

Name: _____

Date: May 5th, 2017

Senior Final Exam will contain questions from the following units:

Unit 5 Part One Test

Unit 5 Part Two Test

Frankenstein

“Jane Eyre”

1. _____ In *Jane Eyre*, what is Lowood?
 - a. A summer camp
 - b. A strict boarding school for girls and young women without title or money
 - c. A program for privileged girls and young women
 - d. A school that both wealthy and poor girls and young women attend
2. _____ What is the best way to describe Miss Scatcherd, as she is portrayed in *Jane Eyre*?
 - a. Understanding
 - b. Knowledgeable
 - c. Strict but supportive
 - d. Overly critical and cruel
3. _____ What is Brontë’s main purpose in describing Jane’s meals and activities at Lowood?
 - a. To show how all schools operate
 - b. To show the discomforts she endures at Lowood
 - c. To show the interesting aspects of Jane’s life at Lowood
 - d. To show how students interact with one another
4. _____ How might you best describe the character of Helen Burns in *Jane Eyre*?
 - a. Humble and dutiful
 - b. Unintelligent
 - c. Bitter and angry
 - d. Miserable
5. _____ According to Helen in *Jane Eyre*, why is Miss Scatcherd severe with her?
 - a. She is unhappy with her life
 - b. She is a wicked person
 - c. She dislikes Helen’s faults
 - d. She enjoys using her authority
6. _____ Why is *Jane Eyre* considered a novel of social criticism?
 - a. It analyzes the growing friendship between two girls
 - b. It condemns the educational practices of a boarding school
 - c. It condemns the characters’ dissatisfaction with their schooling
 - d. It analyzes the teachers’ personal teaching philosophies
7. _____ In *Jane Eyre*, what is the main difference between Helen and Jane?

- a. Jane enjoys quiet reflection, whereas Helen enjoys conversing
 - b. Jane is young and inexperienced, whereas Helen is older and wiser
 - c. Jane dislikes learning, whereas Helen loves learning
 - d. Jane wants to fight back at injustices, whereas Helen quietly accepts them
8. _____ In *Jane Eyre*, what do Helen's words mean?
- "degradation never too deeply disgusts me, injustice never crushes me too low: I live in calm, looking to the end."
- a. She looks forward to leaving Lowood.
 - b. She gets through every day by thinking of night, when she can be alone
 - c. She can calmly tolerate the sadness and injustices of her life because she knows she will be rewarded after death
 - d. She struggles every day to understand the injustices of life
9. _____ In *Jane Eyre*, what does Helen's conversation with Jane reveal about the institution in which they live?
- a. It encourages meditation and introspection
 - b. It places the most value on learning
 - c. It denies people self-respect and individuality
 - d. It is a place where people must work hard to better themselves
10. _____ Which word is most similar in meaning to *obscure*?
- a. Vague
 - b. Correct
 - c. Clear
 - d. Lonely
11. _____ Which word is most similar to *comprised*?
- a. Organized
 - b. Taught
 - c. Argued
 - d. Contained
12. _____ Which word is most similar to *sundry*?
- a. Few
 - b. Angry
 - c. Ridiculous
 - d. various

from War and Peace

13. _____ What city did Kutuzov's army abandon?
- a. St. Petersburg
 - b. Paris
 - c. Moscow
 - d. Warsaw
14. _____ Which word best describes the tone of this selection?

