

Junior American Literature Final Exam Practice



Pontious

This should be used as a study guide for your Junior American Literature Fall Final Exam

Literary Terms. Match the literary term to its correct definition.

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|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Claim | D. Diction | AC. Folk Tale | BC. Argumentation |
| B. Slave Narrative | E. Romanticism | AD. Allusion | |
| C. Lyric poem | AB. Predestination | AE. Single Effect | |

1. Every word, detail, character, and incident contributes to one effect
2. Discourse in which the writer presents and logically supports an opinion
3. The belief that God has already chosen those who will achieve salvation
4. Statement in a speech when a speaker that sets forth what the speaker is trying to prove.
5. Reference to a well-known person, place, event, etc.
6. Melodic poem expressing the thoughts of a speaker
7. Writer's or speaker's word choice
8. Autobiographical account of life as a slave
9. Literary movement that emphasized imagination, emotion, nature, and individuality.
10. Story handed down orally among the common people of a culture

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|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. The Great
Awakening | C. Frontier Hero
D. Oratory | AC. Persuasion
AD. Puritan ethic |
| B. Utilitarian
Literature | E. Aphorism
AB. Puritan plain style | AE. Style
BC. Conceit |

11. A writer's typical was of writing including his/her word choices, tone, and structure
12. Public speaking that is formal, persuasive, and emotionally appealing
13. Literature meant to instruct or teach
14. Religious revival to get back to the simplicity of Puritanism
15. Character who embodies the American spirit of adventure and reverence for nature
16. General truth or observation about life
17. Hard work and discipline
18. Writing or speech that attempts to convince a reader to think or act a certain way
19. Writing in a simple manner; not being ornate or showy
20. An unusual, extended comparison of two very different things

Literary Eras – The New Land/The Beginning of American Literature

Mark the following groups of people that align with each descriptor. There may be more than one group per answer:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| A. Native Americans | B. Puritans | C. Explorers/Settlers |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|

21. Wrote literature to explain natural phenomena, cultural history, and their relationship with nature
22. These two groups often worked together – usually sending an interpreter as a guide to assist the other group
23. Wrote poems, songs, and myths
24. Came to the new land in search of land and wealth
25. Passed literature on by oral tradition
26. Wrote factual documents – journals, reports, etc.

27. Believed in God's grace, a divine mission, and living simply.
28. Wrote literature to instruct and inspire people to follow their example
29. Came to the new land in search of religious freedom
30. Believed in strict punishment as the penalty for one's sins

Reading Comprehension Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 1:

After two days were past we determined to go in search of maize, and not follow the road to the cows, since the latter carried us to the north, which meant a very great circuit, as we held it always certain that by going towards sunset we should reach the goal of our wishes.

So we went our way and traversed the whole country to the South Sea, and our resolution was not shaken by the fear of great starvation, which the Indians said we should suffer (and indeed suffered) during the first seventeen days of travel.

- "A Journal Through Texas" by Alvar Nùñez Cabeza de Vaca

31. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - A. The explorers are in need of food and decide to go in search of it.
 - B. Some of the exploring party want to look for the cows.
 - C. The road to the cows will lead them astray.
 - D. The explorers are unconcerned with finding the maize.
32. What is the main idea for the second paragraph?
 - A. The explorers traveled for seventeen days.
 - B. The explorers grew depressed because they were hungry.
 - C. The explorers faced starvation but remained determined.
 - D. The Indians were starving when the explorers found them.
33. Which of the following is the best summary of the passage?
 - A. Starvation was a distant threat to the explorers.
 - B. The explorers were more interested in farming than in raising cattle.
 - C. The Indians predicted the explorers would need food.
 - D. The explorers searched for maize while facing the threat of starvation.
34. Which of the following would make the best title for the passage?
 - A. Life in the Desert
 - B. The Road to the Cows
 - C. In Search for Corn
 - D. Hunger in the South Sea
35. Which line in the passage indicates the tone of this passage?
 - A. After two days were past
 - B. the latter carried us to the north
 - C. our resolution was not shaken by the fear of great starvation
 - D. we went our way and traversed the whole country to the South Sea

Passage 2:

I ask gentleman, sir, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us [the American colonists] to submission? Can gentleman assign any other possible motive for it? Has Great Britain any enemy in this quarter of the world, to call for all this accumulation of navies and armies? No, sir, she has none. They are meant for us: they can be meant for no other. They are sent over to bind and rivet upon those chains which the British ministry have been so long forging.

