

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

- _____ 1. In his “Letter,” Roger Williams says the town meetings should do all the following **except** ____.
(A) increase liberty (B) require church attendance (C) develop peace (D) increase citizens’ well-being
- _____ 2. In the same letter, Williams insists that the law should **not** be used to punish those who ____ (choose **two**).
(A) steal property (B) do not worship God at all (C) injure others (D) worship God differently
- _____ 3. In Williams’s ship analogy, the “captain of the ship” compares to ____.
(A) a church elder (B) the town government (C) a board of deacons (D) God
- _____ 4. In Anne Bradstreet’s “To My Dear and Loving Husband,” her words “If ever two were one” refer to ____.
(A) a phrase in the book of Genesis (B) the words of Jesus (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
- _____ 5. The word that best describes William Penn’s “Letter to the Indians” is ____.
(A) anxious (B) delicate (C) apologetic (D) peacemaking
- _____ 6. In “Letter to the Free Society of Traders,” Penn notes that Indians differ with Christians in their view of ____.
(A) the existence of God (B) an afterlife (C) making sacrifices (D) having worship services
- _____ 7. The *main* reason Penn urges Christians to treat Indians fairly is that so they (the Indians) will ____.
(A) act peaceably (B) trade freely (C) ally with the settlers (D) become Christians
- _____ 8. The setting for the **opening** of “Rip Van Winkle” is in the state of ____, ____ the Revolutionary War.
(A) Massachusetts, before (B) New York, before (C) Massachusetts, after (D) New York, after
- _____ 9. All of the below adjectives describe the character of Rip Van Winkle **except** ____.
(A) agreeable (B) lazy (C) strong-willed (D) hen-pecked
- _____ 10. Which of the *two* places below does Rip often escape to when his wife nags him? (Choose **two**.)
(A) the tavern (B) his barn (C) the woods (D) his daughter’s home
- _____ 11. Which of these does Rip learn that confirms to him that he has been gone for 20 years?
(A) He sees his old wife. (B) The village inn is gone. (C) England has a new king. (D) all of these
- _____ 12. In “Rip Van Winkle,” who wants a “quieting draught out of Rip Van Winkle’s flagon”?
(A) Rip’s wife (B) wives of lazy husbands (C) Rip’s grown son (D) husbands with nagging wives
- _____ 13. The character and setting details that Washington Irving includes in “Rip Van Winkle” make the story ____.
(A) completely original (B) like a parable (C) specifically American (D) more sad than funny
- _____ 14. In his “Epistle of Caution and Advice,” Anthony Benezet admonishes Christians with slaves to ____.
(A) free them (B) watch over their souls (C) neither A nor B (D) both A and B
- _____ 15. The poem of the tree in Benjamin Franklin’s *The Way to Wealth* is meant to teach readers to ____.
(A) find success where they live (B) carefully save money (C) work harder (D) pay employees fairly
- _____ 16. The *Way to Wealth* adage “A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees” teaches ____.
(A) the value of saving (B) why spending less is important (C) the value of working (D) geometry
- _____ 17. At the end of *The Way to Wealth*, Benjamin Franklin takes his own advice by ____.
(A) working an extra hour daily (B) giving more to charity (C) keeping his old coat (D) building a barn
- _____ 18. On what topic does Hooper preach in the sermon that opens “The Minister’s Black Veil”?
(A) secret sins (B) Christian charity toward others (C) patience in suffering (D) loving your neighbors
- _____ 19. In “The Minister’s Black Veil,” the veil actually *helps* Mr. Hooper because it ____.
(A) keeps others from criticizing him (C) gives him the privacy that he greatly desires
(B) releases him from having to marry Elizabeth (D) helps him sympathize those struggling with sin
- _____ 20. The main lesson taught by “The Minister’s Black Veil” is that ____.
(A) sin separates us (B) love should guide us (C) patience is important (D) God wants action, not words

BONUS (+5): What does Rip Van Winkle say when questioned that angers the mob when he returns to the village?

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

- B** 1. In his “Letter,” Roger Williams says the town meetings should increase all the following **except** ____.
(A) personal liberty (B) church attendance (C) peace among residents (D) the welfare of all residents
- B** 2. In the same letter, Roger Williams insists that the law should not be used to punish those who ____.
D (A) worship God differently (B) do not worship God at all (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
- B** 3. In Williams’s ship analogy, the “captain of the ship” compares to ____.
(A) a church elder (B) the town government (C) a board of deacons (D) God
- C** 4. In Anne Bradstreet’s “To My Dear and Loving Husband,” her words “If ever two were one” refer to ____.
(A) a phrase in the book of Genesis (B) the words of Jesus (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
- D** 5. The word that best describes William Penn’s “Letter to the Indians” is ____.
(A) anxious (B) delicate (C) aggressive (D) peacemaking
- C** 6. In “Letter to the Free Society of Traders,” Penn notes that Indians differ with Christians in their view of ____.
(A) the existence of God (B) an afterlife (C) making sacrifices (D) having worship services
- D** 7. The main reason Penn urges Christians to treat Indians fairly is that so they (the Indians) will ____.
(A) act peaceably (B) trade freely (C) ally with the settlers (D) become Christians
- B** 8. The setting for the *opening* of “Rip Van Winkle” is in the state of ____ and ____ the Revolutionary War.
(A) Massachusetts, before (B) New York, before (C) Massachusetts, after (D) New York, after
- C** 9. All of the below adjectives describe the character of Rip Van Winkle **except** ____.
(A) agreeable (B) slightly lazy (C) grouchy (D) hen-pecked
- A, C** 10. Which of the two places does Rip often escape to when his wife nags him? (Choose **two**.)
(A) the tavern (B) his barn (C) the woods (D) his daughter’s home
- B** 11. Which of these does Rip learn that confirms to him that he has been gone for 20 years?
(A) He sees his old wife. (B) The village inn is gone. (C) England has a new king. (D) all of these
- D** 12. In “Rip Van Winkle,” who wants a “quieting draught out of Rip Van Winkle’s flagon”?
(A) Rip’s wife (B) wives of lazy husbands (C) Rip’s grown son (D) husbands with nagging wives
- C** 13. The character and setting details that Washington Irving includes in “Rip Van Winkle” make the story ____.
(A) completely original (B) like a parable (C) specifically American (D) more sad than funny
- D** 14. In his “Epistle of Caution and Advice,” Anthony Benezet admonishes Christians with slaves to ____.
(A) free them (B) watch over their souls (C) neither A nor B (D) both A and B
- A** 15. The poem of the tree in Benjamin Franklin’s *The Way to Wealth* is meant to teach readers to ____.
(A) find success where they live (B) carefully save money (C) work harder (D) pay employees fairly
- C** 16. The *Way to Wealth* adage “A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees” teaches ____.
(A) the value of saving (B) why spending less is important (C) the value of working (D) none of these
- C** 17. At the end of *The Way to Wealth*, Benjamin Franklin takes his own advice by ____.
(A) working an extra hour daily (B) giving more to charity (C) keeping his old coat (D) none of these
- A** 18. On what topic does Hooper preach in the sermon that opens “The Minister’s Black Veil”?
(A) secret sins (B) Christian charity toward others (C) patience in suffering (D) loving your neighbors
- D** 19. In one way the veil actually *helps* Mr. Hooper because it ____.
(A) keeps others from criticizing him (C) gives him the privacy that he greatly desires
(B) releases him from having to marry Elizabeth (D) helps him sympathize those struggling with sin
- A** 20. The main lesson taught by “The Minister’s Black Veil” is that ____.
(A) sin separates us (B) love should guide us (C) patience is important (D) God wants action, not words

BONUS (+5): He says he’s a loyal subject of (and blesses) King George.

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

- ____ 1. What attitude did Phyllis Wheatley have regarding her being brought to America from Africa as a slave?
(A) frustration (B) heartbreak (C) thankfulness (D) regret
- ____ 2. The poem “On Virtue,” since it is spoken to virtue itself, which cannot respond, can be classified as a(n) ____.
(A) apostrophe (B) iambic pentameter (C) blank verse (D) sonnet
- ____ 3. The term for a poem like “On Virtue,” which has no rhyme scheme **and** has five beats per line, is ____.
(A) apostrophe (B) iambic pentameter (C) blank verse (D) sonnet (E) “Big Ol’ Ugly Mama Poem”
- ____ 4. In “Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death,” Patrick Henry says the “one lamp by which my feet are guided” is ____.
(A) God’s Word (B) his experience (C) the Holy Spirit (D) the Constitution
- ____ 5. Henry rightly believes that God sets up nations, but inconsistently believes that God “needs” ____ to do so.
(A) a long period of time (B) many more laws (C) much prayer (D) Christians to kill others
- ____ 6. Who narrates “The Purloined Letter”?
(A) the Parisian prefect (police chief) (B) Dupin’s friend (C) Monsieur Dupin (D) Minister D—
- ____ 7. Finish Dupin’s remark at the beginning of “The Purloined Letter”: “Perhaps the mystery is a little too ____.”
(A) plain (B) odd (C) mysterious (D) difficult (E) smeared with mayonnaise
- ____ 8. Where does Minister D— hide the purloined letter?
(A) in a secret wall panel (B) in a safe deposit box (C) under a floorboard (D) He doesn’t hide it.
- ____ 9. Dupin discovers where the letter is, because, as he says, he tries to think like a ____, and not like a(n) ____.
(A) poet, mathematician (B) criminal, genius (C) policeman, poet (D) criminal, honest man
- ____ 10. One feature of Poe’s detective stories that Arthur Conan Doyle likely borrowed for Sherlock Holmes was ____.
(A) the prefect’s brilliance (B) Dupin’s hatred of tobacco (C) the Paris setting (D) Dupin’s arrogance
- ____ 11. *A Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson* occurs in the state of ____.
(A) Rhode Island (B) New Hampshire (C) Massachusetts (D) New York
- ____ 12. After her daughter’s death in captivity, Mary Rowlandson thanks God that He kept her (Mary) from ____.
(A) killing herself (B) dying of starvation (C) running away (D) dying of her wounds
- ____ 13. During her captivity, Mary Rowlandson ____ for her captors in exchange for food and money.
(A) cooks (B) child-sits (C) does the washing (D) sews
- ____ 14. God answers Mary’s prayer after her distress at not being able to see her daughter Mary in what **two** ways?
(A) She is ransomed that day. (C) An Indian gives her a Bible to read.
(B) She sees her son Joseph. (D) He brings Mary to her that day.
- ____ 15. Which of the following Bible verses is the last line, and theme, of Mary Rowlandson’s *Narrative*?
(A) “Let not your heart be troubled.” (C) “Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord.”
(B) “The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want.” (D) “I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee.”

