike things.
B. asks the reader questions.
C. emphasizes the main idea.
D. repeats the same initial sound in words.
E. expresses ideas in the same grammatical form.

25. In the parallel statements beginning with “He has refused. . . . He has forbidden. . . .,” who is the he?
A. God
B. King George III
C. Thomas Jefferson
D. George Washington
E. Americans, in general

26. What is the thesis of the Declaration of Independence?
A. “a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation”
B. “all men are created equal”
C. “Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed”
D. “That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES”
E. “we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor”

Essay

Answer one of the following questions.

27. Many of the first Americans were members of religious groups, such as the Puritans, who hoped to escape religious persecution by settling in a new country. In a short essay, explain how the emphasis on religion in early American society affected the literature of the time. Support your response with information from the selections you have read in class.

28. The theory of cultural relativism recognizes that elements that hold meaning for one culture may hold little or no meaning for another. In a short essay, explain how this theory applies to reading and understanding various types of Native American literature. Support your response with details from the selections you have read in class.
Unit 2 Exam

Matching

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. abstract language   E. purpose
B. archetypes         F. psychological criticism
C. argument           G. rhetorical device
D. gothic fiction     H. transcendentalism

1. derived from the studies of Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung
2. images and patterns with universal significance
3. a technique used by writers to achieve a particular effect
4. the belief in a realm of spiritual or transcendent truths beyond what humans can know through their senses
5. words or phrases that cannot be directly perceived by the senses
6. makes a case to the audience for accepting or rejecting a proposition or course of action
7. characterized by medieval settings and grotesque, mysterious, and violent incidents
8. what the author hopes to accomplish through the essay

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Thanatopsis

9. Blank verse is
   A. rhymed iambic diameter.
   B. rhymed dactylic trimeter.
   C. unrhymed iambic pentameter.
   D. unrhymed trochaic tetrameter.
   E. poetry with neither rhyme nor regular meter.
10. Which of the following is not an elaboration of “All that breathe / Will share thy destiny”?
A. “the solemn brood of care / Plod on”
B. “The gay will laugh / When thou art gone”
C. “In their last sleep—the dead reign there alone”
D. “and each one as before will chase / His favorite phantom”
E. “yet all these shall leave / Their mirth and their employments”

11. What effect does the meter of the poem produce, as related to its subject?
A. It seems less like a poem.
B. It is soothing in its regularity.
C. It stresses the beauty of nature.
D. It jars the reader into taking action.
E. It produces distance from the subject.

for Nature / The Rhodora

12. The subject of “The Rhodora” is
A. a red bird.
B. a red flower.
C. a purple bird.
D. a purple flower.
E. a clearing in the woods.

13. In the excerpt from Nature, what does the sentence “I am glad to the brink of fear” mean?
A. Feeling fear is exhilarating.
B. I’m glad to be rid of my fear.
C. I’m so happy it’s almost scary.
D. Facing danger makes me blithe.
E. It feels good to face one’s fears.

14. Which of the following is not a part of Emerson’s argument in the excerpt from Nature?
A. Man tends to try to understand nature through intellect alone.
B. A spiritual connection to nature will help to eliminate evil in one’s life.
C. The greatest delight in life comes from the harmony of man and nature.
D. One must ponder all aspects of nature at length in order to truly understand it.
E. All of the above are part of Emerson’s argument.

15. Which of the following best states the theme of the excerpt from Nature?
A. Few adults properly appreciate nature.
B. People should feel more and think less.
C. Humans have the ability to conquer nature.
D. The world is in trouble because it is not whole.
E. It is important to feel a spiritual oneness with nature.
16. Which of the following best describes the meaning of deliberately in the phrase, “I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately”?
   A. primitively
   B. voluntarily
   C. carefully, with caution
   D. steadily, without interruption
   E. thoughtfully, with full awareness

17. What is the overall tone of this excerpt from Walden?
   A. familiar and joking
   B. proud and emphatic
   C. sarcastic and serious
   D. sincere and reflective
   E. playful and lighthearted

18. What was Thoreau’s main purpose in writing Walden?
   A. to explain
   B. to describe
   C. to entertain
   D. to persuade
   E. to tell a story

19. A theme is a central message or perception about life revealed through a literary work. Which of the following best describes the theme of “The Present”?
   A. The pain of the present will one day be just a memory.
   B. It is important to fully experience and cherish the present.
   C. Focusing on the present can detract from life’s broader goals.
   D. It is important to take action in the present because the future may not occur.
   E. The present is the main thing that connects us to our fellow creatures on Earth.

20. What is irony?
   A. a comparison of two unlike things
   B. the main argument in a nonfiction work
   C. an author’s attitude toward the subject
   D. the use of figures of speech for emphasis
   E. a difference between appearance and reality

21. Which statement correctly compares Thoreau’s and Emerson’s main purposes in writing these two selections?
   A. They both mainly wanted to inform.
   B. They both mainly wanted to reflect.
   C. They both mainly wanted to persuade.
   D. Thoreau wanted to inform, and Emerson wanted to reflect.
   E. Thoreau wanted to persuade, and Emerson wanted to criticize.
22. Which of the following best summarizes Emerson’s thesis in “Self-Reliance”?
A. Conformity is a virtue.
B. Society is an evil conspiracy.
C. The world’s opinion is important.
D. Never apologize for your actions.
E. Trust yourself, and don’t conform.

23. Which of the following lines from “Civil Disobedience” best states its thesis?
A. “The mass of men serve the state thus, not as men mainly, but as machines, with their bodies.”
B. “Under a government which imprisons any unjustly, the true place for a just man is also a prison.”
C. “Can there not be a government in which the majorities do not virtually decide right and wrong, but conscience?”
D. “...I believe,—‘That government is best which governs not at all,’ and when men are prepared for it, that will be the kind of government which they will have.”
E. “Unjust laws exist: shall we be content to obey them, or shall we endeavor to amend them, and obey them until we have succeeded or shall we transgress them at once?”

24. In “Letter to John Allan,” Poe is writing to ask for
A. financial assistance.
B. a letter of reference.
C. help in publishing his book.
D. help in overcoming his addiction.
E. John Allan’s daughter’s hand in marriage.

