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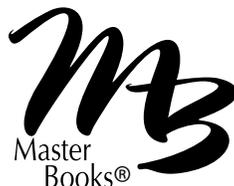
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Agamemnon

Aeschylus

Objective Test

- ___ Agamemnon begins with (A) a guard waiting for a signal announcing the fall of Troy to the Greek armies, (B) a recapitulation of the fall of Troy, or (C) the death of Aeneas.
- ___ A beacon flashes, and he joyfully runs to tell the news to (A) Hector, (B) Apollinus, or (C) Queen Clytemnestra.
- ___ When he is gone, the Chorus — made up of (A) the old men of Argos, (B) widows of fallen soldiers, or (C) the gods — enters and tells the story of how the Trojan prince Paris stole Helen, the wife of the Greek king Menelaus, leading to ten years of war between Greece and Troy.
- ___ Then the Chorus recalls how — to obtain a favorable wind for the Greek fleet — (A) Clytemnestra's husband, Agamemnon (Menelaus's brother) sacrificed their son to the goddess Artemis, (B) Clytemnestra's husband, Agamemnon (Menelaus's brother), sacrificed their daughter to the goddess Artemis, or (C) Clytemnestra's husband, Agamemnon (Menelaus' brother), sacrificed their daughter to the god Zeus.
- ___ Clytemnestra (A) murders her husband, (B) throws a party to honor her husband, or (C) kills Paris.

The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin

Objective Test

- ___ Franklin was the first American (A) to express openly his discontent with England, (B) to be considered an equal to European scientists, or (C) to send a telegraph message to England.
- ___ Franklin was (A) the youngest son of 17 children, (B) the oldest of 4 children, or (C) an only child.
- ___ Franklin did not enter the ministry because (A) he did not feel called, (B) he preferred to be a lawyer, or (C) after considering the paltry salary that ministers received, his father made him work at his shop.
- ___ At age 12, Franklin (A) was apprenticed to his brother James, (B) traveled to Georgia, or (C) invented the Franklin Stove.
- ___ Franklin co-owned and contributed to (A) the Philadelphia Enquirer, (B) the Pennsylvania Gazette, or (C) the Spectator Society.
- ___ Franklin practiced (A) 12 virtues, (B) 7 virtues, or (C) 13 virtues.
- ___ Franklin was fluent in (A) Italian, German, and English; (B) Spanish, French, and English; or (C) French, Spanish, Italian, and English.
- ___ While postmaster of Philadelphia, Franklin (A) reorganized the fire department, (B) founded a hospital, or (C) experimented with electricity.
- ___ In 1732 he published (A) his memoirs, (B) Poor Richard's Almanack, or (C) a book of verse.

Black Beauty

Anna Sewell

Objective Test

- ___ Black Beauty's mother told him to (A) be respectful but do not trust people, (B) avoid all physical labor, (C) that not all people were good, and (D) be kind to other horses and they will be kind to you.
- ___ Black Beauty was a very clever horse and accomplished several feats including (A) saving Mrs. Gordon's life, (B) carrying a soldier into battle, (C) working on the Transcontinental Railroad, or (D) winning the Kentucky Derby.
- ___ Lord Westland decided to sell Black Beauty because (A) he needed the money, (B) Sleeping Beauty became a rogue horse, (C) Black Beauty would not stay home, or (D) Reuben Smith was killed but only after he injured Black Beauty.
- ___ At the end of the novel Sleeping Beauty was reunited with (A) Joe, (B) Reuben Smith, (C) Mrs. Gordon, or (D) Lord Wellington.

The Bridge of San Luis Rey

Thornton Wilder

Objective Test

- ___ Manuel wrote letters for the Perichole because (A) she didn't want Pio to know about the letters, (B) she wanted to hurt Manuel, (C) he wrote better, or (D) she was too busy.
- ___ Jaime suffered because of (A) lack of education, (B) epilepsy, (C) isolation, or (D) typhoid fever.
- ___ Which one statement is not true about the marquesa? (A) Once the people tried to have her locked up. (B) She was denounced by the Inquisition. (C) She had married a ruined nobleman. (D) She had been an attractive girl.
- ___ Brother Juniper was burned at the stake because he (A) defied the archbishop, (B) went too far, (C) proved there was a scientific explanation for the deaths, or (D) attacked the Inquisition.
- ___ Which phrase describes the marquesa? She (A) was thoughtless and egotistic, (B) cruel and revengeful, (C) traveled with a theatrical group in Spain, or (D) she sent money secretly to the abbess.

The Chosen

Chaim Potok

Objective Test

- ___ Reuven Malter is (A) the narrator, (B) antagonist, (C) a foil, or (D) a Gentile.
- ___ He is the son of David Malter, (A) a Hasidic Jew, (B) a dedicated scholar and humanitarian, (C) an Israeli army general, or (D) a converted Christian.
- ___ Danny Saunders, the other protagonist, is (A) a brilliant Hasid with a love of baseball, (B) a rabbi, (C) a brilliant Hasid with a photographic memory and a passion for psychoanalysis, or (D) a Zionist.
- ___ Danny is the son of Reb Saunders, (A) an Israeli army general, (B) the respected head of a great Hasidic dynasty, (C) the author of a famous book written on the Torah, or (D) a psychology professor.
- ___ Danny ultimately (A) is killed by a freak accident, (B) converts to Christianity, (C) becomes a Hasidic leader, or (D) enters Columbia University.

Daisy Miller

Henry James

Objective Test

- ___ Daisy, her mother, and brother Randolph are (A) traveling in Asia, (B) visiting Chicago, (C) fishing in Mexico, or (D) visiting Europe.
- ___ Winterbourne, who lives in Geneva, is (A) related to Daisy, (B) attracted to her charm but repelled by her straightforward manner, (C) returning home with Daisy, or (D) instantly in love with Daisy.
- ___ Daisy falls in love with (A) Giovanelli, (B) Winterbourne, (C) Maurice, or (D) Peter.
- ___ Winterbourne finds Daisy and Giovanni at (A) the park, (B) in the Colosseum, (C) at home, or (D) in the theater.
- ___ Daisy (A) marries Giovanni, (B) marries Winterbourne, (C) dies, or (D) returns home.

