

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 3: Quiz 1 (Take-Home)

- _____ 1. *Beowulf* is a(n) _____—that is, a “big” story that covers much time, area, and action.
- _____ 2. *Beowulf* was written prior to the influence of what language, brought by the Normans?
- _____ 3. *Beowulf* is typical of British literature, since it is _____ (attempting to teach moral lessons).
- _____ 4. Name **one** of the two nations in which the action of *Beowulf* takes place.
- _____ 5. *Beowulf*'s author hints that Grendel attacks the Danes partly because of what sin of theirs?
- _____ 6. According to *Beowulf*, who is Grendel the descendant of?
- _____ 7. The term *wyrd* is used numerous times in *Beowulf* to refer to a belief in what we call “_____.”
- _____ 8. Name the poetic device used here in *Beowulf*: “*Destiny dire and the doom to be seen...*”
- _____ 9. What poetic device does *Beowulf*'s author use when he calls the sky “heaven’s dome”?
- _____ 10. What social event in *Beowulf* represents order in English society?
- _____ 11. What social event both opens and closes *Beowulf*?
- _____ 12. In what century was *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* written?
- _____ 13. *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* is an example of a(n) _____—in other words, it is a poetic account of a heroic quest or trial.
- _____ 14. Sir Gawain is said to be the _____ of King Arthur.
- _____ 15. What social event opens *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*?
- _____ 16. What does King Arthur refuse to do on important days until he hears of the glorious deed of a knight, or an interesting tale?
- _____ 17. How long does the Green Knight have to “return the favor” after he is struck by Gawain?
- _____ 18. What shape is painted upon Sir Gawain’s shield?
- _____ 19. During what holiday does Sir Gawain visit the lord’s castle?
- _____ 20. Sir Gawain withholds an item from the lord of the castle. What does this item represent?

_____ **BONUS (+5):** How does the Green Knight’s holly and axe represent Jesus Christ?

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 3: Quiz 1 (Take-Home)

- EPIC** 1. *Beowulf* is a(n) _____—that is, a “big” story that covers much time, area, and action.
- FRENCH** 2. *Beowulf* was written prior to the influence of what language, brought by the Normans?
- DIDACTIC** 3. *Beowulf* is typical of British literature, since it is _____ (attempting to teach moral lessons).
- SWEDEN/DENMARK** 4. Name *one* of the two nations in which the action of *Beowulf* takes place.
- PRIDE** 5. *Beowulf*'s author hints that Grendel attacks the Danes partly because of what sin of theirs?
- CAIN** 6. According to *Beowulf*, who is Grendel the descendant of?
- FATE** 7. The term *wyrd* is used numerous times in *Beowulf* to refer to a belief in what we call “_____.”
- ALLITERATION** 8. Name the poetic device used here in *Beowulf*: “*Destiny dire and the doom to be seen...*”
- KENNING** 9. What poetic device does *Beowulf*'s author use when he calls the sky “heaven’s dome”?
- BANQUET** 10. What social event in *Beowulf* represents order in English society?
- FUNERAL** 11. What social event both opens and closes *Beowulf*?
- 14TH** 12. In what century was *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* written?
- ROMANCE** 13. *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* is an example of a(n) _____—in other words, it is a poetic account of a heroic quest or trial.
- NEPHEW** 14. Sir Gawain is said to be the _____ of King Arthur.
- FEAST** 15. What social event opens *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*?
- EAT HIS MEAL** 16. What does King Arthur refuse to do on important days until he hears of the glorious deed of a knight, or an interesting tale?
- 1 YEAR, 1 DAY** 17. How long does the Green Knight have to “return the favor” after he is struck by Gawain?
- PENTANGLE** 18. What shape is painted upon Sir Gawain’s shield?
- CHRISTMAS** 19. During what holiday does Sir Gawain visit the lord’s castle?
- FEAR/FAILURE** 20. Sir Gawain withholds an item from the lord of the castle. What does this item represent?
- HOLLY = PEACE** **BONUS (+5):** How does the Green Knight’s holly and axe represent Jesus Christ?
AXE = SWORD
OF JUDGEMENT

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 5: Quiz 2 (Take-Home)

Match each work on the left with its author on the right. Two authors will be used twice, of course!

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| _____ | 1. “Lord Randall” | A. William Shakespeare |
| _____ | 2. “A Modest Proposal” | B. Mary Shelley |
| _____ | 3. “Sir Patrick Spens” | C. Jonathan Swift |
| _____ | 4. “The Mortal Immortal” | D. Francis Bacon |
| _____ | 5. “Of Discourse” | E. William Cowper |
| _____ | 6. “Sonnet XVIII” | F. unknown |
| _____ | 7. “On Conversation” | |
| _____ | 8. “Sonnet CXVI” | |

- _____ 9. Give the term for a short, storytelling song or poem, usually about one incident.
- _____ 10. How many lines does a sonnet contain?
- _____ 11. In “Sir Patrick Spens,” what ironically happens to the lords who don’t want to get any water on their shoes?
- _____ 12. Give the term for a piece like “A Modest Proposal” that ridicules a subject using humor or irony.
- _____ 13. In “The Mortal Immortal,” how does Winzy view his immortality at the story’s *opening*?
- _____ 14. Name one negative effect that the elixir has upon Winzy or Bertha.
- _____ 15. What does the author of “Of Discourse” say the best part of holding a conversation is?
- _____ 16. The author of “Of Discourse” declares that there is a clear distinction between *saltiness* and _____ in conversation.
- _____ 17. Complete this line from “Sonnet XVIII”: “Shall I compare thee to a _____?”
- _____ 18. What does the writer of “Sonnet XVIII” say will keep the woman he writes to “alive” forever?
- _____ 19. The author of “On Conversation” says the main mistake of many conversationalists is that they turn the whole conversation toward _____.
- _____ 20. By comparing love to the north star, the author of “Sonnet CXVI” means that love is _____.

_____ **BONUS (+5):** Name one thing that God’s Word says about the tongue in James 3:1-12.

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 5: Quiz 2 (Take-Home)

Match each work on the left with its author on the right. Two authors will be used twice, of course!

- | | | | | |
|----------|----|-----------------------|----|---------------------|
| F | 1. | “Lord Randall” | A. | William Shakespeare |
| C | 2. | “A Modest Proposal” | B. | Mary Shelley |
| F | 3. | “Sir Patrick Spens” | C. | Jonathan Swift |
| B | 4. | “The Mortal Immortal” | D. | Francis Bacon |
| D | 5. | “Of Discourse” | E. | William Cowper |
| A | 6. | “Sonnet XVIII” | F. | unknown |
| E | 7. | “On Conversation” | | |
| A | 8. | “Sonnet CXVI” | | |

BALLAD 9. Give the term for a short, storytelling song or poem, usually about one incident.

14 10. How many lines does a sonnet contain?

IT GOES OVER THEIR HEADS 11. In “Sir Patrick Spens,” what ironically happens to the lords who don’t want to get any water on their shoes?

SATIRE 12. Give the term for a piece like “A Modest Proposal” that ridicules a subject using humor or irony.

BURDENSOME 13. In “The Mortal Immortal,” how does Winzy view his immortality at the story’s *opening*?

ANSWERS WILL VARY. 14. Name one negative effect that the elixir has upon Winzy or Bertha.

TAKING TURNS 15. What does the author of “Of Discourse” say the best part of holding a conversation is?

BITTERNESS 16. The author of “Of Discourse” declares that there is a clear distinction between *saltiness* and ___ in conversation.

SUMMER’S DAY 17. Complete this line from “Sonnet XVIII”: “Shall I compare thee to a ___ ___?”

THE POEM ITSELF 18. What does the writer of “Sonnet XVIII” say will keep the woman he writes to “alive” forever?

THEMSELVES 19. The author of “On Conversation” says the main mistake of many conversationalists is that they turn the whole conversation toward ___.

CONSTANT 20. By comparing love to the north star, the author of “Sonnet CXVI” means that love is ___.

EVIL, LIKE A RUDDER ON A SHIP, CAN’T BE TAMED, CHRISTIANS SHOULDN’T BLESS & CURSE WITH IT **BONUS (+5):** Name one thing that God’s Word says about the tongue in James 3:1-12.