25. Which of the following best describes the overall mood of “The Raven”?
A. sad and inspiring
B. harsh and violent
C. peaceful and quiet
D. gloomy and haunted
E. emotional and tempestuous

26. What does the last line of “Alone”—“Of a demon in my view”—tell us about the speaker?
A. He is a pessimist.
B. He is not really alone.
C. He is having hallucinations.
D. He is a very imaginative person.
E. He believes in God and the Devil.
27. A symbol is anything that stands for, or represents, both itself and something else. What does the raven symbolize?
A. the speaker’s mental illness
B. the speaker’s past bad decisions
C. Lenore’s true feelings for the speaker
D. the speaker’s grief at the loss of Lenore
E. the everlasting love between Lenore and the speaker

Essay

Answer one of the following questions.

28. In a paragraph, explain the theory behind psychological criticism and its application to literature. As an example for your explanation, choose a selection from the unit and give a detailed account of how psychological criticism would be helpful in analyzing the work. Support your work with logical reasoning.

29. Consider the role of the Fireside poets during the New England Renaissance. In a paragraph, explain who these poets were and why they were given this particular name and what role their poetry played in everyday life.
Unit 3 Exam

Matching

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. alliteration  G. figurative language
B. assonance    H. free verse
C. dramatic poem I. lyric poem
D. elegy        J. narrative poem
E. enjambment   K. slant rhyme
F. feet

____ 1. repetition of vowel sounds in stressed syllables that end with different consonant sounds
____ 2. rhythmical units
____ 3. rhyme in which the rhyming sounds are similar but not identical
____ 4. relies heavily on elements such as monologue and dialogue
____ 5. repetition of an initial consonant sound
____ 6. poem with storytelling as its main purpose
____ 7. continuing a statement beyond the end of a line in a poem
____ 8. writing or speech that is meant to be understood imaginatively instead of literally
____ 9. highly musical poem that expresses the emotions of the speaker
____ 10. poetry that does not use regular rhyme, meter, or stanza divisions
____ 11. poem mourning the dead
Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge

12. What actually happens to Peyton Farquhar?
A. He returns home safely.
B. He dies right outside his home.
C. He dies hanging from the bridge.
D. He dies in the woods by the riverbank.
E. He falls asleep and dreams that he is in heaven.

13. Which of the following is part of a flashback in this story?
A. “‘How far is it to the Owl Creek bridge?’ Farquhar asked.”
B. “‘To be hanged and drowned,’ he thought, ‘that is not so bad.’”
C. “He closed his eyes in order to fix his last thoughts upon his wife and children.”
D. “As Peyton Farquhar fell straight downward through the bridge he lost consciousness and was as one already dead.”
E. “These pains appeared to flash along well defined lines of ramification and to beat with an inconceivably rapid periodicity.”

14. What do most of the images toward the end of the story have in common?
A. They are surreal in some way.
B. They reveal how horrible war is.
C. They do evoke any of the senses.
D. They have an underlying sense of evil.
E. They seem blurred or otherwise unclear.

for The Gettysburg Address / Letter to Mrs. Bixby / The Second Inaugural Address

15. At the end of his second inaugural address, what does Lincoln say Americans need to do?
A. free the slaves
B. work for peace
C. support his efforts
D. pray for forgiveness
E. fight for what is right
16. Which of the following lines from “The Gettysburg Address” is an example of antithesis?
A. “It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here . . .”
B. “. . . dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.”
C. “. . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain . . .”
D. “. . . whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.”
E. “The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.”

17. What is the purpose of the first paragraph of “The Second Inaugural Address”?
A. to persuade
B. to state the main idea
C. to acknowledge the situation
D. to state past accomplishments
E. to get the audience’s attention

for Preface to Leaves of Grass / I Hear America Singing

18. What is Romanticism?
A. a literary and artistic movement that placed value on emotion, imagination, freedom, and the individual
B. a literary work, especially poetry, that sounds musical and emphasizes the importance of love
C. the name for the type of poetry that has no strict rhythm but instead allows the writer freedom of expression
D. the tendency in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for writers to try to win the love of someone through words
E. a literary technique, often used in poetry, that makes something or someone sound more romantic than it truly is

19. What do these two works have in common?
A. They both are controversial.
B. They both have serious tones
C. They both are traditionally poetic.
D. They both praise common people.
E. They both ignore the sounds of the words.

20. Why is it especially appropriate that “I Hear America Singing” is in free verse?
A. It is about ordinary Americans.
B. It was originally intended to be sung.
C. It is about sounds, not ideas or logic.
D. It is about singing, which resembles poetry.
E. It does not want to stress anything in particular.
for Song of Myself

_____ 21. What is the speaker’s attitude toward death, as it is commonly perceived?
   A. He fears it.
   B. He fights against it.
   C. He does not believe in it.
   D. He does not understand it.
   E. He will do anything to avoid it.

_____ 22. Which of the following is an example of elaboration?
   A. “I, now thirty-seven years old in perfect health begin, / Hoping to cease not till death.”
   B. “And what I assume you shall assume, / For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you.”
   C. “Creeds and schools in abeyance, / Retiring back a while sufficed at what they are, but never forgotten”
   D. “Both in and out of the game and watching and wondering at it . . . How could I answer the child? I do not know what it is any more / than he.”
   E. “I guess it must be the flag . . . Or I guess it is the handkerchief of the Lord . . . Or I guess the grass is itself a child . . .”

_____ 23. A theme is a central message or perception about life that is conveyed through a literary work. Which of the following best describes the theme of this poem?
   A. All things on Earth are connected.
   B. Serving God is life’s greatest reward.
   C. Life on Earth is not as important as the afterlife.
   D. It is important to remember what it was like to be a child.
   E. We must cherish life now, because death will soon find us.

for Much Madness is divinest Sense—/ I heard a Fly buzz—when I died—/
Because I could not stop for Death—/ This is my letter to the World /
Battle for the Belle of Amherst

_____ 24. In the line “The Eyes around—had wrung them dry—” from “I heard a Fly buzz—when I died—,” the “Eyes” belong to
   A. God.
   B. the fly.
   C. the speaker.
   D. the mourners.
   E. Dickinson’s future readers.
25. What is an example of slant rhyme used in “Much Madness is divinest
Sense—”?  
A. “Much Madness” 
B. “discerning Eye”  
C. “starkest Madness”  
D. “sane” and “Chain”  
E. “Sense,” “Madness,” and “dangerous”

26. What possible explanation for Dickinson’s seclusion does “Much Madness is divinest Sense—” offer?  
A. Everything she needed and wanted was right there in her home.  
B. Her insanity, though temporary, might have gotten her locked up.  
C. She feared being misjudged due to her different beliefs and perspective.  
D. Being exposed to the outside world would probably have made her sick. 
E. She was too angry with people as a whole to want to have anything to do with them.