David Copperfield

Charles Dickens

Objective Test

- ___ David Copperfield (A) is born in a workhouse, (B) is abused by his stepfather, or (C) enjoys his early childhood with his mother and their kindly servant, Peggotty.
- ___ But when his mother marries the cruel Mr. Murdstone, he is (A) forced to work in a factory, (B) sent to live with an aunt, (C) sent away to Salem House, a run-down London boarding school where the boys are beaten by Mr. Creakle.
- ___ David's mother dies, and David is (A) forced to go to work at Murdstone's wine warehouse, (B) returns home to live, or (C) is disowned.
- ___ Who adopts David? (A) Mr. Murdstone, (B) Miss Trotwood, or (C) Old Peggotty.
- ___ Uriah Heep is (A) an evil law clerk, (B) a robber, or (C) a friend to David.

The Faerie Queene

Edmund Spenser

Objective Test

- ___ The Faerie Queene is (A) an allegory, (B) a massive prose work, or (C) originally written in Latin.
- ___ As the poet examines the two virtues — holiness and chastity — in books 1 and 3, he follows the journeys of two knights, (A) Pilgrim and Christian, (B) Richard and David, or (C) Redcrosse and Britomart.
- ___ In a magic mirror, Britomart sees (A) her future husband, (B) her death, or (C) her salvation.
- ___ Spenser reveres (A) King Philip, (B) Queen Elizabeth, or (C) Joan of Arc.
- ___ He attacks (A) Protestantism, (B) the French, or (C) Roman Catholicism.

Giants in the Earth

O.E. Rølvaag

Objective Test

- ___ Per Hansa and his family (A) move to California to pan for gold, (B) get lost, or (C) are attacked by Native Americans.
- ___ With other Norwegian immigrant families, they (A) establish a small settlement along Spring Creek, (B) reach the Oregon Territory, or (C) turn back.
- ___ They live in a (A) log cabin, (B) teepee, or (C) sod house.
- ___ Per Hansa's wife, Beret, (A) is homesick for Norway, (B) is killed by Native Americans, (C) dies in childbirth.
- ___ Per (A) strikes it rich in gold, (B) dies in a blizzard, or (C) leaves Beret.

The Great Gatsby

F. Scott Fitzgerald

Objective Test

- ___ The narrator in this book is (A) Jay Gatsby, (B) Nick Carraway, (C) Tom Buchanan, or (D) Daisy Buchanan.
- ___ Nick's neighbor is (A) Jay Gatsby, (B) Nick Carraway, (C) Tom Buchanan, or (D) Daisy Buchanan.
- ___ Nick's cousin is (A) Jay Gatsby, (B) Nick Carraway, (C) Tom Buchanan, or (D) Daisy Buchanan.
- ___ The book is primarily about the life of (A) Jay Gatsby, (B) Nick Carraway, (C) Tom Buchanan, or (D) Daisy Buchanan.
- ___ Nick meets Jordan Baker at (A) a Gatsby party, (B) the shore, (C) the opera, (D) Yale.
- ___ Gatsby tells Jordan (A) he has a terminal disease, (B) he knew Daisy in Louisville in 1917 and is deeply in love with her, (C) Tom is no good, or (D) how to play the stock market.
- ___ Nick brings Gatsby and Daisy together by (A) inviting them both to tea, (B) passing notes back and forth, (C) making a video of Daisy, or (D) staying out of everything.
- ___ Tom is bothered because (A) Daisy is spending too much money, (B) Jay is richer than he, (C) Daisy obviously likes Gatsby, or (D) Nick is interfering.
- ___ While driving Gatsby's car, Tom accidentally kills (A) his mistress, (B) his best pet, (C) Jay, or (D) Daisy.
- ___ At the end of the novel (A) Gatsby and Daisy get married, (B) Tom dies, (C) Gatsby is killed, (D) Nick and Daisy marry.

Hard Times

Charles Dickens

Objective Test

- ___ Thomas Gradgrind is (A) a wealthy philanthropist who lives in Liverpool, England, (B) a wealthy, retired merchant in the industrial city of Coketown, England, or (C) a banker in London, England.
- ___ He felt strongly that (A) government should have a hands-off policy, (B) government should help the poor, or (C) poor people are inevitable.
- ___ Ultimately, in his view, self-interest would (A) corrupt the country, (B) take care of the most people with the least effort, or (C) be un-Christian.
- ___ Gradgrind realizes the liability of his worldview because of (A) the situation of his workers, (B) the example of America, or (C) the problems his daughter faces.
- ___ Gradgrind (A) gives up his philosophy of facts and devotes his political power to helping the poor, (B) joins a union, or (C) fires his workers.

The Hiding Place

**Corrie ten Boom
with John and Elizabeth Sherrill**

Objective Test

- ___ The book is told from the perspective of (A) a neutral narrator, (B) Corrie, (C) Father, or (D) Betsie.
- ___ The death of Corrie's family was tragic to her, but by far the most devastating death that really challenged her faith was the death of (A) Betsie, (B) Father, (C) Anne Frank, or (D) Hans.
- ___ Which nation invaded and conquered Holland in World War II? (A) England, (B) Russia, (C) Belgium, or (D) Germany.
- ___ Shortly before Betsie died, and certainly after she died, Corrie was feeling (A) homesickness, (B) relief, (C) unforgiveness and anger, or (D) remorse
- ___ After World War II ended in 1945, Corrie (A) set up a home of renewal for displaced persons, (B) returned home to resume her work, (C) became a pastor, or (D) married and had five children.

The Hound of the Baskervilles

Arthur Conan Doyle

Objective Test

- ___ Dr. Watson meets Mr. Stapleton near the Grimpen Mire. What does Mr. Stapleton tell Dr. Watson? (A) Miss Stapleton mistakes Watson for Sir Henry and warns him not to stay there but go back to London right away. (B) He must come inside before the Hound strikes. (C) Sherlock Holmes is desperately needed to solve this crime. (D) The Hound will attack tonight.
- ___ Sir Henry wants to go for a walk. Watson follows him and witnesses a strange scene between Sir Henry, Miss and Mr. Stapleton. What is that? (A) Sir Henry embraces Miss Stapleton. (B) Mr. Stapleton asks for a duel. (C) An ominous fog suddenly appears in the forest. (D) Sir Henry has proposed marriage to Miss Stapleton but her brother has reacted negatively. Later, Mr. Stapleton apologizes.
- ___ What shocking discovery do Holmes and Watson make? (A) They watch the Hound stalking Sir Henry. (B) They find Selden's dead body in a pool of blood dressed in Sir Henry's old clothes. (C) They watch the Hound kill Seldon. (D) They become lost and hear the growl of an animal.
- ___ What revelation did Sherlock Holmes have as he looked at a painting? (A) Mrs. Stapleton was really Dr. Watson's sister. (B) He sees a picture of the Hound with Stapleton. (C) He discovers Hugo's face is the same as Stapleton's: he is a Baskerville. (D) He sees a picture of an old mansion that confirms his fears that Stapleton is the murderer.
- ___ What happens to Stapleton? (A) He escapes and dies in the Mire. (B) Holmes shoots him. (C) Watson shoots him. (D) He confesses to the murder.

