

AP English Literature and Composition

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

1. An epiphany is a moment of realization that...
  - ☐ surprises the reader
  - ☐ allows a character to see things in a new light
  - ☐ ends the story
  - ☐ reveals the setting
2. Only individual people can function as characters.
  - ☐ True      ☐ False
3. When a setting changes, it may suggest...
  - ☐ nothing beyond logistics
  - ☐ other movements, changes or shifts in the narrative
  - ☐ a change of narrator
  - ☐ the end of the story
4. Select **all** the things interaction with surroundings gives insight about.
  - ☐ the characters
  - ☐ the settings they inhabit
  - ☐ the author
  - ☐ the reader

*Tick every correct option.*
5. Pacing is defined as...
  - ☐ how exciting the events are
  - ☐ the manipulation of time in a text
  - ☐ the number of chapters
  - ☐ the reader's speed
6. Select **all** the sources of pacing's emotional effect the CED names.
  - ☐ the order in which information is revealed
  - ☐ relationships between the information and when it is provided
  - ☐ the significance of the information to other parts
  - ☐ the reader's mood that day

*Tick every correct option.*

7. "Do not" and "cannot" differ because...

- ☐ one is politer
- ☐ one is a choice and the other a limit
- ☐ one is longer
- ☐ they are the same

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

- ☐ emotions
- ☐ ideologies
- ☐ beliefs
- ☐ plots

*Tick every correct option.*

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

- ☐ unified
- ☐ recurring
- ☐ emphasizing a significant idea
- ☐ appearing in the title

*Tick every correct option.*

10. The function of a simile relies on the traits of the objects and on...

- ☐ the length of the sentence
- ☐ the selection of the objects being compared
- ☐ the narrator's reliability
- ☐ the setting

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**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 characters; the settings they inhabit**

The CED names exactly those two.

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

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

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

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

**7. one is a choice and the other a limit**

So when a detail is missing, ask which of the two it is.

**8. emotions; ideologies; beliefs**

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

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

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

**10. the selection of the objects being compared**

So two objects with the same trait can still mean different things.