27. Which of the following statements about the unusual capitalizations in these poems, aside from that at the beginning of the lines, is true?  
A. The capitalization varies in each poem.  
B. Most nouns and pronouns are capitalized.  
C. The use of capital letters seems to be random.  
D. Only things that are personified are capitalized.  
E. Only the most important words are capitalized.

Essay

Answer one of the following questions.

28. In a paragraph, describe how historical events help shape works of art and literature. To support your paragraph, choose a selection from the unit and analyze the work from a historical perspective. Consider what events preceded the creation of the piece and what topics and themes are present within the work.

29. In a paragraph, write a critical analysis of a selection from the unit. Analyze the selection and identify the purpose of the work, its theme, and any literary devices that are used in the selection. Support your work with examples from the text and logical reasoning.
Unit 4 Exam

Matching

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. analogy       E. rhetoric
B. argument      F. rhetorical question
C. naturalism    G. style
D. oratory       H. thesis

_____ 1. public speaking
_____ 2. belief that people’s actions and beliefs result not from free will but from
       the outside forces of heredity and environment
_____ 3. effective language use
_____ 4. manner in which something is said or written
_____ 5. makes a case to the audience for accepting or rejecting a proposition or
       course of action
_____ 6. main idea
_____ 7. asked for effect but not meant to be answered
_____ 8. a comparison of two things that are alike in some ways but otherwise
       quite different

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County / How to Tell a Story

_____ 9. A frame tale is a story
    A. with a very loose structure.
    B. with a very structured plot.
    C. that is constantly being altered.
    D. that provides a vehicle for the telling of other stories.
    E. with a stereotypic plot, which makes it easily adaptable.
10. According to Twain’s essay, “How to Tell a Story,” while a comic story is told with “eager delight,” a humorous story is told
   A. “quietly.”
   B. “gravely.”
   C. “normally.”
   D. “repeatedly.”
   E. “ceremoniously.”

11. Is the description of Jim Smiley as an “enterprising vagabond” appropriate? Why or why not?
   A. No, because he is lazy and lives off of others.
   B. No, because he is neither enthusiastic nor disreputable.
   C. Yes, because he finds ways to make money and he travels a lot.
   D. Yes, because although he is hardworking, he remains disreputable.
   E. No, because he is not ambitious and his travel is limited to a certain area.

12. The use of dialect in this story helps to reveal
   A. Jim Smiley’s motivations.
   B. the innermost thoughts of Simon Wheeler.
   C. the different backgrounds of the narrator and Simon Wheeler.
   D. the strong connection between Simon Wheeler and Jim Smiley.
   E. the narrator’s friend’s real intentions in sending him to see Simon Wheeler.

_for Richard Cory / Miniver Cheevy_

13. What does “He mourned Romance, now on the town, / And Art, a vagrant” mean?
   A. He was sorry these things were not valued.
   B. He regarded romance and art as worthless.
   C. He thought that these things had gone astray.
   D. He considered romance and art to be human.
   E. He regretted that these things were now of poor quality.

14. Which line from “Miniver Cheevy” most reflects Robinson’s own life experiences?
   A. “Grew lean while he assailed the seasons;”
   B. “And dreamed, and rested from his labors;”
   C. “He would have sinned incessantly / Could he have been one”
   D. “Miniver mourned the rip renown / That made many a name so fragrant;”
   E. “Miniver cursed the commonplace / And eyed a khaki suit with loathing;”
15. What about “Richard Cory” is situationally ironic?
   A. Cory was “a gentleman from sole to crown.”
   B. Cory is “imperially slim” although “richer than a king.”
   C. People envied someone who ended up killing himself.
   D. Cory was “quietly arrayed” although “he fluttered pulses.”
   E. The poet closely resembles the character of Richard Cory.

16. What about “Miniver Cheevy” is ironic?
   A. The poem has a traditional rhyme scheme and stanza division.
   B. Miniver “cursed the commonplace” but also “scorned the gold.”
   C. Miniver complains about his situation, but has done nothing to try to change it.
   D. The times Miniver longs for and dreams about were actually not very pleasant.
   E. Miniver Cheevy was a “child of scorn,” but he came to be idolized by the town.

for I Will Fight No More Forever / I Am the Last of My Family

17. In “I Will Fight No More Forever,” Chief Joseph is addressing
   A. his chiefs.
   B. all his people.
   C. all Americans.
   D. General Howard.
   E. Looking Glass and Toohoolhoolzote.

18. What was Cochise’s main purpose in the speech “I Am the Last of My Family”?
   A. to tell about his people’s history
   B. to request assistance for his people
   C. to express his opinion of white people
   D. to reflect on the greatness of his people
   E. to portray the wrongs done to his people

19. What do the similes or comparisons Cochise uses tell you about the Chiricahua?
   A. They are powerful.
   B. They believe in violence.
   C. They feel close to nature.
   D. They fear the “white man.”
   E. They always remain hopeful.

20. Why does Cochise’s speech end with the sentence “I have spoken”?
   A. It clarifies and emphasizes who is speaking.
   B. Cochise wanted to intimidate the white men to whom he was speaking.
   C. This was the statement added to all works passed down through the oral tradition.
   D. It adds weight to the words that were spoken and indicates the ending of the speech.
   E. None of the above
for The Destructive Male / Woman’s Right to Suffrage /
Letter to Elizabeth Cady Stanton

21. In “Letter to Elizabeth Cady Stanton,” Anthony refers to a “sphere of existence . . . where women . . . will be welcomed on a plane of perfect intellectual and spiritual equality.” Where is this “sphere of existence”?
A. the future
B. the afterlife
C. the workplace
D. colleges and universities
E. the Women’s Suffrage Convention

22. Which of the following statements best summarizes Stanton’s main argument in “The Destructive Male”?
A. “The male element is a destructive force . . .”
B. “Society is but the reflection of man himself, untempered by woman’s thought; . . .”
C. “We ask woman’s enfranchisement, as the first step toward the recognition of that essential element in government . . .”
D. “Whatever is done to lift woman to her true position will help to usher in a new day of peace and perfection for the race.”
E. “With violence and disturbance in the natural world, we see a constant effort to maintain an equilibrium of forces.”