The House of the Seven Gables

Nathaniel Hawthorne

Objective Test

- ___ In the late 1600s, a local farmer named Matthew Maule builds a house on prime land near a generous spring, but the land is coveted by (A) Cotton Mather, (B) Colonel Pyncheon, or (C) Uncle Venner.
- ___ Maule is hanged for (A) witchcraft, (B) robbery, (C) murder, or (D) treason.
- ___ Pyncheon is behind Maule's conviction. Maule curses the colonel, who then (A) drops dead, (B) says he is sorry, (C) is unimpressed and hires Maule's own son to build him a new mansion with seven gables on the property, or (D) places a curse on Maule's family.
- ___ Later, Colonel Pyncheon is (A) forced to join the army, (B) overcome with grief, (C) killed in battle, or (D) found dead in his study.
- ___ A descendent named (A) Mary, (B) Alice, (C) Hepzibah, or (D) Abigail is forced to open a small store in her house to keep from starving.
- ___ A visiting cousin is named (A) Hepzibah, (B) Phoebe, (C) Clifford, or (D) Judge Hughes.
- ___ The "curse" is broken when (A) Phoebe marries, (B) Hepzibah does penance, (C) the judge dies, or (D) the house burns.
- ___ Who is worried that he will be blamed for the murder and flees with Hepzibah? (A) Clifford, (B) Judge Pyncheon, (C) Leon, or (D) Maule.
- ___ Holgrave falls in love with (A) Hepzibah, (B) Phoebe, (C) Mary, or (D) Abigail.
- ___ Clifford, Hepzibah, Phoebe, Holgrave, and Uncle Vanner all (A) live in Seven Gables, (B) move to Boston, or (C) move to the country estate.

Intruder in the Dust

William Faulkner

Objective Test: True or False

- ___ When a 12-year-old white boy, Chick Mallison, falls through the ice and is rescued by old Lucas Beauchamp, Lucas is insulted by Chick's racist comments.
- ___ In turn, Chick resents being indebted to a black man.
- ___ Four years later Lucas is arrested for murdering Vinson Gowrie and is taken to jail, where a crowd of Vinson's friends are expected to lynch Lucas.
- ___ He tells Chick to get Chick's grandfather, Gavin Stevens, to defend him.
- ___ Aided by the young black Aleck Sander and the 70-year-old spinster Eunice Habersham, Chick digs up Vinson's grave.
- ___ They find the body of Vinson.
- ___ They convince Gavin and the sheriff to reopen the grave, but the bodies of both Vinson and Montgomery are found in nearby quicksand.
- ___ Back in town, Lucas explains that Crawford Gowrie murdered the two men.
- ___ Crawford is arrested, commits suicide in jail, but Lucas is lynched anyhow.
- ___ Determined to accept no charity from a white, he pays Gavin a two-dollar fee in coins and demands a receipt. He becomes "tyrant over the whole county's white conscience."

The Invisible Man

H.G. Wells

Objective Test

- ___ In the first scene in the book the invisible man arrives (A) home from a long journey, (B) at Mrs. Hall's boarding house, (C) at a scientific convention, or (D) hot and tired.
- ___ Mr. Henfrey suspects that the invisible man is (A) wanted by the police, (B) burned in an accident, (C) friendly, or (D) sick.
- ___ How does Wells let the reader know that the invisible man has broken into the parsonage? (A) The invisible man tells the pastor, (B) the reader just knows, or (C) both the pastor and his wife know someone is in the room whom they cannot see.
- ___ The invisible man is forced to rob his father. This has tragic consequences because (A) it is not his father's money and his father commits suicide, (B) the invisible man is caught, (C) the old man has no more money, or (D) the invisible man uses the money to buy drugs.
- ___ The invisible man (A) escapes to Algiers, (B) moves to another English town, (C) is killed by Kemp and others, or (D) literally disappears.

Jane Eyre

Charlotte Brontë

Objective Test

- ___ How does Jane relate to the Reeds? (A) She will not be bullied, (B) she is intimidated, (C) she is disrespectful, or (D) she is neutral.
- ___ During her interview at Thornfield, Jane is curious when she (A) hears a dog bark, (B) sees a wild woman, (C) hears loud laughter, or (D) sees no children.
- ___ Jane saves Rochester's life by (A) giving him a home remedy, (B) keeping him from falling out his window, (C) speaking up as he walks into a glass door, or (D) putting out a fire.
- ___ Eventually Rochester asks Jane to marry him. The wedding is disrupted when someone protests (A) that Rochester has not obtained a license, (B) that Jane is not of the right social class, (C) that Rochester is already married, or (D) that the priest is not credentialed.
- ___ Rochester claims that he married his insane wife because (A) his father misled him, (B) he really loved her, (C) she had a lot of money, or (D) he was too tired of dating.
- ___ Ultimately, Jane marries Rochester when he is a broken man because she (A) feels sorry for him, (B) loves him, (C) needs a home, or (D) is tired of being a governess.

“Julius Caesar”

William Shakespeare

Objective Test

- _____ The play begins with (A) the assassination of Julius Caesar, (B) Caesar’s triumphant ride into Rome, (C) the battle between Antony and Brutus, or (D) the invasion of the Goths (Germans).
- _____ Brutus and his friends fear (A) that Caesar will create a dictatorship, (B) that Caesar will let the masses rule, (C) that the Senate will take over, or (D) that Mark Antony will replace Caesar as emperor.
- _____ Caesar’s wife Calpurnia (A) is delighted to join her husband on the throne, (B) stays in Capri, (C) begs Caesar not to go to the senate, or (D) goes with him to the senate.
- _____ After Caesar is assassinated, a civil war results between (A) Octavius and Brutus against Cassius and Antony, (B) Antony and Brutus against Cassius and Octavius, (C) Brutus and Cassius against Octavius and Antony, or (D) Claudius against Antony.
- _____ At the end of the play Brutus (A) dies in battle, (B) commits suicide, (C) wins a great victory, or (D) flees to Egypt.