Match the following authors on the right with their works on the left:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ____ 16. Nathaniel Hawthorne | A. <i>The Way to Wealth</i> |
| ____ 17. Washington Irving | B. “Letter to the Town of Providence” |
| ____ 18. Roger Williams | C. “Rip Van Winkle” |
| ____ 19. Edgar Allan Poe | D. “The Minister’s Black Veil” |
| ____ 20. Benjamin Franklin | E. “The Purloined Letter” |

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

- C** 1. What attitude did Phyllis Wheatley have regarding her being brought to America from Africa as a slave?
(A) frustration (B) heartbreak (C) thankfulness (D) regret
- A** 2. The poem “On Virtue,” since it is spoken to virtue itself, which cannot respond, can be classified as a(n) ____.
(A) apostrophe (B) iambic pentameter (C) blank verse (D) sonnet
- C** 3. The term for a poem like “On Virtue,” which has no rhyme scheme **and** has five beats per line, is ____.
(A) apostrophe (B) iambic pentameter (C) blank verse (D) sonnet (E) “Big Ol’ Ugly Mama Poem”
- B** 4. In “Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death,” Patrick Henry says the “one lamp by which my feet are guided” is ____.
(A) God’s Word (B) his experience (C) the Holy Spirit (D) advice of trusted friends
- D** 5. Henry rightly believes that God sets up nations, but inconsistently believes that God “needs” ____ to do so.
(A) a long period of time (B) freedoms to increase (C) much prayer (D) Christians to kill others
- B** 6. Who narrates “The Purloined Letter”?
(A) the Parisian police chief (B) Dupin’s friend (C) Monsieur Dupin (D) none of these
- A** 7. Finish Dupin’s remark at the beginning of “The Purloined Letter”: “Perhaps the mystery is a little too ____.”
(A) plain (B) odd (C) mysterious (D) difficult (E) smeared with mayonnaise
- D** 8. Where does Minister D hide the purloined letter?
(A) in a secret wall panel (B) in a safe deposit box (C) under a floorboard (D) He doesn’t hide it.
- A** 9. Dupin discovers where the letter is because, as he says, he tries to think like a ____, and not like a(n) ____.
(A) poet, mathematician (B) criminal, genius (C) policeman, poet (D) criminal, honest man
- D** 10. One feature of Poe’s detective stories that Arthur Conan Doyle likely borrowed for Sherlock Holmes was ____.
(A) the prefect’s brilliance (B) Dupin’s hatred of tobacco (C) the Paris setting (D) Dupin’s arrogance
- C** 11. *A Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson* occurs in the state of ____.
(A) Rhode Island (B) New Hampshire (C) Massachusetts (D) New York
- A** 12. After her daughter’s death in captivity, Mary Rowlandson thanks God that He kept her (Mary) from ____.
(A) killing herself (B) dying of starvation (C) running away (D) dying of her wounds
- D** 13. During her captivity, Mary Rowlandson ____ for her captors in exchange for food and money.
(A) cooks (B) child-sits (C) does the washing (D) sews
- B, C** 14. God answers Mary’s prayer after her distress at not being able to see her daughter Mary in what **two** ways?
(A) She is immediately ransomed. (C) An Indian gives her a Bible to read.
(B) She sees her son Joseph. (D) He brings Mary to her that day.
- C** 15. Which of the following Bible verses is the last line of Mary Rowlandson’s *Narrative*?
(A) “Let not your heart be troubled.” (C) “Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord.”
(B) “The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want.” (D) “I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee.”

Match the following authors on the right with their works on the left:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| D 16. Nathaniel Hawthorne | A. <i>The Way to Wealth</i> |
| C 17. Washington Irving | B. “Letter to the Town of Providence” |
| B 18. Roger Williams | C. “Rip Van Winkle” |
| E 19. Edgar Allan Poe | D. “The Minister’s Black Veil” |
| A 20. Benjamin Franklin | E. “The Purloined Letter” |

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

Match the following authors on the right from with their works on the left (one author is used twice!):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>_____ 1. “A Handful of Clay”</p> <p>_____ 2. “Fables”</p> <p>_____ 3. “Gardening Notes”</p> <p>_____ 4. “Pigs Is Pigs”</p> <p>_____ 5. <i>The Log of a Cowboy</i></p> <p>_____ 6. “Family Life in America”</p> | <p>A. Robert Benchley</p> <p>B. Andy Adams</p> <p>C. Ellis Parker Butler</p> <p>D. Henry van Dyke</p> <p>E. George Ade</p> |
|---|--|
-
- _____ 7. In “A Handful of Clay,” the clay itself, for most of the story, appears ____.
- (A) satisfied (B) ordinary (C) innocent (D) confident
- _____ 8. The beauty and value of the clay in “A Handful of Clay” turns out to be ____.
- (A) its natural coloring (B) its patience (C) what it holds (D) its gold content
- _____ 9. Galatians 6:9 reinforces the message of “A Handful of Clay,” because that verse encourages Christians to ____.
- (A) do good works (B) be patient for God’s rewards (C) neither A nor B (D) both A and B
- _____ 10. The best way to explain the *true* moral of “The Preacher Who Flew His Kite...” is that ____.
- (A) Speaking plainly is the best way to communicate. (C) Laziness leads to dangerous results.
- (B) People are too impressed by complex words. (D) To help someone, you need to listen carefully.
- _____ 11. In “Gardening Notes,” the author explains how to prepare the ground for gardening and ____.
- (A) not much else (B) which vegetables to plant (C) when to harvest (D) how often to water
- _____ 12. One unusual tool that the “Gardening Notes” author says would be “a beautiful thing” to use to garden is ____.
- (A) a pair of scissors (B) an automobile (C) a hammer (D) dynamite
- _____ 13. The most accurate “moral of the story” in “Pigs Is Pigs” is ____.
- (A) efficiency in business is nearly always profitable (C) stubbornness and inflexibility leads to trouble
- (B) a job well done results in personal satisfaction (D) patience can help you avoid misunderstandings
- _____ 14. In *The Log of a Cowboy*, Thomas’s first job of protecting cattle is from ____.
- (A) rustlers (B) scavenging Union soldiers (C) thieving neighbors (D) none of these
- _____ 15. Thomas’s move as a boy with his family prepares him to work with cattle by allowing him to experience ____.
- (A) traveling a long distance (B) crossing a river (C) riding a horse (D) all of these
- _____ 16. About how many head of cattle do the cowboys drive to their destination?
- (A) 250 (B) 1000 (C) 3000 (D) 10,000 (E) just one, but...so...it’s like, *really* big and fat ‘n’ stuff
- _____ 17. The cattle drive described in *Log of a Cowboy* begins in ____ and ends in ____.
- (A) Texas, Montana (B) Georgia, Texas (C) Texas, Oklahoma (D) Montana, Georgia
- _____ 18. Who assists the cattle drivers when they encounter a group of rustlers?
- (A) a local sheriff and deputy (B) settlers whose cattle were stolen (C) Texas Rangers (D) all of these
- _____ 19. The rustlers try to convince the cattle drivers that they’re not rustlers—they’re actually ____.
- (A) trail cutters (B) Texas Rangers (C) U. S. government agents (D) hunters and trappers
- _____ 20. The cattle drivers give the Plains Indian chief ____ in exchange for information about ____.
- (A) several cows, weather (B) a horse, directions (C) blankets, rustlers (D) several cows, a safe route

_____ **BONUS (+5):** What overall point does the author make about modern literature in the essay “Family Life in America”?

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

Match the following authors on the right from with their works on the left (one author is used twice!):

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
| D
E
A
C
B
A | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6. | “A Handful of Clay”
“Fables”
“Gardening Notes”
“Pigs Is Pigs”
<i>The Log of a Cowboy</i>
“Family Life in America” | A. Robert Benchley
B. Andy Adams
C. Ellis Parker Butler
D. Henry van Dyke
E. George Ade |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
-
- B** 7. In “A Handful of Clay,” the clay itself, for most of the story, appears ____.
 (A) satisfied (B) ordinary (C) innocent (D) confident
 - C** 8. The beauty and value of the clay in “A Handful of Clay” turns out to be ____.
 (A) its natural coloring (B) its patience (C) what it holds (D) its gold content
 - D** 9. Galatians 6:9 reinforces the message of “A Handful of Clay,” because that verse encourages Christians to ____.
 (A) do good works (B) be patient for God’s rewards (C) neither A nor B (D) both A and B
 - B** 10. The best way to explain the *true* moral of “The Preacher Who Flew His Kite...” is that ____.
 (A) Speaking plainly is the best way to communicate. (C) Laziness leads to dangerous results.
 (B) People are too impressed by complex words. (D) To help someone, you need to listen carefully.
 - A** 11. In “Gardening Notes,” the author explains how to prepare the ground for gardening and ____.
 (A) not much else (B) which vegetables to plant (C) when to harvest (D) how often to water
 - D** 12. One unusual tool that the “Gardening Notes” author says would be “a beautiful thing” to use to garden is ____.
 (A) a pair of scissors (B) an automobile (C) a hammer (D) dynamite
 - C** 13. The most accurate “moral of the story” in “Pigs Is Pigs” is ____.
 (A) efficiency in business is nearly always profitable (C) stubbornness and inflexibility leads to trouble
 (B) a job well done results in personal satisfaction (D) patience can help you avoid misunderstandings
 - B** 14. In *The Log of a Cowboy*, Thomas’s first job of protecting cattle is from ____.
 (A) rustlers (B) scavenging Union soldiers (C) thieving neighbors (D) none of these
 - D** 15. Thomas’s move as a boy with his family prepares him to work with cattle by allowing him to experience ____.
 (A) traveling a long distance (B) crossing a river (C) riding a horse (D) all of these
 - C** 16. About how many head of cattle do the cowboys drive to their destination?
 (A) 250 (B) 1000 (C) 3000 (D) 10,000 (E) just one, but...so...it’s like, *really* big and fat ‘n’ stuff
 - A** 17. The cattle drive described in *Log of a Cowboy* begins in ____ and ends in ____.
 (A) Texas, Montana (B) Georgia, Texas (C) Texas, Oklahoma (D) Montana, Georgia
 - C** 18. Who assists the cattle drivers when they encounter a group of rustlers?
 (A) a local sheriff and deputy (B) settlers whose cattle were stolen (C) Texas Rangers (D) all of these
 - A** 19. The rustlers try to convince the cattle drivers that they’re not rustlers—they’re actually ____.
 (A) trail cutters (B) Texas Rangers (C) U. S. government agents (D) hunters and trappers
 - D** 20. The cattle drivers give the Plains Indian chief ____ in exchange for information about ____.
 (A) several cows, weather (B) a horse, directions (C) blankets, rustlers (D) several cows, a safe route

**It’s too needlessly
“realistically” depressing.**

BONUS (+5): What overall point does the author make about modern literature in the essay “Family Life in America”?