- a. Timid
 - b. Honest
 - c. Indignant
 - d. Magnanimous
15. _____ According to Tolstoy, Napoleon was
- a. Responsible for the burning of Moscow
 - b. A person of great importance
 - c. A superior leader and general
 - d. An insignificant tool of history
16. _____ Which details does Tolstoy use to emphasize Kutuzov's human dignity and common decency?
- a. He groomed his own horse and cooked his own meals
 - b. He often wept at the suffering caused by the war
 - c. He wrote letters home and made jokes with soldiers
 - d. He sacrificed himself for Russia
17. _____ According to Tolstoy, the majority of Russian historians considered Kutuzov to be
- a. The Tsar's worst enemy
 - b. A pitiful, shameful person
 - c. Second in genius only to Napoleon
 - d. The savior of Russia
18. _____ What does Kutuzov's reaction to the appointment of a new artillery commander signify for Tolstoy?
- a. Kutuzov's mastery of army politics
 - b. Kutuzov's grasp of the relative importance of events
 - c. Kutuzov's bad relations with the Tsar
 - d. Kutuzov's inability to control his troops
19. _____ Kutuzov's aim during the war was
- a. To chase Napoleon all the way back to Paris at any cost
 - b. To make a name for himself as the best general in all of Russia
 - c. To defeat the French with minimal suffering and loss of life
 - d. To abandon Moscow without a battle
20. _____ What does the fact that "Kutuzov never talked of 'forty centuries looking down from the Pyramids'" signify for Tolstoy?
- a. Kutuzov was secretly jealous of the fame accorded to Napoleon
 - b. Kutuzov was certain he would be rewarded for his sacrifices in defense of Russia
 - c. Kutuzov was unconcerned with how he would be judged by history
 - d. Kutuzov patterned his humility and modesty after Egyptian kings
21. _____ Unlike most of his contemporaries and historians, Kutuzov considered the Battle of Borodino to be
- a. The Tsar's finest moment
 - b. The end of Napoleon
 - c. A victory for Russia
 - d. The worst defeat of the war

22. _____ What does Tolstoy suggest by writing “the thoughts and words that serve as its [life’s] expression are never the motive force of men”?
- Great men lie to get what they want
 - Historians in general are mistaken about the causes of historic events
 - A true hero seldom reveals his innermost thoughts
 - Men are unfailingly hypocritical

“Ah, Are You Digging on My Grave?”

23. _____ Who is digging on the speaker’s grave?
- Her husband
 - A relative
 - An enemy
 - Her dog
24. _____ By connecting the main ideas in the stanzas, the reader
- Discovers how the speaker died
 - Realizes the poem’s dark humor
 - Discovers the poem’s mood is sentimental
 - Eliminates the poem’s irony
25. _____ This poem is ironic because
- The reader expects someone to grieve
 - Dogs are incapable of grief
 - The speaker is a dead person
 - The reader expects a surprise ending
26. _____ The author’s principal purpose in writing this was to
- Explore human grief
 - Emphasize death’s horror
 - Undercut sentimental assumptions
 - Develop comic situations

“Hard Times”

27. _____ What is the social issue addressed and criticized in this excerpt?
- Education
 - Economics
 - Being a student
 - Being a teacher
28. _____ In this excerpt, Dickens refers to an “adversary.” What is the meaning of this word?
- Partner
 - Opponent
 - Favorite fan
 - Least favorite fan
29. _____ On what principle is Thomas Gradgrind’s teaching style based?
- Teach gently but firmly
 - Teach boys and girls to distinguish between facts and fancy.
 - Teach boys and girls nothing but facts.

- d. Teach boys and girls to respect education and their elders.
30. _____ What is Dickens's purpose in describing Thomas Gradgrind as a "cannon loaded to the muzzle with facts" who will blow his students "clean out of the regions of childhood at one discharge"?
- a. To reveal hatred of Gradgrind's inflexible and close-minded teaching style
 - b. To show Gradgrind's grasp of mathematics and basic facts
 - c. To encourage readers to admire Gradgrind's firm command of his classroom
 - d. To show Gradgrind's interest in the children he is teaching
31. _____ Who are the "little pitchers" waiting to be filled with facts?
- a. Imaginative students
 - b. Teachers
 - c. All students
 - d. Students interested in facts
32. _____ What does Thomas Gradgrind's name suggest?
- a. His dedication to his job as educator
 - b. His enjoyment of his students
 - c. The way he forces his ideas into the heads of his students
 - d. The way he molds children to be productive
33. _____ In this selection, Charles Dickens is mainly criticizing
- a. The lack of respect young people have for education
 - b. Schools that smother imagination and treat children like machines
 - c. Schools that hire too many teachers
 - d. Schools that focus too much on discussion and not enough on reading and writing

