

ANSWER KEY

Easy Peasy All-in-One High School American Literature 1st Quarter Exam

Section 1: Matching

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|-----|----------|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| 1. | <u>c</u> | <u>refrain</u> | <u>a.</u> | a short poem of personal feelings |
| 2. | <u>m</u> | <u>assonance</u> | <u>b.</u> | unstressed syllable, then stressed syllable |
| 3. | <u>i</u> | <u>pentameter</u> | <u>c.</u> | line or lines which appears at the end of stanzas or divisions |
| 4. | <u>h</u> | <u>consonance</u> | <u>d.</u> | a literary device explaining a character |
| 5. | <u>b</u> | <u>iamb</u> | <u>e.</u> | two unaccented, short syllables |
| 6. | <u>f</u> | <u>allegory</u> | <u>f.</u> | abstract ideas & principles are the characters & events |
| 7. | <u>n</u> | <u>apostrophe</u> | <u>g.</u> | typical character |
| 8. | <u>d</u> | <u>characterization</u> | <u>h.</u> | repetitive use of consonants |
| 9. | <u>g</u> | <u>archetype</u> | <u>i.</u> | line with five strong metrical feet |
| 10. | <u>a</u> | <u>lyric</u> | <u>j.</u> | a statement in concise and witty manner |
| 11. | <u>j</u> | <u>aphorism</u> | <u>k.</u> | a repeating symbol, idea, or image related to the theme |
| 12. | <u>e</u> | <u>pyrrhic</u> | <u>l.</u> | unlikely but imaginative comparison |
| 13. | <u>k</u> | <u>motif</u> | <u>m.</u> | vowel sounds are repeated |
| 14. | <u>o</u> | <u>persona</u> | <u>n.</u> | addressing a non-existent person or idea |
| 15. | <u>l</u> | <u>conceit</u> | <u>o.</u> | the author's mouthpiece |
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Section 2: Multiple Choice and Short Answer Questions

1. Which of these elements found in the first lines of "Huswifery" are examples of Puritan Plain Style? (THREE of them are correct)

"Make me, O Lord, Thy spinning wheel, complete/Thy holy word my distaff make for me./Make mine affections Thy swift flyers neat/And make my soul Thy holy spoole to be".

- a) direct statements
- b) references to God
- c) reference to ordinary objects
- d) reference to emotions

2. From reading "The Earth on Turtle's Back," you can tell that the Onondaga value certain things in their culture. Which 2 of these items do they value?

- a) animals
- b) clouds
- c) riches
- d) dreams

3. Which author is known as the "father of free verse"?

- a) Walt Whitman
- b) Benjamin Franklin
- c) Herman Melville
- d) Edgar Allan Poe

4. What are 2 types of literature used by Puritans?

(Answers may vary a bit, but should be similar to something below.)

- Sermons
- Religious poems
- Religious tracts
- Interpretation of God's doings on earth
- Diaries and journals about religious experiences

5. What are differences between The Enlightenment and the Great Awakening?

(Answers may vary a bit, but should be similar to something below.)

The Great Awakening is about feeling and emotion and The Enlightenment is about logic and reason.

The Enlightenment said God was reasonable, rational, and benevolent. God could be understood best through examination of his world instead of revelation. The Great Awakening was a time of religious revival, where followers were expecting a visceral, rather than intellectual, experience of spirituality.

The Enlightenment focused on challenging the role of religion and divine right, and the Great Awakening was responsible in unifying colonies and bringing about the acceptance of religious tolerance.

6. What are 2 images Jonathan Edwards uses in "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" to appeal to the senses of his readers?

(Answers may vary a bit, but should be similar to something below.)

- The weight of sin will make the sinner fall.
- Bow and arrow of God's wrath
- Souls born again
- The sinner held over hell like a spider
- A sinner who is like a venomous serpent
- Hell as a great furnace

7. Who was the Revolutionary leader who authored the pamphlet Common Sense (1776), arguing for American independence from Britain?

Thomas Paine

Match the concerns and writings with their respective literary periods

Concerns of Different Literary Ages
emotion, imagination, and intuition
religion and survival
politics, human rights, and commerce

Writings of Different Literary Ages
diaries, sermons, historical accounts, and poetry
philosophy, political documents, and speeches
poetry, short stories, novels, and philosophical essays

8. The Puritan Age

Concerns: ____ religion and survival _____

Writings: ____ diaries, sermons, historical accounts, and poetry _____

9. The Age of Enlightenment

Concerns: ____ politics, human rights, and commerce _____

Writings: _ philosophy, political documents, and speeches _____

10. The Romantic Age

Concerns: ____ emotion, imagination, and intuition _____

Writings: ____ poetry, short stories, novels, and philosophical essays _____

11. Which writer is often credited with inventing the genre of the "detective story"?
Edgar Allan Poe

12. "A noiseless patient spider,
I mark'd where on a little promontory it stood, isolated,
Mark'd how to explore the vacant vast surrounding,
It launch'd forth filament, filament, filament, out of itself,
Ever unreeling them, ever tirelessly speeding them."

Which literary technique does Walt Whitman use when he chooses "vacant vast" and "forth filament"?
alliteration

13. What character missed a wake-up call, turned failure into success, and became an American anti-hero?
Rip Van Winkle

14. I heard a Fly buzz - when I died -
The Stillness in the Room
Was like the Stillness in the Air -

Between the Heaves of Storm –

In the above passage by Emily Dickinson, which words create a slant rhyme?

room and storm

15. List 3 elements typical of a “gothic” literary work.

(Answers may vary a bit, but should be similar to something below.)

- haunted houses / castles / woods
- mazes, labyrinths
- closed doors & secret passages / rooms
- light and dark interplay with shades of gray or blood-red colors
- repressed fears; memory of past crime or sin
- death & decay
- blood as visual spectacle and genealogy / ethnicity
- spectral or grotesque figures