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

Match the following authors on the right with their works on the left:

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|-------|--|---------------------------|
| _____ | 1. “Declaration to the Pennsylvania Assembly” | A. Thomas Paine |
| _____ | 2. <i>An American Crisis</i> | B. Anne Hooper |
| _____ | 3. “Bartleby” | C. Benjamin Hershey |
| _____ | 4. “Petition Concerning the Wives and Children of Loyalists” | D. The Society of Friends |
| _____ | 5. “Resolution of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting” | E. Herman Melville |
-
- _____ 6. The “Resolution of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting” encourages the audience to ____.
(A) honor the government (B) treat Indians fairly (C) avoid the slave trade (D) join the revolution
 - _____ 7. Most Quakers opposed the American revolutionaries because many of the revolutionaries ____.
(A) urged violence (B) threatened lawful government (C) bullied those who disagreed (D) all of these
 - _____ 8. In “Declaration to the Pennsylvania Assembly,” the author urges the assembly to protect the freedom of ____.
(A) trade (B) speech (C) religion (D) the press
 - _____ 9. The word that best describes the *tone* of the “Declaration to the Pennsylvania Assembly” is ____.
(A) forceful (B) humble (C) angry (D) terrified
 - _____ 10. The author of *An American Crisis* says that those who are opposed to the American Revolution are ____.
(A) cowards and scoundrels (B) honorable, but mistaken (C) missing the point (D) exactly right
 - _____ 11. What famous line opens *An American Crisis*?
(A) “God will not give up a people to destruction.” (C) “These are the times that try men’s souls.”
(B) “There is a natural firmness in some minds.” (D) “It is the madness of folly to expect mercy.”
 - _____ 12. In *An American Crisis*, the author uses many ____ phrases, although the author was ____.
(A) atheistic, Christian (B) Christian, not a Christian (C) evolutionist, atheist (D) none of these
 - _____ 13. The **main reason** Christians would disagree with the author of *AAC* is by realizing God doesn’t always ____.
(A) answer our prayers (B) provide favorable governments (C) bless us financially (D) prevent slavery
 - _____ 14. In “Petition Concerning...,” the author rebukes North Carolina’s gov’t for retaliating against ____ and ____.
(A) Britain, North Carolina (B) women, children (C) free men, slaves (D) children, soldiers
 - _____ 15. The vocabulary word that **best** describes Bartleby’s attitude *toward doing work he doesn’t want to do* is ____.
(A) intransigent (B) clandestine (C) salutary (D) benign
 - _____ 16. The narrator doesn’t fire Bartleby after the first time Bartleby says, “I would prefer not to” because ____.
(A) he fears Bartleby (B) he is sick (C) Nippers supports Bartleby (D) Bartleby says it calmly
 - _____ 17. The many high brick walls in “Bartleby” are intended to remind the reader of man’s ____.
(A) ignorance (B) strength (C) loneliness (D) stubbornness
 - _____ 18. Reading “Edwards on the Will” and “Priestly on Necessity” comforts the narrator by convincing him that ____.
(A) Bartleby can change through hard work (C) Bartleby is predestined to be peculiar
(B) Bartleby has friends he doesn’t know about (D) Bartleby’s behavior results from his background
 - _____ 19. The narrator lets the grub-man know Bartleby has died by saying he (Bartleby) is “____.”
(A) where there is peace (B) with his God at last (C) at that great shore (D) with kings and counselors
 - _____ 20. The tone in “Bartleby” seems to reflect the author’s (not the narrator’s) ____ God.
(A) amusement at (B) disappointment with (C) firm understanding of (D) faith in

_____ **BONUS (+5):** What atheist French philosopher does the *American Crisis* author quote before he thanks God for blessing George Washington with good health?

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

Match the following authors on the right with their works on the left:

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|---------------------------|
| C | 1. | “Declaration to the Pennsylvania Assembly” | A. Thomas Paine |
| A | 2. | <i>An American Crisis</i> | B. Anne Hooper |
| E | 3. | “Bartleby” | C. Benjamin Hershey |
| B | 4. | “Petition Concerning the Wives and Children of Loyalists” | D. The Society of Friends |
| D | 5. | “Resolution of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting” | E. Herman Melville |
-
- A 6. The “Resolution of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting” encourages the audience to ____.
(A) honor the government (B) treat Indians fairly (C) avoid the slave trade (D) join the revolution
 - D 7. Most Quakers opposed the American revolutionaries because many of the revolutionaries ____.
(A) urged violence (B) threatened lawful government (C) bullied those who disagreed (D) all of these
 - C 8. In “Declaration to the Pennsylvania Assembly,” the author urges the assembly to protect the freedom of ____.
(A) trade (B) speech (C) religion (D) the press
 - B 9. The word that best describes the *tone* of the “Declaration to the Pennsylvania Assembly” is ____.
(A) forceful (B) humble (C) angry (D) terrified
 - A 10. The author of *An American Crisis* says that those who are opposed to the American Revolution are ____.
(A) cowards and scoundrels (B) honorable, but mistaken (C) missing the point (D) exactly right
 - C 11. What famous line opens *An American Crisis*?
(A) “God will not give up a people to destruction.” (C) “These are the times that try men’s souls.”
(B) “There is a natural firmness in some minds.” (D) “It is the madness of folly to expect mercy.”
 - B 12. In *An American Crisis*, the author uses many ____ phrases, although the author was ____.
(A) atheistic, Christian (B) Christian, not a Christian (C) evolutionist, atheist (D) none of these
 - B 13. The **main reason** Christians would disagree with the author of *AAC* is by realizing God doesn’t always ____.
(A) answer our prayers (B) provide favorable governments (C) bless us financially (D) prevent slavery
 - B 14. In “Petition Concerning...,” the author rebukes North Carolina’s gov’t for retaliating against ____ and ____.
(A) Britain, North Carolina (B) women, children (C) free men, slaves (D) children, soldiers
 - A 15. The vocabulary word that **best** describes Bartleby’s attitude *toward doing work he doesn’t want to do* is ____.
(A) intransigent (B) clandestine (C) salutary (D) benign
 - D 16. The narrator doesn’t fire Bartleby after the first time Bartleby says, “I would prefer not to” because ____.
(A) he fears Bartleby (B) he is sick (C) Nippers supports Bartleby (D) Bartleby says it calmly
 - C 17. The many high brick walls in “Bartleby” are intended to remind the reader of man’s ____.
(A) ignorance (B) strength (C) loneliness (D) stubbornness
 - C 18. Reading “Edwards on the Will” and “Priestly on Necessity” comforts the narrator by convincing him that ____.
(A) Bartleby can change through hard work (C) Bartleby is predestined to be peculiar
(B) Bartleby has friends he doesn’t know about (D) Bartleby’s behavior results from his background
 - D 19. The narrator lets the grub-man know Bartleby has died by saying he (Bartleby) is “____.”
(A) where there is peace (B) with his God at last (C) at that great shore (D) with kings and counselors
 - B 20. The tone in “Bartleby” seems to reflect the author’s (not the narrator’s) ____ God.
(A) amusement at (B) disappointment with (C) firm understanding of (D) faith in

Voltaire

BONUS (+5): What atheist French philosopher does the *American Crisis* author quote before he thanks God for blessing George Washington with good health?

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 12: Quiz 5

Match the following authors on the right with their works on the left. (*One author's name will be used twice!*)

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ | 1. “An Angel in Disguise” | A. Bret Harte |
| _____ | 2. “The Luck of Roaring Camp” | B. William Cullen Bryant |
| _____ | 3. “Paul Revere’s Ride” | C. Ralph Waldo Emerson |
| _____ | 4. “Thanatopsis” | D. Oliver Wendell Holmes |
| _____ | 5. “Concord Hymn” | E. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow |
| _____ | 6. “Self-Reliance” | F. Emma Lazarus |
| _____ | 7. “The New Colossus” | G. T. S. Arthur |
| _____ | 8. “Old Ironsides” | H. Hugh Jape |
-
- _____ 9. By using the phrase “a wall of separation between church and state,” Thomas Jefferson means that ____.
 (A) only government grants freedom of worship (C) government should not interfere with churches
 (B) churches should not rely on state protection (D) Christian morality has no place in government
 - _____ 10. In “Thanatopsis,” the author tries to comfort those near death by saying what **two** things? (Choose **two**.)
 (A) Those who die will be with the Lord. (C) Jesus has triumphed over death and the grave.
 (B) The earth makes a beautiful tomb. (D) Everyone dies, including even the greatest people.
 - _____ 11. In “Old Ironsides,” the poem’s author suggests the ship be ____, but probably *really* hopes it will be ____.
 (A) sunk, restored (B) put in a museum, sunk (C) restored, sunk (D) sunk, put in a museum
 - _____ 12. The line “Fired the shot heard ‘round the world” in “Concord Hymn” refers to an event during the ____.
 (A) Civil War (B) French and Indian War (C) War of 1812 (D) Revolutionary War
 - _____ 13. The line “Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!” in the poem “The New Colossus” means ____.
 (A) “America, you’re an old and rich nation.” (C) “Hey, old world, *be* snobs—America *won’t* be!”
 (B) “We hope to build traditions like other lands.” (D) “Thank you, Europe, for sending us your people.”
 - _____ 14. The author of “Self-Reliance” says that “nothing is at last sacred but ____.”
 (A) the Word of God (B) the integrity of your own mind (C) both of these (D) neither of these
 - _____ 15. The overall impression of the essay “Self-Reliance” is one of an author who ____.
 (A) trusts God first, then himself (B) is insecure (C) puts himself in God’s position (D) all of these
 - _____ 16. In “The Luck of Roaring Camp,” how does Thomas Luck’s arrival affect the camp?
 (A) It cleans it up. (B) It increases crime. (C) It makes it poorer. (D) It makes it a little rowdier.
 - _____ 17. The events in “The Luck of Roaring Camp” remind the reader of the Biblical accounts of ____.
 (A) Samson and Jonah (B) Jonah and Noah (C) Abraham and Joseph (D) Noah and John the Baptist
 - _____ 18. Which word best describes Mrs. Thompson at the beginning of “An Angel in Disguise”?
 (A) tolerant (B) strong (C) quiet (D) bitter (E) gluten-free
 - _____ 19. In “An Angel in Disguise,” the reason Maggie is not quickly adopted is because she is ____.
 (A) too old (B) bedridden (C) mentally handicapped (D) blind
 - _____ 20. “An Angel in Disguise” hints that Mrs. Thompson’s **first** attitude toward Maggie reflects her (Mrs. T’s) ____.
 (A) hard life of growing up in an orphanage (C) lack of ability to have children of her own
 (B) struggles with drunkenness (D) excitement at finally being able to adopt a child

BONUS (+5):

Why does Mr. Thompson tell Mrs. Thompson he intends to take Maggie to the poorhouse soon?