23. Anthony’s speech appeals most to
A. logic.
B. science.
C. emotions.
D. human decency.
E. a sense of spirituality.

for The Story of an Hour

24. What does Mrs. Mallard recognize as “the strongest impulse of her being”?
A. joy
B. love
C. freedom
D. self-assertion
E. self-preservation

25. Why does Mrs. Mallard have a “feverish triumph in her eyes” and carry herself “unwittingly like a goddess of Victory”?
A. She believes that she has gotten away with murder.
B. She realizes that she is free from domination and the future is her own.
C. She was able to overcome her earlier “storm of grief” and compose herself.
D. She has succeeded in convincing the others that she is sorry her husband is dead.
E. She won the battle of wills with her sister and had time to reflect alone in her room.
26. Which of the following is an example of dramatic irony in this story?
A. Mrs. Mallard weeps “with sudden, wild abandonment.”
B. The person that comes in the front door is Brently Mallard.
C. Mrs. Mallard needs to be treated gently because of her heart condition.
D. Mrs. Mallard feels happy and free after her husband dies, rather than devastated.
E. Mrs. Mallard has mixed feelings toward her husband and their marriage in general.

27. The word *elixir* in “she was drinking in a very elixir of life” is especially appropriate because
A. Mrs. Mallard now wants to live a very long life.
B. there is a scientific and ordered aspect to the scene.
C. what happens is like magic because it is purely imaginative.
D. the description of Mrs. Mallard’s state of mind is medieval.
E. Mrs. Mallard feels as if she is not herself, as if she is intoxicated.

**Essay**

*Answer one of the following questions.*

28. In a paragraph, explain the theory of biographical-historical criticism. Provide examples from selections you have read in class to support your work.

29. In a paragraph, analyze the occurrence of naturalism within a selection from the unit. Explain where naturalism can be found in the selection, and explain what theme it supports. Use logical reasoning and examples to support your analysis.
Unit 5 Exam

Matching

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. antagonist  F. novel
B. characterization  G. setting
C. imagist  H. theme
D. modernist  I. tone
E. mood

1. a character in conflict with the most important character in a literary work
2. experiments with nontraditional art forms
3. a central message or perception about life revealed through a literary work
4. a long work of fiction containing an involved plot, characters, and settings
5. time and place of the unfolding action together with the details used to create a sense of time and place
6. one who presents concise images or word pictures
7. the act of creating or describing a character
8. the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work
9. the emotion created in the reader by part or all of a literary work

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Great Gatsby

10. What do the narrator and Gatsby apparently have in common?
A. They are extremely rich.
B. They like to throw parties.
C. They have the same close friends.
D. They were in the Third Division during the war.
E. They love Jordan Baker, but she does not love them.
11. What is the setting of this excerpt from *The Great Gatsby*?
   A. the 1920s
   B. Long Island
   C. a lavish party
   D. the Jazz Age
   E. All of the above

12. Why is it so surprising that the books in Gatsby’s library are real?
   A. Gatsby is unable to read.
   B. Old books are very expensive.
   C. Much about Gatsby’s world is fake.
   D. Gatsby is too busy to have time to read.
   E. Gatsby usually does not show off his wealth.

**for Petals / Mid-Day**

13. Which of the following is a possible meaning of *fragrance* in the line, “The flower fared forth, though its fragrance still stays,” at the end of “Petals”?
   A. life
   B. hope
   C. scent
   D. death
   E. memories

14. Which of the following lines from “Mid-Day” is in sharp contrast to the overall mood of the poem?
   A. “I dread their fever.”
   B. “The light beats upon me.”
   C. “while I perish on the path”
   D. “I am anguished—defeated.”
   E. “the poplar is bright on the hill,”

15. What do “Petals” and “Mid-Day” have in common?
   A. mood
   B. theme
   C. speakers
   D. rhythm and meter
   E. metaphors and comparisons

16. What is the point of view of “Petals” and what is its effect?
   A. third-person; it creates a sense of intimacy
   B. third-person; it lessens the sadness of the poem
   C. third-person; it makes the poet seem knowledgeable
   D. first-person; it helps the reader to identify with the subject
   E. first-person; it emphasizes the natural aspects of the poem
The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock

17. What is an allusion?
A. a poem that is about a famous person
B. a poetic technique that repeats initial sounds
C. a literary technique that indirectly hints at something
D. a way of making the reader believe something is real
E. a reference to a historical or literary person, event, or thing

18. What is significant about the title “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock”?
A. It is more detailed and descriptive than most titles.
B. It provides a clue about the speaker and what he is trying to do.
C. It sounds more like the title of a work of nonfiction than of a poem.
D. It uses allusion to tell the reader that the poem is actually a love song.
E. It is misleading because the work is a dramatic monologue, not a love song.

19. Which of the following statements about J. Alfred Prufrock is false?
A. He is very indecisive.
B. He spends his time on trivialities.
C. He is unable to feel true emotions.
D. He is preoccupied with physical appearances.
E. He fears not fitting in and saying the wrong thing.

A Wagner Matinee

20. When Clark sees his aunt, he regards her “battered” appearance with
A. surprise.
B. nostalgia.
C. embarrassment.
D. awe and respect.
E. anger and misery.

21. Which of the following is not an example of characterization?
A. “For thirty years my aunt had not been farther than fifty miles from the homestead.”
B. “For her, just outside the concert hall, lay the black pond with the cattle-tracked bluffs . . .”
C. “I owed to this woman most of the good that ever came my way in my boyhood, and had a reverential affection for her.”
D. “When we arrived at my boarding-house the landlady put her to bed at once, and I did not see her again until the next morning.”
E. “. . . she came up to me and, putting her hands over my eyes, gently drew my head back upon her shoulder, saying tremulously, ’Don’t love it so well, Clark, or it may be taken from you.’”
22. Which of the following quotations from the story tells the reader the most about Georgiana’s character?
   A. “She had come all the way in a day coach; her linen duster had become black with soot and her black bonnet grey with dust during the journey.”
   B. “... my aunt, after cooking the three meals—the first of which was ready at six o’clock in the morning—and putting the six children to bed, would often stand until midnight at her ironing board, with me at the kitchen table beside her, hearing me recite Latin declensions and conjugations, gently shaking me when my drowsy head sank down over a page of irregular verbs.”
   C. “She had been so wretchedly train-sick throughout the journey that she had no recollection of anything but her discomfort, and, to all intents and purposes, there were but a few hours of nightmare between the farm in Red Willow County and my study on Newbury Street.”
   D. “It never really died, then—the soul which can suffer so excruciatingly and so interminably; it withers to the outward eye only; like that strange moss which can lie on a dusty shelf half a century and yet, if placed in water, grows green again.”
   E. “She burst into tears and sobbed pleadingly, ‘I don’t want to go, Clark, I don’t want to go!’ ”