"Remembrance"

34. _____ Which best summarizes the theme of "Remembrance"?
- a. There are some losses from which one cannot recover.
 - b. The living should not forget the dead.
 - c. Pondering death is dangerous.
 - d. Life goes on, even in the face of extreme grief.
35. _____ What does the speaker plan to do?
- a. Build a monument to her
 - b. Find a new love
 - c. Forget her love
 - d. Mourn her love until her own death

"The Darkling Thrush"

36. _____ This poem is ironic because
- a. The ending is humorous.
 - b. The bird cannot be seen in the dark.
 - c. The speaker feels hopeful.
 - d. The mood changes unexpectedly.

37. _____ What is the central idea?
- The estrangement of humans from nature
 - The mysterious renewal of nature
 - Human conflict with himself
 - The inevitable defeat of hope

“To An Athlete Dying Young”

38. _____ The theme may be described as
- The tragedy of early death
 - The futility of athletic achievement
 - The corruption of character through time
 - The horror of physical decay
39. _____ Which lines from this poem suggest that glory does not last?
- “The time you won your town the race/We chaired you through the marketplace;”
 - “And early though the laurel grows/It withers quicker than a rose.”
 - “And silence sounds no worse than cheers/After earth has stopped the ears.”
 - “Eyes the shady night has shut/Cannot see the record cut.”
40. _____ What do these lines describe?

Today, the road all runners come,/Shoulder-high we bring you home,/And set you at your threshold down/Townsmen of a stiller town

- The athlete’s victory
- The celebration after the race
- The hollowness of victory
- The athlete’s funeral

“In Memoriam”

41. _____ “In Memoriam, A.H.H.” was written by Tennyson to commemorate
- A dead close friend
 - The end of a love affair
 - Sailors who died in a critical naval battle
 - The lives of common people
42. _____ To evaluate the validity of the poet’s logic, imagery, and purpose is called
- Judging the author’s message
 - Identifying with a character
 - Predicting the outcome
 - Responding to the story
43. _____ The speaker of “In Memoriam, A.H.H.” seems to be
- A casual acquaintance of A.H.H.
 - Someone who never knew A.H.H.
 - One who contemplates death impersonally
 - Tennyson himself

44. _____ Gradually, the speaker of "In Memoriam, A.H.H."
- Adjusts to pain by letting go of his friend's memory
 - Merges acceptance of death with love of his friend
 - Begins to long for his own death
 - Grows to understand the meaning of death
45. _____ What is the meaning of the line
- Far off thou art, but ever night
- The speaker regrets that A.H.H. ever left the country
 - No matter how much he remembers, death still removes his friend forever
 - Although A.H.H. is dead, the speaker holds his memory close
 - Death and life are closer than it may seem
46. _____ What is the theme of "In Memoriam, A.H.H."?
- The endurance of love beyond death
 - The tragic termination of friendship
 - The awful injustice of dying young
 - The gradual fading of painful memories

"Tears, Idle Tears"

47. _____ The speaker of "Tears, Idle Tears" wonders about the source of sadness and despair. Circle the letter of the phrase that best describes when these thoughts occur.
- When a loved one has died
 - During autumn
 - When remembering the past
 - At dawn
48. _____ What is "Tears, Idle Tears" mostly about?
- The death of friends
 - The futility of crying
 - The pain of remembrance
 - The horror of death

"The Lady of Shalott"

49. _____ In form and content, "The Lady of Shalott" recalls
- Christian allegories
 - National epics
 - Medieval romances
 - Classical drama
50. _____ Why may the Lady in "The Lady of Shalott" not leave her island?
- She has no means of transport at the poem's beginning
 - A curse is on her that forbids her doing so
 - The king in Camelot has forbidden her to do so
 - She is too overburdened with her weaving to do so