And what have we to oppose them? Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last ten years.

-*“Speech in the Virginia Convention” by Patrick Henry*

36. According to the writer, what is the probable outcome of Britain’s military build-up?
- A. Britain will attack the American colonists.
 - B. Britain will show its military strength and then negotiate a treaty.
 - C. Britain will protect the colonists from their enemies.
 - D. The British soldiers will imprison the colonists with chains.
37. Predict how the writer will suggest that America respond to the British.
- A. The colonists should surrender.
 - B. The colonists should appeal to other nations for help.
 - C. The colonists should develop their own military forces with which to fight Britain.
 - D. The colonists should elect the writer president.
38. Predict what would happen if America did nothing in response to Britain’s military build-up.
- A. The American colonists would lose their freedom.
 - B. The British would order their troops back home.
 - C. The British would start a world war.
 - D. The British and the Americans would negotiate a treaty.
39. Predict what would happen if America built up its own military force.
- A. America would colonize Britain.
 - B. The British would order their troops back home.
 - C. Britain and America would go to war to decide the fate of the American colonies.
 - D. The British and the Americans would negotiate a treaty.
40. Who is the “she” being referred to in the following line?

“No, sir, she has none.”

- A. His lover
- B. America
- C. Great Britain
- D. His mother

The Revolutionary Period

41. Circle the following areas that were emphasized through American writing of the Revolutionary Period:

- A. Government
- B. Nature
- C. Religion
- D. Ethics
- E. Love
- F. Science
- G. Individualism

Rhetorical Strategies - Match the correct rhetorical strategy with the example below

- A. Parallelism
- B. Repetition
- C. Rhetorical Question
- D. Exclamation

42. "Ain't I a woman?"

43. How did this guy get elected?

44. "Of the bells, Of the bells, bells, bells, bells..."

45. "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country"

46. "O tempora! O mores!"

47. "I've known rivers; I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than the flow of human blood in veins."

48. "Almighty God! No No! They heard!"

49. "And better than they stroke; why swell'st thou then?"

50. "Be who you are and say what you feel, because those who mind don't matter, and those who matter don't mind"

Match the following persuasive appeals with the correct definition:

- A. Ethos
- B. Pathos
- C. Logos

51. logical argument

52. credibility (or character) of the speaker

53. emotional connection to the audience

54. _____ is a literary work in the form of a letter or series of letters.

- A. sonnet
- B. aphorism
- C. hyperbole
- D. epistle

55. An aphorism is

- A. a general truth about life, stated concisely
- B. a collection of letters
- C. a public speech that is formal, persuasive, and emotionally appealing
- D. a type of persuasive appeal

Label each of the following statements with “A” for Revolutionary Period (Age of Reason) and “B” for Romantic Period (Romanticism).

56. It places central importance upon the emotions and the individual.
57. Reason is the dominating characteristic over both nature and human nature.
58. It was a movement that was started in Europe that included literature, art, and music.
59. Nature is viewed as a self-contained machine whose laws can be rationally understood.
60. It emphasizes mystery, beauty, and strangeness.
61. The imagination, though essential to literature, is restrained by reason and common sense.
62. Intuition rather than reason is a surer guide.
63. The key to understanding the inner nature of human beings is the imagination.
64. It displays concern for the ordinary man and the hope for the democratic possibilities of American life.
65. It emphasizes human limitations.
66. It emphasizes reason over the imagination, the social over the personal and the common (majority) over the individual.
67. In literature, it values clarity, order, and balance.
68. It stresses the human potential for social progress and spiritual growth.