23. What does “walk the line” mean in line 13 of “Mending Wall”?
   A. to stay out of trouble; to try one’s best
   B. to take risks; to try a new and different method
   C. to follow instructions or rules; to respect authority
   D. to walk along the property line; to follow convention
   E. to mend the wall; to mend differences between neighbors

24. Which pair of words best completes the following sentence?
   In “The Death of the Hired Man,” Mary seems to symbolize , while Warren symbolizes .
   A. pain; healing
   B. indulgence; cruelty
   C. weakness; strength
   D. compassion; realism
   E. ignorance; knowledge

25. The way the boy climbs and rides the birches in “Birches” seems to symbolize
   A. man’s power over nature.
   B. the benefits of country life.
   C. realizing one’s own limitations.
   D. growing and learning about life.
   E. None of the above
26. In “Chicago,” the city is described as all of the following except
   A. bold.
   B. pretty.
   C. proud.
   D. coarse.
   E. strong.

27. Which of the following is an example of parallelism?
   A. “Fierce as a dog with tongue lapping for action . . .”
   B. “Laughing! / Laughing the stormy, husky, brawling laughter of Youth, half-naked,”
   C. “They tell me you are wicked and I believe them . . . / And they tell me you are crooked and I answer:”
   D. “And having answered so I turn once more to those who sneer at this / my city, and I give them back the sneer . . .”
   E. “Come and show me another city with lifted head singing so proud to / be alive and coarse and strong and cunning.”

28. Tone is the attitude toward the reader or toward the subject that is implied by a literary work. The tone of “Grass” could best be described as
   A. cruel.
   B. joyful.
   C. loving.
   D. mysterious.
   E. straightforward.

Essay

Answer one of the following questions.

29. In a paragraph, explain the theory of reader-response criticism: what it is, how it is applied to literature, and how it differs from other literary criticism. Finally, choose a selection you have read in class and analyze the work using reader-response criticism. This analysis should support your explanation of reader-response criticism.

30. In a paragraph, explain the elements of plot. Provide examples by choosing a selection from the unit and breaking it into the various elements to illustrate them correctly. Support your work with logical reasoning that explains why you organized the elements in the manner selected.
Unit 6 Exam

Matching

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. characterization  F. resolution
B. exposition        G. setting
C. mood             H. short story
D. narrator         I. theme
E. point of view

_____ 1. the act of creating or describing a character
_____ 2. the vantage point from which the story is told
_____ 3. a central message or perception about life revealed through a literary work
_____ 4. condensed form of fictional narrative
_____ 5. time and place of the unfolding action together with the details used to create a sense of time and place
_____ 6. character or speaker who tells a story
_____ 7. provides background information about the characters, setting, and conflict
_____ 8. the point in the story where the conflict has ended
_____ 9. the emotion created in the reader by part or all of a literary work

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Let Us Now Praise Famous Men

_____ 10. Which statement about descriptive writing is true?
   A. It is fictional.
   B. It uses sensory details.
   C. It is meant to be read aloud.
   D. It always includes many adjectives.
   E. It describes only how something looks.
11. What do the people described in the biblical passage have in common with the people Agee and Evans wrote about in their book?
A. They are good people, yet they “have no memorial.”
B. They are men who experienced the “glory of their times.”
C. They are rich men who live “peaceably in their habitations.”
D. They are famous men since they have been written about in books.
E. None of the above

12. Which of the following best summarizes the Gudger House?
A. plain and natural
B. small but beautiful
C. run-down but inviting
D. empty and mysterious
E. artsy and well-constructed

for The Death of the Ball Turret Gunner / World War II Recruitment Posters

13. What action does not directly take place in this poem?
A. dying
B. falling
C. waking
D. shooting
E. hunching

14. A ball turret gunner is a
A. B-17 or B-24.
B. man in a fighter plane.
C. .50-caliber machine gun.
D. ground soldier in the Army.
E. man-size plexiglass container.

15. What is the main contrast in the extended metaphor of this poem?
A. war and peace
B. men and women
C. innocence and evil
D. freedom and captivity
E. the young and the old

16. Which of the following best describes the twist at the end of this extended metaphor?
A. The speaker felt he was dead already.
B. The speaker dies instead of being born.
C. The speaker is washed away with a hose.
D. The speaker never got the chance to enjoy life.
E. The speaker finally experiences the “dream of life.”
for The Jilting of Granny Weatherall

17. When Granny Weatherall finds death in her mind, how does it feel?
   A. dark and scary
   B. like an old friend
   C. like a hazy dream
   D. warm and comforting
   E. clammy and unfamiliar

18. From what point of view is this story told?
   A. first-person limited
   B. first-person omniscient
   C. third-person limited
   D. third-person omniscient
   E. both B and C

19. What is the significance of Granny Weatherall’s name?
   A. She is very old.
   B. She has many grandchildren.
   C. She is viewed as inferior by everyone.
   D. She is able to forecast the weather by how she feels.
   E. She has had a difficult life, but she has managed to survive.

20. Granny’s Weatherall’s state of mind in this selection could be best be described as
    A. orderly.
    B. religious.
    C. confused.
    D. obsessed.
    E. introspective.

for A Rose for Emily / Nobel Prize Acceptance Speech / Darl

21. Which of the following is characteristic of writing in the Southern Gothic tradition?
    A. grotesqueness
    B. a sense of mystery
    C. an element of horror
    D. a gloomy atmosphere
    E. All of the above

22. Who is the narrator of “A Rose for Emily”?
    A. the mayor
    B. a townsperson
    C. William Faulkner
    D. an old Miss Emily
    E. a young Miss Emily
23. What is the main external conflict in “A Rose for Emily”?
   A. men versus women  
   B. the rich versus the poor  
   C. the North versus the South  
   D. Miss Emily versus Jefferson  
   E. Miss Emily versus Homer Barron

24. In “Darl,” which of the following best explains why Faulkner use the word *useless* in the sentence, “Her voice is strong, young, tremulous and clear, rapt with its own timbre and volume, the fan still moving steadily up and down, whispering the useless air”?
   A. The woman is dying and doesn’t need air.  
   B. It is twilight, which is a calm time with no wind.  
   C. He wants to use personification to make the scene seem more real.  
   D. He is emphasizing that air is part of nature, which never has a purpose.  
   E. The people in the room are too absorbed with the mother’s condition to care about anything else.

