
AP English Literature and Composition

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. A description of a character matters partly because it...
 - ☐ comes from the author
 - ☐ tells the reader the plot
 - ☐ creates expectations the character may or may not meet
 - ☐ proves what the character is
2. A dynamic character matters to plot because their choices...
 - ☐ are described in detail
 - ☐ are always right
 - ☐ affect the climax or resolution, directly or indirectly
 - ☐ occur early
3. Select **all** the situations the CED adds to the definition of setting here.
 - ☐ cultural
 - ☐ psychological
 - ☐ social
 - ☐ historical

Tick every correct option.

4. Select **all** the kinds of events the CED names.
 - ☐ encounters
 - ☐ scenes
 - ☐ summaries
 - ☐ episodes

Tick every correct option.

5. Conflict is defined as tension between...
 - ☐ plot and setting
 - ☐ competing values
 - ☐ two characters
 - ☐ the reader and the text

6. In a long text, the difficulty of using evidence moves from finding it to...

- ☐ counting it
- ☐ choosing it
- ☐ translating it
- ☐ memorising it

7. Select **all** the things a thesis requires for its defense.

- ☐ textual evidence
- ☐ the author's biography
- ☐ commentary explaining both
- ☐ a line of reasoning

Tick every correct option.

8. A line of reasoning is...

- ☐ the evidence
- ☐ a list of literary devices
- ☐ the logical sequence of claims that defend the thesis
- ☐ the plot summary

9. Select **all** the purposes the CED lists for evidence.

- ☐ qualify
- ☐ illustrate
- ☐ summarise
- ☐ exemplify

Tick every correct option.

10. Literary analysis is written in the past tense.

- ☐ True ☐ False

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1. **creates expectations the character may or may not meet**

The interesting cases are the broken promises.

2. **affect the climax or resolution, directly or indirectly**

So "she changes" is half an answer; the other half is what the change did.

3. **cultural; social; historical**

Psychological states belong to character, not to setting.

4. **encounters; scenes; episodes**

A summary is a mode of narration, not a kind of event.

5. **competing values**

Two people who dislike each other are not in conflict until values are at stake.

6. **choosing it**

A novel offers a thousand quotations for any claim you like.

7. **textual evidence; commentary explaining both; a line of reasoning**

The CED names exactly those three obligations.

8. **the logical sequence of claims that defend the thesis**

Sequence, together, defend – three words that all do work.

9. **qualify; illustrate; exemplify**

Clarify, associate and amplify complete the six; summarising is not one of them.

10. **False**

The present tense is standard: *the narrator refuses*, not *refused*.