Romanticism

69. Romantic writings often focused on
 - A. Order and reason
 - B. Religion and tradition
 - C. Supernatural, feelings of melancholy, and vivid, imaginative thought
 - D. Love affairs

70. American poet who spoke of a new “religion of nature”
 - A. Hawthorne
 - B. Poe
 - C. Irving
 - D. Bryant

71. Writer who used legends and folklore to illustrate American character types
 - A. Hawthorne
 - B. Poe
 - C. Irving
 - D. Bryant

72. The Romantic author explores the inner self and the notion of the “single effect”
 - A. Hawthorne
 - B. Poe
 - C. Irving
 - D. Bryant

73. The American novelist who wrote *The Scarlet Letter* and had ancestral connections to the Salem Witch Trials.

- A. Hawthorne
- B. Poe
- C. Irving
- D. Bryant

Poetry Analysis - Read the following poems and answer the questions that follow.

“On the Sonnet”

If by dull rhymes our English must be chained,
And, like Andromeda, the Sonnet sweet
Fettered, in spite of pained loveliness,
Let us find out, if we must be constrained,
Sandals more interwoven and complete
To fit the naked foot of poesy;
Let us inspect the lyre, and weigh the stress
Of every chord, and see what may be gained
By ear industrious, and attention meet;
Misers of sound and syllable, no less
Than Midas of his coinage, let us be
Jealous of dead leaves in the bay-wreath crown;
So, if we may not let the Muse be free,
She will be bound with garlands of her own.

- Keats

74. The rhyme scheme of this poem is

- A. A, B, C, A, B, D
- B. A, A, B, B, C, C, D, D
- C. A, B, C, D, E
- D. A, B, A, B, A, B

75. The “we” (“us”) of the poem refers to

- A. literary critics
- B. misers
- C. readers of poetry
- D. the Muses
- E. English poets

76. The metaphor used in the first line of the poem compares English to

- A. carefully guarded treasure
- B. Andromeda
- C. a bound creature
- D. a necklace
- E. a sonnet

77. The phrase “naked foot of poesy” in line 6 is an example of which of the following technical devices?

- A. simile
- B. personification
- C. oxymoron
- D. allusion
- E. alliteration

78. In line 12, the phrase “dead leaves” probably refers to

- A. boring passages in poetry
- B. the pages in a book of poetry
- C. worn out conventions of poetry
- D. surprising but inappropriate original metaphors
- E. the closely guarded secrets of style that make great poetry

79. Which of the following best states the central idea of the poem?

- A. Poems must be carefully crafted and decorously adorned
- B. Poets must jealously guard the traditional forms of the sonnet
- C. Sonnets should be free of all restrictions
- D. The constraint of the sonnet form will lead to discipline and creativity
- E. Poems in restricted forms should be original and carefully crafted

“Sonnet”

Nuns fret not at their convent’s narrow room;
And hermits are contented with their cells;
And students with their pensive citadels;
Maids at the wheel, the weaver at his loom
Sit blithe and happy; bees that soar for bloom,
High as the highest Peak of Furness-fells,
Will murmur by the hour in foxglove bells:
In truth the prison, unto which we doom
Ourselves, no prison is: and hence for me,
In sundry moods, ’twas pastime to be bound
Within the Sonnet’s scanty plot of ground;
Pleased if some souls (for such there needs must be)
Who have felt the weight of too much liberty,
Should find brief solace there, as I have found.

