English Comp. II Pretest Name Student A

B 1. A minor writer who deals with the unique characters, speech, and mannerisms of a particular locale.

A. social critic
B. local colorist
C. satirist
D. propagandist

29%

C 2. This belongs to the writer, what the author intends to say

A. meaning
B. analysis
C. explication
D. summary

A 3. Omissions in the story; things left unsaid.

A. blanks
B. gaps
C. indeterminacies
D. conjectures

C 4. The definition of an argument is "A connected series of statements or reasons intended to establish a position; a process of _____."

A. reasoning
B. irrationality
C. incoherency
D. dispute

C 5. Which of the following is a component of the classic plot line that contains the most intense point in the action?

A. exposition
B. resolution
C. climax
D. rising action

A 6. The writer's options to alter facts or reality to fit his purposes

A. perspective attitude
B. freedom of speech
C. artistic license
D. conscious awareness

C 7. Figurative language that gives human characteristics to non-human things

A. humanization
B. parody
C. fable
D. personification

D 8. Kind or type, roughly analogous to the biological term *species*.

A. parody
B. genre
C. allegory
D. selection

B 9. Which type of point of view fits the following definition: the narrator is a character in the story, either as a major or a minor character?

A. 1st Person
B. 3rd Person Omniscient
C. 3rd Person Selective Omniscient
D. Objective

D 10. The writer's options to alter facts or reality to fit his purposes

A. artistic license
B. freedom of speech
C. conscious awareness
D. perspective attitude

D 11. Which of the following is not a term for a many-sided character?

A. static
B. complex
C. dynamic
D. round

D 12. Passages left open to various interpretations.

A. meanings
B. mysteries
C. indeterminancies
D. gaps

D 13. All of the following are expected in an academic, literary essay EXCEPT _____.

A. evidence based
B. clearly written argument
C. good grammar
D. summary of the entire plot

A 14. What is the method used to separate a longer piece of literature into parts in order to understand the whole?

A. paraphrasing
B. summarizing
C. explication
D. analysis

B 15. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of literature?

A. relevant to the human experience
B. everyone must like it
C. deliberately and artistically structured
D. lingual
E. universally appealing over time

A 16. Belongs to the reader; the understanding of the writer's message.

A. analysis
B. interpretation
C. meaning

C 18. Who was the first great practitioner of the Gothic novel, adding suspense, elaborate landscapes, a horrifying villain, and a struggling heroine.

A. Ann Radcliffe
B. Horace Walpole
C. Bram Stoker
D. William Radcliffe

E 19. Edgar Allan Poe added all of the following to Gothic fiction **EXCEPT** _____.

A. a sense of structure
B. unity of tone and mood
C. insight into the unconscious mind
D. sophisticated analysis of psychological processes
E. the first evil villain

C 20. What is the most common theme found in science-fiction literature?

A. Faith versus doubt
B. The dangers of technology
C. Desire to escape
D. Love and sacrifice

B 21. A character who suffers through no fault of his or her own

A. flat character
B. antagonist
C. pathetic character
D. protagonist

C 22. The correct way to cite information that comes from page 172 of a novel writing by John Dunn is:

A. (172)
B. (Dunn ,172)
C. (Dunn 172)
D. (Dunn)

B 23. In an essay analyzing a single work, the proper in-text citation is….

A. None (no citation needed because the work is named in the introduction)
B. (Smith 276) -- Author's last name and page number
C. (276) -- Only the page number
D. (pg. 276)
E. (Smith pg. 276)

____ 24. Circle all of the following that can be found in an exposition?

A. Necessary background information
B. Setting
C. Characters
D. Atmosphere
E. Complications arising from conflict
F. Source of conflict

_____ 25. Circle all of the following that are characteristics of strong body paragraphs.

A. Paragraphs are proportional to each other.
B. Every sentence fits the topic sentence.
C. Every sentence flows smoothly into the next sentence.
D. Evidence well supported and elaborated on
E. The thesis statement is restated in each.