Chapter 3 Test Key

Each answer is worth 1.12 points.

1. James Fenimore Cooper
2. Jane Porter
3. Louisa May Alcott
4. Charles Dickens
5. Jane Austen
6. Charlotte Bronte
7. C.S. Lewis
8. Mark Twain (or Samuel Clemens)
9. Harriet Beecher Stowe
10. Jack London
11. John Bunyan
12. Alexandre Dumas
13. Alexandre Dumas
14. Emmuska Orczy
15. Daniel Defoe
16. Victor Hugo
17. Victor Hugo
18. Leo Tolstoy
19. Billy Graham
20. Colin Powell
21. Nora Lam
22. Malika Oufkir
23. _d_ *George Müeller of Bristol*
24. _a_ *You Can Have It All*
25. _b_ *Narrative of a Slave*
26. _c_ *Laura Bush*
27. (a) fiction
28. (b) nonfiction
29. (b) nonfiction
30. (c) the main character's life in chronological order
31. (d) plot, setting, characters, and theme
32. (b) the virtuous individual versus a corrupted majority

Responses may vary; however, the student should answer each question satisfactorily, showing diligence. Each response is broken down into numbered parts. Each part is worth 1.12 points for the quiz.

33. (This answer has 4 parts) 1) A critical review is an essay 2) in which a literary expert 3) passes judgement upon a literary work 4) to evaluate its merit or quality.
34. (This answer has 14 parts) 1) Daniel Defoe's book *Robinson Crusoe* "broke new ground" by telling a story in prose form 2) through the use of first person narrative, 3) realistic situations, and 4) "genuine" journal entries. 5) Up to this time, stories were told through poetry (not prose) or performed through drama 6) and were often exaggerated and unrealistic. 7) Alexandre Dumas brought changes to literature when he introduced 9) the concept of ghost writing and 10) the serial novel, 11) as well as chapter ending "teasers" and "cliff hangars". 12) Jules Verne impacted literature by 13) pioneering science fiction novels, and 14) using his novels to foretell technology of the future.
35. (This answer has 2 parts) 1) An authorized biography is written with the authorization, cooperation, and participation of the subject 2) or the family if the subject is deceased.
36. (This answer has 2 parts) 1) Fiction narratives are made up; 2) nonfiction narratives are true.
37. (This answer has 4 parts) 1) A biography is written by an author about someone else and 2) is told in third person. 3) An autobiography is written by an author about himself (or herself) and 4) is told in first person.
38. (This answer has 6 parts) 1) A protagonist is the main character in a work of fiction and 2) attempts to overcome controversy or adversity. 3) The antagonist is the person, place, thing, or circumstance 4) that attempts to defeat the protagonist. 5) The antagonist may be another person, society in general, an animal, the weather, nature, circumstances, disease, poverty, success, Providence,

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or the conscience of the protagonist (he may struggle against himself with doubts, anger, depression, or the will to survive). 6) For example, Robinson Crusoe, as the protagonist, struggled against nature to survive on the island. He also struggled against himself with his faith in Providence.

39. (This answer has 3 parts) 1) A regional writer is an author who has the ability to portray life accurately in a particular region, 2) such as Harriet Beecher Stowe who 3) portrayed the complex aspects of social life in the south and 4) wrote using the dialects of southern whites and blacks.
40. (This answer has 4 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) *The Red Badge of Courage* when describing the horrors of war on the battlefields of the Civil War.
41. (This answer has 3 parts) 1) Contrast refers to the author's use of contrasting images, 2) such as describing one character as short and dark, while another is tall and fair. 3) Charles Dickens used contrast in his writings with words like "best/worst," "hope/despair," and "wisdom/foolishness."
42. (This answer has 15 parts) 1) Figurative language is a literary term that applies to the author's use of euphemism, metaphor, simile, allegory, irony, representation, and symbolism. 2) Euphemism is a technique used to soften reality. 3) For example, the writer may use "disabled" rather than "lame" or "crippled." 4) A metaphor is the application of a word or phrase to an object or concept, 5) such as calling Quasimodo a monkey or a devil. 6) A simile is the comparison of two things using the words *like* or *as*. 7) For example, in Jack London's book *Call of the Wild*, he stated that the dog's jaws snapped together "like a steel trap." 8) An allegory is an entire story that parallels or represents an entirely different event or scenario. 9) For example, *The Pilgrim's Progress* is an allegory in which the fictional story represents the real journey through life. 10) Irony is stating something and meaning the opposite, 11) such as in *A Tale of Two Cities,* Dickens used irony to portray the corruption of the French who were entertaining themselves with "humane achievements" such as torture. 12) Representation is a technique that allows a small action to represent a larger event; 13) 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 foregoing his honeymoon to fight in the Scottish rebellion against England. 14) Symbolism is the use of an object to represent an idea or concept, 15) such as using the flag to symbolize England instead of using the name of the country.

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