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 8: Quiz 3

Match each *Canterbury Tales* character on the left with the description on the right.

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------|--|
| _____ | 1. The Yeoman | A. an “eat, drink, and be merry” pleasure seeker |
| _____ | 2. The Franklin | B. a nun who “...truth to tell...was not undergrown” |
| _____ | 3. The Squire | C. someone who has been “respectable” throughout life |
| _____ | 4. The Knight | D. a studious bookworm from Oxford University |
| _____ | 5. The Wife of Bath | E. a good example of one “rich...in holy thought and work” |
| _____ | 6. The Sailor | F. a heroic individual, but also meek and gentle |
| _____ | 7. The Parson | G. a violent person who fights and sometimes kills |
| _____ | 8. The Friar | H. the strong, active son of a knight |
| _____ | 9. The Clerk | I. a rugged, independent, land-owning farmer |
| _____ | 10. The Prioress | J. someone who offers “forgiveness of sins” for money |

Write the answer to each question below in the blank to the left:

- _____ 11. Name the author of *The Canterbury Tales* (just the last name is fine).
- _____ 12. *The Canterbury Tales*, as it is written in iambic pentameter, contains how many beats per line?
- _____ 13. *The Canterbury Tales* is considered the greatest work of literature from what period?
- _____ 14. What commentary on the Roman Catholic Church is made by the size of the above nun (B)?
- _____ 15. The travelers in *The Canterbury Tales* decide that they will give a nice dinner to whoever ____.
- _____ 16. Who tells the tale of Palamon and Arcita?
- _____ 17. What do Palamon and Arcita spend a good deal of time fighting about?
- _____ 18. Why does the Duke of Theseus pardon Palamon and Arcita from their prison sentence?
- _____ 19. How many knights are on each side in the battle between Palamon and Arcita?
- _____ 20. The Duke of Theseus builds altars to _____, the “god of love,” and to _____, the “god of war.”
- _____ **BONUS (+5):** How many tales did the author of *The Canterbury Tales* plan to write?

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 8: Quiz 3

Match each *Canterbury Tales* character on the left with the description on the right.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----|------------------|--|
| I | 1. | The Yeoman | A. an “eat, drink, and be merry” pleasure seeker |
| A | 2. | The Franklin | B. a nun who “...truth to tell...was not undergrown” |
| H | 3. | The Squire | C. someone who has been “respectable” throughout life |
| F | 4. | The Knight | D. a studious bookworm from Oxford University |
| C | 5. | The Wife of Bath | E. a good example of one “rich...in holy thought and work” |
| G | 6. | The Sailor | F. a heroic individual, but also meek and gentle |
| E | 7. | The Parson | G. a violent person who fights and sometimes kills |
| J | 8. | The Friar | H. the strong, active son of a knight |
| D | 9. | The Clerk | I. a rugged, independent, land-owning farmer |
| B | 10. | The Prioress | J. someone who offers “forgiveness of sins” for money |

Write the answer to each question below in the blank to the left:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| CHAUCER | 11. | Name the author of <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> (just the last name is fine). |
| 5 | 12. | <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> , as it is written in iambic pentameter, contains how many beats per line? |
| MIDDLE ENGLISH | 13. | <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> is considered the greatest work of literature from what period? |
| IT IS WEALTHY. | 14. | What commentary on the Roman Catholic Church is made by the size of the above nun (B)? |
| TELLS THE BEST TALE | 15. | The <i>Canterbury Tales</i> travelers decide that they will give a nice dinner to whoever ____. |
| THE KNIGHT | 16. | Who tells the tale of Palamon and Arcita? |
| EMILY | 17. | What do Palamon and Arcita spend a good deal of time fighting about? |
| HE HAS LOVED TOO | 18. | Why does the Duke of Theseus pardon Palamon and Arcita from their prison sentence? |
| 100 | 19. | How many knights are on each side in the battle between Palamon and Arcita? |
| VENUS, MARS | 20. | The Duke of Theseus builds altars to ____, the “god of love,” and to ____, the “god of war.” |
| 120 | | BONUS (+5): How many tales did the author of <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> plan to write? |

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 10: Quiz 4

Choose the correct letter answer, and write it in the blank to the left:

- _____ 1. Around what year was *Macbeth* written?
(A) 1300 (B) 1450 (C) 1600 (D) 1750
- _____ 2. Who was monarch of England during the time *Macbeth* was written?
(A) James I (B) Elizabeth I (C) Charles II (D) Victoria
- _____ 3. What nation is the setting for *Macbeth*?
(A) England (B) Ireland (C) Norway (D) Scotland (E) Middle Earth
- _____ 4. *Macbeth* is notable for being William Shakespeare's ____ tragedy.
(A) longest (B) most complex (C) shortest (D) last
- _____ 5. Following British literature tradition, *Macbeth* is in part *didactic*, which means it attempts to ____.
(A) teach a moral lesson (B) shock the reader (C) ridicule society (D) all of these

Match each description on the right with the character on the left, and write the letter in the blank:

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----|--|
| _____ 6. | Macbeth | A. | says “Fair is foul, and foul is fair...” |
| _____ 7. | Lady Macbeth | B. | is not born “of woman,” but by Caesarean section |
| _____ 8. | Banquo | C. | commits suicide because of guilt |
| _____ 9. | witch | D. | is killed, but comes back to “haunt” (Ha, ha!) one of the characters |
| _____ 10. | porter | E. | goes through self-created madness |
| _____ 11. | Macduff | F. | provides comic relief |

Match each description on the right with the object on the left, and write the letter in the blank:

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----|--|
| _____ 12. | raven | A. | Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth that this can clear his conscience |
| _____ 13. | sleep | B. | Macbeth's ____ “o’erleaps itself, and falls on th’ other [side].” |
| _____ 14. | dagger | C. | what Macbeth looks at when he says, “This is a sorry sight” |
| _____ 15. | banquet | D. | something that represents cultural order and stability, like in <i>Beowulf</i> |
| _____ 16. | water | E. | what Macbeth “sees” in a vision |
| _____ 17. | sleepwalking | F. | “the sauce to meat” is called this |
| _____ 18. | hands | G. | this represented innocence in Shakespeare’s day |
| _____ 19. | ceremony | H. | this was linked to guilt in Shakespeare’s day |
| _____ 20. | ambition | I. | this is linked to the murder of a character at the story’s beginning |

_____ **BONUS (+5):** What does Macbeth say is “a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing”?

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 10: Quiz 4

Choose the correct letter answer, and write it in the blank to the left:

- C** 1. Between what years was *Macbeth* written?
(A) 1301-1309 (B) 1517-1520 (C) 1603-1607 (D) 1759-1763
- A** 2. Who was monarch of England during the time *Macbeth* was written?
(A) James I (B) Elizabeth I (C) Charles II (D) Victoria
- D** 3. What nation is the setting for *Macbeth*?
(A) England (B) Ireland (C) Norway (D) Scotland (E) Middle Earth
- C** 4. *Macbeth* is notable for being William Shakespeare's ___ tragedy.
(A) longest (B) most complex (C) shortest (D) last
- A** 5. Following British literature tradition, *Macbeth* is in part *didactic*, which means it attempts to ____.
(A) teach a moral lesson (B) entertain (C) ridicule (D) all of these

Match each description on the left with the character on the right, and write the letter in the blank:

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|---|
| E | 6. Macbeth | A. says "Fair is foul, and foul is fair..." |
| C | 7. Lady Macbeth | B. is not born not "of woman," but by Caesarean section |
| D | 8. Banquo | C. commits suicide because of guilt |
| A | 9. witch | D. is killed, but comes back to "haunt" (Ha, ha!) one of the characters |
| F | 10. porter | E. goes through self-created madness |
| B | 11. Macduff | F. provides comic relief |

Match each description on the left with the object on the right, and write the letter in the blank:

- | | | |
|----------|------------------|---|
| I | 12. raven | A. Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth that this can clear his conscience |
| G | 13. sleep | B. Macbeth's ___ "o'erleaps itself, and falls on th' other [side]." |
| E | 14. dagger | C. what Macbeth looks at when he says, "This is a sorry sight" |
| D | 15. banquet | D. something that represents cultural order and stability, like in <i>Beowulf</i> |
| A | 16. water | E. what Macbeth "sees" in a vision |
| H | 17. sleepwalking | F. "the sauce to meat" is called this |
| C | 18. hands | G. this represented innocence in Shakespeare's day |
| F | 19. ceremony | H. this was linked to guilt in Shakespeare's day |
| B | 20. ambition | I. this is linked to the murder of a character at the story's beginning |

LIFE

BONUS (+5): What does Macbeth say is "a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing"?