The Jungle

Upton Sinclair

Objective Test

- ___ Jurgis Rudkus and Ona Lukoszaite have recently immigrated to Chicago from (A) Russia, (B) Poland, (C) Romania, or (D) Lithuania.
- ___ They hold their wedding feast in an area of Chicago known as (A) Packingtown, (B) Cedar Grove, (C) Oak Park, or (D) Shelbyville.
- ___ After the reception, Jurgis and Ona discover that they (A) have over \$100 in gifts, (B) owe more than \$100, (C) receive an anonymous gift of \$100, or (D) must give the best man \$100.
- ___ Jurgis (A) decides to go home, (B) borrows money, (C) vows that he will simply work harder to make more money, or (D) kills the owner of the bar.
- ___ Jurgis works in a (A) cotton mill, (B) meatpacking facility, (C) steel mill, or (D) bar.
- ___ Jurgis's wife gives birth to a healthy boy, whom she and Jurgis name Antanas, after Jurgis's late father, but (A) she is forced to return to work only seven days later, (B) the baby dies, (C) the baby needs special medicine, or (D) Jurgis loses his job.
- ___ After being injured and then fired from his job, Jurgis (A) joins the church, (B) regrets coming to America, (C) starts to drink alcohol, or (D) falls and dies.
- ___ Jurgis's wife, Ona, (A) dies in childbirth, (B) leaves him, (C) marries someone else, or (D) joins the church.
- ___ Eventually Jurgis (A) dies in despair, (B) lives on the street, (C) gets a job in another meatpacking plant, or (D) returns home.
- ___ At the end of the novel, Jurgis (A) joins a political party, (B) leaves his wife, (C) marries again, or (D) returns home.

Kidnapped

Robert Louis Stevenson

Objective Test

- ___ David is a young man from (A) England, (B) Wales, (C) Scotland, or (D) Boston.
- ___ He is (A) an orphan, (B) adopted by a rich sea captain, (C) on board a ship, or (D) the king's son.
- ___ In fact, David (A) is dying of cancer, (B) has no funds at all, (C) has a wealthy uncle, or (D) is forced to work in a factory.
- ___ David is kidnapped on the ship (A) Robert E. Lee, (B) Testament, (C) Comedy of Errors, or (D) Covenant.
- ___ After much adventure, David (A) is shipwrecked in New Guinea, (B) becomes a very wealthy young man, (C) hides a treasure in Cuba, or (D) returns to France.

Little Women

Louisa May Alcott

Objective Test

- ___ The novel begins during the (A) summer, (B) fall, (C) winter, or (D) spring.
- ___ The girls decide that they will buy presents for (A) their mother, (B) their dad, (C) the poor, or (D) injured soldiers.
- ___ Mr. March, the girls' father, is serving as a (A) Union private, (A) Union chaplain, or (B) Confederate general.
- ___ That year, the Marches form the Pickwick Club, in which they (A) take canned goods to the poor, (B) sew socks for soldiers, (C) take poor children to the park, or (D) write a family newspaper.
- ___ Beth (A) dies, (B) marries Laurie, (C) goes to college, or (D) joins the nursing corps.

Madame Bovary

Gustave Flaubert

Objective Test

- ___ Charles Bovary is (A) a spoiled rich boy, (B) unable to fit in at his new school, (C) injured in a nasty fall, (D) called to be a pastor.
- ___ Bovary is (A) a mediocre and ordinary doctor, (B) a promising surgeon, (C) an important pastor, or (D) an unemployed bricklayer.
- ___ Bovary marries (A) Mary, (B) Susan, (C) Emma, or (D) Margaret.
- ___ Madame Bovary (A) loves Charles very much, (B) gambles too much, (C) has a conversion experience, or (D) finds that country living does not live up to her romantic expectations.
- ___ Madame Bovary's first affair is with (A) Rodolphe, (B) David, (C) Mark, or (D) Gustave.
- ___ Dr. Bovary's practice nearly fails when (A) his procedure causes a man to lose his foot, (B) his investments fail, (C) he becomes ill himself, or (D) Madame Bovary spends too much money at the opera.
- ___ Madame Bovary has an affair with another man and in the process (A) dies, (B) goes heavily into debt, (C) has a conversion experience, (D) apologizes to her husband, Charles.
- ___ Ultimately, Madame Bovary dies (A) from a disease, (B) in an accident, (C) when Charles shoots her, or (D) by suicide.
- ___ The novel ends with (A) Charles killing himself, (B) Charles remarrying, (C) Charles discovering the truth and dying with a broken heart, or (D) Charles returning to medical school.
- ___ Berthe is (A) sent to work in a cotton mill, (B) forced to live with an aunt, (C) killed by a falling tree, or (D) just like her mother.

The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood

Howard Pyle

Objective Test

- ___ Why did Robin Hood become an outlaw? (A) Robin Hood robbed a bank and liked the feeling. (B) Robin Hood had to steal to feed his family. (C) Robin Hood killed a man during an altercation in the forest. (D) Robin Hood liked to steal things.
- ___ Which one of the following incidents did not happen to Robin Hood? (A) Little John defeats Robin Hood, (B) Little John defeated Robin in a fight with staffs, (C) Ivanhoe joins Robin Hood, or (D) Robin constantly battles the Sheriff of Nottingham.
- ___ In the end, Robin and his men are pardoned (A) by King Henry II, (B) by the pope, (C) by King Arthur, (D) by King Richard the Lionheart.
- ___ King Richard accepted Robin Hood's financial support but (A) gave him his sword as collateral, (B) agreed to repay it in a year and a day, (C) insisted upon giving the money to the poor, or (D) later gave it back.

Middlemarch

George Eliot

Objective Test

- ___ Both Rosamond and Lydgate think of courtship and marriage in terms of ideals taken (A) directly from conventional storybooks, (B) from a marriage manual, or (C) from the Bible.
- ___ Dorothea's husband (A) leaves her, (B) is a millionaire, or (C) dies.
- ___ Mary refuses to marry Fred if he (A) becomes a doctor, (B) becomes a pastor, or (C) continues to work at night.
- ___ Dorothea has a passion for (A) Chinese checkers, (B) the poor, or (C) medical reform.
- ___ Middlemarch (A) refuses to present a typical Victorian marriage, (B) tries to advance women's liberation, or (C) has very unhealthy women.

Les Misérables

Victor Hugo

Objective Test

- ___ In 1815, Charles-François-Bienvenu Myriel, Bishop of Digne, is (A) 65 years old, (B) 75 years old, (C) 45 years old, or (D) 55 years old.
- ___ Jean Valjean was imprisoned for (A) stealing bread, (B) murder, (C) assaulting the bishop, or (D) tax evasion.
- ___ Inspector Javert is obsessed with capturing Valjean because (A) he feels responsible for his original escape, (B) Valjean hurt Javert's sister, or (C) there is a big reward on Valjean's head.
- ___ Valjean takes care of Cosette because (A) she is his granddaughter, (B) she is a handicapped neighbor, (C) he promised Cosette's mom that he would take care of her, or (D) he needs to pretend to be a father.
- ___ Cosette falls in love with (A) Jacques, (B) Marius, or (C) André.