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 12: Quiz 5

Match the following authors on the right with their works on the left:

- | | | | | |
|---|----|----------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| G | 1. | “An Angel in Disguise” | A. | Bret Harte |
| A | 2. | “The Luck of Roaring Camp” | B. | William Cullen Bryant |
| E | 3. | “Paul Revere’s Ride” | C. | Ralph Waldo Emerson |
| B | 4. | “Thanatopsis” | D. | Oliver Wendell Holmes |
| C | 5. | “Concord Hymn” | E. | Henry Wadsworth Longfellow |
| C | 6. | “Self-Reliance” | F. | Emma Lazarus |
| F | 7. | “The New Colossus” | G. | T. S. Arthur |
| D | 8. | “Old Ironsides” | H. | Hugh Jape |
-
- C 9. By using the phrase “a wall of separation between church and state,” Thomas Jefferson means that ____.
- (A) only government grants freedom of worship (C) government has no right to interfere with worship
- (B) churches should not rely on state protection (D) Christian morality has no place in government
- B, D 10. In “Thanatopsis,” the author tries to comfort those near death by saying what two things? (Choose **two**.)
- (A) Those who die will be with the Lord. (C) Jesus has triumphed over death and the grave.
- (B) The earth makes a beautiful tomb. (D) Everyone dies, including even the greatest people.
- A 11. In “Old Ironsides,” the poem’s author suggests the ship be ____, but probably hopes it will be ____.
- (A) sunk, restored (B) put in a museum, sunk (C) restored, sunk (D) sunk, put in a museum
- D 12. The line “Fired the shot heard ‘round the world” in “Concord Hymn” refers to an event during the ____.
- (A) Civil War (B) French and Indian War (C) War of 1812 (D) Revolutionary War
- C 13. The line “Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!” in the poem “The New Colossus” means ____.
- (A) “America, you’re an old and rich nation.” (C) “Hey, world, *be* snobs—America welcomes all.”
- (B) “We hope to build traditions like other lands.” (D) “Thank you, Europe, for sending us your people.”
- B 14. The author of “Self-Reliance” says that “nothing is at last sacred but ____.
- (A) “the ancient creeds” (B) “the integrity of your own mind” (C) both of these (D) neither of these
- C 15. The overall impression of the essay “Self-Reliance” is one of an author who ____.
- (A) trusts God first, then himself (B) is insecure (C) puts himself in God’s position (D) all of these
- A 16. In “The Luck of Roaring Camp,” how does Thomas Luck’s arrival affect the camp?
- (A) It cleans it up. (B) It increases crime. (C) It makes it poorer. (D) It makes it a little rowdier.
- B 17. Events in “The Luck of Roaring Camp” remind the reader of the two Biblical accounts of ____.
- (A) Samson and Jonah (B) Jonah and Noah (C) Abraham and Joseph (D) Noah and John the Baptist
- D 18. Which word best describes Mrs. Thompson at the beginning of “An Angel in Disguise”?
- (A) tolerant (B) strong (C) quiet (D) bitter (E) gluten-free
- B 19. In “An Angel in Disguise,” the reason Maggie is not quickly adopted is because she is ____.
- (A) too old (B) bedridden (C) mentally handicapped (D) blind
- C 20. “An Angel in Disguise” hints that Mrs. Thompson’s initial attitude toward Maggie reflects her (Mrs. T’s) ____.
- (A) hard life of growing up in an orphanage (C) lack of ability to have children of her own
- (B) struggles with drunkenness (D) excitement at finally being able to adopt a child

He’s testing her to see if she wants to keep Maggie.

BONUS (+5):

Why does Mr. Thompson tell Mrs. Thompson he intends to take Maggie to the poorhouse soon?

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 14: Quiz 6

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

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------------------|
| _____ | 1. <i>Walden</i> | A. Mark Twain |
| _____ | 2. “The Raven” | B. Ambrose Bierce |
| _____ | 3. “The Stolen White Elephant” | C. Edgar Allan Poe |
| _____ | 4. “The Arrow and the Song” | D. Walt Whitman |
| _____ | 5. “When I Heard the Learn’d Astronomer” | E. Henry David Thoreau |
| _____ | 6. “An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge” | F. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow |

Match each quotation on the left with the work in which it is found on the right:

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| _____ | 7. “What he heard was the ticking of his watch.” | A. “The Arrow and the Song” |
| _____ | 8. “...Vulture, whose wings are dull realities?” | B. <i>Walden</i> |
| _____ | 9. “...so swiftly it flew, the sight could not follow...” | C. “An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge” |
| _____ | 10. “My admiration for the man grew into...worship.” | D. “The Raven” |
| _____ | 11. “Simplicity, simplicity, simplicity!” | E. “The Stolen White Elephant” |
| _____ | 12. “I wander’d off...[and] look’d up...at the stars.” | F. “Sonnet—to Science” |
| _____ | 13. “And my soul...shall be lifted—nevermore!” | G. “When I Heard the Learn’d Astronomer” |
-
- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| _____ | 14. In “The Raven,” the line “take thy beak from out my heart” shows the raven to be a symbol of ____. | |
| | (A) the narrator’s undying hatred for Lenore | (C) the gloomy weather that depresses the narrator |
| | (B) the soon-to-come death of the narrator | (D) the narrator’s grief at his love’s death |
| _____ | 15. In “Sonnet—To Science,” Edgar Allan Poe states his belief that ____. | |
| | (A) scientific explanations spoil nature’s beauty | (C) science has done little to deserve praise |
| | (B) scientific advances give man too much power | (D) putting all one’s hope in science is dangerous |
| _____ | 16. The title of “An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge” is ironic because the “occurrence” in the story ____. | |
| | (A) takes place mostly <i>under</i> Owl Creek Bridge | (C) is more important than the title implies |
| | (B) takes place <i>after</i> the bridge is destroyed | (D) does not happen at Owl Creek Bridge at all |
| _____ | 17. The vocabulary word that best describes the ending of “An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge” is ____. | |
| | (A) ponderous | (B) auspicious (C) sanguine (D) benign (E) radish |
| _____ | 18. In “The Stolen White Elephant,” the amazing thing about the detectives’ “Jumbo theories” is that they ____. | |
| | (A) keep Jumbo in view | (B) are all different (C) are consistently logical (D) help keep the reward low |
| _____ | 19. The reader can judge from “The Stolen White Elephant” that the author (<i>not</i> the narrator) ____ detectives. | |
| | (A) greatly admires | (B) fears (C) doesn’t think highly of (D) is not smart enough to understand |
| _____ | 20. Who said, like one idea put forth in <i>Walden</i> , that “I have learned, in whatever state I am...to be content”? | |
| | (A) Jesus | (B) John (C) Peter (D) Paul |

BONUS (+5):

Give the name for the literary technique used in Part II of “An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge.”

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 14: Quiz 6

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

- | | | | | |
|---|----|---------------------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| E | 1. | Walden | A. | Mark Twain |
| C | 2. | “The Raven” | B. | Ambrose Bierce |
| A | 3. | “The Stolen White Elephant” | C. | Edgar Allan Poe |
| F | 4. | “The Arrow and the Song” | D. | Walt Whitman |
| D | 5. | “When I Heard the Learn’d Astronomer” | E. | Henry David Thoreau |
| B | 6. | “An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge” | F. | Henry Wadsworth Longfellow |

Match each quotation on the left with the work in which it is found on the right:

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|----|---------------------------------------|
| C | 7. | “What he heard was the ticking of his watch.” | A. | “The Arrow and the Song” |
| F | 8. | “...Vulture, whose wings are dull realities?” | B. | Walden |
| A | 9. | “...so swiftly it flew, the sight could not follow...” | C. | “An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge” |
| E | 10. | “My admiration for the man grew into...worship.” | D. | “The Raven” |
| B | 11. | “Simplicity, simplicity, simplicity!” | E. | “The Stolen White Elephant” |
| G | 12. | “I wander’d off...[and] look’d up...at the stars.” | F. | “Sonnet—to Science” |
| D | 13. | “And my soul...shall be lifted—nevermore!” | G. | “When I Heard the Learn’d Astronomer” |
-
- D** 14. In “The Raven,” the line “take thy beak from out my heart” shows the raven to be a symbol of ____.
- (A) the narrator’s undying love for his wife (C) the gloomy weather that depresses the narrator
- (B) the soon-to-come death of the narrator (D) the narrator’s grief at his love’s death
- A** 15. In his poem “Sonnet—To Science,” Edgar Allan Poe states his belief that ____.
- (A) scientific explanations spoil nature’s beauty (C) science has done little to deserve praise
- (B) scientific advances give man too much power (D) putting all one’s hope in science is dangerous
- C** 16. The title of “An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge” is ironic because the “occurrence” in the story ____.
- (A) takes place mostly *under* Owl Creek Bridge (C) is more important than the title implies
- (B) takes place *after* the bridge is destroyed (D) does not happen at Owl Creek Bridge at all
- A** 17. The vocabulary word that best describes the *ending* of “An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge” is ____.
- (A) ponderous (B) auspicious (C) sanguine (D) sporadic (E) radish
- B** 18. In “The Stolen White Elephant,” the amazing thing about the detectives’ “Jumbo theories” is that they ____.
- (A) keep Jumbo in view (B) are all different (C) are consistently logical (D) help keep the reward low
- C** 19. The reader can judge from “The Stolen White Elephant” that the author ____ detectives.
- (A) greatly admires (B) fears (C) doesn’t think highly of (D) is not smart enough to understand
- D** 20. Who said, like one idea put forth in *Walden*, that “I have learned, in whatever state I am...to be content”?
- (A) Jesus (B) John (C) Peter (D) Paul

FLASHBACK BONUS (+5):

Give the name for the literary technique used in Part II of “An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge.”