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 12: Quiz 5 (Take-Home)

Match each work on the left with its author on the right.

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------|
| _____ | 1. “When I Consider How My Light Is Spent” | A. Thomas Gray |
| _____ | 2. “Tobacco and Good Manners” | B. Ben Jonson |
| _____ | 3. “To Celia” | C. James Boswell |
| _____ | 4. “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” | D. George Gissing |
| _____ | 5. “O for a Thousand Tongues to Sing” | E. John Milton |
| _____ | 6. “The Pig and Whistle” | F. Charles Wesley |
| _____ | 7. “A Red, Red Rose” | G. King James I |
| _____ | 8. “On War” | H. Robert Burns |

Write the answer to each question below in the blank to the left:

- _____ 9. What does the author of “Holy Sonnet X” say will happen to death at the end?
- _____ 10. Complete this line from “Song to Celia”: “Drink to me, only, with ____ ____.”
- _____ 11. Complete this line from “When I Consider...”: “They also serve who only ____ ____ ____.”
- _____ 12. The dancing men code in “The Dancing Men” is broken partly by knowing that “____” is the most commonly used letter in the English alphabet.
- _____ 13. According to “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard,” where do the “paths of glory” lead?
- _____ 14. What specific group of persons is “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” written to honor?
- _____ 15. The author of “Tobacco and Good Manners” says that smoking cigarettes, because it coats a person’s insides with black soot, makes a ____ of them (the person’s insides).
- _____ 16. In what creative way does the author of “The Pig and Whistle” handle Mr. Ruddiman’s marriage proposal to Miss Fouracres?
- _____ 17. In “John Anderson, My Jo,” the line “sleep thegither at the foot” means the couple will ____.
- _____ 18. In reference to the essay “On War,” where do “wars and fightings” originate from, according to God’s Word (James 4)?
- _____ 19. In the last stanza of “To a Mouse,” the author says the mouse is luckier than he is, because it only worries about ____.
- _____ 20. In “Hot Potatoes,” why does Mrs. Swann constantly use Mrs. Vernon’s entire name?
- _____ **BONUS (+5):** “To a Mouse” (as well as “To a Louse”) can be classified as a(n) ____, since it is addressed to a person, animal, or object that can’t respond.

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 12: Quiz 5 (Take-Home)

Match each work on the left with its author on the right.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----|---|--|-------------------|
| E | 1. | “When I Consider How My Light Is Spent” | | A. Thomas Gray |
| G | 2. | “Tobacco and Good Manners” | | B. Ben Jonson |
| B | 3. | “To Celia” | | C. James Boswell |
| A | 4. | “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” | | D. George Gissing |
| F | 5. | “O for a Thousand Tongues to Sing” | | E. John Milton |
| D | 6. | “The Pig and Whistle” | | F. Charles Wesley |
| H | 7. | “A Red, Red Rose” | | G. King James I |
| C | 8. | “On War” | | H. Robert Burns |

Write the answer to each question below in the blank to the left:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| IT WILL DIE. | 9. | What does the author of “Holy Sonnet X” say will happen to death at the end? |
| THINE EYES | 10. | Complete this line from “Song to Celia”: “Drink to me, only, with ____ .” |
| STAND AND WAIT | 11. | Complete this line from “When I Consider...”: “They also serve who only ____ .” |
| E | 12. | The dancing men code in “The Dancing Men” is broken partly by knowing that “____” is the most commonly used letter in the English alphabet. |
| THE GRAVE | 13. | According to “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard,” where do the “paths of glory” lead to? |
| UNHONORED DEAD | 14. | What group of persons is “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” written to honor? |
| KITCHEN | 15. | The author of “Tobacco and Good Manners” says that smoking cigarettes, because it coats a person’s insides with black soot, makes a ____ of them (the person’s insides). |
| LEAVES IT UNSAID | 16. | In what creative way does the author of “The Pig and Whistle” handle Mr. Ruddiman’s marriage proposal to Miss Fouracres? |
| BE BURED TOGETHER | 17. | In “John Anderson, My Jo,” the line “sleep thegither at the foot” means the couple will ____. |
| LUSTS OF THE HEART | 18. | In reference to the essay “On War,” where do “wars and fightings” originate from, according to God’s Word (James 4)? |
| TODAY | 19. | In the last stanza of “To a Mouse,” the author says the mouse is luckier than he is, because it only worries about ____. |
| EMPHASIZES HER IMPORTANCE | 20. | In “Hot Potatoes,” why does Mrs. Swann use Mrs. Vernon’s entire name? |
| APOSTROPHE | BONUS (+5): | “To a Mouse” (as well as “To a Louse”) can be classified as a(n) ____, since it is addressed to a person, animal, or object that can’t respond. |

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 15: Quiz 6

Match each description on the left with the *Pilgrim's Progress* character on the right:

- | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------|
| _____ | 1. protagonist (main character) of <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> | A. Apollyon |
| _____ | 2. tries to take #1 ↑ back home | B. Atheist |
| _____ | 3. mocks #1 ↑ for believing there is a Celestial City | C. Christian |
| _____ | 4. friend of #1 ↑ who guides him onto the right path | D. Evangelist |
| _____ | 5. gets into trouble by saying “Yet a little more sleep....” | E. Giant Despair |
| _____ | 6. dragon-like monster who loses a battle with the protagonist | F. Interpreter |
| _____ | 7. The Holy Spirit, or teaching ministry of the church | G. Obstinate |
| _____ | 8. takes prisoners into the dungeon of his castle | H. Simple |
| _____ | 9. approximately the opposite of Evangelist | I. Slothful |
| _____ | 10. says he sees no danger and gets tangled up in...danger | J. Worldly Wiseman |

Write the answer to each question below in the blank to the left:

- | | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | 11. Name the author of <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> (just the last name is fine). |
| _____ | 12. Give the term for a story like <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> that teaches a lesson through symbols. |
| _____ | 13. When the author says he “lighted on a...place where was a den,” what does the den represent? |
| _____ | 14. What question does the man in the author’s “dream” ask (the same one the jailer asks Paul)? |
| _____ | 15. How does the protagonist’s family react when he says he is leaving for the Celestial City? |
| _____ | 16. What does the heavy burden of the protagonist of <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> represent? |
| _____ | 17. When the protagonist sees the Hill of Difficulty, what does he also see that tempts him? |
| _____ | 18. What does the character Pope, encountered in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, represent? |
| _____ | 19. What point is the author of <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> making when he describes how Moses beats up the protagonist, until Jesus comes and saves him? |
| _____ | 20. What do the Pilgrims at Vanity Fair want to buy? |

BONUS (+5): When the house the protagonist visits is swept, the dust is not removed effectively. Sprinkling water on it works, though; this water represents _____.