Moby Dick

Herman Melville

Objective Test

- ___ The narrator is (A) Melville, (B) Ahab, (C) Queequeg, or (D) Ishmael.
- ___ Before the Pequod sails, Ishmael stops at (A) a chapel, (B) a market, (C) home, or (D) the post office.
- ___ Queequeg is (A) the name of Ahab's dog, (B) a native who is also a master harpooner, (C) the second in command, or (D) a New Bedford native.
- ___ During the quest thunder destroys the compass. Ahab decides to (A) return home, (B) follow the tides, (C) build another compass, or (D) use his own instincts.
- ___ Ahab dies when he (A) is attached to his own line, (B) is eaten by Moby Dick, or (C) falls to the deck of the ship.

My Antonia

Willa Cather

Objective Test

- ___ The story line of this novel is that Jim Burden, a successful lawyer, (A) talks about his mother, Antonia; (B) remembers growing up in Nebraska; or (C) returns unexpectedly to his Nebraska home.
- ___ Burden first arrives in Nebraska at the age of (A) 10, (B) 12, (C) 14, or (D) 16.
- ___ He makes the trip west to live with his grandparents because (A) he has always wanted to see the West, (B) his parents have left him, or (C) he is an orphan.
- ___ On the train going out west, Jim meets (A) a Bohemian immigrant family traveling in the same direction, (B) Wild Bill Hickock, (C) Billy the Kid, or (D) his uncle.
- ___ Jim makes friends with (A) Barbara, (B) Nellie, (C) David, or (D) Antonia.
- ___ Antonia's mother (A) dies of cancer, (B) returns to her native land, (C) commits suicide, or (D) dies of pneumonia.
- ___ Jim attends (A) Harvard, (B) the University of Chicago, (C) Yale, or (D) Stanford.
- ___ Antonia (A) dies, (B) has a child out of wedlock, (C) returns to Bohemia, or (D) visits Jim.
- ___ Jim returns home in 20 years to find (A) his home destroyed, (B) Antonia happily married, or (C) his grandparents dead.
- ___ Antonia (A) stays in Nebraska but remembers Jim, (B) leaves with Jim, or (C) dies suddenly.

Old Indian Legends

Zitkala-`Sa

Objective Test

- ___ What kills the unwary ducks? (A) hunger, (B) anger, (C) curiosity, or (D) lightning.
- ___ Iktomi calls his god (A) Grandfather, (B) God, (C) Lord, or (D) King.
- ___ The moral of the story "The Badgers and the Bear" is that (A) one should work hard and save for winter, (B) one should take care of oneself first, or (C) if one returns evil for good, evil will also soon come to that evildoer.
- ___ The avenger is (A) a lion, (B) a spirit, (C) a warrior, or (D) a demon.
- ___ Patkasa is easily tricked but gets the last laugh on (A) Dancing Wolf, (B) Iktomi, (C) Sharp Arrow, or (D) Running Brook.

The Old Man and the Boy

Robert Ruark

Objective Test

- ___ The book is told from the perspective of (A) a friendly neighbor, (B) the grandfather, (C) the Boy, or (D) the Boy's father.
- ___ One of the earliest crises that the Boy experiences is "buck fever." What is "buck fever?" (A) a disease akin to pneumonia that occurs after sitting all morning on a deer stand, (B) a paralyzing condition that comes over a novice hunter when he is confronted with a trophy buck, (C) a euphemism for deer tick fever, or (D) what happens to boys who do not want to go to school during deer season.
- ___ The Old Man practices a form of game management by (A) carefully harvesting game from overpopulated areas, (B) feeding the deer corn and acorns in the winter, (C) by strictly hunting in restricted game periods, or (D) only killing the male species of all game.
- ___ The Old Man teaches the Boy a lesson by having him train a goat. What lesson? (A) The importance of keeping pets penned up, (B) the importance of consistent, patient application of training principles on a task, (C) the stupidity of trying to tame a goat, or (D) the heartbreak of killing an animal raised as a pet for food.
- ___ What is the promise that the Old Man makes to the Boy at the end of the novel? (A) To take him to a baseball game, (B) to make sure he catches his limit of bass, (C) to die on another day other than the opening of hunting season, or (D) to take the Boy's best friend hunting.

Oliver Twist

Charles Dickens

Objective Test

- ___ Oliver Twist is born in (A) a run-down hospital, (B) a tenement, (C) a workhouse, or (D) Ireland.
- ___ His mother is (A) found on the street and dies just after Oliver's birth, (B) an unknown relative of Queen Victoria, (C) sick with the flu, or (D) confused and lonely.
- ___ After several adventures, Oliver works for (A) Appleby, (B) Fagin, (C) Nancy, or (D) Jack.
- ___ While bungling a burglary, Oliver is captured by (A) Nancy, (B) Fagin, (C) Dick, or (D) Mr. Brownlow.
- ___ Mr. Brownlow is surprised about (A) Oliver's resemblance to his deceased son, (B) how young Oliver is, (C) how strong Oliver is, or (D) Oliver's resemblance to a daughter.
- ___ Bill Sikes and Nancy (A) send Oliver some food, (B) kidnap Oliver and take him back to Fagin, or (C) go to the police.
- ___ It is revealed that (A) Oliver's mother left behind a gold locket when she died, (B) Oliver is very rich, or (C) Oliver has a rare disease.
- ___ Monks is (A) a rich man, (B) Oliver's half brother, or (C) a good friend to Oliver.
- ___ Rose is actually (A) Fagin's mother, (B) Fagin's sister, (C) Fagin's wife, or (D) Oliver's aunt.
- ___ Oliver (A) inherits a fortune, (B) dies suddenly, or (C) decides to live with Fagin.

The Pearl

John Steinbeck

Objective Test

- ___ Kino originally decides to pray for a great pearl because (A) his son was bitten by a scorpion and he needs money for medicine, (B) he needs money for the dentist, (C) he is tired of living so poorly, or (D) his son has a chance to attend the university and he needs money to send him.
- ___ Who suggests that the pearl be abandoned? (A) Kino, (B) the son, (C) Juana, or (D) the doctor.
- ___ While escaping from his pursuers, (A) Juana is killed, (B) Coyotito is killed, (C) Kino loses the pearl, or (D) Kino falls and is drowned.
- ___ The only friends Kino seems to have are (A) Juan and Apolonia, (B) the priest and his housekeeper, (C) Jose and Maria, or (D) the doctor and his wife.
- ___ This story is (A) an epic, (B) a narrative poem, (C) a fable, or (D) a parable.

The Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant

Ulysses S. Grant

Objective Test

- ___ Why did Grant hesitate to go to West Point? (A) He was in love with a lady and wanted to marry, (B) he preferred to be in the Navy, (C) he was afraid he would fail, or (D) he was a pacifist.
- ___ Grant fought in the (A) Mexican War, (B) the Tomahawk War, (C) the Seminole Wars, or (D) the War of 1812.
- ___ Whom did Grant marry? (A) Julia Child, (B) Margaret Smith, (C) Julia Dent, or (D) Julie Marcos.
- ___ What did General Grant say about his meeting with General Lee at Appomattox Courthouse? (A) He wanted to exact a revenge from Lee, (B) he knew Lee but imagined that Lee did not remember him from the Mexican War because Grant was so much younger than Lee, (C) he hoped that Lee would have dinner with him later in the day, or (D) he wanted to change the terms of surrender and was sure that Lee would be irritated.
- ___ Grant stated that the main cause of the Civil War was (A) slavery, (B) states' rights, (C) tariffs, or (D) the gold rush.

The Prince

Niccolò Machiavelli

Objective Test

- ___ The Prince is concerned with (A) totalitarian regimes, (B) democracies, (C) representative democracies, or (D) socialist governments.
- ___ Personal virtue makes (A) bad government, (B) good government, (C) strong governments, or (D) sensitive governments.
- ___ Likewise, immoral behavior may be necessary to (A) satisfy the majority, (B) stop enemies from taking over the state, (C) rule generously, or (D) rule effectively.
- ___ The appearance of virtue may be more important, therefore, than (A) actual evil, (B) actual virtue, (C) a good prime minister, or (D) a strong parliament.
- ___ Machiavelli offers advice on (A) how to choose a leader, (B) how to run a military, (C) how to fight a battle, or (D) how to destroy enemies.

The Princess and the Goblin

George MacDonald

Objective Test

- ___ The first crisis that Princess Irene faces is (A) a snowstorm, (B) getting lost in a huge house where she finds her way to an attic where her great-great grandmother lives, (C) when she stumbles upon some goblins, (D) when she is kidnapped by a wicked witch.
- ___ When do Irene and Lottie meet the Goblins for the first time? (A) The first sunny day, Irene and Lottie go for a long walk and stay out until dusk. Irene sees her first menacing Goblins. (B) Princess Irene gets lost and stumbles into the Goblins' camp. (C) Lottie is kidnapped by the tree creatures and she find that Irene is captured by the Goblins. (D) They never really meet the Goblins. They only hear about them.
- ___ How do Irene and Lottie escape the Goblins? (A) They escape when the Goblins are asleep. (B) Curdie, a miner boy, rescues them by reciting rhymes, which Cobs cannot bear to hear. (C) Irene and Lottie smile all the time and the Goblins can't stand that. (D) They run away.
- ___ How does Irene thank Curdie? (A) They give Curdie gold. (B) they thank him. (C) Irene promises him a kiss, but Lottie intervenes. (D) They forget to thank him.
- ___ The story ends with (A) Curdie dying as he helps Princess Irene and her family escape, (B) with the Fairy Godmother inviting everyone to tea, (C) with the goblins turning to stone, or (D) with Princess Irene and Curdie kissing. A great feast is held.

“Pygmalion”

George Bernard Shaw

Objective Test

- ___ The names of the two gentlemen who make a bet are (A) Freddy and Alfred, (B) Mark and David, or (C) Professor Higgins and Colonel Pickering.
- ___ Professor Higgins plans to use what to ameliorate (improve) his subject? (A) Poise training, (B) phonetics, or (C) behavior modification.
- ___ The subject is (A) Mary, (B) Susan, or (C) Eliza.
- ___ The problem is (A) what to do with the subject when the experiment is over, (B) how to change the subject, or (C) how to keep the subject from spending too much money.
- ___ At the end of the play, Eliza (A) goes back to her former life, (B) is rich, (C) marries Freddy.

“A Raisin in the Sun”

Lorraine Hansberry

Objective Test

- _____ “A Raisin in the Sun” shows a few weeks in the life of the Youngers, an African-American family living (A) in South Carolina; (B) on the South Side of Chicago in the 1950s; (C) in Little Rock, Arkansas, in the 1950s; or (D) on the north side of Pittsburgh in the 1960s.
- _____ The family is receiving \$10,000 from (A) a life insurance policy, (B) the lottery, (C) an inheritance, or (D) a rich uncle.
- _____ The family decides to (A) go to Nigeria, (B) send a member to medical school, (C) buy a house in a white suburb, or (D) invest the money in the stock market.
- _____ Their new white neighbors (A) welcome them with open arms, (B) burn a cross in their yard, (C) refuse to let them move, or (D) offer to buy the house from them.
- _____ The plays ends with (A) the family members going their separate ways, (B) the family finding strength within itself, (C) the mother dying, or (D) a youthful family member going to Harvard.

The Return of the Native

Thomas Hardy

Objective Test

- ___ The novel opens with the plot already underway: (A) Diggory Venn has brought Clym Yeobright home; (B) Diggory Venn rides onto the heath with Thomasin Yeobright, whose marriage to Damon Wildeve has been delayed by an error in the marriage certificate; or (C) Diggory Venn is attacked by robbers.
- ___ Clym marries (A) Eustacia, (B) Thomasin, (C) Penelope, or (D) Daria.
- ___ Eustacia's dreams of moving to Paris are rejected by Clym, who wants to (A) move to Warsaw, (B) enter the priesthood, (C) open a country store, or (D) start a school in his native country.
- ___ Evil Eustacia (A) begins an affair with another man, (B) kills Clym, (C) runs away, or (D) burns down their house.
- ___ Clym's mother, Mrs. Yeobright, tries to visit Eustacia and Clym and is not allowed to enter. Feeling rejected by her son, she (A) leaves in anger, (B) succumbs to heat and snakebite on the walk home and dies, or (C) disinherits Clym.
- ___ Blaming himself for the death of his mother, Clym (A) buys a nice gravestone, (B) resolves to be a better husband, (C) separates from Eustacia when he learns of her role in Mrs. Yeobright's death and of her continued relations with Wildeve, or (D) murders Eustacia.
- ___ Wildeve and Eustacia try to leave town but (A) are struck by lightning, (B) change their minds, (C) commit suicide, or (D) both drown.
- ___ Meanwhile, (A) Thomasin and Diggory marry, (B) Clym finds that his mother did not really die, or (C) the stock market crashes.
- ___ Clym becomes a (A) miller, (B) captain, (C) preacher, or (D) farmer.