51. _____ One part of Tennyson's message in "The Lady of Shalott" is the
- Beauty of romantic love
 - Social isolation of artists
 - Danger of romantic love
 - Sinister aspects of art
52. _____ In what ways is the Lady in "The Lady of Shalott" like an artist?
- She suffers from a curse
 - She lives on a silent isle
 - She is robed in snowy white
 - She weaves a magic web
53. _____ Which of the following lines from "The Lady of Shalott" is the best evidence to support the poet's message that the Lady is doomed?
- "She knows not what the curse may be"
 - "She hath no loyal knight and true"
 - "She left the web, she left the loom"
 - "There she weaves by night and day"
54. _____ Things that are *waning* are
- Growing
 - Diminishing
 - Drenched
 - Enduring
55. _____ If one thing *comprises* another thing, it
- Explains them
 - Excludes them
 - Includes them
 - Refutes them
56. _____ Which word is closest in meaning to *waning*?
- Ashen
 - Sunken
 - Declining
 - Flowing
57. _____ Which word is closest in meaning to *churls*?
- Attitudes
 - Coarse person
 - Emblems
 - Assigned duties
58. _____ Which word is closest in meaning to *furrows*?
- Grooves
 - Ponders
 - Plants
 - Lairs

My Last Duchess

59. _____ To whom is the Duke speaking?

- a. The woman in the portrait, his late wife and last duchess
 - b. The agent who represents the father of the woman he hopes to marry
 - c. The woman he hopes to marry so that she will become his next duchess
 - d. The father of the woman he hopes to marry and make his next duchess
60. _____ Which lines reveal the speaker's jealous personality?
- a. "Oh, sir, she smiled.../...but who passed without/ Much the same smile?" ...
 - b. "Though his fair daughter's self, as I avowed/ At starting, is my object." ...
 - c. "That's my last Duchess painted on the wall, / Looking as if she were alive..."
 - d. "...that pictured countenance,/ The depth and passion of its earnest glance..."

Sonnet 43

61. _____ Sonnet 43 is mainly about
- a. The death of the speaker's beloved
 - b. The appearance of the speaker's beloved
 - c. The ways in which the speaker loves her beloved
 - d. The speaker's religious beliefs
62. _____ What can you infer about the speaker of Sonnet 43 from these lines
I love thee with a love I seemed to lose/ With my lost saints
- a. She values religion more than love
 - b. She cannot sustain her love
 - c. She is extremely religious
 - d. She values love more than religion
63. _____ The theme of Sonnet 43 concerns the
- a. Promise of life after death
 - b. Obsessive quality of romantic love
 - c. Difficulty of describing romantic love
 - d. Transcendent value of romantic love
64. _____ Which description indicates the meaning of the last lines of Sonnet 43, "...-and, if God choose, I shall but love thee better after death?"
- a. The speaker's love has died but the feelings remain
 - b. The speaker is expressing feelings for a loved one who has died
 - c. The speaker's love will continue even after death
 - d. The speaker feels that love is worth more than life
65. _____ In Sonnet 43, the speaker's references to "old griefs," "childhood's faith," and "lost saints" suggest that love
- a. Reinterprets the emotions of the past
 - b. Reactivates the problems of the past
 - c. Buries the concerns of the past
 - d. Mourns the losses of the past
66. _____ After Victor destroys the creature's mate, what does the creature say?
- a. Did I solicit thee from darkness to promote me?
 - b. Verily, Frankenstein, you are the monster, not I.
 - c. I will be with you on your wedding night.