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 15: Quiz 6

Match each description on the left with the *Pilgrim's Progress* character on the right:

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------|
| C | 1. protagonist (main character) of <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> | A. Apollyon |
| G | 2. tries to take #1 ↑ back home | B. Atheist |
| B | 3. mocks the protagonist for believing there is a Celestial City | C. Christian |
| D | 4. friend of the protagonist who guides him onto the right path | D. Evangelist |
| I | 5. gets into trouble by saying “Yet a little more sleep....” | E. Giant Despair |
| A | 6. dragon-like monster who loses a battle with the protagonist | F. Interpreter |
| F | 7. The Holy Spirit | G. Obstinate |
| E | 8. takes prisoners into the dungeon of his castle | H. Simple |
| J | 9. approximately the opposite of Evangelist | I. Slothful |
| H | 10. says he sees no danger and gets tangled up in...danger | J. Worldly Wiseman |

Write the answer to each question below in the blank to the left:

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| JOHN BUNYAN | 11. | Name the author of <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> (just the last name is fine). |
| ALLEGORY | 12. | Give the term for a story like <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> that teaches a lesson through symbols. |
| PRISON | 13. | When the author says he “lighted on a...place where was a den,” what does the den represent? |
| WHAT MUST I DO? | 14. | What question does the man in the author’s “dream” ask (the same one the jailer asks Paul)? |
| THEY MOCK HIM. | 15. | How does the protagonist’s family react when he says he is leaving for the Celestial City? |
| HIS SIN | 16. | What does the heavy burden of the protagonist of <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> represent? |
| 2 EASIER PATHS | 17. | When the protagonist sees the Hill of Difficulty, what does he also see that tempts him? |
| CATHOLICISM | 18. | What does the character Pope, encountered in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, represent? |
| LAW CAN'T SAVE | 19. | What point is the author of <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> making when he describes how Moses beats up the protagonist, until Jesus comes and saves him? |
| TRUTH | 20. | What do the Pilgrims at Vanity Fair want to buy? |
| THE GOSPEL | BONUS (+5): | When the house the protagonist visits is swept, the dust is not removed effectively. Sprinkling water on it works, though; this water represents ____. |

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 17: Quiz 7

Match each work on the left with the author on the right:

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|
| _____ | 1. “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner” | A. George Gordon (Lord) Byron |
| _____ | 2. “Daffodils (I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud)” | B. G. K. Chesterton |
| _____ | 3. “She Walks in Beauty” | C. Francis Bacon |
| _____ | 4. “A Calm Address to Our American Colonies” | D. Rudyard Kipling |
| _____ | 5. “Of Studies” | E. Samuel Taylor Coleridge |
| _____ | 6. “The Superstition of School” | F. Percy Bysshe Shelley |
| _____ | 7. “Ozymandias” | G. John Wesley |
| _____ | 8. “The Mark of the Beast” | H. William Wordsworth |

Write the answer to each question below in the blank to the left:

- _____ 9. In “A Calm Address,” the author points out that if American colonists believe that Parliament can’t tax them without their consent, neither can Parliament _____ at all.
- _____ 10. Name one of the two key freedoms of the American colonists that the author of “A Calm Address” points out to those American colonists who claim that they are not free.
- _____ 11. In “Daffodils,” the author says the daffodils are similar to _____, since they are so numerous, but also different from them, since they (the daffodils) are not as “permanent.”
- _____ 12. What color is the woman described in “She Walks in Beauty” wearing?
- _____ 13. The author of “She Walks in Beauty” seems to be most impressed with the woman’s _____.
- _____ 14. Finish this line from “Ozymandias”: “Look on my works, ye mighty, and _____!”
- _____ 15. Finish this line from “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”: “Water, water, everywhere, nor any _____.”
- _____ 16. What is the meaning of the axiom “an albatross around your neck,” made popular by “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”?
- _____ 17. Finish this line from “Of Studies”: “Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an _____ man.”
- _____ 18. Finish this line from “The Superstition of School”: “Without a gentle contempt for education, no gentleman’s education is _____.”
- _____ 19. In “The Mark of the Beast,” what does the author imply about England’s occupation of India by the torture of the Silver Man by Strickland and the narrator?
- _____ 20. The Bible teaches that the “gods” worshiped by pagans are actually _____.
- _____ **BONUS (+5):** What are all great men destined for, according to “Ozymandias”?

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 17: Quiz 7

Match each work on the left with the author on the right:

- | | | | | |
|----------|----|--|--|-------------------------------|
| E | 1. | “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner” | | A. George Gordon (Lord) Byron |
| H | 2. | “Daffodils (I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud)” | | B. G. K. Chesterton |
| A | 3. | “She Walks in Beauty” | | C. Francis Bacon |
| G | 4. | “A Calm Address to Our American Colonies” | | D. Rudyard Kipling |
| C | 5. | “Of Studies” | | E. Samuel Taylor Coleridge |
| B | 6. | “The Superstition of School” | | F. Percy Bysshe Shelley |
| F | 7. | “Ozymandias” | | G. John Wesley |
| D | 8. | “The Mark of the Beast” | | H. William Wordsworth |

Write the answer to each question below in the blank to the left:

- MAKE ANY LAWS** 9. In “A Calm Address,” the author points out that if American colonists believe that Parliament can’t tax them without their consent, neither can Parliament ___ at all.
- RELIGION, WORK** 10. Name one of the two key freedoms of the American colonists that the author of “A Calm Address” points out to those American colonists who claim that they are not free.
- STARS** 11. In “Daffodils,” the author says the daffodils are similar to ___, since they are so numerous, but also different from them, since they (the daffodils) are not as “permanent.”
- BLACK** 12. What color is the woman described in “She Walks in Beauty” wearing?
- CHARACTER** 13. The author of “She Walks in Beauty” seems to be most impressed with the woman’s ___.
- DESPAIR** 14. Finish this line from “Ozymandias”: “Look on my works, ye mighty, and ___!”
- DROP TO DRINK** 15. Finish this line from “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”: “Water, water, everywhere, nor any ___ ___ ___.”
- GUILT, BURDEN** 16. What is the meaning of the axiom “an albatross around your neck,” made popular by “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”?
- EXACT** 17. Finish this line from “Of Studies”: “Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an ___ man.”
- COMPLETE** 18. Finish this line from “The Superstition of School”: “Without a gentle contempt for education, no gentleman’s education is ___.”
- THEY’VE LOWERED THEMSELVES** 19. In “The Mark of the Beast,” what does the author imply about England’s occupation of India by the torture of the Silver Man by Strickland and the narrator?
- DEVILS** 20. The Bible teaches that the “gods” worshiped by pagans are actually ___.
- DEATH** **BONUS (+5):** What are all great men destined for, according to “Ozymandias”?

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 19: Quiz 8

Match each character on the right with the description on the left:

- | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------|
| _____ | 1. a nurse who is kind to Jane | A. Mrs. Reed |
| _____ | 2. a schoolmate of Jane's | B. Bessie |
| _____ | 3. the headmaster at Lowood School | C. Georgiana |
| _____ | 4. an unpleasant visitor of Thornfield Manor who berates Jane | D. Mr. Brocklehurst |
| _____ | 5. a kind teacher at Lowood School | E. Helen Burns |
| _____ | 6. a person at whose house Jane lives before going to school | F. Edward Rochester |
| _____ | 7. a student of Jane's at Thornfield Manor | G. Miss Temple |
| _____ | 8. a Thornfield Manor resident around whom odd things happen | H. Adele Varens |
| _____ | 9. Jane's beautiful cousin with whom she lives | I. Blanche Ingram |
| _____ | 10. the master of Thornfield Manor | J. Grace Poole |

Choose the letter that represents the *best* answer, and write it in the blank to the left:

- _____ 11. At the beginning of *Jane Eyre*, what does Jane read about in a book that she identifies deeply with?
(A) a rock standing alone (B) a bird in flight (C) a mighty wind (D) a solitary tree (E) a plastic yard gnome
- _____ 12. Jane's being locked in the "Red Room" is especially upsetting to her because _____.
(A) it is much colder (B) Mr. Reed died there (C) John torments her (D) there are no books there
- _____ 13. For Jane's "benefactress" to tell the Lowood School master that Jane is "deceitful" is ironic because of _____.
(A) Jane's perfect honesty (B) the schoolmaster's deceit (C) the benefactress's deceit (D) none of these
- _____ 14. Which is the only cruelty that the girls at Lowood do *not* experience?
(A) There is no garden. (B) Their food is poor. (C) They are unfairly criticized. (D) A girl's curly hair is cut.
- _____ 15. What is Helen Burns's reaction when she is unjustly mistreated by others?
(A) frustration (B) anger (C) confusion (D) patience (E) mass murder
- _____ 16. What does Miss Temple clear Jane of after Jane has been humiliated in front of the other girls?
(A) stealing food (B) being a liar (C) cheating (D) arrogance
- _____ 17. The Latin word on Helen Burns's tombstone, *Resurgam*, translates as "_____."
(A) I stand alone (B) they will rise (C) you have won (D) I will rise
- _____ 18. What act by Jane, sitting in her Lowood room, represents her desire to "see the world"?
(A) writing a poem (B) opening a window (C) watching a bird (D) painting a portrait
- _____ 19. Edward Rochester's overall personality is best described by all the following adjectives *except* for _____.
(A) mild-mannered (B) sharp (C) confident (D) edgy
- _____ 20. What horrifying noise does Jane regularly hear coming from some part of Thornfield Manor?
(A) ponderous footsteps (B) recurring weeping (C) maniacal laughter (D) clinking chains