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 16: Quiz 7 (Take-Home, Open Notes)

- ____ 1. Booker T. Washington knew ____ about his origin, and because of this he was ____.
(A) much, proud (B) little, anxious (C) much, ashamed (D) little, unworried
- ____ 2. Washington says that most slaves he saw felt ____ their masters.
(A) no hatred of (B) great thankfulness for (C) extreme hatred for (D) pity for
- ____ 3. Whom does Washington blame for the institution of slavery in America?
(A) the South (B) the North (C) both A & B (D) the slaves themselves
- ____ 4. When slaves around Washington learn they have been freed, they generally feel ____ first, then they feel ____.
(A) sad, comforted (B) worried, relieved (C) happy, anxious (D) proud, bold
- ____ 5. Washington comes to pity white boys because, he says, they have fewer ____.
(A) obstacles to overcome (B) opportunities to succeed (C) privileges (D) all of these
- ____ 6. What things does Washington gain from his employment with Mrs. Ruffner?
(A) a better job (B) neatness (C) her friendship (D) all of these
- ____ 7. Washington's "entrance exam" into the Hampton Institute involves having to ____.
(A) work arithmetic problems (B) write a "theme paper" (C) harvest a crop (D) sweep and dust
- ____ 8. What do baths and toothbrushes represent to Booker T. Washington?
(A) freedom (B) self-respect (C) prejudice (D) wealth (E) waffle fries
- ____ 9. Important things keep "happening" to Booker T. Washington mainly because of ____.
(A) his "race" (B) the pity of others (C) his attitude (D) good luck
- ____ 10. Washington says he saw some blacks try to learn Latin and Greek or become ministers so they could ____.
(A) make an easy living (B) earn money for land (C) go to college (D) better run their own farms
- ____ 11. Washington believed that only blacks or whites who ____ should be allowed to vote.
(A) owned property (B) knew a second language (C) were 30 or older (D) were not prejudiced
- ____ 12. Reconstruction, says Booker T. Washington, was run chiefly by dishonest Northerners who ____.
(A) took away all rights of southern blacks (C) attempted to reinstall slavery in the South
(B) kidnapped freed slaves and resold them (D) used blacks to get revenge on Southerners
- ____ 13. The Biblical view of "races," as stated in Acts 17:24-26, teaches that God ____.
(A) is angry at the sin of all "races" (C) has given certain "nations" rule over others
(B) has made all nations of "one blood" (D) will punish "races" who do not honor Him
- ____ 14. The students of Tuskegee gain the community's respect through their work in ____.
(A) growing cotton (B) clearing land (C) making bricks (D) cutting lumber
- ____ 15. The word that best describes Washington's outlook upon the "white woman on the train" situation is ____.
(A) boldness (B) meekness (C) disgust (D) frustration
- ____ 16. Which of the below does Booker T. Washington believe shows a lack of diligence?
(A) being dirty (B) being poor (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- ____ 17. In a speech to Congress, what does Washington say will do the most to help blacks in America?
(A) political power (B) amending the Constitution (C) ending prejudice (D) good character in blacks
- ____ 18. What does Washington mean when he says in his speech: "Cast down your bucket where you are!"?
(A) "Be self-sufficient." (B) "Make friends locally." (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- ____ 19. What way of helping blacks in America did Washington think would result in lasting, positive change?
(A) gradual improvement through blacks gaining skills (C) government grants of property to blacks
(B) laws that favored blacks until justice was reached (D) all of the above
- ____ 20. Washington says the greatest surprise he ever received in his life was his ____.
(A) presidency of Tuskegee (B) honorary degree from Harvard (C) trip to Europe (D) emancipation

BONUS (+5): What is the "great ambition" of the older former slaves who go to school for the first time? (Be specific!)

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 16: Quiz 7 (Take-Home, Open Notes)

- D** 1. Booker T. Washington knew ____ about his origin, and because of this he was ____.
(A) much, proud (B) little, anxious (C) much, ashamed (D) little, unworried
- A** 2. Washington says that most slaves he saw felt ____ their masters.
(A) no hatred of (B) great thankfulness for (C) extreme hatred for (D) pity for
- C** 3. Whom does Washington blame for the institution of slavery in America?
(A) the South (B) the North (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- C** 4. When slaves around Washington learn they have been freed, they generally feel ____ first, then they feel ____.
(A) sad, comforted (B) worried, relieved (C) happy, anxious (D) proud, bold
- A** 5. Washington comes to pity white boys because, he says, they have fewer ____.
(A) obstacles to overcome (B) opportunities to succeed (C) privileges (D) all of these
- D** 6. What things does Washington gain from his employment with Mrs. Ruffner?
(A) a better job (B) neatness (C) her friendship (D) all of these
- D** 7. Washington's "entrance exam" into the Hampton Institute involves having to ____.
(A) work arithmetic problems (B) write a "theme paper" (C) harvest a crop (D) sweep and dust
- B** 8. What do baths and toothbrushes represent to Booker T. Washington?
(A) freedom (B) self-respect (C) prejudice (D) wealth
- C** 9. Important things keep "happening" to Booker T. Washington mainly because of ____.
(A) his "race" (B) the pity of others (C) his attitude (D) good luck
- A** 10. Washington says he saw some blacks try to learn Latin and Greek or become ministers so they could ____.
(A) make an easy living (B) earn money for land (C) go to college (D) better run their own farms
- A** 11. Washington believed that only blacks or whites who ____ should be allowed to vote.
(A) owned property (B) could read and write (C) were 30 or older (D) were not prejudiced
- D** 12. Reconstruction, says Booker T. Washington, was run chiefly by dishonest Northerners who ____.
(A) took away all rights of southern blacks (C) attempted to reinstall slavery in the South
(B) kidnapped freed slaves and resold them (D) used blacks to get revenge on Southerners
- B** 13. The Biblical view of "races," as stated in Acts 17:24-26, teaches that God ____.
(A) is angry at the sin of all "races" (C) has given certain "nations" rule over others
(B) has made all nations of "one blood" (D) will punish "races" who do not honor Him
- C** 14. The students of Tuskegee gain the community's respect through their work in ____.
(A) growing cotton (B) clearing land (C) making bricks (D) cutting lumber
- B** 15. The word that best describes Washington's outlook upon the "white woman on the train" situation is ____.
(A) boldness (B) meekness (C) disgust (D) frustration
- A** 16. Which of the below does Booker T. Washington believe shows a lack of diligence?
(A) being dirty (B) being poor (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- D** 17. In a speech to Congress, what does Washington say will do the most to help blacks in America?
(A) political power (B) amending the Constitution (C) ending prejudice (D) good character in blacks
- C** 18. What does Washington mean when he says in his speech: "Cast down your bucket where you are!"?
(A) "Be self-sufficient." (B) "Make friends locally." (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- A** 19. What method of helping blacks in America did Booker T. Washington would result in lasting, positive change?
(A) gradual improvement through blacks gaining skills (C) government grants of property to blacks
(B) laws that favored blacks until justice was reached (D) all of the above
- B** 20. Washington says the greatest surprise he ever received in his life was his ____.
(A) presidency of Tuskegee (B) honorary degree from Harvard (C) trip to Europe (D) emancipation

**To read the Bible
before they die**

BONUS (+5): What is the "great ambition" of the older former slaves who go to school for the first time? (Be specific!)

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 20: Quiz 8

- _____ 1. In “The Chambered Nautilus,” Oliver Wendell Holmes compares the creature to what element of the sea?
(A) a ship (B) a mermaid (C) Sirens singing (D) a whale
- _____ 2. In “The Chambered Nautilus,” Oliver Wendell Holmes expresses the idea that he desires to _____.
(A) “protect” himself (B) know God’s will (C) be content (D) “evolve” as a person
- _____ 3. Which pair of words found in Emily Dickinson’s poetry are examples of “slant rhymes”?
(A) soul/all (B) frog/bog (C) love/above (D) sea/me (E) trousers/booger
- _____ 4. Emily Dickinson’s poem “Much Madness Is Divinest Sense” is her way of saying that _____.
(A) all of us act a little “crazy” sometimes (C) it is often crazy to stand up against a crowd
(B) those called “crazy” are often the sane ones (D) crazy persons don’t realize that they’re insane
- _____ 5. In her poem “Hope,” Emily Dickinson says that hope is the “sweetest” when _____.
(A) it first appears (B) it comes from God (C) it is most needed (D) it is shared
- _____ 6. What **two** words describe the Christian’s hope in Titus 2:11-14 and 1 Peter 1:3-5? (Choose **two**.)
(A) beautiful (B) blessed (C) peaceful (D) lively
- _____ 7. Which word best describes someone who is called a “nobody” in the poem “I’m Nobody! Who Are You?”?
(A) iconoclast (B) zenith (C) vanguard (D) meritocracy
- _____ 8. Dickinson’s line, “How dreary to be somebody! How public, like a frog...” pokes fun at those who _____.
(A) don’t want friends (B) always seek attention (C) act cruelly to others (D) are afraid to take a stand
- _____ 9. In her poem “A Book,” Emily Dickinson compares books to what **two** items? (Choose **two**.)
(A) mountains (B) trains (C) horses (D) ships
- _____ 10. In “The Meaning of July Fourth,” Frederick Douglass says that the Fourth of July reminds him of _____.
(A) the North/South War (B) his current lack of freedom (C) the plight of U. S. slaves (D) God
- _____ 11. Frederick Douglass demonstrates that slaves are humans deserving of rights because they _____.
(A) do intellectual work (B) can read and write (C) worship God (D) all of these
- _____ 12. Douglass says he believes America will end slavery specifically because _____.
(A) many slaves are beginning to rise up against it (C) families are torn apart by the practice
(B) nations the U. S. trades with disapprove of it (D) it is opposed so strongly by Congress
- _____ 13. The Bible teaches all of the following about slavery **except** _____.
(A) slave traders are counted as unrighteous (C) Christian slaves should honor their masters
(B) Jesus did not come to earth to end slavery (D) it is possible to end slavery and tyranny on earth
- _____ 14. In “A Sisterly Scheme,” the character of Mr. Morpeth can be described as _____, and Flossy as _____.
(A) timid, self-confident (B) arrogant, courteous (C) shy, cowardly (D) self-confident, submissive
- _____ 15. Which character on the canoe trip in “A Sisterly Scheme” is described as “radiant...with happiness”?
(A) Mr. Brown (B) Mr. Morpeth (C) Flossy (D) Pauline (E) Gollum
- _____ 16. In “A New England Nun,” what word best describes Louisa Ellis’s manner of living?
(A) complicated (B) precise (C) generous (D) happy-go-lucky
- _____ 17. Joe’s actions in Louisa Ellis’s home at the beginning of “A New England Nun” show his potential for _____.
(A) loving her (B) giving her life meaning (C) ending her loneliness (D) upsetting her way of life
- _____ 18. Louisa Ellis and Joe had previously agreed to marry only after _____.
(A) Joe made his fortune (B) Louisa was ready (C) Joe gave up drinking (D) Lily gave him his freedom
- _____ 19. In an overheard conversation, Louisa Ellis learns that Joe intends to marry her because of his _____.
(A) lack of money (B) deep affection for her (C) sense of duty (D) need for companionship
- _____ 20. When “A New England Nun” begins, the light that might symbolize Louisa Ellis’s love for Joe is _____.
(A) spreading (B) shining (C) growing dim (D) increasing

BONUS (+5): Finish this line from “Success”: “*Success is counted sweetest by those who ne’er* _____.”

