

3. Longer Fiction or Drama I

Starter Quiz · 课前小测

AP English Literature and Composition

Name: _____ Score: _____

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

Tick every correct option.

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

Tick every correct option.

5. Conflict is defined as tension between...
 - ☐ two characters
 - ☐ competing values
 - ☐ plot and setting
 - ☐ the reader and the text
6. In a long text, the difficulty of using evidence moves from finding it to...

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

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

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

Tick every correct option.

8. A line of reasoning is...

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

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

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

Tick every correct option.

10. A character's perspective stays the same throughout a narrative.

- ☐ 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. **social; cultural; historical**

Psychological states belong to character, not to setting.

4. **episodes; encounters; scenes**

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; a line of reasoning; commentary explaining both**

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. **illustrate; exemplify; qualify**

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

10. **False**

It **may shift** — so an essay must say when in the narrative its evidence comes from.