_____ **BONUS (+5):** Why does Jane strongly identify with Adele?

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 19: Quiz 8

Match each character on the right with the description on the left:

- | | | |
|----------|---|---------------------|
| B | 1. a nurse who is kind to Jane | A. Mrs. Reed |
| E | 2. a schoolmate of Jane's | B. Bessie |
| D | 3. the headmaster at Lowood School | C. Georgiana |
| I | 4. an unpleasant visitor of Thornfield Manor who berates Jane | D. Mr. Brocklehurst |
| G | 5. a kind teacher at Lowood School | E. Helen Burns |
| A | 6. a person at whose house Jane lives before going to school | F. Edward Rochester |
| H | 7. a student of Jane's at Thornfield Manor | G. Miss Temple |
| J | 8. a Thornfield Manor resident around whom odd things happen | H. Adele Varens |
| C | 9. Jane's beautiful cousin with whom she lives | I. Blanche Ingram |
| F | 10. the master of Thornfield Manor | J. Grace Poole |

Choose the letter that represents the *best* answer, and write it in the blank to the left:

- A** 11. At the beginning of *Jane Eyre*, what does Jane read about in a book that she identifies deeply with?
(A) a rock standing alone (B) a bird in flight (C) a mighty wind (D) a solitary tree (E) a plastic yard gnome
- B** 12. Jane's being locked in the "Red Room" is especially upsetting to her because _____.
(A) it is much colder (B) Mr. Reed died there (C) John torments her (D) there are no books there
- C** 13. For Jane's "benefactress" to tell the Lowood School master that Jane is "deceitful" is ironic because of _____.
(A) Jane's perfect honesty (B) the schoolmaster's deceit (C) the benefactress's deceit (D) none of these
- A** 14. Which is the only cruelty that the girls at Lowood do not experience?
(A) There is no garden. (B) Their food is poor. (C) They are unfairly criticized. (D) A girl's curly hair is cut.
- D** 15. What is Helen Burns's reaction when she is unjustly mistreated by others?
(A) frustration (B) anger (C) confusion (D) patience
- B** 16. What does Miss Temple clear Jane of after Jane has been humiliated in front of the other girls?
(A) stealing food (B) being a liar (C) cheating (D) arrogance
- D** 17. The Latin word on Helen Burns's tombstone, *Resurgam*, translates as "_____."
(A) I stand alone (B) They will rise (C) You have lost (D) I will rise
- B** 18. What act by Jane, sitting in her Lowood room, represents her desire to "see the world"?
(A) writing a poem (B) opening a window (C) watching a bird (D) painting a portrait
- A** 19. Edward Rochester's overall personality best described by all the following adjectives except for _____.
(A) sanguine (B) pungent (C) acrid (D) intransigent
- C** 20. What horrifying noise does Jane regularly hear coming from some part of Thornfield Manor?
(A) ponderous footsteps (B) recurring moans (C) maniacal laughter (D) clinking chains

ADELE IS ALSO AN UNWANTED/ORPHANED CHILD

BONUS (+5): Why does Jane identify with Adele?

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 21: Quiz 9 (Take-Home)

- ___ 1. Blanche Ingram's treatment of Adele reminds the reader of the way ___ treats ____.
(A) Edward, Grace Poole (B) Mrs. Reed, Jane (C) Georgiana, Mrs. Reed (D) Helen, Jane
- ___ 2. Jane is asked to help at Thornfield one night when ___ is "attacked by Grace Poole."
(A) Edward Rochester (B) Blanche Ingram (C) Adele (D) Mr. Mason (E) her prize llama
- ___ 3. In going to visit Mrs. Reed again, Jane discovers that ____.
(A) John is alive (B) Mrs. Reed is dying (C) she feels bitter toward her aunt (D) all of these
- ___ 4. Mrs. Reed has kept Jane from knowing about what important item?
(A) a book Jane's father left her (B) a letter from an uncle (C) a note from Helen (D) all of these
- ___ 5. In talking with Rochester about his marriage to Blanche, Jane is surprised when ____.
(A) Rochester proposes to Jane (B) she does not cry (C) Rochester sends away Adele (D) all of these
- ___ 6. What causes Blanche to reconsider marrying Rochester?
(A) she sees him with Jane (B) she learns about his past (C) she believes a false rumor (D) all of these
- ___ 7. What strange occurrence directly after the proposal foreshadows trouble for Jane and Edward?
(A) a room is set on fire (B) a horse is killed (C) a letter is received (D) a tree is damaged
- ___ 8. Mrs. Fairfax is shocked to learn that Jane is engaged to Edward most likely because she (Mrs. Fairfax) ____.
(A) strongly dislikes Edward (B) views Jane as pretty (C) knows Edward's real story (D) has been fired
- ___ 9. Jane is especially hurt by the marriage's cancellation because regarding Edward, she has wrongly ____.
(A) made an idol of him (B) lost her respect for him (C) told him he is unattractive (D) all of these
- ___ 10. Who breaks into Jane's bedroom one night and tears her wedding veil in two pieces?
(A) Blanche Ingram (B) Bertha Mason Rochester (C) Grace Poole (D) Mrs. Fairfax
- ___ 11. Jane tells Edward that God's laws and principles are especially meant for ___ times in life.
(A) the best (B) the most mysterious (C) the most troubling (D) all
- ___ 12. Jane feels secure about her future, even when she leaves Edward, because she knows ____.
(A) she is doing right (B) he is more financially secure (C) she has friends (D) where she is going
- ___ 13. Jane gives a false name to the Rivers family so she can ____.
(A) work at the girls' school (B) stay at the Rivers home (C) search for Eliza (D) hide from Edward
- ___ 14. Jane's being taken in by the Rivers family echoes what earlier situation in her life?
(A) meeting Blanche Ingram (B) visiting Mrs. Reed (C) attending Lowood (D) living with the Reeds
- ___ 15. Diana and Mary dramatically contrast with the two *Jane Eyre* characters ___ and ____.
(A) Georgiana, Eliza (B) Bertha, Grace Poole (C) Mrs. Fairfax, Blanche Ingram (D) Mrs. Reed, Adele
- ___ 16. Which two words best describe the personality of St. John Rivers?
(A) warm, friendly (B) icy, pious (C) wicked, arrogant (D) optimistic, open (E) sweet, fruity
- ___ 17. St. John is able to discover Jane's identity because of her ____.
(A) slip about mentioning Edward (B) story in a newspaper (C) voice (D) handwriting
- ___ 18. What two major surprises does *St. John* tell Jane about? (**Choose two.**)
(A) Edward is still alive. (B) Jane is rich. (C) Bertha Rochester is dead. (D) They are related.
- ___ 19. Jane agrees to go to India with St. John only if ____.
(A) he marries her (B) she can return to Thornfield (C) she remains "free" (D) they come back in a year
- ___ 20. The flawed characters of Edward and St. John could represent the flaws of what two broad groups of people?
(A) Christians, non-Christians (B) missionaries, fathers (C) handsome, hideous (D) moody, optimistic

_____ **BONUS (+5):** What is doubly appropriate about Rochester's quoting Mark 9:47-48 when his secret is discovered?

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 21: Quiz 9 (Take-Home)

