Quiz 3-1 Answer Key



Each answer is worth .89 points.

1. _A_ Washington Irving
2. _A_ James Fenimore Cooper
3. _C_ Natty Bumppo
4. _C_ William Wallace
5. _A_ Jane Porter
6. _C_ Cora Munro
7. _A_ Louisa May Alcott
8. _C_ Jo March
9. _A_ Charles Dickens
10. _A_ George MacDonald
11. _C_ Elizabeth Bennet
12. _A_ Charlotte Brontë
13. _A_ Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain)
14. _C_ Huckleberry Finn
15. _A_ Harriet Beecher Stowe
16. _A_ Alex Haley
17. _A_ F. Scott Fitzgerald
18. _A_ Stephen Crane
19. _A_ Jack London
20. _A_ H.G. Wells
21. _C_ Oliver Twist
22. _A_ C.S. Lewis
23. _A_ John Bunyan
24. _C_ Jane Eyre
25. *The Call of the Wild*
26. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
27. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*
28. *The Great Gatsby*
29. *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*
30. *The Time Machine*
31. *The Pilgrim's Progress*
32. *The Last of the Mohicans*
33. *The Scottish Chiefs*
34. *Little Women*
35. *Roots: The Saga of an American Family*
36. *The Red Badge of Courage*
37. *Jane Eyre*
38. *Pride and Prejudice*
39. (d) novels
40. (c) an imaginary story created by the author
41. (d) plot, setting, characters, theme
42. (d) *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *Roots*
43. _A_ *The Last of the Mohicans*;
    _SF_ *The Time Machine*
    _R_ *Pride and Prejudice*
    _F_ *The Chronicles of Narnia*

Each response is broken down into numbered parts. Each part is worth .89 points for the quiz.

44. (This answer has 3 parts) 1) *A Tale of Two Cities* 2) by Charles Dickens begins with, 3) "It was the best of times and the worst of times..."
45. (This answer has 3 parts) 1) The children's fantasy novel series, *The Chronicles of Narnia* 2) was written by Irish author C.S. Lewis*; 3) The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* was the most popular book in the series.
46. (This answer has 3 parts) 1) The American frontier novel series, *The Leatherstocking Tales* 2) was written by American author James Fenimore Cooper*;* 3) *The Last of the Mohicans* was the most popular book in the series.
47. (any five/count each response) James Fenimore Cooper, Louisa May Alcott, Samuel Clemens (or Mark Twain), Harriet Beecher Stowe, Alex Haley, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Stephen Crane, Jack London
48. (any five/count each response) H.G. Wells, Charles Dickens, George MacDonald, C.S. Lewis, Jane Porter, Jane Austen, John Bunyan, Charlotte Brontë
49. (b) "civilized life"
50. (d) self
51. (d) poverty
52. (b) the sea
53. (c) self

Responses may vary; however, the student should display a working knowledge of each topic. Each response is broken down into numbered parts. Each part is worth .89 points for the quiz. <u>The underlined words must be included in the response.</u>

54. (This answer has 4 parts) 1) Regional writing is the ability of the author to portray life in a <u>particular region</u> of the country, rather than a generic setting. 2) <u>Harriet Beecher Stowe</u> and <u>Mark Twain</u> were effective in this specific genre in the ways they 3) portrayed the complex aspects of <u>social life</u> in specific regions of the south and 4)

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in how they mastered the southern dialects of both whites and blacks.

55. (This answer has 5 parts) 1) Naturalism is a literary style used by an author to describe in realistic detail the experiences of humans, 2) even though the details are gross, gory, or abhorrent. 3) Stephen Crane used this style in 4) *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* when describing the brutal conditions of poverty in the New York slums and 5) in *The Red Badge of Courage* when describing the horrors on the battlefields of the Civil War.
56. (This answer has 6 parts) 1) A protagonist is the main character 2) who attempts to overcome controversy or adversity. 3) The antagonist is the person, place, thing, or circumstance 4) that attempts to defeat the protagonist and make him or her unsuccessful. 5) A protagonist may endure various types of conflict, 6) such as confrontations with another person, or society as a whole, an animal (or beast), the weather, nature, other circumstances, such as disease, poverty, or success, Providence (God or other spiritual beings), or with himself, such as doubt, anger, depression, or the will to survive against the odds.
57. (This answer has 6 parts) 1) Descriptive writing is the ability of the author to use details and descriptive language 2) to *engage the reader* through words that invoke the five senses (sight, sound, smell, taste, touch) 3) and the description of actions of the characters 4) so that the reader feels like he/she is participating in the event. 5) Jack London did this in his adventure novel, 6) *The Call of the Wild* in the fight scene between Buck and Spitz and in his descriptions of the icy conditions of the Alaskan wilderness.
58. (This answer has 3 parts) 1) Euphemism is a literary technique used to soften reality. 2) The use of euphemisms is an attempt by the writer to be creative and less harsh in his wording or description. 3) For example, the writer may use the euphemism "disabled" rather than use the harsher word "lame" or "crippled."
59. (This answer has 3 parts) 1) Contrast in writing refers to the author's use of contrasting images to bring variety to his story. 2) For example, one character may be short and dark complected, while another may be tall and light skinned. 3) Charles Dickens made excellent use of contrast in *A Tale of Two Cities* with contrasts such as "best/worst", "hope/despair", and "wisdom/foolishness" in describing the British and French societies.
60. (This answer has 9 parts) 1) Figurative language refers to the author's use of certain types of literary techniques such as symbolism, representation, allegory, and irony. 2) Symbolism is the author's use of objects to represent a larger idea. 3) For example, in John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the burden strapped to the back of the main character, Christian, symbolized the burden of sin carried around by people in the world. 4) Representation is a technique that allows a small action to represent a larger action. 5) For example, when William Wallace "threw aside the wedding garment for the...sword," the small action of tossing the clothes and reaching for the weapon represented his larger action of leaving his honeymoon to fight in the army in the rebellion against England. 6) An allegory is an entire story that represents and parallels an entirely different event or scenario. 7) For example, *The Pilgrim's Progress* is an allegory in which the fictional characters represent the real life journey through this world. 8) Irony is when the author states something and means the opposite, such as in a sarcastic statement. 9) For example, Dickens used a "twisted" sense of irony in *A Tale of Two Cities*. Instead of stating simply that the French were perverted and corrupt, Dickens used irony by stating that the French were entertaining themselves with "humane achievements" such as torture. The irony was that the torture was anything but humane and was, in fact, inhumane.

Life Principles: Each answer is worth .89 points.

61. *mind*
62. *learning; forgiving*
63. *preparing*
64. *responsibility*
65. *love*

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