“Romeo and Juliet”

William Shakespeare

Objective Test

- _____ The two feuding families are (A) the Jones and the Smiths, (B) Mercutio and Tybalt, (C) Sampson and Gergory, or (D) the Montagues and Capulets.
- _____ An important event in Act I is (A) Romeo and Juliet learn that they have fallen in love with their enemy, (B) Romeo has a mild altercation with Juliet, (C) Juliet argues with her dad, or (D) Romeo joins Juliet at church.
- _____ In Act II (A) Lady Capulet enters her room and tells Juliet that Capulet has decided she will marry Paris that week. (B) Capulet threatens to disown her if she does not marry Paris so she reluctantly agrees. (C) After the party, Romeo sneaks away from his friends and cousin. He hides in the orchard below Juliet’s window. (D) Juliet and Romeo spend his last night in Verona together and he leaves.
- _____ In Act IV (A) Paris tells the friar that he is marrying Juliet on Thursday of that week, (B) Romeo meets up with Benvolio and Mercutio, (C) Mercutio teases Romeo, or (D) Romeo tells Friar Laurence about his plans to marry Juliet.
- _____ How does the play end? (A) Romeo and Juliet live happily ever after. (B) Juliet wakes up and escapes with Romeo but is apprehended and Romeo is killed. (C) Romeo kills Paris. (D) Romeo enters the tomb and sees Juliet. Thinking she is dead he drinks the poison and dies instantly. Juliet takes Romeo’s dagger and stabs herself.

Sister Carrie

Theodore Dreiser

Objective Test

- ___ Sister Carrie tells the story of two characters: (A) Carrie Meeber and George Hurstwood, (B) Sister Carrie and Margaret Thurber, (C) Raymond Beale and Upton Sinclair, or (D) Bob Jones and Agnes Traylor.
- ___ Carrie becomes a (A) bag lady, (B) mayor, (C) housewife, or (D) professional actress.
- ___ George Hurstwood moves from (A) upper-middle-class prosperity to poverty, (B) poverty to upper-middle-class prosperity, (C) Oak Park to Wheaton, or (D) poverty to unbelievable riches.
- ___ What makes all this incredible is that (A) they are both weak people, (B) they both are from Boston, (C) they both were poor at the beginning, or (D) they have no personal virtue that commends them to their fate.
- ___ Hurstwood (A) is saved by Carrie, (B) joins the army, (C) commits suicide, or (D) regains his fortune.

The Song of Roland

Tuoldus (?)

Objective Test

- ___ The epic poem begins with Charlemagne's army fighting the (A) Saracens, (B) English, (C) Germans, or (D) French.
- ___ Terrified of the might of Charlemagne's army of Franks, the Saracen leader Marsilla sends out messengers to Charlemagne (A) asking for terms of surrender, (B) bearing his daughter as a ransom, (C) promising to kill Charlemagne and his army, or (D) promising treasure and Marsilla's conversion to Christianity if the Franks will go back to France.
- ___ Charlemagne and his men (A) refuse, (B) are tired of fighting and decide to accept this peace offer, (C) surrender, or (D) attack anyway.
- ___ Ganelon, Roland's father-in-law, (A) dies to protect his king, (B) flees to Italy, (C) betrays Charlemagne, or (D) kills Roland.
- ___ The Saracen army attacks Charlemagne's army, and the Frankish counterattack is led by (A) Roland, (B) Ganelon, (C) Charlemagne, or (D) Marsilla.

The Three Musketeers

Alexandre Dumas

Objective Test

- ___ The main plot concerns (A) D'Artagnan who wishes to be a Musketeer, (B) the approaching French Revolution, (C) Richelieu's desire to be king, or (D) the Battle of Normandy.
- ___ Which one of the following is not a Musketeer? (A) Aramis, (B) Athos, (C) Jacques, or (D) Porthos.
- ___ By far the most devious villain is (A) King Louis III, (B) Cardinal Richelieu, (C) Comte de Rochefort, or (D) Napoleon Bonaparte.
- ___ How does the book end? (A) Milady is imprisoned on arrival in England but soon tricks her guard, Felton, and persuades him both to allow her escape and to kill Buckingham, which he does. (B) On her return to France, Milady hides in a convent, where she discovers Constance Bonacieux is also staying. (C) Cardinal Richelieu challenges Aramis to a duel. (D) The siege of La Rochelle ends.

20,000 Leagues Under the Sea

Jules Verne

Objective Test

- ___ The novel begins in (A) 1966, (B) 1876, (C) 1866, or (D) 1820.
- ___ For some time past, vessels have been met by (A) a fast-moving object that destroys ships, (B) more hurricanes, (C) a deadly whale, or (D) a new warship.
- ___ Captain Nemo is the captain of (A) the amazing submarine Nautilus, (B) a frigate, or (C) a new airplane.
- ___ Nemo has advanced science significantly in the area of (A) astrophysics, (B) biological science, or (C) oceanic science.
- ___ Nemo is motivated by (A) revenge, (B) pacifism, or (C) nationalism.

Two Years Before the Mast

Henry Dana

Objective Test

- ___ The narrator is (A) a wealthy Harvard boy, (B) a poor New England farmer, (C) an English castaway, or (D) the cousin of the captain.
- ___ One of the final insults inflicted on the sailors is (A) removing their rum rations, (B) excessive flogging, (C) depriving them of Sundays off work, or (D) half rations.
- ___ The narrator (A) kills a Hawaiian by mistake, (B) befriends a native of modern-day Hawaii who later saves his life, or (C) falls sick and nearly dies in Hawaii.
- ___ The narrator (A) returns to Harvard and becomes a renowned lawyer and anti-slavery activist, (B) becomes a sea captain, or (C) resolves never to sail again.
- ___ After the California Gold Rush of 1849, he (A) joins the Union army, (B) revisits British Columbia, (C) becomes a first mate on a ship, or (D) revisits California, seeing old friends and commenting on drastic changes.