*for A Worn Path / Is Phoenix Jackson’s Grandson Really Dead?*

25. What does Phoenix buy for her grandson?
   A. a black dog  
   B. penny candy  
   C. picture books  
   D. a paper windmill  
   E. comfortable shoes

26. According to Eudora Welty in “Is Phoenix Jackson’s Grandson Really Dead?”, whether or not Phoenix Jackson’s grandson is dead
   A. does not matter to the story.  
   B. is unknown even to Phoenix herself.  
   C. is the most important theme of the story.  
   D. is a secret Welty wants to keep from the reader.  
   E. is a question that helps to increases suspense for the reader.

27. What about the journey is archetypal?
   A. It occurs in the winter.  
   B. It has imaginary segments.  
   C. It takes place in the country.  
   D. It is made by an old woman.  
   E. It represents life’s difficulties.
28. Is the setting of this story very important or significant? Why or why not?
A. Yes, because the story is about Southern life.
B. No, because the setting is not described in detail.
C. No, because the themes of the story are universal.
D. Yes, because the weather makes the journey more difficult.
E. No, because it is not clear where and when the story takes place.

Essay

*Answer one of the following questions.*

29. Consider the many types of point of view. In a paragraph, briefly identify three distinct types and provide examples of each. Examples should come from selections you have read in class or you may create your own. Finally, explain which point of view is the most appealing to you and why. Support your view with logical reasoning.

30. In a paragraph, identify an example of characterization from a selection you have read in class. Explain how the author uses characterization and what type is used (indirect, direct, or both). Finally, explain how characterization impacts the theme or supports the author’s purpose.
Unit 7 Exam

Matching

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. characterization  
B. mood  
C. point of view  
D. setting  
E. tone

1. the act of creating or describing a character
2. the vantage point from which the story is told
3. time and place of the unfolding action together with the details used to create a sense of time and place
4. the emotion created in the reader by part or all of a literary work
5. the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for The Life You Save May Be Your Own

6. Which of the following is a direct technique of characterization?
   A. telling what characters say
   B. noting a character’s activities
   C. showing what characters think
   D. describing a character’s personality or appearance
   E. revealing what characters think about another character

7. How does Mr. Shiftlet feel after leaving Lucynell at The Hot Spot?
   A. shocked and resentful
   B. less lonely than before
   C. more depressed than ever
   D. thoroughly happy and carefree
   E. very relieved but somewhat guilty
8. Which of the following is an example of dialect?
A. “‘Tools,’ he said, put back. ‘I’m a carpenter.’”
B. “‘Are you married or are you single?’ the old woman asked.”
C. “‘I was raised thataway and there ain’t a thing I can do about it.’”
D. “Occasionally he saw a sign that warned: ‘Drive carefully. The life you save may be your own.’”
E. “The big rosy-faced girl followed him everywhere, saying ‘Burrrrddbirrrrtddtt,’ and clapping her hands.”

9. Why is the main character always referred to as “Mr. Shiftlet” rather than by his first name?
A. He is deserving of respect.
B. It sets him apart from the others.
C. This formality was customary at the time.
D. He is of a higher social class than the women.
E. both B and C

for The Crucible, Act 1 / Why I Wrote “The Crucible”:
An Artist’s Answer to Politics

10. The people of Salem view the land to their west as
A. adventure-filled.
B. divinely beautiful.
C. pure and natural.
D. rich and rewarding.
E. mysteriously heathen.

11. It could be said that Samuel Parris is most concerned about
A. God.
B. his job.
C. witches.
D. his daughter.
E. right and wrong.

12. Which character introduced in the first act seems the most unbiased?
A. John Hale
B. Ann Putnam
C. John Proctor
D. Samuel Parris
E. Abigail Williams
for The Crucible, Act 4

13. What is the real reason that Proctor confesses?
   A. He is guilty.
   B. He does not want to die.
   C. He wants to go to heaven.
   D. He is trying to save his wife.
   E. He is trying to protect his family.

14. Which of the following best describes John Proctor’s main emotion in Act 4?
   A. guilt
   B. hope
   C. anger
   D. agony
   E. sorrow

15. How could the play’s ending best be described, and why?
   A. It is surprising because of the main character’s innocence.
   B. It is shocking because Salem was a strict, religious community.
   C. It has a certain sense of satisfaction because, although unjust, one feels that those convicted have “won.”
   D. It is unrealistic because a real person would never act in such a way.
   E. It seems unfinished and thus unsatisfying because we do not know what actually happened at the end.

for Black Boy

16. What happened when Ella described the book she was reading to the narrator?
   A. He cried.
   B. She cried.
   C. The boy’s reality changed.
   D. He decided to learn to read.
   E. He decided to become a writer.

17. Which of the following best describes the theme of this excerpt?
   A. the power of literature
   B. the importance of learning
   C. life in the segregated South
   D. Wright’s oppressed childhood
   E. different views toward literature

18. Which of the following best describes whether the selections theme is universal?
   A. Yes, because it is directly stated.
   B. Yes, because most people can understand it.
   C. No, because it is not directly stated.
   D. No, because the story takes place in the South.
   E. No, because the narrator is an African American.
for On the Road

19. What type of music does the narrator listen to in Chicago?
   A. bop
   B. rock
   C. country
   D. hip-hop
   E. classical

20. Which of the following excerpts is the best example of the diction in this excerpt?
   A. “What is the Mississippi River?”
   B. “The fellows at the Loop blew, but with a tired air . . .”
   C. “It was just a shack; I could hear the family eating supper in the back.”
   D. “And for the first time in my life, the following afternoon, I went into the West.”
   E. “All the way from New York to Joliet by bus, and I had spent more than half my money.”

