7. Short Fiction III

Starter Quiz ·

AP English Literature and Composition Name: _____ Score: _____

1. An epiphany is a moment of realization that...

   ☐ surprises the reader

   ☐ ends the story

   ☐ reveals the setting

   ☐ allows a character to see things in a new light

2. Only individual people can function as characters.

   ☐ True ☐ False

3. When a setting changes, it may suggest...

   ☐ a change of narrator

   ☐ the end of the story

   ☐ nothing beyond logistics

   ☐ other movements, changes or shifts in the narrative

4. Pacing is defined as...

   ☐ the manipulation of time in a text

   ☐ the number of chapters

   ☐ the reader's speed

   ☐ how exciting the events are

5. Select **all** the sources of pacing's emotional effect the CED names.

   ☐ the reader's mood that day

   ☐ the significance of the information to other parts

   ☐ relationships between the information and when it is provided

   ☐ the order in which information is revealed

   Tick every correct option.

6. Select **all** the abstractions the CED names for a symbolic setting.

   ☐ beliefs

   ☐ ideologies

   ☐ emotions

   ☐ plots

Tick every correct option.

7. Select **all** the conditions the CED places on a motif.

   ☐ recurring

   ☐ appearing in the title

   ☐ emphasizing a significant idea

   ☐ unified

   Tick every correct option.

8. Assigning nonhuman qualities to a person primarily...

   ☐ advances the plot

   ☐ describes the setting

   ☐ characterises that person accurately

   ☐ communicates the speaker's attitude about that person

9. The requirement to defend a thesis applies to...

   ☐ only the literary terms in it

   ☐ every separable claim in it

   ☐ its general drift

   ☐ only its first clause

10. Changing your interpretation mid-essay means you planned badly.

    ☐ True ☐ False

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Answers ·

AP English Literature and Composition

1. **allows a character to see things in a new light**

   And it is often directly related to a central conflict of the narrative.

2. **False**

   The CED says a **group or force** can function as a character.

3. **other movements, changes or shifts in the narrative**

   Ask what else changed at the same moment – usually in the same paragraph.

4. **the manipulation of time in a text**

   A murder can be paced slowly and a walk to the shops fast.

5. **the significance of the information to other parts; relationships between the information and when it is provided; the order in which information is revealed**

   All three are structural, which is why the reaction is analysable.

6. **beliefs; ideologies; emotions**

   A plot is not an abstraction a place can stand for.

7. **recurring; emphasizing a significant idea; unified**

   It must also run across large parts of or throughout the text.

8. **communicates the speaker's attitude about that person**

   So the evidence points first at whoever made the comparison.

9. **every separable claim in it**

   Four claims means four promised defences, and an essay has time for two.

10. **False**

    The CED states that evidence **may require revision** – it expects this.