- Wordsworth

80. The rhyme scheme of this poem is

- A. A, B, C, A, B, D
- B. A, A, B, B, C, C, D, D
- C. A, B, C, D, E
- D. A, B, B, A, A, B, B

81. In the line 3, the phrase “pensive citadels” can be best paraphrased as
 A. towers in which students are imprisoned
 B. castles under siege
 C. dreary fortresses
 D. refugees for contemplation
 E. strongholds that inspire thought
82. The figure of speech in line 11 (“Within the Sonnet’s scanty plot of ground”) is
 A. a simile comparing the writing of poetry to a field
 B. a simile comparing the poet and a farmer
 C. a metaphor comparing the sonnet and a small piece of land
 D. a metaphor comparing the pleasures of writing poetry and the pleasures of gardening
 E. an apostrophe
83. In line 14, “there” refers to
 A. the sonnet (line 11)
 B. the soul (line 12)
 C. pleasure (line 12)
 D. weight (line 13)
 E. liberty (line 13)
84. Which of the following phrases from the poem best sums up its central idea?
 A. “hermits are contented with their cells” (line 2)
 B. “Maids at the wheel.../Sit blithe and happy” (lines 4-5)
 C. “the prison, unto which we doom/ Ourselves, no prison is” (lines 8-9)
 D. “such there needs must be” (line 12)
 E. “Who have felt the weight of too much liberty” (line 13)
85. From the poem, the reader may infer all of the following about the speaker EXCEPT that he
 A. feels deep compassion for the nuns
 B. sometimes finds liberty difficult/exhausting
 C. respects literary conventions
 D. finds conventional verse forms pleasant
 E. has written a number of sonnets

Poetry Application – Match each poetic device to the appropriate excerpt. There is a best answer for these. You will use each term only once.

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|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. Internal Rhyme | D. Onomatopoeia |
| B. Refrain | E. Alliteration |
| C. Assonance | AB. Allusion |

86. “It was many and many a year ago, In a kingdom by the sea...
 I was a child and she was a child, In a kingdom by the sea...”
87. “weak and weary”

88. I had a cat who wore a hat.
89. “doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before”
90. “tapping at my chamber door”
91. The ship sank like the Titanic.

Research

92. Identify the order of which one would use information for a parenthetical in text citation:

- A. First key word of the article title, author’s last name
- B. Author’s last name, first key word of the article title
- C. Author’s last name, title of website
- D. Title of website, first key word of the article title

93. When gathering notes for research, it is always best to:

- A. Paraphrase the information into your own words
- B. Record all of the information from every source, whether it is relevant to the topic or not
- C. Only record direct quotations
- D. Plagiarize the information

94. One must ALWAYS cite

- A. Information that is not common knowledge
- B. Specific terminology
- C. Direct quotations
- D. None of the above
- E. All of the above

95. What is literary criticism?

- A. sources that have information on your topic
- B. sources that view the author negatively
- C. fiction that criticizes society
- D. examining and commenting on the qualities and character of literary works

96. Which is the best thesis statement for a literary analysis paper?

- A. Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* is a great American novel.
- B. Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* should not be taught in public schools.
- C. Through its contrasting river and shore scenes, Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* suggests that to find the true expression of American ideals, one must leave ‘civilized’ society and go back to nature.
- D. Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* is about a young boy named Huck Finn and his adventures on the Mississippi River.

97. A primary source is

- A. any Internet article
- B. direct and/or firsthand evidence about an event, object, person, or work of art
- C. your research paper
- D. a document relating to information one found elsewhere

98. A secondary source is

- A. any Internet article
- B. direct and/or firsthand evidence about an event, object, person, or work of art
- C. the second source you find when conducting research
- D. a document relating to information one found elsewhere

99. The principle emphasis of a literary analysis is to

- A. Explain the plot
- B. Describe a character in the novel
- C. Develop arguments and draw conclusions
- D. List all of the faults in the plot line

100. “In “A Worn Path,” Eudora Welty creates a fictional character in Phoenix Jackson whose determination, faith, and cunning illustrate the indomitable human spirit.” Is an acceptable thesis statement for a literary analysis?

- A. True
- B. False