Uncle Remus and Brer Rabbit

Joel Chandler Harris

Objective Test

- ___ What is the context of the Uncle Remus stories? (A) A mother is relating bedtime stories. (B) Uncle Remus is telling his grandson about the “good old days.” (C) Uncle Remus is challenging his neighbor’s grandson to be proud of his African-American heritage. (D) An elderly former slave is speaking to the young grandson of his former master.
- ___ Why does Harris tell the story in a native southern dialect? (A) Using native dialect makes the stories more authentic. (B) Harris wants to preserve the nuances of Southern agrarian culture. (C) Harris is belittling African-Americans. (D) Harris is belittling northern industrialists.
- ___ The protagonist of most of the stories is Brer Rabbit. He triumphs over Brer Fox because (A) Brer Rabbit is smarter than Brer Fox. (B) Brer Rabbit is more cunning. (C) Brer Rabbit is the better runner. (D) Brer Rabbit is a better swimmer.
- ___ What is the fundamental dynamic of Brer Fox’s relationship with Brer Rabbit? (A) A struggle for hope in the midst of hopelessness. (B) A criticism of white people. (C) A struggle for dominance and subordination. (D) A celebration of African-American culture.
- ___ Which statement is most true about Uncle Remus and Brer Rabbit? (A) The tales exhibit a sort of reverse discrimination. (B) The struggle for dominance in the animal kingdom neatly parallels the struggle for social superiority in the antebellum and Reconstruction-era South. (C) The stories play on “white guilt” about earlier injustices against African-Americans. (D) The stories should not be read by open minded, progressive Americans.

Up from Slavery

Booker T. Washington

Objective Test

- ___ Washington is born a slave in (A) Virginia, (B) North Carolina, (C) Alabama, or (D) Arkansas.
- ___ Washington is greatly encouraged by descriptions fellow coal miners gave of a place called (A) the Tuskegee Institute, (B) Howard University, (C) Virginia Tech, or (D) the Hampton Institute.
- ___ While taking corn to the mill, Washington is terrified that the corn would fall off his horse because (A) he would lose time, (B) the corn would be spoiled, (C) if he is late he would be beaten, or (D) he is so tired.
- ___ Washington finds it difficult to work with Native Americans because (A) they hate African Americans, (B) they feel they are superior to African Americans because they were never slaves, or (C) Washington does not personally like them.
- ___ Washington opens the Tuskegee Institute (A) with a federal grant; (B) by invitation from a man in Tuskegee, Alabama; (C) with support from the University of Alabama; or (D) with no support.
- ___ Tuskegee seems ideal for the school because (A) it is amid the bulk of the Negro population and secluded, with a five-mile branch line connecting it to the railroad; (B) it is in a beautiful place; or (C) it is in a region with a great climate for agriculture.
- ___ Washington realizes early that he cannot (A) speak negatively about whites, (B) make enough money, or (C) duplicate education that he had seen in other parts of the country.
- ___ When Washington begins to teach at Tuskegee, he sees (A) hungry and sad children; (B) a young man who has attended some high school, sitting in a one-room cabin, with grease on his clothing and filth around him, yet studying a French grammar; (C) young people staying away from church on Sunday morning.
- ___ One of the greatest honors that Washington experiences is (A) to be given an honorary doctorate from Harvard University, (B) to see his grandchildren attend Tuskegee, (C) to be given an NAACP award, or (D) to return to his home in Virginia.
- ___ While Washington is president of Tuskegee, the only U.S. president to visit there is (A) Grant, (B) Garfield, (C) McKinley, or (D) Wilson.

Utopia

Sir Thomas More

Objective Test

- ___ As an ambassador for England and King Henry VIII, More travels to (A) Barcelona, Spain; (B) Antwerp, the Netherlands; (C) New York, United States; or (D) Florence, Italy.
- ___ More discusses philosophy with his friend (A) Peter Giles, (B) Henry VIII, (C) William Shakespeare, or (D) David Hume.
- ___ Giles soon introduces More to (A) David Jones, (B) Descartes, (C) Raphael Hythloday, or (D) Morley Smith.
- ___ Hythloday describes a mythological country called (A) Atlantis, (B) Cairo, (C) Timbuktu, or (D) Utopia.
- ___ More laments that Utopia (A) is too warlike, (B) will probably never impact England, (C) is too large, or (D) is a poor country.

Walden

Henry David Thoreau

Objective Test

- ___ Thoreau spends two years (A) beside Walden Pond; (B) in Worcester, Massachusetts; (C) on the Boston Commons.
- ___ Local townspeople (A) admire his adventure, (B) help him out, (C) nearly kill him, or (D) think he is strange.
- ___ The land on which he lives belongs to (A) Robert Louis Stevenson, (B) Franklin Pierce, (C) Nathaniel Hawthorne, or (D) Ralph Waldo Emerson.
- ___ He stays (A) two years; (B) two years, two months, two days; (C) three years, three days; or (D) four months.
- ___ Thoreau discovers that Walden Pond is (A) only a hundred feet deep, (B) bottomless, (C) salt water, or (D) full of trout.

Watership Down

Richard Adams

Objective Test

- ___ Fiver has a special gift of being (A) able to tell the future, (B) able to feel water under the ground, or (C) able to fly.
- ___ Fiver tells everyone but is unable to convince the head rabbit (A) Hazel, (B) Rocky, or (C) Threarah.
- ___ The warren finds a wonderful place to stay, but it is full of death because it is (A) a breeding ground for men to harvest rabbits, (B) over a volcano, (C) full of diseased rabbits.
- ___ Helping the rabbits is a wounded bird named (A) Robert, (B) Kehaar, or (C) Hazel.
- ___ The warren has to fight to preserve (A) their leader, (B) Hazel, or (C) Watership Down.

White Fang

Jack London

Objective Test: True or False

- ___ Bill and Henry are attacked by (A) wolves, (B) Native Americans, (C) grizzly bears, or (D) robbers.
- ___ The protagonist is (A) Thornton, (B) White Fang, (C) Klondike Kelly, or (D) Theodore Roosevelt.
- ___ White Fang is sold to (A) Marcus, (B) Thornton, (C) Seward, or (D) Beauty Smith.
- ___ White Fang is saved by a man named (A) Thornton, (B) Scott, (C) Marcus, or (D) Beauty Smith.
- ___ White Fang and Scott return to (A) South Dakota, (B) Minnesota, (C) California, or (D) Arizona.

Wuthering Heights

Emily Brontë

Objective Test

- ___ This entire novel is (A) a journal, (B) a narrative epic, (C) a flashback, or (D) a poem.
- ___ The narrator is actually (A) the servant girl Nellie, (B) Heathcliff, (C) Catherine, or (D) Mary.
- ___ Mr. Earnshaw prefers to (A) live in the city; (B) have Heathcliff as a son instead of his biological son, Hindley; or (C) see Catherine marry in society circles.
- ___ Catherine marries (A) Heathcliff, (B) Edgar, (C) Hindley, or (D) Charles.
- ___ Heathcliff runs away because Catherine (A) marries someone else, (B) dies, (C) also runs away, or (D) says some regrettable things that Heathcliff overhears.