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 20: Quiz 8

- A** 1. In “The Chambered Nautilus,” Oliver Wendell Holmes compares the creature to what element of the sea?
(A) a ship (B) a mermaid (C) Sirens singing (D) a whale
- D** 2. In “The Chambered Nautilus,” Oliver Wendell Holmes expresses the idea that he desires to _____.
(A) “protect” himself (B) know God’s will (C) be content (D) “evolve” as a person
- A** 3. Which pair of words found in Emily Dickinson’s poetry are examples of “slant rhymes”?
(A) soul/all (B) frog/bog (C) storm/warm (D) sea/me (E) trousers/booger
- B** 4. Emily Dickinson’s poem “Much Madness Is Divinest Sense” is her way of saying that _____.
(A) all of us act a little “crazy” sometimes (C) it is often crazy to stand up against a crowd
(B) those called “crazy” are often the sane ones (D) crazy persons don’t realize that they’re insane
- C** 5. In her poem “Hope,” Emily Dickinson says that hope is the “sweetest” when _____.
(A) it first appears (B) it comes from God (C) it is most needed (D) it is shared
- B, D** 6. What **two** words describe the Christian’s hope in Titus 2:11-14 and 1 Peter 1:3-5? (Choose **two**.)
(A) beautiful (B) blessed (C) peaceful (D) lively
- A** 7. Which word best describes those who are called “nobodies” in the poem “I’m Nobody! Who Are You?”?
(A) iconoclast (B) zenith (C) vanguard (D) meritocracy
- B** 8. Dickinson’s line, “How dreary to be somebody! How public, like a frog...” pokes fun at those who _____.
(A) don’t want friends (B) always seek attention (C) act cruelly to others (D) are afraid to take a stand
- C, D** 9. In her poem “A Book,” Emily Dickinson compares books to what **two** items? (Choose **two**.)
(A) mountains (B) trains (C) horses (D) ships
- C** 10. In “The Meaning of July Fourth,” Frederick Douglass says that the Fourth of July reminds him of _____.
(A) the Civil War (B) his own lack of freedom (C) the plight of slaves in America (D) all of these
- D** 11. Frederick Douglass demonstrates that slaves are humans deserving of rights because they _____.
(A) do intellectual work (B) can read and write (C) worship God (D) all of these
- B** 12. Douglass says he believes America will end slavery specifically because _____.
(A) many slaves are beginning to rise up against it (C) families are torn apart by the practice
(B) nations the U. S. trades with disapprove of it (D) it is opposed so strongly by Congress
- D** 13. The Bible teaches all of the following about slavery **except** _____.
(A) slave traders are counted as unrighteous (C) Christian slaves should honor their masters
(B) Jesus did not come to earth to end slavery (D) it is possible to end slavery and tyranny on earth
- A** 14. In “A Sisterly Scheme,” the character of Mr. Morpeth can be described as _____, and Flossy as _____.
(A) timid, self-confident (B) arrogant, courteous (C) shy, cowardly (D) self-confident, submissive
- C** 15. Which character on the canoe trip in “A Sisterly Scheme” is described as “radiant...with happiness”?
(A) Mr. Brown (B) Mr. Morpeth (C) Flossy (D) Pauline (E) Gollum
- B** 16. In “A New England Nun,” what word best describes Louisa Ellis’s manner of living?
(A) complicated (B) precise (C) self-centered (D) happy-go-lucky
- D** 17. Joe’s actions in Louisa Ellis’s home at the beginning of “A New England Nun” show his potential for _____.
(A) loving her (B) giving her life meaning (C) ending her loneliness (D) upsetting her way of life
- A** 18. Louisa Ellis and Joe had previously agreed to marry only after _____.
(A) Joe made his fortune (B) Louisa Ellis was ready (C) Joe gave up drinking (D) all of these
- C** 19. In an overheard conversation, Louisa Ellis learns that Joe intends to marry her because of his _____.
(A) lack of money (B) deep affection for her (C) sense of honor (D) need for companionship
- C** 20. When “A New England Nun” begins, the light that might symbolize Louisa Ellis’s love for Joe is _____.
(A) spreading (B) shining (C) growing dim (D) increasing

succeed **BONUS (+5):** Finish this line from “Success”: “*Success is counted sweetest by those who ne’er* ____.”

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 22: Quiz 9

Match the following authors on the right with their works on the left:

- | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| _____ | 1. “Lucky People” | A. Stephen Crane |
| _____ | 2. “Locked Doors” | B. Frank Stockton |
| _____ | 3. “The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky” | C. Mark Twain |
| _____ | 4. “Taming the Bicycle” | D. Mary Roberts Rinehart |
| _____ | 5. “The Lady, or the Tiger?” | E. Sarah Orne Jewett |
-
- _____ 6. In his first inaugural address, on the topic of slavery, Lincoln expresses the view that _____.
(A) the Constitution allows slavery (B) he has no desire to end slavery in the South (C) both A & B
 - _____ 7. In his address, President Lincoln warns the South of “invasion” and “bloodshed” if they do not _____.
(A) pay tariffs to the North (B) stop spreading slavery (C) leave the union (D) free their slaves
 - _____ 8. President Lincoln states his belief that in government, a ____ must submit to a _____.
(A) minority, majority (B) President, majority (C) minority, President (D) President, minority
 - _____ 9. In his address, Lincoln declares that he supports a constitutional amendment that would _____.
(A) end tariffs (B) permanently protect slavery (C) end slavery forever (D) reduce tariffs
 - _____ 10. Lincoln’s first inaugural address **ends** on a(n) ____ note and makes use of ____ wording.
(A) angry, threatening (B) hopeful, religious (C) humorous, funny (D) gloomy, sorrowful
 - _____ 11. In “Lucky People,” which important question does the author ask young persons who have ambition?
(A) “Are you willing to work?” (C) “Do you believe in luck?”
(B) “Is ambition the most important thing to you?” (D) “Do you have enough intelligence to succeed?”
 - _____ 12. In “The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky,” the way Jack and his wife interact on the train shows that they are _____.
(A) in a hurry to get back to the town (C) already very comfortable with each other
(B) disappointed with each other (D) shy because they don’t know each other well yet
 - _____ 13. What phrase best describes what the *bride* represents in “The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky”?
(A) the joy that overcomes loneliness (C) the equality of women in the west
(B) the taming or settling of the west (D) the toughness required to survive in the west
 - _____ 14. The author of “Taming the Bicycle” says he had no problems at all learning how to _____.
(A) pedal (B) dismount (C) stay balanced (D) steer (E) spread cream cheese on his handlebars
 - _____ 15. The line “[The street] was not [level], as the bicycle informed me, to my surprise” shows humor through _____.
(A) puns (B) understatement (C) repetition (D) exaggeration
 - _____ 16. Like many of O. Henry’s short stories, “The Gift of the Magi” is set in _____.
(A) Chicago (B) Boston (C) New York City (D) Cliftonton Townvilleburg
 - _____ 17. In “The Gift of the Magi,” the author sets the price of Della’s hair at \$20 in order to _____.
(A) show it’s a large amount (B) link Della to Jim (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
 - _____ 18. “The Lady, or the Tiger?” is best described as a story that _____.
(A) makes you think (B) celebrates a strong ruler (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
 - _____ 19. In “Locked Doors,” Miss Adams’s nursing experience helps her solve cases because it _____.
(A) helps her be decisive (B) trains her to work silently (C) aids her in gaining others’ trust (D) all of these
 - _____ 20. In “Locked Doors,” Miss Adams’s box has all of the following in it **except** _____.
(A) a flashlight (B) skeleton keys (C) her disguises (D) a gun

BONUS (+5): The Frenchwoman in “Locked Doors” who says, “It’s up! I die tomorrow!” is referring to ____.

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 22: Quiz 9

Match the following authors on the right with their works on the left:

- | | | | | |
|---|----|---------------------------------|----|-----------------------|
| E | 1. | “Lucky People” | A. | Stephen Crane |
| D | 2. | “Locked Doors” | B. | Frank Stockton |
| A | 3. | “The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky” | C. | Mark Twain |
| C | 4. | “Taming the Bicycle” | D. | Mary Roberts Rinehart |
| B | 5. | “The Lady, or the Tiger?” | E. | Sarah Orne Jewett |
-
- | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|--|
| C | 6. | In his first inaugural address, on the topic of slavery, Lincoln expresses the view that ____.
(A) the Constitution allows slavery (B) he has no desire to end slavery in the South (C) both A & B | | |
| A | 7. | In his address, President Lincoln warns the South of “invasion” and “bloodshed” if they do not ____.
(A) pay tariffs to the North (B) stop spreading slavery (C) leave the union (D) free their slaves | | |
| A | 8. | President Lincoln states his belief that in government, a ____ must submit to a ____.
(A) minority, majority (B) President, majority (C) minority, President (D) President, minority | | |
| B | 9. | In his address, Lincoln declares that he supports a constitutional amendment that would ____.
(A) end tariffs (B) permanently protect slavery (C) end slavery forever (D) reduce tariffs | | |
| B | 10. | Lincoln’s first inaugural address ends on a(n) ____ note and makes use of ____ wording.
(A) angry, threatening (B) hopeful, religious (C) humorous, funny (D) gloomy, sorrowful | | |
| A | 11. | In “Lucky People,” which important question does the author ask young persons who have ambition?
(A) “Are you willing to work?” (C) “Do you believe in luck?”
(B) “Is ambition the most important thing to you?” (D) “Do you have enough intelligence to succeed?” | | |
| D | 12. | In “The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky,” the way Jack and his wife interact on the train shows that they are ____.
(A) in a hurry to get back to the town (C) already very comfortable with each other
(B) disappointed with each other (D) shy because they don’t know each other well yet | | |
| B | 13. | What phrase best describes what the <i>bride</i> represents in “The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky”?
(A) the joy that overcomes loneliness (C) the equality of women in the west
(B) the taming or settling of the west (D) the toughness required to survive in the west | | |
| B | 14. | The author of “Taming the Bicycle” says he had no problems at all learning how to ____.
(A) pedal (B) dismount (C) stay balanced (D) steer (E) spread cream cheese on his handlebars | | |
| B | 15. | The line “[The street] was not [level], as the bicycle informed me, to my surprise” shows humor through ____.
(A) puns (B) understatement (C) repetition (D) exaggeration | | |
| C | 16. | Like many of O. Henry’s short stories, “The Gift of the Magi” is set in ____.
(A) Chicago (B) Boston (C) New York City (D) Cliftonton Townvilleburg | | |
| C | 17. | In “The Gift of the Magi,” the author sets the price of Della’s hair at \$20 in order to ____.
(A) show it’s a large amount (B) link Della to Jim (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B | | |
| A | 18. | “The Lady, or the Tiger?” is best described as a story that ____.
(A) makes you think (B) celebrates a strong ruler (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B | | |
| D | 19. | In “Locked Doors,” Miss Adams’s nursing experience helps her solve cases because it ____.
(A) helps her be decisive (B) trains her to work silently (C) aids her in gaining others’ trust (D) all of these | | |
| C | 20. | In “Locked Doors,” Miss Adams’s box has all of the following in it except ____.
(A) a flashlight (B) skeleton keys (C) her disguises (D) a gun | | |