21. Based on this excerpt alone, Beat literature can best be described as
   A. upbeat and universal.
   B. rhythmic and musical.
   C. offbeat and American.
   D. forceful and fast-paced.
   E. exhausted and worn-down.

for Riprap / Pine Tree Tops

22. What is being compared to riprap in the poem of the same name?
   A. words
   B. minds
   C. rocks
   D. solidity
   E. everything

23. Which of the following lines contains assonance?
   A. “In the blue night”
   B. “bend snow-blue, fade”
   C. “The creak of boots”
   D. “Rabbit tracks, deer track,”
   E. “what do we know”

24. To which sense do most of the images in “Pine Tree Tops” appeal?
   A. taste
   B. sight
   C. smell
   D. touch
   E. hearing
25. According to “Riprap,” why do we need figurative riprap?
   A. to provide us with ideas
   B. to share our feelings with others
   C. to help us on life’s difficult journey
   D. to fully appreciate the beauty of nature
   E. to connect us with past and future generations

Essay

Answer one of the following questions.

26. Consider the theory of political criticism as it relates to literature. In a paragraph, explain the theory and provide an example by briefly analyzing a selection from the unit. Support your work with logical reasoning.

27. In a paragraph, identify how characterization is viewed by political criticism. What elements of a character are specifically important in this type of criticism? Provide examples of such characterization from selections you have read in class. Support your work with logical reasoning.
Unit 8 Exam

Matching

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. characterization      G. metaphor
B. climax                H. plot
C. dialogue              I. resolution
D. exposition            J. simile
E. figurative language   K. theme
F. literary nonfiction    L. tone

___ 1. a central message or perception about life revealed through a literary work

___ 2. the act of creating or describing a character

___ 3. provides background information about the characters, setting, and conflict

___ 4. a high point of interest or suspense

___ 5. conversation between characters

___ 6. the point in the story where the conflict has ended

___ 7. language meant to be understood imaginatively

___ 8. a figure of speech in which one thing is spoken or written about as if it were another

___ 9. a hybrid form or genre sometimes referred to as creative nonfiction

___ 10. a comparison of two seemingly unlike things using the word like or as

___ 11. a series of events related to a central conflict

___ 12. the emotional attitude toward the reader or toward the subject implied by a literary work
Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Inaugural Address

13. Who is Kennedy’s main audience?
   A. politicians
   B. Americans
   C. world leaders
   D. future generations
   E. enemies of the United States

14. What was Kennedy’s main purpose in this speech?
   A. to inform
   B. to describe
   C. to convince
   D. to tell a story
   E. to express ideas

15. Which answer best describes how Kennedy wanted to be perceived?
   A. proud, bitter, and competent
   B. calm, spiritual, and peace-loving
   C. brave, dedicated, and trustworthy
   D. absolute, powerful, and revolutionary
   E. intelligent, well-informed, and sovereign

for Letter from Birmingham Jail / Dr. King Arrested at Birmingham

16. What reason does Dr. King provide for not answering all criticisms of his work and ideas?
   A. Most of the criticisms are unjust.
   B. They are usually made by unreasonable people.
   C. He is unable to properly explain his point of view.
   D. If he did, he would have no time for constructive work.
   E. Most of his critics would not understand his justifications.

17. Which of the following is not a part of Dr. King’s main argument?
   A. “Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly.”
   B. “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”
   C. “Any law that degrades human personality is unjust.”
   D. “Hence segregation is not only politically, economically and sociologically unsound, it is morally wrong and sinful.”
   E. All of the above are part of King’s main argument.

18. What was Dr. King’s main reason for using allusions in his letter?
   A. to earn his freedom
   B. to support his argument
   C. to evoke emotion in the reader
   D. to show his depth of knowledge
   E. to connect himself to the clergymen
19. What are the “flowers” in the last line of “To Black Women”?
   A. well-raised children
   B. good, but unpopular, poems
   C. equality for African Americans
   D. gardens surrounded by ugliness
   E. the achievements of black women

20. Which statement about the theme of “The Explorer” is true?
   A. The stated theme is modern life is too noisy and stressful.
   B. The universal theme is the man has to make a choice, but he cannot.
   C. The stated theme is “There were no bourns. / There were no quiet rooms.”
   D. The implied theme is that all people have too many things from which to choose.
   E. The implied theme is there is no escape from the stress and uncertainty of life’s choices.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question below.

When I was thirteen I met, somehow, Writer’s Digest. A milestone. Why, there were oodles of other writers! They, too, suffered, and had suffered. They, too, ached for the want of the right word—reckoned with mean nouns, virtueless adjectives. They, too, sent Things out, got Things back.

21. In this passage from “Report from Part One,” what literary technique helps to emphasize the author’s connection with other writers?
   A. theme
   B. alliteration
   C. parallelism
   D. the use of italics
   E. the use of strong verbs

22. In this selection, being feminine is associated with being
   A. weak.
   B. pretty.
   C. ashamed.
   D. secretive.
   E. uneducated.

23. Which of the following includes a simile?
   A. “… ghosts have no sense of shame or privacy.”
   B. “The day was a great eye…”
   C. “I could snap them like breadsticks.”
   D. “I don’t like the weak little toots you make on your flute.”
   E. “We had been in this lavatory together forever.”
24. What does the narrator most want to be?
   A. fair
   B. strong
   C. popular
   D. admired
   E. talkative

_for Morning Song / Mirror_

25. What are “the clear vowels that rise like balloons” in the last line of “Morning Song”?
   A. the new baby’s cry
   B. the mother’s lullabye
   C. the vowels in this poem
   D. the decorations in the room
   E. the sounds outside the window

26. Who or what is the “old woman” that rises from the lake day after day in “Mirror”?
   A. a terrible fish that plagues the lake
   B. the woman’s fears and nightmares
   C. the aging woman’s reflection
   D. the lake’s own soul
   E. All of the above

27. Based on the evidence in the poem, which of the following best describes how the reflection in the lake makes the woman feel?
   A. It makes her feel loved and adored; she cannot stay away from the lake.
   B. It makes her sad and flustered, yet obsessed with the changes she sees.
   C. It creates a sense of loneliness and self-pity in her, feelings she regrets.
   D. It makes her feel beautiful, yet she knows it’s just a trick of the light.
   E. It makes her confused and causes her to forget why she came there.

Essay

Answer one of the following questions.

28. In a paragraph, explain the difference between a memoir, a biography, and an autobiography. Provide examples of each or include references to selections you have read in class. Finally, determine the pros and cons of each type and support your views with logical reasoning.

29. In a paragraph, consider how setting and mood are interrelated. How might an author use one to establish the other? Recall an example or two from the selections you have read in class and use them to illustrate your views.
Unit 9 Exam

Matching

Choose the best description for each of the following.