- d. Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay to mold me man?
67. ___ How long does it take Victor Frankenstein to give his creature life?
- 10 years
 - 6-7 months
 - Nearly 2 years
 - Almost 6 years
68. ___ Which of the following people that Victor loves does the creature NOT destroy?
- Justine Moritz
 - Elizabeth Frankenstein
 - Ernest Frankenstein
 - Henry Clerval
69. ___ What university did Victor Frankenstein attend at the age of 17?
- Mannheim
 - Goettingen
 - Ingolstadt
 - Augsburg
70. ___ To whom did Victor Frankenstein tell his entire story?
- Robert Walton
 - Elizabeth Lavenza
 - His father
 - No one
71. ___ Victor Frankenstein, the creator of the monster, was born in which city?
- Geneva
 - Naples
 - Glion
 - Zurich
72. ___ Why does Victor Frankenstein tell his fantastic story to Robert Walton?
- Victor sees Walton as a man obsessed with a goal like he was.
 - Victor hopes Walton will carry on with his work.
 - Victor knows that Walton is a friend of Mary Shelley's
 - Walton has met and befriended Victor's creature
73. ___ What does Frankenstein's creature do when he sees a young girl fall into a stream?
- He holds her head underwater and drowns her.
 - He stands on the bank and watches the water sweep her away.
 - He jumps in the stream and pulls her out.
 - He lures a villager out to the stream to save her.
74. ___ Whose death was Victor Frankenstein accused of?
- Ernest
 - Henry Clerval
 - His father
 - Elizabeth
75. ___ What is Victor Frankenstein doing when we first meet him?
- Victor is in Professor Krempe's classroom at the Univ. of Ingolstadt
 - He is working in a secret laboratory in England
 - He is searching the jungles of South America

d. He is drifting on an ice floe in Arctic waters.

76. _____ Which of the following does NOT happen on the day after Frankenstein's creature comes to life?

- (A) His best friend, Henry Clerval, arrives in Ingostadt
- (B) Victor found his manservant strangled in an alley near his rooms
- (C) The creature he has made has disappeared
- (D) Victor suffers a complete mental breakdown

77. _____ Who did the Frankensteins adopt as their child on the Lake of Como?

- (A) Anne
- (B) Justine
- (C) Caroline
- (D) Elizabeth

78. _____ Victor Frankenstein's mother was the daughter of Beaufort, a friend of Victor's father. Who is the mother of Victor Frankenstein?

- (A) Maria Beaufort
- (B) Janeth Beaufort
- (C) Caroline Beaufort
- (D) Elizabeth Beaufort

79. _____ Who was Victor Frankenstein's closest friend?

- (A) Robert Walton
- (B) George Bilge
- (C) Peter Zach
- (D) Henry Clerval

80. _____ Victor Frankenstein's interest in answering the question of life persuaded him to create a creature that would destroy his family. Who was the first victim to fall under the monster's hands?

(A) William (B) Justine (C) Elizabeth (D) Henry Clerval

81. _____ Which of the following is NOT true about the life the creature led while hiding in a hovel next to the cottage of Felix, Agatha, and their blind father?

(A) He learned to speak by carefully listening as they talked to each other

(B) At night he would cut firewood and leave it for the family

(C) The creature killed the family in a rage after they rejected him

(D) He wanted to become part of their family

82. _____ How does the creature know that Victor is his creator?

(A) Victor tells him that he is his creator

(B) The creature reads Frankenstein's papers

(C) Henry Cherval tells the creature that Victor is his maker

(D) He hears Henry ranting in a nightmare about his creation

83. _____ After falling asleep and being blown off course on a sail, on what country did Victor Frankenstein land in?

(A) Germany

(B) Ireland

(C) Great Britain

(D) Italy

84. _____ After the monster tells his tale to Victor Frankenstein, what does he ask Victor to do for him?

(A) become his friend

(B) create a woman like the monster himself

(C) kill him

(D) make him more attractive

85. _____ Which of the following does NOT describe Frankenstein's creature?

- (A) The being had lustrous, flowing black hair
- (B) It had yellowish skin stretched over an eight-foot tall frame
- (C) It looked out with the clear blue eyes of a child
- (D) Its teeth were pearly white, but it had black lips

86. _____ While growing up, what did Victor and his adopted sister call each other?

- (A) cousin
- (B) by their names
- (C) my love
- (D) brother;sister

87. _____ Who was accused upon the death of William?

- (A) Henry Clerval
- (B) Victor Frankenstein
- (C) Elizabeth Lavenza
- (D) Justine Moritz