- B** 1. Blanche Ingram’s treatment of Adele reminds the reader of the way ___ treats ____.
(A) Edward, Grace Poole (B) Mrs. Reed, Jane (C) Georgiana, Mrs. Reed (D) Helen, Jane
- D** 2. Jane is asked to help at Thornfield one night when ___ is “attacked by Grace Poole.”
(A) Edward Rochester (B) Blanche Ingram (C) Adele (D) Mr. Mason (E) her prize llama
- B** 3. In going to visit Mrs. Reed again, Jane discovers that ____.
(A) John is dead (B) Mrs. Reed is dying (C) she feels no bitterness toward her aunt (D) all of these
- B** 4. Mrs. Reed has kept Jane from knowing about what important item?
(A) a book Jane’s father left her (B) a letter from an uncle (C) a note from Helen (D) all of these
- A** 5. In talking with Rochester about his marriage to Blanche, Jane is surprised when ____.
(A) Rochester proposes to Jane (B) she does not cry (C) Rochester sends away Adele (D) all of these
- C** 6. What causes Blanche to reconsider marrying Rochester?
(A) she sees him with Jane (B) she learns about his past (C) she believes a false rumor (D) all of these
- D** 7. What strange occurrence directly after the proposal foreshadows trouble for Jane and Edward?
(A) a room is set on fire (B) a horse is killed (C) a letter is received (D) a tree is damaged
- C** 8. Mrs. Fairfax is shocked to learn that Jane is engaged to Edward because she (Mrs. Fairfax) ____.
(A) strongly dislikes Edward (B) views Jane as pretty (C) knows Edward’s real story (D) has been fired
- A** 9. Jane is especially hurt by the marriage’s cancellation because regarding Edward, she has wrongly ____.
(A) made an idol of him (B) lost her respect for him (C) told him he is unattractive (D) all of these
- B** 10. Who breaks into Jane’s bedroom one night and tears her wedding veil in two pieces?
(A) Blanche Ingram (B) Bertha Rochester (C) Grace Poole (D) none of these
- C** 11. Jane tells Edward that God’s laws and principles are especially meant for ___ times in life.
(A) the best (B) the most mysterious (C) the most troubling (D) all
- A** 12. Jane feels secure about her future, even when she leaves Edward, because she knows ____.
(A) she is doing right (B) he is more financially secure (C) she has friends (D) where she is going
- D** 13. Jane gives a false name to the Rivers family so she can ____.
(A) work at the girls’ school (B) stay at the Rivers home (C) search for Eliza (D) hide from Edward
- D** 14. Jane’s being taken in by the Rivers family echoes what earlier situation in her life?
(A) meeting Blanche Ingram (B) visiting Mrs. Reed (C) attending Lowood (D) living with the Reeds
- A** 15. Diana and Mary dramatically contrast with the two *Jane Eyre* characters ___ and ____.
(A) Georgianna, Eliza (B) Bertha, Grace Poole (C) Mrs. Fairfax, Blanche Ingram (D) Mrs. Reed, Adele
- B** 16. Which two words best describe the personality of St. John Rivers?
(A) warm, friendly (B) icy, pious (C) wicked, arrogant (D) optimistic, open (E) sweet, fruity
- D** 17. St. John is able to discover Jane’s identity because of her ____.
(A) slip about mentioning Edward (B) story in a newspaper (C) voice (D) handwriting
- B, D** 18. What two major surprises does St. John tell Jane about? (**Choose two.**)
(A) Edward is still alive. (B) Jane is rich. (C) Bertha Rochester is dead. (D) They are related.
- C** 19. Jane agrees to go to India with St. John only if ____.
(A) he marries her (B) she can return to Thornfield (C) she remains “free” (D) they come back in a year
- A** 20. The flawed characters of Edward and St. John could represent the flaws of what two broad groups of people?
(A) Christians, non-Christians (B) missionaries, gentlemen (C) handsome, hideous (D) none of these

It refers to when Jesus says to remove your eye/ hand if they offend you (like Rochester lost). **BONUS (+5):** What is doubly appropriate about Rochester’s quoting or Mark 9:47-48 when his secret is discovered?

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 24: Quiz 10 (Take-Home)

Match each work on the left with the author on the right:

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| _____ | 1. “On the Belief in God” | A. Wilkie Collins |
| _____ | 2. “Ode to the West Wind” | B. Sir Isaac Newton |
| _____ | 3. “Ode on a Grecian Urn” | C. H. G. Wells |
| _____ | 4. “Mr. Lismore and the Widow” | D. John Keats |
| _____ | 5. “Ulysses” | E. Percy Bysshe Shelley |
| _____ | 6. “The Magic Shop” | F. Alfred, Lord Tennyson |

Write the answer to each question below in the blank to the left:

- _____ 7. In “On the Belief in God,” the author says that if the sun were formed by blind chance, it would be unable to do what?
- _____ 8. What **one word** does the widow in “Mr. Lismore and the Widow” tell Mr. Lismore that her business is with him?
- _____ 9. In “Charles Augustus Milverton,” what is the common name for Milverton’s “profession”?
- _____ 10. What does Watson threaten to do to Holmes if he doesn’t let Watson help burgle “CAM”?
- _____ 11. What object in “CAM” does Watson call a “green and gold monster” and a “dragon”?
- _____ 12. For what purpose (one word is fine) does a Countess confront CAM at the story’s climax?
- _____ 13. The author of “Ode on a Grecian Urn” calls the urn a “sylvan ____,” since the urn is engraved with events of the past.
- _____ 14. The author of “Ode on a Grecian Urn” says that “Beauty is ____.”
- _____ 15. “Ulysses” is written in unrhymed iambic pentameter, which is called ____ [two words].
- _____ 16. At the end of “Ulysses,” Ulysses urges his friends, “‘Tis not too late to seek a newer ____.”
- _____ 17. At the end of “Ode to the West Wind,” the author asks the wind to help him spread his words throughout the world like the ____ that it often spreads in nature.
- _____ 18. What does the owner of the magic shop claim about his magic in “The Magic Shop”?
- _____ 19. What does the magic shop owner pull from the narrator’s sleeve?
- _____ 20. What does Gip’s failure to see the #19 answer or the weird nose represent about himself?
- _____ **BONUS (+5):** Finish this famous line from “Ode to a West Wind”: “If winter comes... ____ [five words]?”
- _____

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 24: Quiz 10 (Take-Home)

Match each work on the left with the author on the right:

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----|-----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| B | 1. | “On the Belief in God” | | | A. Wilkie Collins |
| E | 2. | “Ode to the West Wind” | | | B. Sir Isaac Newton |
| D | 3. | “Ode on a Grecian Urn” | | | C. H. G. Wells |
| A | 4. | “Mr. Lismore and the Widow” | | | D. John Keats |
| F | 5. | “Ulysses” | | | E. Percy Bysshe Shelley |
| C | 6. | “The Magic Shop” | | | F. Alfred, Lord Tennyson |

Write the answer to each question below in the blank to the left:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| PROVIDE HEAT AND LIGHT | 7. | In “On the Belief in God,” the author says that if the sun were formed by blind chance, it would be unable to do what? |
| GRATITUDE | 8. | What <i>one word</i> does the widow in “Mr. Lismore and the Widow” tell Mr. Lismore that her business is with him? |
| BLACKMAILER | 9. | In “Charles Augustus Milverton,” what is the common name for Milverton’s “profession”? |
| TURN HIM IN | 10. | What does Watson threaten to do to Holmes if he doesn’t let Watson help burgle “CAM”? |
| THE SAFE | 11. | What object in “CAM” does Watson call a “green and gold monster” and a “dragon”? |
| REVENGE | 12. | For what purpose (one word is fine) does a Countess confront CAM at the story’s climax? |
| HISTORIAN | 13. | The author of “Ode on a Grecian Urn” calls the urn a “sylvan ___,” since the urn is engraved with events of the past. |
| TRUTH | 14. | The author of “Ode on a Grecian Urn” says that “Beauty is ___.” |
| BLANK VERSE | 15. | “Ulysses” is written in unrhymed iambic pentameter, which is called ___ [two words]. |
| WORLD | 16. | At the end of “Ulysses,” Ulysses urges his friends, “‘Tis not too late to seek a newer ___.” |
| LEAVES | 17. | At the end of “Ode to the West Wind,” the author asks the wind to help him spread his words throughout the world like the ___ that it often spreads in nature. |
| IT’S GENUINE | 18. | What does the owner of the magic shop claim about his magic in “The Magic Shop”? |
| A SMALL DEMON | 19. | What does the magic shop owner pull from the narrator’s sleeve? |
| HIS INNOCENCE | 20. | What does Gip’s failure to see the #19 answer or the weird nose represent about himself? |
| CAN SPRING BE FAR BEHIND? | BONUS (+5): Finish this famous line from “Ode to a West Wind”: “If winter comes... ___ [five words]?” | |