her temperature

BONUS (+5): The Frenchwoman in “Locked Doors” who says, “It’s up! I die tomorrow!” is referring to ____.

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 24: Quiz 10

Match each of the following authors on the right with his work on the left (one name will be used twice):

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------------|
| _____ | 1. “The Fruitful Sleeping of Elisha Edwards” | A. Stephen Crane |
| _____ | 2. “Editha” | B. E. A. Robinson |
| _____ | 3. “War Is Kind” | C. Paul Laurence Dunbar |
| _____ | 4. “The Road Not Taken” | D. Robert Frost |
| _____ | 5. “The Lesson” | E. William Dean Howells |
| _____ | 6. “Richard Cory” | |
-
- _____ 7. In “The Fruitful Sleeping of Elisha Edwards,” Edwards knows something is wrong one Sunday because ____.
(A) the people hardly sing (B) the offering is small (C) no one invites him to lunch (D) all of these
 - _____ 8. In his defense, Edwards uses the phrase “Lord, if he sleep, he shall do well,” which a disciple says about ____.
(A) Timothy (B) Jesus (C) Lazarus (D) Jacob (E) Rip Van Winkle, who does really, *really* well
 - _____ 9. The irony in the church’s reaction to Edwards’s “sleeping sermon” is that they now support him ____.
(A) after he deceives them again about sleeping (C) after he gets very angry with them
(B) even though he preaches a great sermon (D) although he didn’t hear any of the guest’s sermon
 - _____ 10. What happens to Eutychus in Acts 20:7-12?
(A) He misses Paul’s sermon. (C) He falls asleep and falls to his death.
(B) He speaks so long that others fall asleep. (D) He is sick, but sleeps well and recovers.
 - _____ 11. The lesson of the poem titled “The Lesson” is to ____.
(A) be thankful and content (B) have patience (C) endure sorrow (D) bless others to cheer yourself
 - _____ 12. In “Richard Cory,” all of the following adjectives are used to describe Richard Cory **except** ____.
(A) “clean-favored” (B) “slim” (C) “rich” (D) “content”
 - _____ 13. The ending of “Richard Cory” contrasts greatly with the description right before the ending of ____.
(A) the commoners (B) Richard Cory’s arrogance (C) the summer night (D) Richard Cory’s clothes
 - _____ 14. “War Is Kind” contains stanzas spoken to ____.
(A) sweethearts (B) children (C) mothers (D) all of these
 - _____ 15. The “unexplained glory” mentioned in “War Is Kind” refers to the ____.
(A) warring nation’s flag (B) soldiers’ uniforms (C) military salutes of officers (D) generals’ orders
 - _____ 16. The line “Good fences make good neighbors” in “Mending Wall” expresses the idea that good neighbors ____.
(A) are not needlessly critical of each other (C) are there to help when great trouble arises
(B) make the best kind of friends (D) respect the other’s privacy
 - _____ 17. “Mending Wall” is written in “blank verse,” which means that it ____.
(A) contains rhyming lines (B) is written in iambic pentameter (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
 - _____ 18. The arguments Editha uses to explain why she believes George should enlist as a soldier come from ____.
(A) phrases she reads in the newspaper (C) sermons she hears on several Sundays in a row
(B) Bible passages she reads and underlines (D) careful study of the circumstances of the war
 - _____ 19. Why does George’s mother become angry with Editha when Editha tells her, “I tried to leave him free...”?
(A) She doesn’t feel Editha mourned enough. (C) She knows Editha manipulated him into enlisting.
(B) She never wanted George to marry Editha. (D) She doubts Editha wanted George to go to war.
 - _____ 20. What is the most likely reason that Editha weeps near the end, after George has been killed in the war?
(A) She feels responsible for getting him killed. (C) She pities George’s mother, who lost her son.
(B) She is angry at George for leaving her alone. (D) She feels sorry for herself.

BONUS (+5): What war is the setting for the short story “Editha”?

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 24: Quiz 10

Match each of the following authors on the right with his work on the left (one name will be used twice):

- | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|----------------------|
| C | 1. | “The Fruitful Sleeping of Elisha Edwards” | A. | Stephen Crane |
| E | 2. | “Editha” | B. | E. A. Robinson |
| A | 3. | “War Is Kind” | C. | Paul Laurence Dunbar |
| D | 4. | “The Road Not Taken” | D. | Robert Frost |
| C | 5. | “The Lesson” | E. | William Dean Howells |
| B | 6. | “Richard Cory” | | |
-
- D** 7. In “The Fruitful Sleeping of Elisha Edwards,” Edwards knows something is wrong one Sunday because ____.
(A) the people hardly sing (B) the offering is small (C) no one invites him to lunch (D) all of these
 - C** 8. In his defense, Edwards uses the phrase “Lord, if he sleep, he shall do well,” which a disciple says about ____.
(A) Timothy (B) Jesus (C) Lazarus (D) Jacob (E) Rip Van Winkle, who does really, *really* well
 - A** 9. The irony in the church’s reaction to Edwards’s “sleeping sermon” is that they now support him ____.
(A) after he deceives them again about sleeping (C) after he gets very angry with them
(B) even though he preaches a great sermon (D) although he didn’t hear any of the guest’s sermon
 - C** 10. What happens to Eutychus in Acts 20:7-12?
(A) He misses Paul’s sermon. (C) He falls asleep and falls to his death.
(B) He speaks so long that others fall asleep. (D) He is sick, but sleeps well and recovers.
 - D** 11. The lesson of the poem titled “The Lesson” is to ____.
(A) be thankful and content (B) have patience (C) endure sorrow (D) bless others to cheer yourself
 - D** 12. In “Richard Cory,” all of the following adjectives are used to describe Richard Cory **except** ____.
(A) “clean-favored” (B) “slim” (C) “rich” (D) “content”
 - C** 13. The ending of “Richard Cory” contrasts greatly with the description right before the ending of ____.
(A) the commoners (B) Richard Cory’s arrogance (C) the summer night (D) Richard Cory’s clothes
 - D** 14. “War Is Kind” contains stanzas spoken to ____.
(A) sweethearts (B) children (C) mothers (D) all of these
 - A** 15. The “unexplained glory” mentioned in “War Is Kind” refers to the ____.
(A) warring nation’s flag (B) soldiers’ uniforms (C) military salutes of officers (D) generals’ orders
 - D** 16. The line “Good fences make good neighbors” in “Mending Wall” expresses the idea that good neighbors ____.
(A) are not needlessly critical of each other (C) are there to help when great trouble arises
(B) make the best kind of friends (D) respect the other’s privacy
 - B** 17. “Mending Wall” is written in “blank verse,” which means that it ____.
(A) contains rhyming lines (B) is written in iambic pentameter (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
 - A** 18. The arguments Editha uses to explain why she believes George should enlist as a soldier come from ____.
(A) phrases she reads in the newspaper (C) sermons she hears on several Sundays in a row
(B) Bible passages she reads and underlines (D) careful study of the circumstances of the war
 - C** 19. Why does George’s mother become angry with Editha when Editha tells her, “I tried to leave him free...”?
(A) She doesn’t feel Editha mourned enough. (C) She knows Editha manipulated him into enlisting.
(B) She never wanted George to marry Editha. (D) She doubts Editha wanted George to go to war.
 - D** 20. What is the most likely reason that Editha weeps near the end, after George has been killed in the war?
(A) She feels responsible for getting him killed. (C) She pities George’s mother, who lost her son.
(B) She is angry at George for leaving her alone. (D) She feels sorry for herself.

