

Romantic Age Intro

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. Place your answers on the lines to the left.

- _____ 1. Writers use **mood** to —
a. convey an overall feeling in a literary work
b. establish an external conflict
c. create believable characters
d. give a narrator a distinct personality
- _____ 2. A metrical unit in a line of poetry is called a —
a. rhyme
b. foot
c. stressed syllable
d. refrain
- _____ 3. Which of the following sentences contains a **figure of speech**?
a. Advances in technology have transformed the lives of ordinary citizens.
b. All night long we could hear the waves crashing against the rocky shore.
c. My aunt's house was like a museum filled with precious objects from the past.
d. The smell of freshly baked cookies made me hungry.
- _____ 4. A literary work in which characters, settings, and events stand for abstract ideas is a(n) —
a. satire
b. tragedy
c. epic
d. allegory
- _____ 5. The **symbolic meaning** of a story —
a. is a summary of factual details
b. goes beyond the story's literal meaning
c. is its universal theme
d. describes the reader's reactions to events in the story
- _____ 6. What is **alliteration**?
a. A pause or break in a line of a poem
b. The repetition of the same consonant sounds in words that are close together
c. Vowel sounds that are repeated in a line of poetry
d. Words whose sounds echo their sense
- _____ 7. When you make a **generalization** about a writer's beliefs, you —
a. critique the writer's ideas by presenting opposing arguments
b. draw a conclusion based on information in a text
c. elaborate on the writer's ideas using your personal experiences
d. compare the writer's views with established opinion
- _____ 8. **Emotional appeals** are a persuasive technique consisting of —
a. attacks on opponents
b. exaggerated claims
c. loaded language and anecdotes
d. questions directed to the reader
- _____ 9. A **word analogy** is a —
a. synonym for a word
b. clue to a word's meaning
c. word's antonym
d. type of comparison

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 10. Which of the following statements about **suffixes** is *false*?
- a. The definition of *suffix* is “a word part that comes from Greek.”
 - b. Suffixes can change the tense of a base word.
 - c. Suffixes are word parts that are attached to the end of a base word.
 - d. Suffixes are attached to a base word to create a new word.

Romantic Age Intro Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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|------------|--------|---|
| 1. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | OBJ: 11.1.2 (setting and mood / atmosphere) |
| 2. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | OBJ: 11.1.9.32 (rhythm / cadence and meter) |
| 3. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | OBJ: 11.1.9.13 (figurative language / figures of speech) 11.1.9.33 (simile) |
| 4. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | OBJ: 11.1.13.1 (allegory) |
| 5. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | OBJ: 11.1.9.37 (symbolism) |
| 6. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | OBJ: 11.1.9.34 (sound devices) |
| 7. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | OBJ: 11.2.1.6 (making generalizations) |
| 8. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | OBJ: 11.2.2.3 (appeals to emotion) |
| 9. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | OBJ: 11.3.1 (analogies) |
| 10. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | OBJ: 11.3.9 (suffixes) |