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 28: Quiz 11

Match each description on the left with the *Great Expectations* character on the right:

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------|
| _____ | 1. the narrator of <i>Great Expectations</i> | A. Miss Havisham |
| _____ | 2. Miss Havisham’s “hater in training” | B. Dolge Orlick |
| _____ | 3. lives in a house with broken clocks and an old wedding cake | C. Wemmick |
| _____ | 4. lords over a household using tar-water and “Tickler” | D. Pip |
| _____ | 5. a clerk who works for Jaggers | E. Mr. Jaggers |
| _____ | 6. upsets Pip by calling him “Sir” | F. Biddy |
| _____ | 7. moves in to Pip’s home to take care of his sister | G. Herbert Pocket |
| _____ | 8. a “pale young gentleman” that Pip meets more than once | H. Estella |
| _____ | 9. a shady character hired by Joe to help around the house | I. Joe |
| _____ | 10. one of the most powerful criminal lawyers in London | J. Mrs. Joe |

Choose the *best* answer, and write the letter in the blank to the left:

- _____ 11. At the story’s beginning, Pip gives the convict a(n) ____ to help him escape.
(A) knife (B) disguise (C) boat (D) file (E) AK-47
- _____ 12. Right after he is recaptured, the convict keeps Pip out of trouble by ____.
(A) hiding Pip from police (B) taking blame for Pip’s taking food (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- _____ 13. Joe Gargery allows Mrs. Joe to bully him because he is ____.
(A) afraid of divorce (B) ashamed of his drunkenness (C) making up for his father (D) ignorant
- _____ 14. Pip’s relatives urge him to accept Miss Havisham’s invitation to her home because they think he can ____.
(A) influence her for good (B) learn to read and write (C) cheer her up (D) realize his expectations
- _____ 15. Soon after they meet, Estella temporarily “likes” Pip more after he ____.
(A) beats up a boy (B) cries when she upsets him (C) brings flowers (D) defends Miss Havisham
- _____ 16. Regular contact with Estella has the initial effect of making Pip feel ____ Joe Gargery.
(A) grateful for (B) ashamed of (C) furious with (D) deep love for
- _____ 17. The mysterious attack upon Mrs. Joe leaves her ____.
(A) unable to talk (B) better tempered (C) eager to get along with Orlick (D) all of these
- _____ 18. Which character is the closest to being a “foil” to (or an opposite of) Estella?
(A) Biddy (B) Miss Havisham (C) Mrs. Joe (D) Mrs. Pocket (E) Blowzy McFinkelstein
- _____ 19. Miss Havisham lives oddly and acts the way she does around Pip and Estella because she ____.
(A) dislikes Estella’s behavior (B) is extremely wealthy (C) was used by a fiancé (D) is terminally ill
- _____ 20. Which two of the following could be considered part of Pip’s “great expectations”? (**Choose two.**)
(A) friendship with Herbert (B) marriage to Estella (C) life as a gentleman (D) apprenticeship to Joe

_____ **BONUS (+5):** Name one thing that Joe Gargery and Pip have in common.

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 28: Quiz 11

Match each description on the left with the *Great Expectations* character on the right:

- | | | |
|----------|--|-------------------|
| D | 1. the narrator of <i>Great Expectations</i> | A. Miss Havisham |
| H | 2. Miss Havisham’s “hater in training” | B. Dolge Orlick |
| A | 3. lives in a house with broken clocks and an old wedding cake | C. Wemmick |
| J | 4. lords over a household using tar-water and “Tickler” | D. Pip |
| C | 5. a clerk who works for Jaggers | E. Mr. Jaggers |
| I | 6. upsets Pip by calling him “Sir” | F. Biddy |
| F | 7. moves in to Pip’s home to take care of his sister | G. Herbert Pocket |
| G | 8. a “pale young gentleman” that Pip meets more than once | H. Estella |
| B | 9. a shady character hired by Joe to help around the house | I. Joe |
| E | 10. one of the most powerful criminal lawyers in London | J. Mrs. Joe |

Choose the *best* answer, and write the letter in the blank to the left:

- D** 11. At the story’s beginning, Pip gives the convict a ____ to help him escape.
(A) knife (B) disguise (C) boat (D) file (E) AK-47
- B** 12. Right after he is recaptured, the convict keeps Pip out of trouble by ____.
(A) hiding Pip from police (B) taking blame for Pip’s taking food (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- C** 13. Joe Gargery allows Mrs. Joe to bully him because he is ____.
(A) afraid of divorce (B) ashamed of his drunkenness (C) making up for his father (D) uneducated
- D** 14. Pip’s relatives urge him to accept Miss Havisham’s invitation to her home because they think he can ____.
(A) influence her for good (B) learn to read and write (C) cheer her up (D) realize his expectations
- A** 15. Soon after they meet, Estella temporarily “likes” Pip more after he ____.
(A) beats up a boy (B) cries when she upsets him (C) brings flowers (D) defends Miss Havisham
- B** 16. Regular contact with Estella has the initial effect of making Pip feel ____ Joe Gargery.
(A) grateful for (B) ashamed of (C) furious with (D) deep love for
- D** 17. The mysterious attack upon Mrs. Joe leaves her ____.
(A) unable to talk (B) better tempered (C) eager to get along with Orlick (D) all of these
- A** 18. Which character is the closest to being a “foil” to (or an opposite of) Estella?
(A) Biddy (B) Miss Havisham (C) Mrs. Joe (D) Mrs. Pocket (E) Blowsy McFinkelstein
- C** 19. Miss Havisham lives oddly and acts the way she does around Pip and Estella because she ____.
(A) dislikes Estella’s behavior (B) is extremely wealthy (C) was used by a fiancé (D) is terminally ill
- B** 20. Which two of the following could be considered part of Pip’s “great expectations”? (**Choose two.**)
C (A) friendship with Herbert (B) marriage to Estella (C) life as a gentleman (D) apprenticeship to Joe

GETTING INTO A FIGHT, ROUGH CHILDHOOD, PUSHED AROUND BY FEMALE BONUS (+5): Name one thing that Joe Gargery and Pip have in common.

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 30: Quiz 12

Match each description on the left with the *Great Expectations* character on the right:

- | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------|
| _____ | 1. one of Estella’s parents | A. Miss Havisham |
| _____ | 2. tells Pip to ask him two questions on Pip’s 21st birthday | B. Molly |
| _____ | 3. the child of Abel Magwitch | C. Wemmick |
| _____ | 4. dies in a fire | D. Estella |
| _____ | 5. takes care of his “Aged Parent” in a castle-like home | E. Mr. Jaggers |
| _____ | 6. funds Pip’s transformation into a “gentleman” | A. Bentley Drummle |
| _____ | 7. a gentleman and former partner of a convict | B. Dolge Orlick |
| _____ | 8. marries Estella | C. Abel Magwitch |
| _____ | 9. tries to kill Pip on a marsh | D. Joe Gargery |
| _____ | 10. marries Bidley at the end of <i>Great Expectations</i> | E. Compeyson |

Choose the *best* answer, and write the letter in the blank to the left:

- _____ 11. Jaggers often ____ to try to rid himself of the unpleasantness of working with accused criminals.
(A) drinks heavily (B) washes his hands (C) takes long walks (D) goes fishing
- _____ 12. Who says the famous words in *Great Expectations*: “I’m wrong in these clothes”?
(A) Joe Gargery (B) Herbert Pocket (C) Pip (D) Dolge Orlick
- _____ 13. The one criminal that Pip meets at the jail that he identifies with the most is the ____.
(A) murderer (B) thief (C) counterfeiter (D) wife beater (E) Internet identity thief
- _____ 14. On his 21st birthday, Pip ____.
(A) learns who his benefactor is (B) marries Estella (C) receives money (D) graduates from college
- _____ 15. Wemmick sends Pip a note that says “Don’t go home” because ____.
(A) Estella has sent for him (B) creditors are after him (C) Mrs. Joe dies (D) he’s being watched
- _____ 16. Miss Havisham’s last emotion toward Pip is best described as ____.
(A) pity (B) regret (C) scorn (D) love
- _____ 17. What does Pip say is “the only good thing I’ve done”?
(A) starting Herbert’s business (B) meeting Estella (C) thanking Joe (D) helping a man escape
- _____ 18. Who is Pip’s benefactor?
(A) Miss Havisham (B) Matthew Pocket (C) Bentley Drummle (D) Abel Magwitch
- _____ 19. Pip’s situation at the end of *Great Expectations* closely resembles which Biblical parable?
(A) the sower and the seed (B) the planter’s vineyard (C) the prodigal son (D) the wicked judge
- _____ 20. Pip’s overall state of mind at the very end of *Great Expectations* can BEST be described as ____.
(A) disgusted (B) hopeful (C) disappointed (D) merry

_____ **BONUS (+5):** What does the fire, which harms two *GE* characters, represent, and **why**?

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 30: Quiz 12

Match each description on the left with the *Great Expectations* character on the right:

- | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------|
| B | 1. one of Estella’s parents | A. Miss Havisham |
| E | 2. tells Pip to ask him two questions on Pip’s 21st birthday | B. Molly |
| D | 3. the child of Abel Magwitch | C. Wemmick |
| A | 4. dies in a fire | D. Estella |
| C | 5. takes care of his “Aged Parent” in a castle-like home | E. Mr. Jaggers |
| C | 6. funds Pip’s transformation into a “gentleman” | A. Bentley Drummle |
| E | 7. a gentleman and former partner of a convict | B. Dolge Orlick |
| A | 8. marries Estella | C. Abel Magwitch |
| B | 9. tries to kill Pip on a marsh | D. Joe Gargery |
| D | 10. marries Bidley at the end of <i>Great Expectations</i> | E. Compeyson |

Choose the *best* answer, and write the letter in the blank to the left:

- B** 11. Jaggers often ___ to try to rid himself of the unpleasantness of working with accused criminals.
(A) drinks heavily (B) washes his hands (C) takes long walks (D) goes fishing
- A** 12. Who says the famous words in *Great Expectations*: “I’m wrong in these clothes”?
(A) Joe Gargery (B) Herbert Pocket (C) Pip (D) Dolge Orlick
- C** 13. The one criminal that Pip meets at the jail that he identifies with the most is the _____.
(A) murderer (B) thief (C) counterfeiter (D) wife beater (E) Internet identity thief
- C** 14. On his 21st birthday, Pip _____.
(A) learns who his benefactor is (B) marries Estella (C) receives money (D) graduates from college
- D** 15. Wemmick sends Pip a note that says “Don’t go home” because _____.
(A) Estella has sent for him (B) creditors are after him (C) Mrs. Joe dies (D) he’s being watched
- B** 16. Miss Havisham’s last emotion toward Pip is best described as _____.
(A) pity (B) regret (C) scorn (D) love
- A** 17. What does Pip say is “the only good thing I’ve done”?
(A) starting Herbert’s business (B) meeting Estella (C) thanking Joe (D) helping a man escape
- D** 18. Who is Pip’s benefactor?
(A) Miss Havisham (B) Matthew Pocket (C) Bentley Drummle (D) Abel Magwitch
- C** 19. Pip’s situation at the end of *Great Expectations* closely resembles which Biblical parable?
(A) the sower and the seed (B) the planter’s vineyard (C) the prodigal son (D) the wicked judge
- B** 20. Pip’s overall state of mind at the very end of *Great Expectations* can BEST be described as _____.
(A) disgusted (B) hopeful (C) disappointed (D) merry

STELLA, WHO HAS HURT MRS. HAVISHAM AND PIP **BONUS (+5):** What does the fire, which harms two *GE* characters, represent, and **why**?

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 31: Quiz 13

Write the answer to each question below in the blank to the left:

- _____ 1. What famous question begins “Sonnet XLIII”?
- _____ 2. Complete this rhyme from “Light Brigade”: “Theirs not to reason ____, theirs but to do and ____.”
- _____ 3. What does Holmes show the police constable that shocks him (the constable)?
- _____ 4. In “Old China,” the author says that his sister confused the “pleasure” of being poor with the pleasure of being ____.
- _____ 5. What person in “A Source of Irritation” is...the source of irritation?
- _____ 6. Name one of the two words in “Jabberwocky” that have “become real words.”
- _____ 7. What ever-present item in “Markheim” is referred to as a “hand-conscience”?
- _____ 8. What single word does the author of “If” use to describe Triumph and Disaster?

Match each work on the left with the author on the right:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| _____ 9. “Sonnet XLIII” | A. Alfred, Lord Tennyson |
| _____ 10. “Old China” | B. Lewis Carroll |
| _____ 11. “The Charge of the Light Brigade” | C. Rudyard Kipling |
| _____ 12. “A Source of Irritation” | D. Robert Burns |
| _____ 13. “Jabberwocky” | E. Elizabeth Barrett Browning |
| _____ 14. “Markheim” | F. Percy Bysshe Shelley |
| _____ 15. “If” | G. Charles Lamb |
| _____ 16. “Ode to the West Wind” | H. Stacy Aumonier |
| _____ 17. “To a Mouse” | I. Robert Louis Stevenson |
| _____ 18. “O For a Thousand Tongues to Sing” | A. Jonathan Swift |
| _____ 19. “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” | B. Charles Wesley |
| _____ 20. “When I Consider How My Light Is Spent” | C. John Bunyan |
| _____ 21. <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> | D. John Milton |
| _____ 22. “A Modest Proposal” | E. G. K. Chesterton |
| _____ 23. “The Superstition of School” | F. Thomas Gray |
| _____ 24. <i>The Pilgrim’s Progress</i> | G. Geoffrey Chaucer |
| _____ 25. “On War” | H. James Boswell |

Home School Partners – British Literature, Week 31: Quiz 13

Write the answer to each question below in the blank to the left:

- HOW DO I LOVE THEE?** 1. What famous question begins “Sonnet XLIII”?
- WHY, DIE** 2. Complete this rhyme from “Light Brigade”: “Theirs not to reason ____, theirs but to do and ____.”
- THE PHOTOGRAPH** 3. What does Holmes show the police constable that shocks him (the constable)?
- YOUNG** 4. In “Old China,” the author says that his sister confused the “pleasure” of being poor with the pleasure of being ____.
- GATES’S NIECE** 5. What person in “A Source of Irritation” is...the source of irritation?
- GALUMPHING, CHORTLE** 6. Name one of the two words in “Jabberwocky” that have “become real words.”
- MIRROR** 7. What ever-present item in “Markheim” is referred to as a “hand-conscience”?
- IMPOSTOR** 8. What single word does the author of “If” use to describe Triumph and Disaster?

Match each work on the left with the author on the right:

- | | | | |
|----------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| E | 9. “Sonnet XLIII” | | A. Alfred, Lord Tennyson |
| G | 10. “Old China” | | B. Lewis Carroll |
| A | 11. “The Charge of the Light Brigade” | | C. Rudyard Kipling |
| H | 12. “A Source of Irritation” | | D. Robert Burns |
| B | 13. “Jabberwocky” | | E. Elizabeth Barrett Browning |
| C | 14. “Markheim” | | F. Percy Bysshe Shelley |
| F | 15. “If” | | G. Charles Lamb |
| I | 16. “Ode to the West Wind” | | H. Stacy Aumonier |
| D | 17. “To a Mouse” | | I. Robert Louis Stevenson |
|
 | | | |
| B | 18. “O For a Thousand Tongues to Sing” | | A. Jonathan Swift |
| F | 19. “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” | | B. Charles Wesley |
| D | 20. “When I Consider How My Light Is Spent” | | C. John Bunyan |
| G | 21. <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> | | D. John Milton |
| A | 22. “A Modest Proposal” | | E. G. K. Chesterton |
| E | 23. “The Superstition of School” | | F. Thomas Gray |
| C | 24. <i>The Pilgrim’s Progress</i> | | G. Geoffrey Chaucer |
| H | 25. “On War” | | H. James Boswell |