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 26: Quiz 11 (Take-Home, Open Notes)

- ____ 1. At the opening of *The Magnificent Ambersons*, the Ambersons and their home are symbols of ____.
(A) wealth (B) culture (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
- ____ 2. Isabel Amberson's beauty is shown as so striking that one of the Midland women can't even ____.
(A) describe it to her friend (B) eat at a dinner party (C) keep her eyes on a play (D) speak at a ball
- ____ 3. Regarding the Minafer family, at the opening of *The Magnificent Ambersons*, Mrs. Foster claims that ____.
(A) Isabel truly loves Wilbur (B) their children will be spoiled (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- ____ 4. The people of Midland often say that they long for the day that George gets "____."
(A) his comeuppance (B) his backside tanned (C) his just desserts (D) himself sent to reform school
- ____ 5. The author says that at prep school, George Minafer learns "____" about himself.
(A) just enough (B) only too much (C) not quite enough (D) nothing whatever
- ____ 6. Like his grandfather, George Minafer is ____, but unlike his grandfather, he is ____.
(A) handsome, arrogant (B) patient, irritating (C) big-headed, plain-looking (D) shy, persuasive
- ____ 7. In George's first conversation with Lucy, he unknowingly insults her ____.
(A) aunt (B) brother (C) father (D) mother (E) pet hamster
- ____ 8. Eugene Morgan has developed a "horseless carriage," which **George** says will ____.
(A) revolutionize the world (B) reduce the use of horses (C) make him rich (D) not amount to anything
- ____ 9. Fred Kinney tells Eugene Morgan that Isabel Minafer "was wrong once," when she ____.
(A) let George insult a preacher (B) married Wilbur (C) mocked his invention (D) sent George away
- ____ 10. Eugene Morgan and George are similar in that both ____.
(A) look down upon others (B) attract attention (C) act foolishly in social settings (D) lack ambition
- ____ 11. Lucy treats George flatteringly during the second dance they attend, because she is impressed with his ____.
(A) apology for acting rudely at the last party (C) politeness toward her father recently
(B) progress with earning his college degree (D) chivalry during their riding accident
- ____ 12. Aunt Fanny sends George an article about rude young people, but he is more interested in the news that ____.
(A) his father's health seems to be failing (C) Eugene Morgan has moved out of Midland
(B) his mother gave Eugene Morgan a party (D) Major Amberson's wealth is decreasing
- ____ 13. Eugene Morgan tells Lucy that arrogant people "can't stand the least, lightest, faintest breath of ____."
(A) equality (B) criticism (C) embarrassment (D) bad news (E) bacon
- ____ 14. Eugene Morgan says that he is fortunate in his misfortune 20 years ago, because he would never have ____.
(A) had Lucy (B) moved back to Midland (C) had to deal with George (D) developed the automobile
- ____ 15. Wilbur Minafer seems to be in bad health because of his ____.
(A) alcohol abuse (B) frustrations with George (C) marriage troubles (D) business difficulties
- ____ 16. When Lucy refuses to marry George, she claims that it is because ____.
(A) she dislikes his family (B) she doesn't love him (C) she is older than he is (D) he is too wealthy
- ____ 17. The real reason that Lucy refuses to marry George is that she ____.
(A) loves her father too much (B) dislikes his laziness (C) wants to leave Midland (D) dislikes Isabel
- ____ 18. Eugene Morgan's success with his automobile business demonstrates what two things? (Choose **two**.)
(A) how badly mistaken George was about it (C) a contrast with how the Amberson fortune is doing
(B) how much good luck plays a part in success (D) the lack of progress in the town of Midland
- ____ 19. The contrast between Eugene Morgan and George Minafer can be summed up in the phrase "____."
(A) doing vs. being (B) old age vs. youth (C) love vs. honor (D) knowledge vs. ignorance
- ____ 20. The reader can tell that Lucy, home with her father, is troubled with recent events, because she ____.
(A) sighs for no apparent reason (B) hardly talks to him anymore (C) loses at chess (D) weeps often

____ **BONUS (+5):** In what city do Wilbur and Isabel vacation to try to improve Wilbur's health?

Home School Partners – American Literature, Week 26: Quiz 11 (Take-Home, Open Notes)

- C** 1. At the opening of *The Magnificent Ambersons*, the Ambersons and their home are symbols of ____.
(A) wealth (B) culture (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
- C** 2. Isabel Amberson's beauty is shown as so striking that one of the Midland women can't even ____.
(A) describe it to her friend (B) eat at a dinner party (C) keep her eyes on a play (D) speak at a ball
- B** 3. Regarding the Minafer family, at the opening of *The Magnificent Ambersons*, Mrs. Foster claims that ____.
(A) Isabel truly loves Wilbur (B) their children will be spoiled (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- A** 4. The people of Midland often say that they long for the day that George gets "____."
(A) his comeuppance (B) his backside tanned (C) his just desserts (D) himself sent to reform school
- D** 5. The author says that at prep school, George Minafer learns "____" about himself.
(A) just enough (B) only too much (C) not quite enough (D) nothing whatever
- A** 6. Like his grandfather, George Minafer is ____, but unlike his grandfather, he is ____.
(A) handsome, arrogant (B) patient, irritating (C) big-headed, plain-looking (D) shy, persuasive
- C** 7. In George's first conversation with Lucy, he unknowingly insults her ____.
(A) aunt (B) brother (C) father (D) mother (E) pet hamster
- D** 8. Eugene Morgan has developed a "horseless carriage," which **George** says will ____.
(A) revolutionize the world (B) reduce the use of horses (C) make him rich (D) not amount to anything
- B** 9. Fred Kinney tells Eugene Morgan that Isabel Minafer "was wrong once," when she ____.
(A) let George insult a preacher (B) married Wilbur (C) mocked his invention (D) sent George away
- B** 10. Eugene Morgan and George are similar in that both ____.
(A) look down upon others (B) attract attention (C) act foolishly in social settings (D) lack ambition
- D** 11. Lucy treats George flatteringly during the second dance they attend, because she is impressed with his ____.
(A) apology for acting rudely at the last party (C) politeness toward her father recently
(B) progress with earning his college degree (D) chivalry during their riding accident
- B** 12. Aunt Fanny sends George an article about rude young people, but he is more interested in the news that ____.
(A) his father's health seems to be failing (C) Eugene Morgan has moved out of Midland
(B) his mother gave Eugene Morgan a party (D) Major Amberson's wealth is decreasing
- B** 13. Eugene Morgan tells Lucy that arrogant people "can't stand the least, lightest, faintest breath of ____."
(A) equality (B) criticism (C) embarrassment (D) bad news (E) bacon
- A** 14. Eugene Morgan says that he is fortunate in his misfortune 20 years ago, because he would never have ____.
(A) had Lucy (B) moved back to Midland (C) had to deal with George (D) developed the automobile
- D** 15. Wilbur Minafer seems to be in bad health because of his ____.
(A) alcohol abuse (B) frustrations with George (C) marriage troubles (D) business difficulties
- C** 16. When Lucy refuses to marry George, she claims that it is because ____.
(A) she dislikes his family (B) she doesn't love him (C) she is older than he is (D) he is too wealthy
- B** 17. The real reason that Lucy refuses to marry George is that she ____.
(A) loves her father too much (B) dislikes his laziness (C) wants to leave Midland (D) dislikes Isabel
- A** 18. Eugene Morgan's success with his automobile business demonstrates what two things? (Choose **two**.)
C (A) how badly mistaken George was about it (C) a contrast with how the Amberson fortune is doing
(B) how much good luck plays a part in success (D) the lack of progress in the town of Midland
- A** 19. The contrast between Eugene Morgan and George Minafer can be summed up in the phrase "____."
(A) doing vs. being (B) old age vs. youth (C) love vs. honor (D) knowledge vs. ignorance
- C** 20. The reader can tell that Lucy, home with her father, is troubled with recent events, because she ____.
(A) sighs for no apparent reason (B) hardly talks to him anymore (C) loses at chess (D) weeps often

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

- _____ 1. During a dinner conversation about the future of automobiles, George says that he believes they are “_____.”
(A) a great way to learn repair (B) a nuisance (C) the wave of the future (D) not as fast as horses
- _____ 2. Two reasons why George feels how he does about automobiles are his view that they _____. (Choose **two**.)
(A) go too fast (B) represent change (C) injure too many people (D) remind him of Eugene Morgan
- _____ 3. When George learns of his mother’s desire to marry Eugene, what word best describes his first reaction?
(A) shock (B) amusement (C) irritation (D) relief
- _____ 4. Regarding the gossip going around about the Ambersons, Uncle George tells George that he should _____.
(A) confront it (B) enjoy it (C) not worry about it (D) fight it
- _____ 5. What other event does George’s slamming the door in Eugene Morgan’s face closely recall?
(A) Isabel’s rejection of Eugene 20 years ago (C) Major Amberson’s anger at Fanny’s silliness
(B) Eugene’s treatment of George at a party (D) Lucy’s treatment of George at their first dance
- _____ 6. The reason George now cares about others’ opinions, when before he couldn’t have cared less, is _____.
(A) Lucy’s feelings (B) his improved attitude (C) the health of his mother (D) his lack of wealth
- _____ 7. The irony in George’s telling his mother he doesn’t want marriage rumors to ruin her good name is that _____.
(A) he has hurt her good name plenty himself (C) the Amberson name was never well-respected
(B) his father’s name was not honored in Midland (D) Eugene would greatly improve her social position
- _____ 8. Isabel’s heart trouble is physical, but her non-physical “heart troubles” are also shown in her _____.
(A) love for Eugene (B) relationship with George (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
- _____ 9. Who shares the blame for the way George has treated Eugene Morgan and Isabel?
(A) Fanny (B) Isabel (C) Uncle George (D) all of these
- _____ 10. How does George spend the last night in his mother’s room?
(A) talking with Fanny (B) writing Eugene a letter (C) kneeling in prayer (D) trying to find work
- _____ 11. After George and Fanny move into the apartment, George shows grit by _____.
(A) encouraging a despondent Fanny (B) taking a risky job (C) humbling himself (D) all of these
- _____ 12. The irony about George’s finally getting his “comeuppance” is that _____.
(A) it costs him the love of Lucy Morgan (C) it doesn’t change George for the better
(B) no one in Midland even cares any more (D) George hates the town more than ever
- _____ 13. The coincidence that happens to Eugene and Lucy at the end of *Ambersons* is that they both _____.
(A) think of Isabel (B) “hear” George’s voice (C) meet accidentally in the street (D) see Fanny at a shop
- _____ 14. “The Cure for a Troubled Heart” says that Jesus is the answer to “the chiefest mystery of all,” which is _____.
(A) why God loves the world (B) the meaning of love (C) whom you can trust (D) what happens after death
- _____ 15. In “America’s Present Emergency,” Burton Wheeler points out that Germany can’t defeat the U. S. because _____.
(A) America is too big (B) America is too well armed (C) Germany can’t even invade Britain (D) A, B, & C
- _____ 16. In “Regret,” Mamzelle Aurlie’s attitude toward the children is best described as _____.
(A) irritated (B) affectionate (C) disappointed (D) jealous
- _____ 17. Mamzelle Aurlie’s description as crying “like a man” comes across as ironic, because that crying makes her _____.
(A) more harsh (B) come across as weaker (C) seem to care less for the children (D) seem more feminine
- _____ 18. In “Poor, Dear Margaret Kirby,” one positive trait of Margaret at the *beginning* of the story is her _____.
(A) strong work ethic (B) not criticizing John in front of others (C) both A & B (D) neither A nor B
- _____ 19. In “Poor, Dear Margaret Kirby,” Margaret ironically says, “Thank Heaven there isn’t _____ to complicate things!”
(A) another woman (B) a bankruptcy (C) a child (D) a divorce
- _____ 20. The main lesson of “How To Understand International Finance is that _____.
(A) international finance is not too hard to understand (B) ain’t nobody gonna understand international finance

_____ **BONUS (+5):** In what invention do the Ambersons invest in and lose the rest of their fortune?

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

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