

7. Short Fiction III

Starter Quiz · 课前小测

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.