A. character  F. plot
B. dialogue   G. purpose
C. essay     H. simile
D. figurative language  I. thesis
E. personification

____  1. a central message or main idea
____  2. conversation between characters
____  3. a short nonfiction work that presents a single main idea
____  4. the individual that takes part in the action of a literary work
____  5. a writer’s aim or goal
____  6. describing an inanimate object, animal, or plant as having human characteristics
____  7. language meant to be understood imaginatively
____  8. a series of events related to a central conflict
____  9. a comparison of two seemingly unlike things using the word like or as

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

for Though We May Feel Alone / Dream / My Mother’s Blue Bowl

____  10. According to “Though We May Feel Alone,” where do our ancestors sit?
    A. on thrones
    B. in our minds
    C. in our hearts
    D. in birds’ nests
    E. on white horses
11. Based on the information in “My Mother’s Blue Bowl,” which of the following is not one of the lessons Walker learned from her mother?
A. Hold on tight to what you have.
B. Everything can be recycled and made beautiful.
C. Possessions are not as important as we may think.
D. Pleasure and comfort can be found in the simple aspects of life.
E. You don’t need a lot of money to create a warm and loving home.

12. In “Dream,” the speaker envisions her mother in “One of the / Shacks / Her art / Made / Radiant.” Based on what you learned about Alice Walker’s mother in “My Mother’s Blue Bowl,” this “art” most likely refers to her
A. vivid murals.
B. inspired cooking.
C. interior design skills.
D. love for her children.
E. creativity with flowers.

13. Based on this essay, in what way can “broken” English be considered limited?
A. It may narrow the speaker’s options in life.
B. It tends to influence people’s perception of the speaker.
C. It has fewer words, so ideas cannot be expressed as well.
D. All of the above
E. A and B

14. What is Tan’s thesis in this essay?
A. “Broken” English is the best form of English.
B. The nuances of various Englishes are important.
C. Language is the writer’s tool, and it is very powerful.
D. It is important to strive to disprove assumptions made about you.
E. Different versions of English help to shape our perceptions of the world.

15. Which of the following uses a different voice than the rest of the essay?
A. “That was my mental quandary in its nascent state.”
B. “Her language, as I hear it, is vivid, direct, full of observation and imagery.”
C. “Like others, I have described it to people as ‘broken’ or ‘fractured’ English. But I wince when I say that.”
D. “And at first I wrote using what I thought to be wittily crafted sentences, sentences that would finally prove I had mastery over the English language.”
E. “She reads the Forbes report, listens to Wall Street Week, converses daily with her stockbroker, reads all of Shirley MacLaine’s books with ease—all kinds of things I can’t begin to understand.”
16. Consider the following sentence:
   “And sure enough, the following week there we were in front of this
   astonished stockbroker, and I was sitting there red-faced and quiet,
   and my mother, the real Mrs. Tan, was shouting at his boss in her
   impeccable broken English.”
   How can “broken” English be impeccable?
   A. It cannot be impeccable.
   B. It can be easily understood.
   C. It can be perfect for what it is.
   D. It is so bad as to be actually good.
   E. It sounds right in the speaker’s mind.

_for Great Plains / Seeing / So This Is Nebraska_

17. According to Frazier, what are the Great Plains?
   A. a desert
   B. woodlands
   C. a garden spot
   D. standard farmland
   E. None of the above

18. What do the two epigraphs (quotations) at the beginning of Norris’s
    passage have in common?
   A. the Midwest
   B. an abstract nature
   C. the concept of death
   D. an emphasis on the eye
   E. reactions to landscapes

19. Which of the following best describes the difference between the tones
    of “Great Plains” and “Seeing”?
   A. Frazier is friendly, while Norris could be described as militant.
   B. Frazier is formal and old-fashioned, while Norris is rather friendly.
   C. Frazier is more earnest, while Norris could be described as sarcastic.
   D. Frazier is more matter-of-fact, while Norris is more sincere.
   E. Frazier is cautionary, while Norris’s tone is more relaxed.

20. Norris’s “Seeing” indicates that empty spaces force people to be
    A. reflective.
    B. productive.
    C. tough.
    D. guarded.
    E. reckless.

_for On the Mall_

21. What do Didion’s final mall purchases illustrate?
    A. the convenience of malls
    B. how people trick shoppers into spending money
    C. the art of finding great deals and variety in the mall
    D. the processes of falling victim to “impulse” buying
    E. that she is a shopping addict and cannot control herself
22. Which of the following contains irony?
A. “The automobile accounts for suburbia, and suburbia accounts for the shopping center.”
B. “My ‘real’ life was to sit in this office and describe life as it was lived in Djakarta and Caneel Bay and in the great châteaux of the Loire Valley . . .”
C. “In the literature of shopping centers these would be described as impulse purchases, but the impulse here was obscure.”
D. None of the above
E. All of the above

23. With which of the following statements would Didion agree most?
A. Malls are pointless and waste a community’s most valuable resources.
B. People shouldn’t go to the mall unless they know what they want to buy.
C. Malls are the most relaxing places on earth; one never needs to leave.
D. Malls are fascinating and overwhelmingly tied to America’s history.
E. People who do not appreciate malls should be considered heroes.

24. Who is not a member of the “tightly knit” group in “Man Listening to Disc”?
A. the speaker
B. Sonny Rollins
C. Arthur Taylor
D. Thelonious Monk
E. fellow pedestrians

25. According to “The Blues,” this type of music is about
A. love.
B. pain.
C. listening.
D. sympathy.
E. anticipation.

26. In general, which of the following best describes the diction of these two poems?
A. straightforward
B. unconventional
C. humorous
D. intricate
E. unclear
27. The speaker from “Man Listening to Disc” would agree with which of the following statements?
   A. Walking through the city can be dangerous if you do not watch your step.
   B. Music creates a world that very few enter and even fewer return.
   C. People who walk through the city should pay attention to others.
   D. Musicians are generous for sharing their music with the world.
   E. Jazz and the Blues have a lot in common, in form and subject.

**Essay**

*Answer one of the following questions.*

28. In a paragraph, explain how sociological criticism is meant to work and how it can be applied to literature and other works of art. As an example, select a selection from the unit and analyze it using sociological criticism. Explain and support your work with logical reasoning.

29. In a paragraph, describe and define the following: literary nonfiction, literary journalism, memoir, nature writing, and travel writing. Explain how these types of literature are similar and how they are different. Provide examples of each to support your work.